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(A TIMES OF INDIA PUBLICATION)

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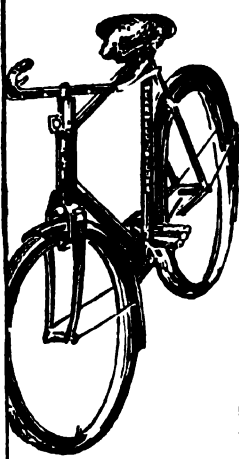
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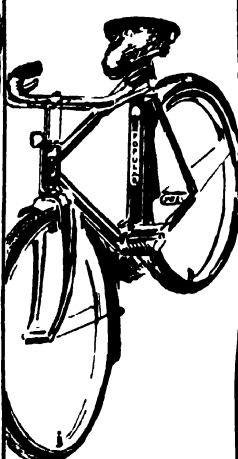
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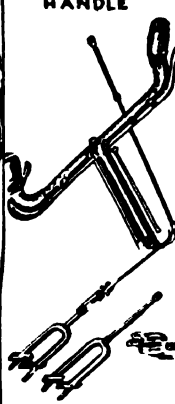
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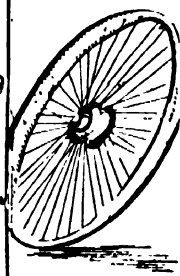
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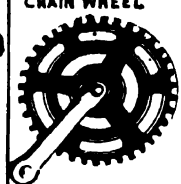
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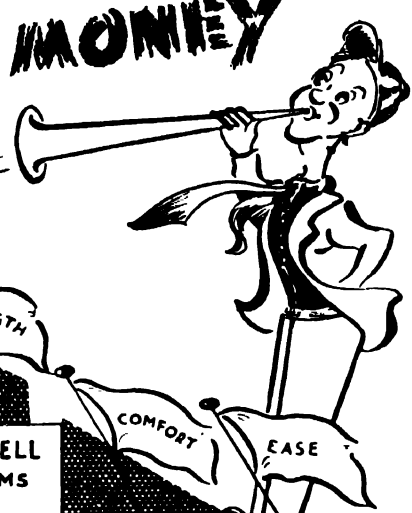
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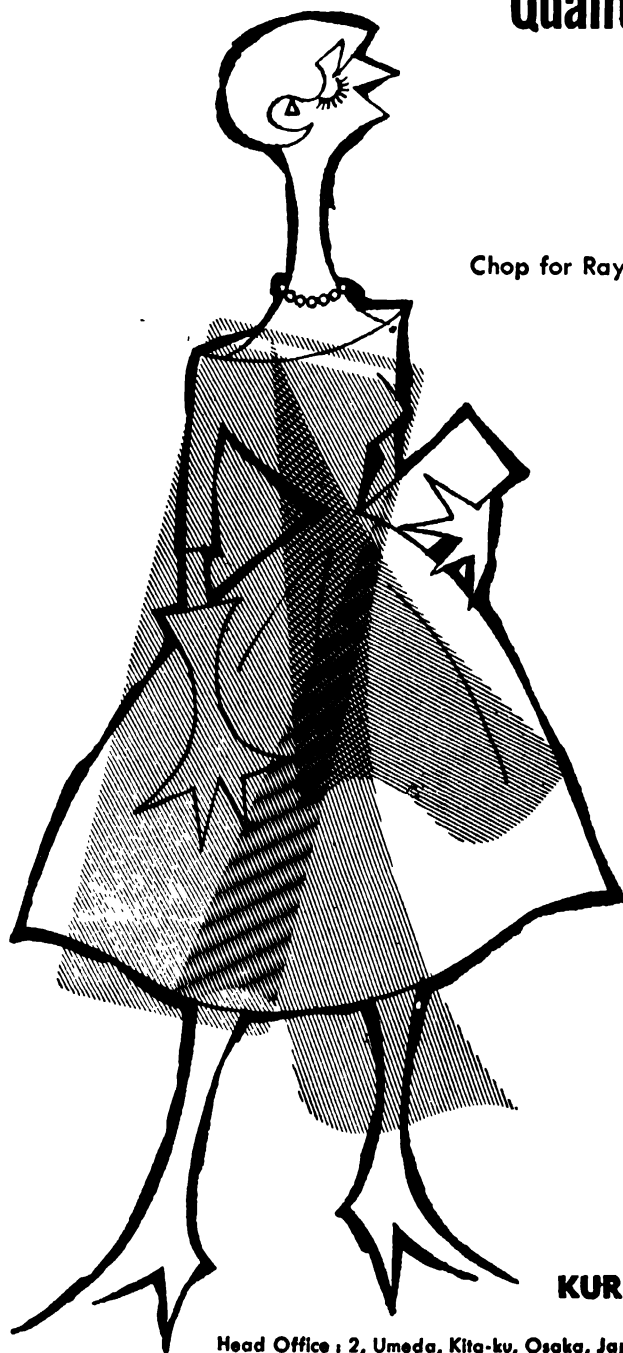
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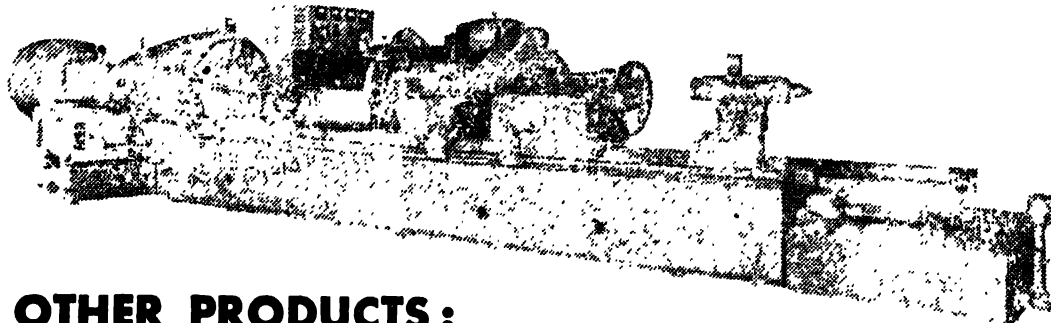
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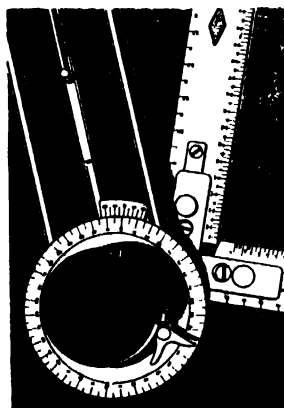
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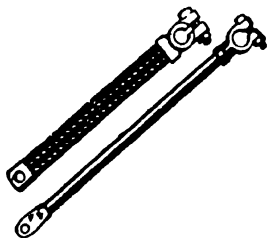
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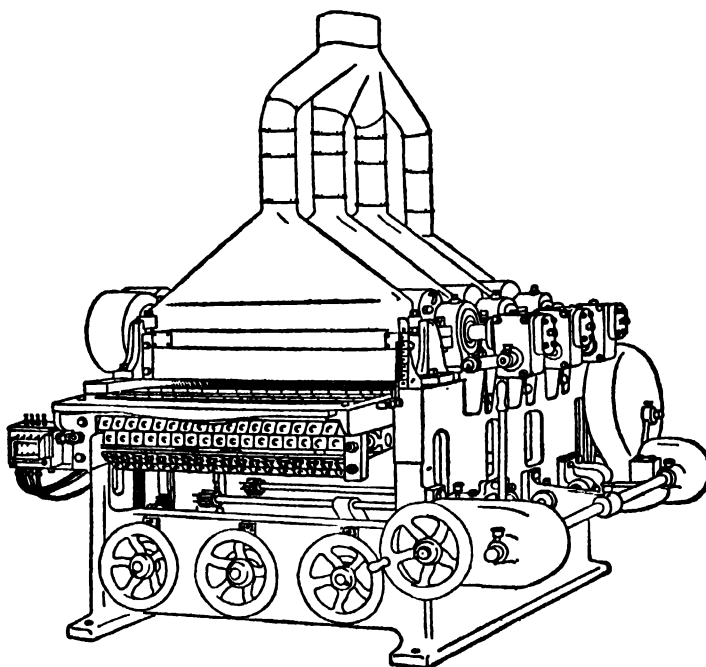
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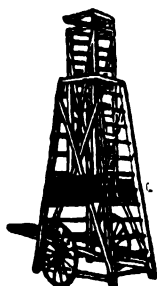
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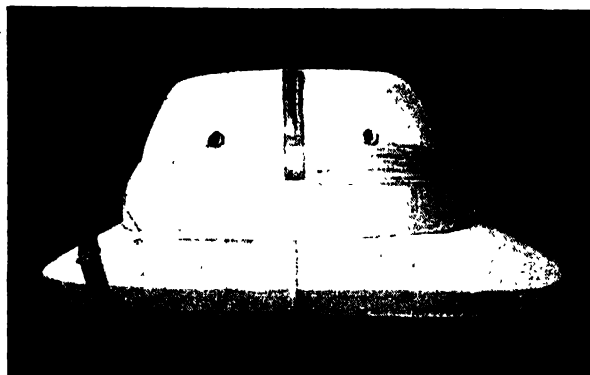
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PHYSIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICALLY the mass of land today called India consists of the territories contained in the Union of India and the Portuguese possessions of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The State of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam (formerly French) is a de facto but not de jure part of India, though a treaty for a de jure transfer has been signed. It may be added here that this treaty awaits ratification by the Governments of India and France.

The country is divided into 14 States and six Territories. The latter are under Central administration.

The fourteen States (with the capital towns in brackets) are:

Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Assam (Shillong), Bihar (Patna), Kerala (Trivandrum), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Madras (Madras), Bombay (Bombay), Mysore (Bangalore), Orissa (Cuttack), Punjab (Chandigarh), Rajasthan (Jaipur), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), West Bengal (Calcutta), Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar).

The six Territories (with capital towns in brackets) are:

Delhi (Delhi), Himachal Pradesh (Simla), Manipur (Imphal), Tripura (Agartala), the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Port Blair), the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

These States and Territories came into being on 1st November, 1956.

India is about 1,700 miles from east to west, and about 2,000 miles from north to south. Its land frontier is about 8,200 miles long and the sea frontier about 3,000 miles. The total land area is 1,269,640 sq. miles. The total population is 359,879,394 (1951 census) a little less than one-sixth of the population of the whole world.

The land frontier with Pakistan is about 1,000 miles long (east and west together).

In shape India is like a triangle with its base resting on the Himalaya Mountains in the north and its apex running far into the ocean in the south. At the southern extremity the triangle tapers with a pear-shaped curve to a point called Cape Comorin.

India lies entirely to the north of the equator. From south to north including Kashmir, it stretches from 8° north latitude to 37° north latitude, with the Tropic of Cancer cutting it roughly into two halves. West to east it stretches from about 66° 20' east longitude to 97° east longitude.

Broadly speaking, India is shut off from the mainland of Asia by the Himalaya Mountains, the highest mountain range in the world. Going from west to east along the country's land frontier are Pakistan, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, China, Burma and Pakistan. In the south, the country is surrounded on all sides by water—the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east.

India is so vast and diversified that expressions like 'average rainfall,' 'average temperature' have no meaning. The average annual rainfall in the Thar desert is 4 inches, while that in Cherrapunji is 425. Similarly places in Kashmir have a minimum temperature of 49° F. while places in Rajasthan have recorded a maximum temperature of 120° F. So one can only speak of local averages rather than of national averages.

Compared with the size of the country, the coast-line is short, as there are few bays or inlets. Hence there are also very few harbours. The fact is the west coast is rocky and the sea is deep near the coast, while in the east the sea is extremely shallow so that big ocean-going ships have to weigh anchor at some distance from the shore. The only so-called

natural harbours are Bombay and Goa, while Madras, Vishakapatnam and Port Okha are examples of purely artificial harbours built by human enterprise.

The principal ports in India are (going from west to east along the coast), Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Forbandar, Surat, Bombay, Marmugao, Mangalore, Kozhikode (Calicut), Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi, Nagapatnam, Karikal, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatnam, Kakinada, Vishakapatnam and Calcutta. Of these, Marmugao belongs to Portugal, while the rest are in the Republic of India. It may also be mentioned that the new harbour at Kandla in Kutch is now in use.

MOUNTAIN WALL

India can be divided into three natural regions—1. the mountain wall, 2. the Plain of Hindustan, and 3. the Indian Plateau.

Let us take the mountain wall first. From the Pamir Knot in the far north two mountain ranges radiate one in the south-east and easterly direction called the Himalayas, and the other in a south-western direction reaching almost down to the sea, called the Sulaiman Range in the north and the Kirthar Range in the south. In the east the mountain wall between India and Burma is called by different names in different places. In the north, for instance, it is known as the Patkoi Hills, further south as the Naga Hills. In Assam it is called Jaintia, Khasi and Garo. Southward are the Lushai Hills, then lastly there are the Arakan Yoma which finally reach the sea at Cape Negrais and continue in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Of the various ranges which constitute the mountain wall of India the Himalayas are the most note-worthy. Extending like a semicircle for a distance of 1,500 miles along the northern frontiers of the country they form the loftiest mountain range in the whole world, and contain many of the highest mountain peaks, Mount Everest 29,141 ft., Mount Godwin Austen 28,250 ft. and Kanchenjunga 28,146 ft.

There are no easy ways in and out through the mountain wall which shuts off India from the rest of Asia, but there are a few difficult passes. In the very north are the Zaskar Pass and the Shipki Pass which lead out of Kashmir and Punjab respectively. Then from Shipki right down to Darjeeling there is no route across the mountain wall. Across the Burma frontier again there are a few routes but they are of little use for purposes of communication.

The following is a more detailed description of the mountain region.

In the east on the border of Burma the mountain wall is much lower. Here it can more accurately be described as a range of hills rather than of mountains. This region is wet, forested and very thinly populated. The region round about Cherrapunji in Assam has the highest rainfall in the world.

Then from Darjeeling to Kashmir are the Himalayas proper, over 1,500 miles in length and 150 to 300 miles in breadth. The Himalayas are thus not a mountain chain in the proper sense of the word. They can be described as a series of parallel but converging ranges intersected by valleys and big plateaus. On the whole, the slopes of the mountains facing India are very steep, while those facing north are much more gentle. We say, on the whole, because though the eastern Himalayas (in West Bengal and Bihar) rise abruptly from the plains, in the west (western Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab) the rise from the plains is a little more gradual. Hence the Himalayas themselves can be further sub-divided into three parallel zones, the Great Himalayas with an average elevation of 20,000 ft., always covered with snow; the Lesser Himalayas,

the middle range, with an average elevation of 15,000 feet; and finally the Outer Himalayas lying between the Lesser Himalayas and the plains with an average elevation of about 3,500 feet. The last are a sort of foothills to the Great Himalayas, and are usually described as forming the sub-Himalayan region, a region which extends from eastern Bihar to the Punjab all along the Plain of Hindustan.

In the north the altitude of the range is much lower: there are few peaks which exceed a height of 20,000 feet. The Punjab Himalayas are comparatively dry, and the snow-line is much higher than elsewhere. The northern slopes are bare while the southern slopes are forested.

Two of the longitudinal valleys which separate the mountain ranges are worth a note. They are the Vale of Kashmir and the valley of Katmandu in Nepal. Both the valleys are fertile, extensive and from a tourist's point of view a dream of beauty.

Thus it is clear the whole region possesses great variety in climate and a range of vegetation stretching from the tropics to the poles.

The north mountain wall has a tremendous influence on the physiography of the country. On the one hand it keeps out the bitterly cold winds which blow from Central Asia and Tibet during the winter, and on the other it intercepts the moisture laden winds which blow from the sea in the south so that the northern plains of the country have rain during the monsoon. Second, the melting snow and rain falling on the mountains go to form the chief source for the water of the rivers which flow from the Himalayas. Hence the rivers of Hindustan never go completely dry in the summer.

PLAIN OF HINDUSTAN

Geologically, the Ganges plain can be considered as the fore-deep of the mountains to the north of it. This fore-deep extends thousands of feet below the sea-level, though since its formation it has been filled in by deposit. In the east this deposit consists of alluvial material from the mountains, in the west it consists of material blown by the wind. All through the deposit is fine grained made up chiefly of muds and sands.

The Plain of Hindustan extends from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Pakistan frontier in the west, that is to say, it is about 1,500 miles long and from 150 to 200 miles broad. Throughout this vast tract of land not a hill can be seen. The slope from the mountains to the sea is so gradual that about 100 miles from the mouth of the River Ganges the surface is no more than 500 feet above sea-level.

The Plain of Hindustan is probably the most important part of the country. For one thing, it contains some of the richest soil in the world. Second, it is on the Plain of Hindustan that the whole drama of race conflict and race assimilation was played out, a drama which finally shaped the political and cultural destiny of both India and its neighbour Pakistan.

Going into more detail the Plain of Hindustan is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems. In the far west are the Beas and Sutlej, tributaries of the Indus draining into the Arabian Sea. Further east is the River Ganges with its tributaries the Yamuna, Gomti, Rapti and Gandak which flows south-eastwards into the Bay of Bengal. The capital of the Indian Republic Delhi stands on the water-shed between the Indus and the Ganges river basins. The third of the three river systems, the Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas, turns east and enters India at its eastern extremity and joins the Ganges before reaching the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra has no important tributaries.

† Excluding Kashmir, the population of which was estimated at 4.41 millions.

On the Himalayas these rivers are rushing, roaring torrents, cutting their way through steep and rocky gorges. But when they reach the vast plains they broaden out and wander slowly till they get to the sea. The land is so flat that the rivers sometimes leave their old beds and cut out new channels flooding the surrounding area.

The rivers of Hindustan are notable in three respects: 1. They give a constant supply of water. 2. The land through which they flow is broad, flat and fertile and eminently suitable for irrigation. 3. Because water flows perennially they are navigable through the greater part of the year.

As we go from west to east in the plain rainfall increases and so do the fertility of the soil and the density of population.

The whole plain can be sub-divided according to climate into a number of natural regions. There are first the plains of the north-west, comprising Punjab State, a dry area depending on the irrigation canals of the rivers Beas and Sutlej for its water. Second, there is the valley of the Upper Ganges covering the major part of Uttar Pradesh a comparatively dry region which depends for its cultivation on the irrigation canals of the Ganges and the Jamuna. Third, we have the valley of the middle Ganges embracing the State of Bihar, which is an intermediate zone, with both wet and dry cultivation. As we go further east we have the lower valley of the Ganges, which includes the whole of West Bengal, a wet region with considerable rainfall growing rice and jute.

INDIAN PLATEAU

The third of the natural regions into which the country is divided is called the Indian Plateau because it comprises a three-sided table-land covering the whole of the country in the south except for two narrow coastal strips in the east and the west. The Indian Plateau is marked off from the Plain of Hindustan by a confused mass of hill ranges running with a general direction of east to west. Three of these ranges have been distinguished by the names of Vindhya, Satpura and Ajanta respectively. They stand from 1,500 feet to over 4,000 feet high and though pierced by road and railway at the present time were not easy to cross in the old days and thus formed a barrier of hill and jungle between the northern and the southern portions of the country.

The Indian Plateau is higher in the west and the south than in the east and north. Along the western and eastern edge of the plateau run the Western and Eastern Ghats. They start southward, from the extremities of the Vindhya mountain system and run along the western and eastern coasts of the country and unite to form a sort of upheaved angle towards their southern extremity. The Western Ghats run through the States of Bombay and Mysore and ascend to an average height of about 3,000 feet while some of the peaks are anything between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet high. The Eastern Ghats stretch down the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras and have an average elevation of 1,500 feet. The inner triangular plateau which the Western and Eastern Ghats form in the south is seamed with little ranges of hills exceeding 4,000 feet in height the best known among which are the Nilgiris. It is on the Nilgiris that Ootacamund the famous summer capital of Madras State stands.

Drainage Systems.—There are three systems of drainage in the Indian Plateau—one towards the north, the second towards the west and the third towards the east. The drainage from the northern or Vindhya edge of the plateau falls into the Ganges. Two rivers Narmada and Tapi carry the rainfall of the southern slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains respectively in almost parallel lines into the Arabian Sea. Further south, as we have already stated, the plateau is much higher in the west than the east. So the drainage has to make its way across the whole breadth of the plateau eastwards until it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The most important rivers are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the

Cavery. These rivers differ from the rivers of the Plain of Hindustan in three ways: 1. They are fed only by the monsoon rains and therefore do not yield a constant supply of water. 2. Their valleys are less suitable for irrigation. 3. And finally, they are not navigable for certain seasons in the year when parts of the river dry up.

From a geological point of view the Indian Plateau consists mainly of very old crystalline rocks much older than the Himalayan fold mountains. On some of the edges of the plateau in the north-east for instance, are areas of sedimentary rocks from which the country obtains most of its coal. About nine-tenths of the coal resources of India lie in Jharia in Bihar and Raniganj in West Bengal, though coal-bearing beds are also found in the valley of the Godavari and the northern slopes of the Vindhya. The north-west of the plateau is covered by vast stretches of lava called the Deccan lavas. This region is one of the largest areas of lava in the world, covering as it does an area of 250,000 square miles with a total thickness of several thousand feet. In spite of the great extent of the lavas there are few or no signs of volcano. In the rest of the Plateau valuable minerals occur here and there among old crystalline rocks. Gold is obtained in Mysore, manganese in Andhra, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, copper and iron in Bihar and Orissa, mica in Andhra and the south-east. The point about diamonds is of some interest. They occur in sand-stones or conglomerate in Panna in Madhya Pradesh or Kurnool in Andhra, though no diamond bearing igneous rocks are found.

Natural Regions.—From the point of view of climate and vegetation the Indian Plateau can be divided into ten natural regions. There are first of all the coastal regions round the plateau. In the north covering whole of the State of Bombay is the Gujarat region, moderately dry and hilly in places. Further south is the west coast region covering part of Mysore and part of Kerala, narrow and wet. In the east is the Carnatic or Tamil region comprising part of Madras, moderately wet but wider than in the west. In the north is what is called the Northern Circars region covering part of Andhra and part of Orissa, also moderately wet. Then there are the dry regions lying to the north of the Vindhya mountains sloping downwards to the plains of the Ganges. There are the Thar or Great Indian Desert, the Rajasthan uplands dry and hilly, and the Central Indian Plateau comprising part of Madhya Pradesh. Finally there is a third group of regions which can be distinguished, all lying in the Indian Peninsula proper. These are first the southern part of the plateau covering the whole of Mysore and parts of Madras and Andhra, dry, somewhat barren and thinly populated; second, the Deccan lavas region in the north-west, containing parts of Bombay and Andhra Pradesh dry but with fertile black soil suitable for cotton and moderately thickly populated; and lastly, the north-eastern Plateau covering parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. This last mentioned region has moderate rainfall, is thinly populated, but thickly forested. The inhabitants are mainly concentrated in two river valleys.

Ceylon is the only important island lying off the coast of India to which it is joined by a line of sand flats collectively called Adam's Bridge. But Ceylon is politically separate from the sub-continent. Two groups of very small islands in the Bay of Bengal, the Andamans and the Nicobars, and one group in the Arabian Sea the Laccadives are part of the Republic of India. So is the small island of Kutch off the Kathiawar Peninsula in western India. Kutch is a dry, rocky, treeless country.

VEGETATION

India is thickly populated and so over a greater part of the country the natural vegetation has been removed. The country has no distinctive botanical features peculiar to itself.

Where the rainfall is more than 80 inches a year there are evergreen forests on the hills. The wood from these forests is hard but the

forests have not yet been commercially exploited. These evergreen forests are chiefly found on the slopes of the Western Ghats, the wetter eastern parts of the Himalayas up to a level of 5,000 feet, and in Assam.

Where the rainfall is less than 80 inches but more than 40 we have what are called the monsoon forests, so-called because the trees in these forests lose their leaves in the dry season. The monsoon forests are very valuable, because they contain two of the most useful kinds of tree, the teak and the sal. The teak is found chiefly in the western parts of the country while the sal is obtained in the lower slopes of the Himalayas and the north-east of the Plateau.

Where the rainfall is less than 40 inches, in the drier parts of the country we find small thorny trees, sometimes so small that they are more like bushes than like trees.

In the driest parts where the land is desert or semi-desert even bushes cannot grow. There we find plants with thick fleshy stems and long roots.

As we go up the mountains too the vegetation changes. In the higher reaches of the mountains, above 5,000 feet in the south, and 3,000 feet in the north the forests are similar to those found in temperate lands. Some of the trees have broad leaves and are like the oak while others are tall and have needle-shaped leaves like the pine.

On the highest parts of the mountains it is too cold and too dry for trees to grow and so we find only small bushes and short grass.

Along the sea-coasts and in the great river deltas where the land is flat and muddy grows a kind of tree called mangrove. These trees are most frequent in the deltas of the River Ganges where they are called Sundarbans.

There is not much grass land in India though in the hills in the monsoon grass patches can be seen.

The main cultivated plants include rice, wheat, pulses and grains. Among the important seeds grown are castor, sesamum and ground-nut. The chief fruit trees include mango, coconut, arcaut and certain citrus fruit. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots and walnuts are confined chiefly to the Himalaya valleys. There are tea plantations over large areas on the mountains in the north-east and south, while coffee, cardamom, pepper and rubber are extensively grown in the south. In some of the damper regions the cinchona is successfully cultivated.

ANIMALS

Just as natural vegetation has disappeared over the greater part of the land so have a great many wild animals. The lion, for instance, was not uncommon within historical times in the north. Today it is confined wholly, to the Gir forest in Junagadh in Bombay State.

The most famous among the wild animals which survive are the tiger and the elephant. The leopard or panther is more common than the tiger and equally destructive of life and property. The cheetah or the hunting leopard is found only in the Deccan and is generally trained for hunting the antelope. Other wild Indian animals of the cat family are the marbled cat and the jungle cat.

In the open country-side wolves are plentiful and usually prey on sheep. The Indian fox is comparatively scarce but the jackal is very common. The wild dog is found in the denser jungles and generally hunts in packs. Among other dogs are the pariah common in the south, and the greyhound used for hunting.

The black bear is common wherever rocky hills and forests occur. It lives on ants, honey and fruit and may often prove dangerous. The Himalayan bear which is found only in the north, stays in the mountains during the summer but comes lower down during the winter.

The rhinoceri found in the country are of three different types, two have a single horn and one has double. The rhinoceri are commonest in the Brahmaputra valley and in the Sundarbans. With the rhinoceros might be mentioned the crocodile which can be very dangerous specially in the rivers of the north. The wild hog is also well-known in certain parts of the country and is very destructive of crops.

In the remote parts of the deserts of Kutch is found the wild ass but its contacts with man are few. Many wild varieties of sheep and goat are met with in the mountain ranges of the north.

The antelope proper is more widely distributed. On the coasts of Gujarat and Orissa, for instance, a herd of does accompanied by a single buck is a common sight. The gazelle can also be found almost everywhere. The sambar is confined to hill forests, while the spotted deer is considered to be the most beautiful animal of the Indian jungle.

In the Western Ghats, and in the hill jungles of Assam, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh is found the bison. It is a fierce animal and almost as dangerous to hunt as the tiger. Akin to the bison is the wild buffalo very common in Assam.

The rat and the mouse are a perpetual nuisance. The bandicoots some of which can be as long as 2 feet burrow under stores and godowns and are often deadly to plants, fruit or grain.

The reptiles abound in garden and jungle and even intrude into dwelling places specially during the rains. Thousands of people die every year in the country-side of snake-bite. The most dreaded of the reptiles is the cobra. There is another variety called Russell's viper whose bite is equally fatal. Generally speaking the salt-water snakes are dangerous while the fresh-water ones are harmless. The bigger variety

scorpion which abounds in parts of Madras and Andhra is a domestic terror.

Of all the wild animals in the country the elephant is the most interesting as well as the most useful. It generally lives in the wilder parts of the monsoon forests and being an intelligent animal can be trained to do heavy work such as dragging great logs of wood, or arranging them in neat piles. The elephant is also excellent as a transport animal as it can push its way through the thickest jungle where roads cannot be built.

Domestic Animals.—So much for the wild animals. Among the domestic animals the most useful are the oxen. It is estimated that there are about 159 million cattle in India. Milk is not a staple article of food and the oxen are chiefly used for ploughing or drawing carts. The bullocks are more valuable than the cows though in certain parts like Uttar Pradesh dairy-farming is an important industry. One handicap is that in most areas fodder has to be specially grown for the cattle.

There are 45 million buffaloes in the country. The buffalo is stronger than the bullock and is chiefly used for ploughing. The she-buffalo is the typical dairy animal.

There are 39 million sheep in the country. But they are a very poor specimen and do not give good wool or meat. Sheep are most numerous in Madras and live chiefly on waste land which is not good enough for cattle. Goats (57 million) are found everywhere because it does not take much to keep them alive. They can feed on the poorest grass or shrub and so find enough to eat even in the driest parts of the country.

There are 1.5 million horses and ponies and about 60 000 mules and 1.2 million donkeys,

most of which are used as draught animals. Mules, donkeys and camels are also used for purposes of transport mules and donkeys on the hilly parts, and camels in the sandy desert. The total number of live-stock in the country is 397 million.

There are also about 91 million fowls and about 6 million ducks.

The birds of India though not as gorgeous as those of some other tropical lands deserve mention. The parrot is easily the most beautiful of the Indian birds. The peacock is another beautiful bird, while the maina like the parrot lives happily in a cage and talks well. Of the vulture there are four varieties which include the common scavenger. There are many types of eagle too and some of the falcons can be trained for hawking. A bird much sought after for its plumage is the kingfisher and among the birds which are hunted for their flesh are pigeons, ducks, partridges, plover, quail and snipe. The jungle fowl, however, is not considered good for eating.

There are many beautiful butterflies in India, while among the more useful insects are the bee, the silk-worm, the *coccus lac*, that is, the insect which gives lac. Certain varieties of Indian moth and ant are very destructive. Locust invasions are not frequent but when they appear they leave complete destruction behind them. Mosquitoes abound everywhere.

In India fish is eaten fresh as methods of fish preservation are either primitive or not practised. Among the edible Indian fishes are the carp family and the cat fishes. But the most delicious is the hilsa which is also a rich food. A fish which is found in all hill streams is the mahseer.

METEOROLOGY

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
HILL STATIONS		* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.
Darjeeling	6,980	48.6	50.1	56.8	63.2	64.0	65.9	67.8	66.9	66.6	64.1	58.0	52.1	60.3
Shillong	4,921	60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.8	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
Simla	7,224	47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50.6	62.4
COASTAL STATIONS														
Bombay	35	83.2	83.1	86.2	89.1	91.1	89.5	85.5	85.0	85.5	89.8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Madras	51	85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Allahabad	322	74.8	79.2	91.7	102.6	107.1	102.7	92.1	89.4	91.5	90.4	83.4	75.7	90.1
Calcutta	21	79.6	83.7	92.5	96.8	95.6	92.4	89.5	89.0	89.9	89.2	84.2	79.4	88.5
Kanpur	414	71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	82.8	74.0	89.0
Cuttack	87	83.1	88.2	96.6	101.2	101.4	95.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	89.7	85.0	81.2	90.9
New Delhi	710	70.0	75.8	87.0	98.8	106.1	104.8	95.1	92.5	92.7	92.0	83.9	73.6	80.3
Lucknow	371	73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
Patna	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Dehra Dun	2,339	66.1	69.3	79.4	90.0	96.0	93.7	86.5	84.5	84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	81.4
Nagpur	1,018	68.7	68.2	96.7	104.2	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	90.6	85.5	81.7	92.0

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	
HILL STATIONS		* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	* F.	
Darjeeling	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals	37.3	38.8	44.7	50.6	54.1	58.1	69.6	59.3	57.9	52.0	44.9	38.4	49.6	
Shillong		38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64.0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5	
Simla		35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	51.4	44.2	39.3	49.4	
COASTAL STATIONS															
Bombay		66.7	67.4	71.9	76.1	79.6	78.6	76.7	76.1	75.7	75.6	72.5	68.8	73.8	
Madras		67.1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.9	78.0	77.2	75.0	71.9	68.9	74.9	
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS															
Allahabad		47.1	50.0	61.0	71.4	79.9	82.9	79.8	78.5	76.6	67.1	54.3	47.1	66.4	
Calcutta		54.6	59.4	68.8	75.5	77.5	75.6	78.6	78.3	78.0	73.8	63.7	55.0	70.2	
Kanpur		45.7	51.0	60.1	70.6	80.4	83.0	79.9	78.7	76.2	66.0	53.9	46.5	66.0	
Cuttack		59.8	64.8	71.8	77.5	79.9	79.6	78.3	78.1	77.8	74.4	65.8	58.7	72.2	
New Delhi		45.1	49.0	58.6	70.5	80.1	83.6	80.4	79.0	75.8	65.3	52.6	44.2	65.3	
Lucknow		47.1	51.4	60.6	70.8	78.3	81.7	79.5	78.6	76.5	66.5	54.1	47.3	66.0	
Patna		51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	73.1	70.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9	
PLATEAU STATIONS															
Dehra Dun	44.0	46.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	69.5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3		
Nagpur	56.0	59.9	69.7	74.5	80.9	79.6	75.5	75.0	74.2	66.5	59.1	53.8	68.5		

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations						Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
HILL STATIONS						For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..		0.58	1.19	1.88	4.14	9.63	24.18	32.92	26.56	18.90	5.41	0.81	0.27	126.42
Shillong	..	..	..	..	..		0.52	1.06	1.97	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	0.72	1.61	0.28	84.64
Simla	..	..	..	..	..		2.61	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	6.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
COASTAL STATIONS																			
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..		0.14	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.65	19.08	24.27	13.30	10.39	2.54	0.53	0.08	71.21
Madras	..	..	..	..	..		1.41	0.41	0.29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4.58	4.68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS																			
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..		0.85	0.63	0.56	0.17	0.63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8.36	2.34	0.31	0.34	41.82
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..		0.87	1.17	1.36	1.75	6.49	11.69	12.81	12.92	9.95	4.48	0.81	0.18	62.98
Kanpur	..	..	..	..	..	0.56	0.66	0.29	0.22	0.32	3.19	10.75	11.20	6.79	1.30	0.35	0.28	35.91	
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	0.32	0.78	1.04	1.07	3.57	9.95	12.89	13.40	9.76	5.34	1.62	0.23	59.97	
New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	0.99	0.83	0.51	0.33	0.52	5.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24	
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	0.76	0.72	0.34	0.25	0.77	4.46	12.00	11.50	7.40	1.28	0.22	0.32	40.02	
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.09	8.80	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69	
PLATEAU STATIONS																			
Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	..	2.32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8.55	26.30	28.79	10.62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04	
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24	

**SUB-DIVISIONAL MEANS OF RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON
JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 1956.**

(Note: The States mentioned here are the States existing before the reorganization on 1st November 1956).

SUB-DIVISIONS	JUNE TO SEPTEMBER			
	Actual.	Normal.	Departure from Normal.	Percentage Departure from Normal.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bay Islands	63.3	70.9	— 7.5	— 11
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	53.6	56.5	— 3.0	— 5
3. West Bengal	56.6	51.1	5.5	11
3(a). Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	73.6	74.3	— 0.7	— 1
3(b). Gangetic West Bengal	51.7	43.1	8.6	20
4. Orissa	56.9	43.3	13.7	32
5. Chota Nagpur	48.3	43.0	5.3	12
6. Bihar	48.3	42.2	6.1	14
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	37.4	37.5	— 0.1	0
8. Do. do. West	37.7	35.2	2.6	7
9. Punjab (I) (including PEPSU and Delhi)	23.1	21.8	1.4	6
10. Jammu and Kashmir*				
11. Rajasthan, West	13.6	9.5	4.1	43
12. Do. do. East (including Ajmer)	30.8	24.6	6.2	25
13. Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	32.2	36.5	— 4.3	— 12
14. Vidhya Pradesh	40.8	41.7	— 0.9	— 2
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	54.5	47.4	7.1	15
16. Do. do. West	42.7	39.2	3.5	9
17. Gujarat	40.5	31.5	8.9	28
18. Saurashtra-Kutch	27.9	18.3	9.6	52
19. Konkan	99.3	84.8	14.5	17
20. Deccan (Desh)	26.7	20.7	6.0	29
21. Hyderabad, North	30.3	28.1	2.2	8
22. Do. South	30.5	23.5	7.1	30
23. Coastal Andhradesa	32.5	19.8	12.7	64
24. Rayalaseema	20.7	16.8	3.8	23
25. Tamilnad	14.7	11.6	3.0	26
26. Malabar-South Kanara	89.4	100.3	— 10.9	— 11
27. Mysore	13.2	15.1	— 1.9	— 12
28. Travancore-Cochin	42.2	51.8	— 9.6	— 19
Mean of India excluding Bay Island and Jammu and Kashmir	36.9	32.4	4.5	14

Note 2:—In the calculation of excesses and deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".

* Data not available.

MONSOON RAINFALL SUMMARY—1956

The monsoon this year was characterised by an abnormally prolonged activity. It arrived much earlier and withdrew much later than usual. It also maintained a nearly steady activity throughout the period, which commenced at the end of May and extended well into the second week of October. There was thus abundant rainfall, the season's total till the end of September being in excess over the

major part of the country and normal or nearly normal over the rest. This was followed again by a general excess of rainfall during the first half of October. The abnormal monsoon rainfall gave rise to severe floods in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I) and minor floods in several other parts, the severest floods in the Punjab and West Uttar Pradesh occurring in October.

Except for a slight deficit of precipitation in the Bay Islands, Madhya Bharat, Mysore,

Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin, the rainfall for the period 1st June to 30th September 1956 was either normal or in excess over the country (Data in respect of Jammu and Kashmir are incomplete). It was in large excess over Saurashtra-Kutch and coastal Andhradesa.

Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall for the monsoon—June to September 1956—was in excess by 14 per cent.

POPULATION*

Note:—The last census took place before the States were reorganized on Nov. 1, 1956.

THE more important figures are as follows: Total population (excluding Kashmir and the Part B tribal areas of Assam): 356,879,384; Males: 183,333,874; Females: 173,545,520.

Population of Jammu and Kashmir: 4.41 millions (estimate for March 1, 1951); Population of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam: 0.56 millions (unverified local estimate).

Increase over 1941: 42,113,014 or a mean decennial growth rate of 12.5 or percentage increase of 13.4 per cent.

Highest population: Uttar Pradesh (63,215,742); Lowest population Andamans and Nicobars (30,071); Average density: 312 per square mile. Highest density: Delhi (over 3,017); Lowest density: Andaman and Nicobar (10).

Only two States registered a decline in the mean decennial rate. Punjab (0.5), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (8.6).

The lowest rate of increase was for PEPSU (2.6).

The highest rates of increase were: Delhi (62.1), Coorg (30.5).

In the following States the rate of increase was below 10: Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU.

Registered birth-rate (1941-50): 27.2; Probable birth rate (1941-50): 40; Registered death-rate (1941-50): 19.4; Probable death-rate (1941-50): 27; Natural increase rate (1941-50): 13; Infant mortality rate (1941-50): 127.1; Life expectancy: 32 years and 5 months; Life expectancy at the age 10 years: 39.

The birth-rates for 1953 and 1954 are 24.8 and 25.4. (The birth-rate for 1954 is for the former Part A States and Delhi and Coorg.)

The death-rates for 1953 and 1954 are 14.1 and 12.9. (The death-rate for 1954 is for the former Part A States and Delhi and Coorg.)

The infant mortality rates for 1953 and 1954 are 118 and 113. (The rate for 1954 is for the former Part A States and Delhi and Coorg.)

Literacy for India for 1951, 16.6.

Number of females to every 1,000 males: 947.

The number of females exceeds the number of males in the following States: Kutch (1,079), Madras (1,006), Manipur (1,036), Orissa (1,022), Travancore-Cochin (1,008).

In the following States the number of females is less than 900 for every 1,000 males: Assam, Coorg, PEPSU, Punjab, West Bengal.

In the following States they are the smallest: Andaman and Nicobars (625), Delhi (768).

Total urban population: 62 millions (17.3 per cent); Total rural: 295 millions (82.7 per cent). Increase in urban population over 1941: 3.5 per cent. Highest urbanization: Delhi (83 per cent).

The total number of towns is 3,018 and of villages 558,089.

Number of cities with a population of one lakh and over: 75.

Percentage of population dependent on agriculture: 70.

States in which non-agricultural population exceeds agricultural: Ajmer, Andaman and Nicobars, Delhi, Kutch, Saurashtra.

If the population is divided into classes according to livelihood the percentage of each class would be as follows:—

Peasant proprietors, 47; Tenants, 9; Landless labourers, 13; Landlord or rentier, one; Industry or other non-agricultural production, 10; Commerce, 6; Transport, 2; Services and miscellaneous professions, 12.

The last census were taken at the beginning of 1951 (Feb. 9 to Mar. 1, 1951).

For the first time the census embraced the whole of India including the former Indian

States, but excluding Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam. Jammu and Kashmir was omitted because of special conditions and the tribal areas of Assam because they had never been enumerated before.

Two main and two subsidiary questions in the census questionnaire related to "economic status" and "means of livelihood". These questions were: Are you a self-supporting person or a non-earning dependent or an earning dependent? If you are a self-supporting person, are you an employer or an employee or an independent worker or none of these? What is the occupation or source of income which forms your principal means of livelihood? Have you a secondary means of livelihood? If so, what is it?

All useful data collected during the census operations will be recorded in a national register. Relevant parts of this register will be kept in every tahsil or sub-division or ward as a permanent and confidential record of the inhabitants. It is also proposed to bring out a census handbook for every district which the State Governments have been requested to publish. The State Governments have also been requested to include abstracts from these in school textbooks so that students could learn more about their region than they do at present.

GROWTH OF POPULATION

Year.	Population (in millions).	Increase (in millions).	Percentage Increase.
1951 ..	356.88	42.11	+ 13.4
1941 ..	314.77	39.25	+ 14.3
1931 ..	275.52	27.34	+ 11.0
1921 ..	248.18	— 0.87	— 0.3
1911 ..	249.05	13.55	+ 5.8
1901 ..	235.50	— 0.4	— 0.17
1891 ..	235.90	—	—

During the twenty years (1931-51), the number added to the population was three times as many as during the ten years (1921-31) and twice as many as during the thirty years (1901-31).

POPULATION OF POST-REORGANIZATION STATES

The total population and the population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the new State formations after Nov. 1, 1956 are given below. The figures for the rest of the States are the same as before:

State	Area (in sq miles)	Population (in millions)	Scheduled Castes (in lakhs)	Scheduled Tribes (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	110,250	32.2	44.16	11.50
Bihar	67,830†	38.93†	49.14	38.80
Bombay	188,240	47.8	52.02	37.43
Kerala	14,980	13.6	12.07	1.35
Madhya Pradesh	171,200	26.1	39.12	48.44
Madras	50,170	30.0	53.82	1.36
Mysore	72,730	19.0	25.83	0.80
Punjab	46,616	16.0	34.01	0.03
Rajasthan	132,300	16.0	25.02	17.74
West Bengal	33,279†	26.16†	47.44	15.67

* There have been no census since the reorganization of States on 1st November, 1956.

In general out of the 28 States that existed before the reorganization nine States are not affected by the reorganization. These nine are: Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans.

The present Punjab is formed by a simple amalgamation of the former Punjab and PEPSU. Hence some figures for the present Punjab can be obtained by the addition of the figures for the former Punjab and PEPSU.

The State of Rajasthan is affected by the reorganization only to a very small extent.

In the tables the States that went out of existence on 1st Nov. 1956 or were drastically reorganized as from that day are indicated with a star or dagger.

The figures are the 1951 census figures.

In the India totals the figures for Chandernagore have been added as follows: total, 49,900; males, 28,220; females, 21,689.

Unless otherwise stated, Madras as given here should be taken as including Andhra as when the census were taken Andhra was not separated from Madras. Some estimates for the pre-reorganization Andhra based on the census are also given.

Figures for Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur are given separately, though from 1st July, 1954 they formed a single administrative unit.

From October 1953 the seven talukas of Bellary District have been part of Mysore State, and have formed a District called Bellary in that State; the population of the District is 773,712. Before October 1953, that is when the census were taken, they were part of Madras.

For figures for Madras, Andhra and Mysore as they existed between October 1953 and November 1956 i.e. the time of the re-organization see under the individual States.

District figures are given under each State.

The mean decennial growth rate is based on the mean population of the two census.

† Approximate.

POPULATION BY NATURAL REGIONS

Natural Region	Total Population	Males	Females	1941	Females per 1,000 males (1951)	Mean Decennial Growth Rate (1941-51)
INDIA	356,879,394	183,333,374	173,545,520	314,766,380	947	+12.5
1. Himalayan Region	17,042,697	8,982,675	8,060,022	14,827,606	807	+13.9
2. Northern Plains Region	139,398,043	73,022,392	66,375,651	125,072,878	909	+10.8
3. Peninsular Hills and Plateau Region	108,598,645	55,111,536	53,487,109	98,220,094	971	+12.1
4. Western Ghats and Coastal Region	39,926,793	20,371,388	19,555,405	32,518,913	960	+20.5
5. Eastern Ghats and Coastal Region	51,832,336	25,798,008	26,033,728	46,093,121	1,009	+11.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,971	19,055	11,916	33,768	625	-8.6

POPULATION BY ZONES AND STATES

Zone and State	Land area in square miles	Total Population	Males	Females	1941	Females per 1,000 males (1951)	Mean Decennial Growth Rate (1941-51)**	Density per square mile
INDIA	1,269,640	356,879,394	183,333,374	173,545,520	314,766,380	947	+12.5	303
I—North India	113,409	63,215,742	33,098,866	30,116,876	56,531,848	910	+11.2	558
1. Uttar Pradesh	113,409	63,215,742	33,098,866	30,116,876	56,531,848	910	+11.2	558
II—East India†	261,657	90,080,297	46,315,658	43,764,639	80,873,038	945	+10.8	572
1. Bihar*	70,330	40,225,947	20,223,875	20,002,272	36,528,119	989	+9.6	243
2. Orissa	60,136	14,645,946	7,242,892	7,403,054	13,767,988	1,022	+6.2	806
3. West Bengal*	30,775	24,810,308	13,845,441	11,464,867	21,837,295	859	+12.7	106
4. Assam††	86,012	9,043,707	4,812,166	4,231,541	7,593,037	879	+12.0	158
5. Manipur	8,628	577,635	283,685	293,950	612,069	1,036	+17.4	50
6. Tripura	4,032	639,029	335,589	303,440	513,010	904	+21.9	145
7. Sikkim	2,744	137,725	72,210	65,515	121,520	907	+12.5	34
III—South India	168,009	75,600,804	37,822,542	37,778,262	64,837,350	999	+15.3	446
1. Madras*	127,790	57,016,002	28,419,003	28,596,999	49,830,749	1,006	+13.4	308
2. Mysore*	29,489	9,074,972	4,657,409	4,417,563	7,337,818	949	+21.2	1,015
3. Travancore-Cochin*	9,144	9,280,425	4,620,803	4,659,622	7,500,057	1,008	+21.2	145
4. Coorg*	1,586	229,405	125,327	104,078	168,726	830	+30.5	145
IV—West India	149,609	40,661,115	20,982,281	19,678,834	33,249,726	938	+20.1	323
1. Bombay*	111,434	35,956,150	18,614,862	17,341,288	29,181,146	932	+20.8	193
2. Saurashtra*	21,451	4,137,359	2,094,442	2,042,917	3,560,700	975	+15.0	34
3. Kutch*	16,724	567,606	272,977	294,629	507,880	1,079	+11.1	163
V—Central India	289,399	52,267,959	26,497,524	25,770,435	47,273,886	973	+10.0	171
1. Madhya Pradesh*	130,272	21,247,533	10,662,812	10,584,721	19,631,615	993	+7.9	227
2. Madhya Bharat*	46,478	7,954,154	4,133,075	3,821,079	7,169,880	925	+10.4	122
3. Hyderabad*	82,168	18,655,108	9,431,062	9,224,046	16,327,119	978	+13.3	151
4. Bhopal*	6,878	836,474	437,635	398,839	778,623	911	+7.2	117
5. Vindhya Pradesh*	23,603	3,574,690	1,832,940	1,741,750	3,366,649	950	+6.0	338
VI—North-West India	284,342	34,972,597	18,669,728	16,402,869	31,966,764	883	+9.0	117
1. Rajasthan*	130,207	15,290,797	7,961,673	7,329,124	13,306,232	921	+13.9	847
2. Punjab*	37,378	12,641,205	6,786,934	5,854,271	12,698,603	868	-0.5	287
3. Patiala and East Punjab States Union*	10,078	3,493,685	1,894,844	1,598,841	3,402,586	844	+2.6	3,017
4. Jammu and Kashmir	92,780	693,372	380,236	313,136	583,693	925	+17.2	278
5. Ajmer*	578	1,744,072	866,538	757,534	917,939	768	+62.1	278
6. Delhi	463	126,099	64,738	61,361	110,336	948	+13.3	94
7. Hilarpur†††	10,451	983,367	514,765	468,602	947,375	910	+3.7	10
8. Himachal Pradesh	3,215	80,971	19,055	11,916	33,768	625	-8.6	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	80,971	19,055	11,916	33,768	625	-8.6	10

* State has either gone out of existence or drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

** The mean decennial rate is based on the mean population of the two censuses, and not like the 'percentage variation' on the population according to the earlier census.

† Add Chandernagore: Total: 49,909; Males: 23,220; Females: 21,689.

†† Figures for Part B Tribal areas are not included.

††† Merged into Himachal Pradesh after 1st July, 1954.

For populations of districts see under each State.

FUTURE GROWTH

Some calculations have been made about this from 1951 to 1981.

The estimate based on the assumption that the mean decennial rate of growth will be the same as that of the average of 1921-50 will be the lower limit, and the estimate based on the assumption that the mean decennial rate of growth will be the same as during the last decade will be the upper limit.

The figures given below are in millions:

	lower limit	upper limit
1951	361.3	301.3
1961	407.7	411.9
1971	458.5	469.7
1981	527.6	535.5

Making allowance for mortality and maternity rates the trends may be estimated as follows: The figures are in crores: 1951—36; 1961—41; 1971—46; 1981—52.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Position at the end of 1955: Total 83.90 lakhs. From W. Pakistan 47.20 lakhs. From E. Pakistan 36.70 lakhs.

The following particulars from the Census Report on Displaced Persons will be of interest (the census were taken in 1951):—

Total: 7,295,870; Males: 3,900,034; Females: 3,395,836.

From West Pakistan: 4,690,492; From East Pakistan: 2,549,390; Unspecified: 46,988.

The figures for individual States in West Pakistan are as follows: N.W.F.P.: 195,059; Sind: 776,229; Baluchistan: 24,045; West Punjab: 3,407,695; Pakistan States: 252,956; Origin unspecified: 42,608.

The figures for distinct areas in East Pakistan are as follows: East Bengal: 2,406,183; Sylhet (Assam): 137,414; Origin unspecified: 5,793.

The sex ratio among displaced persons is 871 females for every 1,000 males. The figure for displaced persons from West Pakistan is 872 females, from East Pakistan 871.

For the country as a whole, the displaced persons number 21 per 1,000. The principal concentrations are (the figures are for 1,000 of local population): Delhi 397; Punjab 231; Tripura 183; Chandernagore 115; Ajmer 115; PEPSU 113; West Bengal 92; Andaman: 51.

The distribution of displaced persons by age-groups is as follows:—

0—	47,931
1—4	412,193
5—14	1,935,781
15—24	1,512,466
25—35	1,195,663
35—44	841,987
45—55	602,548
55—64	366,653
65—74	176,689
75 and over	82,118
Age not stated	10,305

The distribution of displaced persons by livelihood classes is as follows. The first figure shows the number of males and the second the number of females :—

Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants: 212,591; 191,545.
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants: 686,705; 605,814.
Cultivating labourers and their dependants: 167,804; 138,057.
Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants: 32,250; 30,225.
Production other than cultivation: 461,626; 387,728.

Commerce: 922,939; 802,763.

Transport: 168,189; 140,877.

Other services and miscellaneous sources: 1,174,318; 1,061,408.

Distribution by civil condition is as follows :—
Unmarried: 1,923,908 (males); 1,315,963 (females).

Married: 1,719,149 (males); 1,650,193 (females).

Widowed or Divorced: 182,860 (males); 302,261 (females).

The literacy is indicated by the following figures :—

Literates: 1,768,022 (males); 912,567 (females).

Illiterates: 2,057,895 (males); 2,445,850 (females).

The urban-rural distribution in lakhs is 33 lakhs in villages and 39 lakhs in towns.

The movement of persons from West Pakistan by period is as follows. The number is for every 1,000 displaced persons :—

1947 August: 292; 1947 September: 214; 1947 October: 133; 1947 November: 83; Rest of 1947: 51; 1948 January-June: 88; Rest of 1948: 27; Rest upto February 1951: 18.

The movement from East Pakistan for 1,000 displaced persons :

1946: 23; 1947: 182; 1948: 193; 1949: 128; 1950: 459; Rest upto February 1951: 51.

FOREIGNERS

The number of foreigners in India on December 31, 1952 was 77,865 excluding U.K. and Commonwealth citizens. They were distributed according to nationality as follows: Chinese, 23,481; Afghans, 7,592; U.S. nationals, 5,995; Iranians, 4,464; Tibetans, 19,549; Germans, 1,536; French, 1,351; Swiss, 768; Dutch, 816; Russians, 424; Belgians, 695; Japanese, 632.

The total number of foreigners in India on Dec. 1, 1956 was 44,557. Bombay had the largest number 15,581; next, W. Bengal 13,023; third, Bihar 2,757.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The ratio of each religious group to the total population in the country is as follows (percentage): Hindus, 84.99; Muslims, 9.08; Christians, 2.30; Sikhs, 1.74; Jains, 0.45; Buddhists, 0.08; Zoroastrians, 0.03; Other tribal religions, 0.47; other non-tribal religions, 0.03.

The following table shows the position of religious groups in India State-wise :

State	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Zoroastrians	Muslims	Christians	Jews	Other Tribals	Other Non-Tribals
Assam	5,894,733	4,107	4,245	22,675	27	1,996,456	585,399	209	527,712	8,144
Bihar*	34,316,416	38,703	8,656	1,168	455	4,564,466	422,030	92	871,434	2,527
Bombay*	31,785,614	37,017	572,093	2,395	97,573	2,906,887	525,454	20,135	—	8,982
Madhya Pradesh*	20,215,607	33,396	98,251	2,841	3,066	800,781	38,802	228	1,183	5,378
Madras*	40,995,818	2,850	35,778	1,375	2,087	4,538,136	2,431,006	474	—	8,969
Orissa	14,318,411	4,163	1,248	969	181	176,338	141,934	72	2,676	54
Punjab†††	8,176,430	8,831,983	37,518	1,441	77	229,080	95,293	150	—	631
Uttar Pradesh	53,762,925	197,612	97,744	3,221	1,258	9,028,992	123,876	34	—	80
West Bengal*	19,462,706	29,864	19,116	81,576	1,918	4,928,496	175,021	2,619	109,294	2,698
Hyderabad*	16,084,905	8,449	30,287	145	1,992	2,206,182	290,973	16	24,503	3,656
Madhya Bharat*	7,333,021	12,521	100,234	219	934	496,153	10,947	125	—	—
Mysore*	8,177,291	3,247	22,986	1,125	470	693,831	170,909	162	—	1
PEPSU*	1,704,349	1,721,035	7,578	219	98	55,913	3,565	9	—	19
Rajasthan*	13,862,150	144,233	327,763	41	590	949,345	6,762	—	—	—
Saurashtra*	3,387,844	881	123,916	13	560	422,186	1,814	69	—	36
Travancore-Cochin*	5,587,862	275	354	40	38	721,227	2,968,030	2,288	—	321
Ajmer*	699,524	3,964	32,004	4,319	262	48,886	4,413	—	—	—
Bhopal*	700,381	562	5,985	7	55	128,672	812	—	—	—
Coorg*	199,465	9	54	16	10	23,062	6,788	—	—	1
Delhi	1,467,854	137,096	20,174	503	164	99,501	18,685	90	—	5
Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur	1,088,841	5,019	34	2	—	15,253	317	—	—	—
Kutch*	393,128	478	62,397	—	40	111,434	117	3	—	—
Manipur	347,325	50	150	33	1	37,197	68,894	—	124,485	—
Tripura	480,662	35	36	15,403	1	136,940	5,262	—	690	—
Vindhya Pradesh*	3,485,083	529	11,835	7	13	76,126	1,092	5	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar	9,294	126	1	1,604	2	4,783	9,494	1	20	5,646
Sikkim	97,863	18	19	89,397	—	124	304	—	—	—
Total†††	303,186,986	6,219,134	1,618,406	180,767	111,791	85,400,117	8,157,765	26,781	1,661,897	47,148

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

† The population of Chandernagore (49,909) is not classified.

†† Persons whose enumeration records were destroyed by fire—268,602.

††† The Census booklets available at the time of preparing the article did not give the all-India totals. The figures given here are the ones worked out by adding the figures for individual States.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

Statistics about three Special Groups are given below. The Special Groups which are four in number are the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes and the Anglo-Indians.

The main results for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the country as a whole are shown in the table below :

Groups	Number (in Lakhs)			Number per 1,000 persons		
	Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	3,567*	513	191	1,000	144	54
	2,948	462	186	1,000	157	63
	618	51	5	1,000	83	8
All Agricultural Classes	2,491	381	173	1,000	153	70
All Non-Agricultural Classes	1,076	132	18	1,000	123	17
Agricultural Classes :						
I. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	1,674	174	125	1,000	104	75
II. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants	316	56	19	1,000	176	59
III. Cultivating labourers, and their dependants	448	148	28	1,000	330	63
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	53	8	1	1,000	61	12
Non-Agricultural Classes :						
Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :—						
V. Production other than cultivation	377	58	7	1,000	142	20
VI. Commerce	213	9	1	1,000	44	6
VII. Transport	56	6	1	1,000	110	11
VIII. Other Services and miscellaneous sources	430	64	9	1,000	147	20

* This does not include 1.35 lakhs for whom enumeration records were destroyed by fire in the Census Tabulation Office at Jullundur. Classification details for these persons are not available. Also it does not cover Chandernagore or Sikkim, for which the figures are given below.

POPULATION

9

The figures for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for Chandernagore and Sikkim are as follows (absolute numbers) :

State		Castes		Tribes	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Chandernagore	Total	3,889	1,568	77	62
	Rural	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3,889	1,568	77	62
Sikkim	Total	99	13	14,739	14,890
	Rural	40	11	14,140	14,244
	Urban	59	2	599	446

The State-wise break-up is shown in the following table :

State	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Agricultural Classes	Non-Agricultural Classes	Total	Agricultural Classes	Non-Agricultural Classes
INDIA	51,343,898	38,118,959	13,224,939	19,116,498†	17,284,260	1,822,422
Uttar Pradesh	11,479,102	9,011,654	2,467,448	—	—	—
Bihar*	5,057,812	4,441,999	615,813	4,049,183	3,808,860	240,323
Orissa	2,630,763	1,925,763	705,000	2,967,334	2,615,289	352,045
West Bengal*	4,996,205	3,264,940	1,431,265	1,165,337	921,221	244,116
Assam	424,044	254,926	169,118	1,735,245	1,626,968	108,277
Manipur	—	—	—	194,239	188,532	5,707
Tripura	46,371	30,311	16,060	192,293	180,701	11,592
Madras*	8,533,632	6,626,062	1,907,570	635,079†	552,123	83,856
Mysore*	1,608,821	1,207,893	400,928	15,310	12,062	3,248
Travancore-Cochin*	870,139	628,999	241,140	20,580	22,791	3,789
Coorg*	25,690	12,182	13,508	21,084	11,307	9,777
Bombay*	3,003,024	1,683,770	1,319,254	3,359,305	2,833,354	525,951
Saurashtra*	119,358	17,019	102,339	38,849	16,623	22,226
Kutch*	7,450	2,649	4,901	17,002	8,724	8,278
Madhya Pradesh*	2,898,968	2,102,831	796,137	2,477,024	2,380,974	96,050
Madhya Bharat*	1,823,881	993,166	330,715	1,000,812	1,014,028	46,784
Hyderabad*	2,800,184	2,091,050	709,134	354,933	329,817	25,116
Bhopal*	129,370	89,517	39,853	59,114	53,332	5,782
Vindhya Pradesh*	476,234	403,156	73,078	418,282	391,280	27,002
Rajasthan	1,609,074	1,146,268	462,806	316,348	314,099	2,249
Punjab*	2,386,143	1,421,117	965,026	2,429	2,175	254
Patiala & East Punjab States Union*	676,302	472,542	203,760	—	—	—
Ajmer*	80,974	36,054	44,920	9,816	N.A.	N.A.
Delhi	208,612	23,249	185,363	—	—	—
Bilaspur†	27,135	23,529	3,606	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	224,610	208,413	16,197	—	—	—

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov., 1956.

† The figures include about 5,000 persons in Madras who returned themselves as Harijans but were misclassified as 'Scheduled Tribes'.

†† Merged with Himachal Pradesh after 1st July, 1954.

ANGLO-INDIANS

The following table shows the position about Anglo-Indians :

State	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	111,637	54,563	57,074
Uttar Pradesh	6,343	3,388	2,955
Bihar*	4,596	2,921	1,675
Orissa	485	296	189
West Bengal*	31,616	14,421	17,195
Chandernagore	89	—	89
Assam	1,055	475	580
Manipur	—	—	—
Tripura	94	52	42
Sikkim	—	—	—
Madras*	27,253	14,251	13,002
Mysore*	10,659	4,021	6,638
Travancore-Cochin*	11,900	6,012	5,978
Coorg*	41	22	19
Bombay*	7,327	3,550	3,777
Saurashtra*	58	56	2
Kutch*	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh*	2,634	1,593	1,041
Madhya Bharat*	186	126	60
Hyderabad*	3,919	1,881	2,038
Bhopal*	18	18	—
Vindhya Pradesh*	240	124	116
Rajasthan	740	390	350
Punjab*	935	551	384
Patiala & East Punjab States Union*	239	115	124
Ajmer*	298	156	142
Delhi	812	142	670
Bilaspur†	4	1	3
Himachal Pradesh	6	1	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

† Merged with Himachal Pradesh after 1st July, 1954.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION †

e	State	Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage of Rural	Percentage of Urban
INDIA	356,879,394	295,004,271	61,875,123	83	17
Part 'A' States	278,802,540	232,678,014	46,124,526	..	..
Assam	9,043,707	8,629,289	414,418	95	5
Bihar	40,225,947	37,521,216	2,704,731	93	7
Bombay*	35,956,150	24,785,810	11,170,340	69	31
Madhya Pradesh*	21,247,533	18,370,194	2,877,339	86	14
Madras*	57,016,002	45,832,268	11,183,734	84	16
Orissa	14,645,946	14,051,876	594,070	96	4
Punjab*	12,641,205	10,240,273	2,400,932	81	19
Uttar Pradesh	63,215,742	54,590,043	8,625,699	86	14
West Bengal*	24,810,308	18,657,045	6,153,263	76	24
Part 'B' States	67,886,500	54,594,053	13,292,447	..	..
Hyderabad*	18,655,108	15,178,949	3,476,159	81	19
Madhya Bharat*	7,954,154	6,512,923	1,441,231	82	18
Mysore*	9,074,972	6,896,245	2,178,727	76	24
Patiala and East Punjab States Union*	3,493,685	2,828,175	665,510	81	19
Rajasthan	15,290,797	12,641,430	2,649,367	83	17
Saurashtra	4,137,359	2,744,108	1,393,161	66	34
Travancore-Cochin*	9,280,425	7,792,133	1,488,292	84	16
Part 'C' States	9,971,749	7,574,286	2,397,463	..	..
Ajmer*	693,372	395,608	297,764	57	43
Bhopal*	836,474	700,411	136,063	84	16
Bilaspur††	126,099	122,354	3,745	97	3
Coorg*	229,405	213,150	16,255	93	7
Delhi	1,744,072	306,938	1,437,134	17	83
Himachal Pradesh	983,367	941,866	41,501	96	4
Kutch*	567,606	453,852	113,754	80	20
Manipur	577,635	574,773	2,862	99	1
Tripura	689,029	596,434	89,595	93	7
Vindhya Pradesh*	3,574,680	3,268,780	305,900	91	9
Part 'D' Territories and other areas	168,096	157,838	10,258	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,971	22,957	8,014	74	26
Sikkim‡	137,725	134,981	2,744	98	2
Chandernagore‡	49,909	—	49,909	0	100

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov., 1956.

† It should be pointed out here that whether an area is urban or rural depends on a number of factors of which population is only one. Also these factors vary from State to State. †† Merged with Himachal Pradesh after 1st July, 1954. ‡ Not Part 'D' territory.

The population of villages and towns respectively grew as follows from 1921 to 1951 (figures in lakhs):

Year	Population		Rate of Growth	
	Villages	Towns	Villages	Towns
1921	2,199	282	—	—
1931	2,420	334	+10.1	+18.4
1941	2,710	438	+12.0	+31.1
1951	2,950	619	+ 8.9	+41.3

The population of the 10 largest cities (town-groups) has grown as follows (figures in lakhs):

City	1951	1941-50	1931-40	1901-30
Calcutta	45.8	—	—	6.0
Bombay	23.4	11.4	3.9	4.6
Madras	14.2	6.4	1.8	1.4
Delhi	13.6	7.2	2.2	2.3
Hyderabad	10.9	3.5	2.7	0.2
Ahmedabad	7.9	2.0	2.8	1.3
Bangalore	7.8	3.7	1.0	1.5
Kanpur	7.1	2.2	2.4	0.4
Poona	5.9	2.4	0.8	0.9
Lucknow	5.0	1.1	1.1	0.2

HOUSES AND POPULATION

Zone	Area in sq. miles	Villages	Towns	Occupied Houses		
				Total	Rural	Urban
*INDIA	1,176,884	558,089	2,018	64,361,676	54,056,388	10,305,288
North India	113,409	111,722	486	10,408,944	9,073,985	1,334,959
East India	261,661	185,319	298	17,285,005	15,255,491	2,029,514
South India	168,009	57,758	683	13,387,542	11,251,393	2,136,149
West India	149,609	39,533	594	7,248,611	5,056,813	2,191,798
Central India	289,399	102,062	517	10,145,228	8,720,099	1,425,129
North-West India	191,562	61,494	440	5,881,046	4,695,199	1,185,847
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,215	201	..	5,300	3,408	1,892

* Area (92,780 sq. miles) and population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and population of part of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam not included.

NO. OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Zone	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Total Population
INDIA	561,107	356,879,394
North India	112,208	63,215,742
East India	185,617	90,130,206
South India	58,441	75,600,804
West India	40,127	40,661,115
Central India	102,579	52,267,959
North-West India	61,934	34,972,597
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	201	30,971

TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH POPULATIONS 500 TO 100,000

Size	Number	Males	Females
Less than 500	380,020	39,956,302	38,391,889
500—1,000	104,268	37,162,941	35,757,815
1,000—2,000	51,769	36,194,476	34,962,008
2,000—5,000	20,508	30,023,792	29,085,181
5,000—10,000	3,101	10,540,836	10,212,900
10,000—20,000	856	6,016,525	5,664,243
20,000—50,000	401	6,240,152	5,563,895
50,000—100,000	111	4,020,609	3,534,716

There can be a four-fold classification of towns — cities (population of one lakh and over), major towns (population 20,000 to one lakh), minor towns (population 5,000 to 20,000), townships (under 5,000).

The average number of villagers per village is 529.

The percentage of rural population living in small villages (under 500) is 26.5; in medium-sized villages (500-2,000) is 48.8; in large villages (2,000-5,000) is 19.4; in very large villages (over 5,000) is 5.3.

A house is a building in which people live. A household is a group of people who live together and take their food from a common kitchen.

There are 112 households in every 100 houses of a typical Indian village, and 124 households in every 100 houses of a typical Indian town.

In every 100 households in a village there are 491 persons, in every hundred households in the town the number is 471.

In every 100 houses in a village 550 people live, in every 100 houses of a town 584.

Out of 491 people in every 100 rural households 252 are males and 239 are females. Out of 471 people in every 100 urban households 248 are males and 223 are females.

We can have a four-fold classification of households—small household (3 persons or less), medium (4, 5 or 6), large (7, 8 or 9), very large (10 or more).

The number of different types in 100 households in a typical village and a typical town will be as follows:

	Village	Town
Small	33	38
Medium	44	41
Large	17	16
Very large	6	5

The pattern of household relationship in a 100 households with 487 persons in them will be as follows:

	Number
Heads of households	100
Wives of heads	71
Sons of heads	108
Daughters of heads	81
Male relatives other than sons	48
Female relatives other than daughters	72
Persons unrelated to heads	7
Total	487

POPULATION OF CITIES

Note: The location of towns here is based on the set-up existing after the reorganization of States on Nov. 1, 1956.

State and City.	1951.	1941.	Mean Decennial Growth Rate (1941-51).	State and City.	1951.	1941.	Mean Decennial Growth Rate (1941-51).
INDIA	24,126,502	16,733,088	+ 36.2	Uttar Pradesh—contd.			
<i>Bihar</i>				10. Dehra Dun*	144,216	78,228	+ 59.3
1. Patna	283,479	196,415	+ 36.3	11. Aligarh	141,618	112,655	+ 22.8
2. Jamshedpur	218,162	165,395	+ 27.5	12. Rampur*	134,277	89,322	+ 40.2
3. Gaya	133,700	105,223	+ 23.8	13. Gorakhpur*	132,436	98,977	+ 28.9
4. Bhagalpur*	114,530	93,254	+ 20.5	14. Jhansi	127,365	103,254	+ 20.9
5. Ranchi	106,849	82,562	+ 52.3	15. Mathura*	105,773	80,532	+ 27.1
<i>Bombay</i>				16. Shahjahanpur	104,835	110,163	- 5.0
1. Bombay	2,839,270	1,606,168	+ 50.5	<i>West Bengal</i>			
2. Ahmedabad	788,333	591,267	+ 28.6	1. Calcutta	2,548,677	2,108,891	+ 18.0
3. Poona	480,982	278,165	+ 53.4	2. Howrah	433,630	379,292	+ 13.4
4. Sholapur	266,050	203,691	+ 26.6	3. Tollyganj*	149,817	68,594	+ 87.5
5. Surat	223,182	171,443	+ 26.2	4. Bhatpara	134,916	117,044	+ 14.2
6. Baroda	211,407	153,301	+ 31.9	5. Kharagpur*	129,638	87,185	+ 39.2
7. Kolhapur*	136,835	93,032	+ 38.1	6. Garden Reach*	109,160	85,188	+ 24.7
8. Nagpur	449,099	301,957	+ 39.2	7. South Suburban (Beha'a)*	104,055	63,479	+ 48.4
9. Bhavnagar	137,951	102,851	+ 29.2	<i>Mysore</i>			
10. Rajkot*	132,069	52,178	+ 86.7	1. Bangalore	778,977	406,760	+ 62.8
11. Jamnagar*	104,419	71,588	+ 37.3	2. Mysore	244,323	150,540	+ 47.5
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>				3. Kolar Gold Fields	159,084	133,859	+ 17.2
1. Jabalpur	256,998	178,339	+ 36.1	4. Hubli*	129,609	95,512	+ 30.3
2. Indore	310,859	203,695	+ 41.7	5. Mangalore*	117,083	81,069	+ 36.3
3. Gwalior	241,577	182,492	+ 27.9	<i>Rajasthan</i>			
4. Ujjain*	129,817	81,272	+ 46.0	1. Jaipur	291,130	175,810	+ 49.4
5. Bhopal*	102,333	75,228	+ 30.5	2. Jodhpur	180,717	126,842	+ 35.0
<i>Madras</i>				3. Bikaner	117,113	127,226	- 8.3
1. Madras	1,416,056	777,481	+ 58.2	4. Ajmer	196,633	147,258	+ 28.7
2. Madurai	361,781	239,144	+ 40.8	<i>Kerala</i>			
3. Tiruchirappalli	218,921	159,566	+ 31.4	1. Trivandrum	186,931	128,365	+ 37.2
4. Salem	202,335	129,702	+ 43.8	2. Alleppey*	116,278	56,333	+ 69.5
5. Coimbatore	197,755	130,348	+ 41.1	3. Kozhikode	158,724	126,352	+ 22.7
6. Vellore*	106,024	71,502	+ 38.9	<i>Delhi</i>			
7. Tanjore	100,680	68,702	+ 37.8	1. Delhi	914,790	521,849	+ 54.7
<i>Orissa</i>				2. New Delhi*	276,314	93,733	+ 98.7
1. Cuttack*	102,505	74,291	+ 31.9	<i>Andhra</i>			
<i>Punjab</i>				1. Hyderabad	1,085,722	739,150	+ 38.0
1. Amritsar	325,747	391,010	- 18.2	2. Vijayawada*	161,193	86,184	+ 60.6
2. Jullundur	168,816	135,283	+ 22.1	3. Warangal*	133,130	92,808	+ 35.7
3. Ludhiana	153,795	111,639	+ 31.8	4. Guntur*	125,255	83,500	+ 39.9
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				5. Vishakhapatnam*	108,042	70,243	+ 42.4
1. Kanpur	705,383	487,324	+ 36.6	6. Rajahmundry*	105,276	74,564	+ 34.2
2. Lucknow	496,861	387,177	+ 24.8				
3. Agra	375,665	284,149	+ 27.7				
4. Hanaras	356,777	263,100	+ 30.0				
5. Allahabad	332,295	260,630	+ 24.2				
6. Meerut	233,183	169,290	+ 31.8				
7. Bareilly	208,083	192,688	+ 7.7				
8. Moradabad	161,854	142,414	+ 12.8				
9. Saharanpur	148,435	108,263	+ 31.3				

* These towns have been treated as cities for the first time.

TOWNS WITH THEIR POPULATIONS

Uttar Pradesh	
(50,000—100,000)—13 Towns	
Name of Town	Persons
Mirzapur	86,528
Faizabad	76,582
Meerut Cantonment	74,776
Farrukhabad	74,205
Firozabad	65,438
Muzaffarnagar	64,213
Sambhal	61,429
Etawah	59,986
Amroha	59,105
Hathras	56,619
Hardwar	56,175
Budaun	53,521
Jaunpur	52,351

(20,000—50,000)—47 Towns	
Hapur	49,260
Pilibhit	46,225
Kanpur Cantonment	45,158
Bahraich	44,741
Sitapur	44,397
Ghaziabad	43,745
Agra Cantonment	42,135
Khurja	38,462
Bulandshahr	37,496
Lucknow Cantonment	37,377
Chandauli	36,689
Mau Nath Bhanjan	34,807
Ghaziपुर	33,498
Basti	33,203
Gonda	32,566
Kasganj	31,554
Binjor	30,646
Ballia	30,638
Banda	30,327
Hardoi	29,881
Najibabad	29,362
Tanda	29,288
Nagina	27,947
Dehra Dun Cantonment	27,812
Azam Garh	26,632
Deoband	25,906
Unnao	25,240
Haidwan	25,085
Lakhimpur	25,055
Rae Bareilly	24,958
Shahabad	24,627
Fatehpur	24,301
Sikandrabad	24,080
Roorkee	23,239
Kaifana	23,163
Kannau	23,138
Balrampur	23,088
Mainpuri	22,932
Nawab Ganj	22,886
Vrinda Ban	22,119
Oral	21,258
Tilhar	21,203
Sahaswan	21,107
Lalitpur	20,792
Konch	20,732
Deoria	20,156
Allahabad Cantonment	20,036

Bihar	
(50,000—100,000)—6 Towns	
Darbhanga	84,816
Monghyr	74,348
Muzaffarpur	73,594
Chapra	64,309
Arrah	64,205
Bihar	63,124
(20,000—50,000)—19 Towns	
Jamalpur	44,172
Dinapore	42,684
Katihar	42,365
Bettiah	35,634
Dhanbad	34,077
Hazari Bagh	33,812
Barh	29,308
Sasaram	29,265
Giridih	29,167
Jharis	26,480
Sahibganj	25,569

Name of Town	Persons
Deogarh	25,510
Hajipur	25,149
Purnea	25,060
Dehri	24,496
Motihari	24,489
Madhubani	23,283
Siwan	22,625
Barhi (Admn. Committee)	20,762

Orissa	
(50,000—100,000)—1 Town	
Berhampur	62,343
(20,000—50,000)—5 Towns	
Puri	49,057
Sambalpur	23,525
Balasore	22,851
Parlakimedi	22,270
Jeypore	20,352

West Bengal	
(50,000—100,000)—14 Towns	
Kamarhati	77,251
Baranagar	77,126
Asansol	76,277
Burdwan	75,376
Serampur	74,324
Titagarh	71,622
Bally	63,138
South Dum Dum	61,391
Hoogly—Chinsura	56,805
Kanchrapara	56,668
Nabadwip	56,298
Berhampur Town	55,613
Naihati	55,313
Krishnagar	50,042

(20,000—50,000)—28 Towns	
Panhati	49,514
Bankura	49,369
Midnapur	45,476
Barrackpur	42,639
Santipur	42,413
Purulia	41,461
Jalpaiguri	41,259
Bhadreswar	36,292
Basirhat	34,823
Hallahar	34,666
Darjeeling	33,605
Cooch-Behar	33,242
Siliguri	32,480
Budge-Budge	32,198
North-Barrackpur	32,173
Champany	31,543
Kulti (Non-Municipal)	31,363
English Bazar	30,663
Bansberia	30,622
Garulia	28,304
Ranaghat	28,064
Rishra	27,465
Raniganj	25,939
Alipur Duar (Non-Municipal)	24,886
Baldyabati	24,883
Vishnupur	23,981
Bongaon (Non-Municipal)	23,364
Konnagar	20,233

Chandernagore	
(20,000—50,000)—1 Town	
Chandernagore	49,909

Assam	
(50,000—100,000)—1 Town	
Shillong	53,756
(20,000—50,000)—6 Towns	
Gauhati	48,615
Dibrugarh	37,991
Silchar	34,059
Nowgong	25,257
Dhubri	22,787
Barpeta	21,137

Tripura	
(20,000—50,000)—1 Town	
Agartala	42,496

Madras	
(50,000—100,000)—11 Towns	
Name of Town	Persons
Tuticorin	98,866
Kumbakonam	91,643
Nancechepuram	84,810
Nagercoil	79,284
Dindigul	78,361
Tirunelveli	73,476
Cuddalore	69,084
Rajapalayam	60,861
Nagapattinam	57,854
Erode	57,576
Tiruppur	52,479

(20,000—50,000)—55 Towns	
Aruppukottai	48,554
Virudhunagar	46,309
Gudiyatham	45,687
Pudukottai	44,527
Mayuram	43,436
Karur	42,155
Pollachi	41,744
Ootacamund	41,370
Tiruvannamalai	40,718
Srivilliputtur	40,436
Palayamcottai	40,010
Ambur	39,992
Vanimbadi	38,712
Karakudi	38,453
Kadayanallur (P)	38,060
Melapalayam	37,653
Srirangam	36,702
Bodinayakanur	35,912
Villupuram	35,684
Chidambaram	34,732
Palani	34,486
Tenkasi (P)	31,074
Pariyakulam	31,000
Gobichettipalayam	30,354
Mannargudi	29,860
Tindivanam	29,651
Vikramasingapuram (P)	29,361
Puliyangudi (P)	27,619
Metupalayam	27,516
Tiruvannur	27,251
Tirupattur	27,003
Mettur (Township)	27,002
Coimbatore (P)	26,908
Kovilpatti (P)	26,038
Devakottai	25,989
Arni (P)	24,567
Dharapuram	24,163
Dharamapuri (P)	24,094
Ramanathapuram (P)	24,053
Coonoor	23,902
Udumalpet	23,309
Arakulam	23,125
Arkonam (P)	23,032
Attur (P)	22,844
Sivakasi	22,674
Chingleput	22,660
Tiruvattiyur (P)	22,393
Parmakudi (P)	22,257
Bankaranayinarkoil (P)	21,904
Arcoot (P)	21,124
Nellikuppam (P)	20,695
Poonamallee (P)	20,677
Kurichi (P)	20,579
Ambasamudram (P)	20,356
Kallidakkurichi (P)	20,019

Mysore	
(50,000—100,000)—8 Towns	
Belgaum	85,988
Gulbarga	77,189
Bellary	70,322
Dharwar	66,571
Bijapur	65,734
Gadag	65,509
Davanagere	56,018
Raichur	54,032
(20,000—50,000)—19 Towns	
Shimoga	46,524
Bhadravati	42,451
Hospet	38,651
Tumkur	35,999

Name of Town	Persons	Name of Town	Persons	Name of Town	Persons
(20,000—50,000)—19 Towns—Contd.				(20,000—50,000)—20 Towns	
Bagalkot	32,285	Nandurbar	30,144	Sikar	44,140
Bidar	31,341	Malvan	29,851	Tonk	42,833
Kolar	27,176	Palnad	29,647	Churu	40,047
Ranebennur	25,282	Jetpur	28,444	Bharatpur	37,321
Chitaldurg	25,081	Amreli	27,826	Ganganagar	36,437
Hassan	24,869	Viramgam	27,435	Bhilwara	29,668
Channarayana	24,041	Ichalkaranji	27,423	Bhatnagar	27,431
Yadgir	22,039	Muland	27,148	Fatehpur	26,751
Guledgud	21,972	Batnagiri	27,082	Nawalgarh	26,879
Chikmagalur	21,744	Deolali Cantonment	27,075	Sardar Shahr	26,668
Mandya	21,158	Deolali (Non-Cantonment Area)	26,885	Sujan Garh	26,296
Jaikhandi	20,865	Mahuva	26,718	Kishan Garh	25,696
Ilkal	20,747	Dhargadhra	26,729	Nasirabad	24,504
Udipi	20,451	Anand	25,767	Pali	24,100
Chikballapur	20,219	Bhivandi	25,721	Bundi	22,697
Kerala		Bhir	25,636	Ladnun	20,914
(50,000—100,000)—5 Towns		Bulsar	25,440	Barmer	20,812
Mattancheri	73,904	Sidhpur	25,410	Dholpur	20,661
Trichur	69,515	Dabhol	24,952	Jhunjhunu	20,637
Palghat	69,504	Mulkaipur	24,941	Baran	20,419
Quilon	66,126	Ahmednagar Cantonment	24,402	Punjab	
Ernakulam	62,283	Nipani	24,325	(50,000—100,000)—8 Towns	
(20,000—50,000)—11 Towns		Akot	24,255	Patiala	97,869
Kottayam	44,204	Palitana	24,097	Ambala Cantonment	94,043
Cananore	42,431	Wadhwan	23,381	Bolnagar	71,902
Tellicherry	40,040	Chopda	22,832	Karnal	57,906
Changanachery	36,289	Mehsana	22,804	Batala	55,850
Panthalayini (P)	29,001	Vengurla	22,778	Panipat	54,981
Chittur Thathamangalam	23,746	Upleta	22,736	Ambala	52,685
Ponnani (P)	23,606	Bhandara	22,640	Bhiwani	52,183
Ka-argod	22,708	Palanpur	22,629	(20,000—50,000)—26 Towns	
Ottapalam (P)	22,695	Kalol	22,432	Simla	46,150
Ba-lacina	20,964	Kandla	22,413	Hoshiarpur	45,291
Thiruvalla	20,709	Kapadwanj	22,319	Ferozepur	40,703
Bombay		Yeola	21,498	Ferozepur Cantonment	38,784
(50,000—100,000)—20 Towns		Hingoli	21,378	Moga	36,598
Nasik	97,042	Dharangaon	21,214	Hissar	35,297
Akola	89,606	Vianagar	21,186	Bhatinda	34,991
Amravati	87,099	Borsad	21,093	Rewari	34,082
Ahmednagar	80,873	Kadi	20,837	Malerkotla	32,575
Ulhasnagar (Camp)	80,861	Akluj	20,373	Jullundur Cantonment	33,174
Dhulia	76,880	Mandvi	20,292	Sonepat	30,189
Jalgaon	68,412	Bhuj	20,012	Kapurthala	29,947
Aurangabad	66,636	Radnera	20,305	Hazilka	25,934
Nanded	65,024	Mangrol	20,085	Nabha	25,847
Junagarh	62,730	Madhya Pradesh		Nabha	25,678
Broach	62,729	(50,000—100,000)—5 Towns		Kaithal	25,732
Nadiad	62,645	Raipur	89,804	Abohar	25,476
Poona Cantonment	59,011	Burhanpur	70,066	Sirsa	24,980
Kalyan	58,900	Sagar	66,442	Jagraon	24,519
Porbandar	58,824	Ratlam	64,403	Jagadhri	23,943
Jalna	58,478	Khandwa	61,940	Rajpura (Small Town Committee)	23,310
Malegaon	55,022	(20,000—50,000)—23 Towns		Faridabad Township	23,125
Bhusawal	54,346	Mhow Cantonment	44,655	Pathankot	23,108
Sangli	50,287	Bilaspur	39,099	Gurdaspur	22,677
Thana	50,155	Damoh	36,964	Muktsar	22,097
(20,000—50,000)—76 Towns		Mandsaur	34,541	Phagwara	21,866
Kirkee Cantonment	48,552	Jabalpur Cantonment	34,225	Delhi	
Malad	45,134	Murwara	33,884	(50,000—100,000)—2 Towns	
Navsari	44,663	Kewa	29,023	Delhi Civil Lines (N. A. C.)	83,273
Amalner	44,646	Raigarh	29,684	West Delhi (N. A. C.)	58,862
Dhoreji	43,787	Jaora	29,598	(20,000—50,000)—2 Towns	
Patan	43,044	Dewas	27,879	Delhi Cantonment	40,950
Dohad	42,006	Chhindwara	27,652	Shahdara	30,802
Barsi	41,849	Datta	26,447	Andhra Pradesh	
Satara	38,521	Seoni	25,024	(50,000—100,000)—10 Towns	
Chanda	40,744	Itarsi	24,795	Kakinada	99,952
Morvi	40,722	Dhar	23,652	Eluru	87,213
Pandharpur	40,614	Rajnandgaon	23,300	Nellore	81,180
Godhra	40,476	Goona	22,221	Masulipatnam	77,953
Veraval	40,378	Karanja	22,098	Vizianagaram	67,104
Miraj	40,224	Shivpuri	21,887	Kurnool	60,222
Wardha	39,827	Sehore	20,879	Teralh	58,116
Cambay	39,038	Khargone	20,762	Nizamabad	55,195
Gondal	37,046	Durg	20,249	Adoni	53,583
Khamsaon	36,734	Satna	20,183	Kothagudem	50,195
Gondia	36,686	Rajasthan		(20,000—50,000)—35 Towns	
Ycetmal	35,980	(50,000—100,000)—4 Towns		Anakapalle	40,102
Achalpur	35,712	Udaipur	89,621	Chittoor	38,894
Latur	35,374	Kotah	65,107	Chitral	37,729
Surendranagar	34,254	Alwar	57,868	Cuddapah	37,483
Parbhani	33,446	Beawar	51,054		
Hinganghat	32,868				
Kamptee	31,298				
Chalisgaon	30,345				

Name of Town	Persons	Name of Town	Persons	Name of Town	Persons
(20,000—50,000)—35 Towns—Contd.					
Proddatūr	30,024	Srikakulam (M)	24,212	Parvatipuram (P)	21,099
Nandyal	33,344	Mahabubnagar	23,827	Jagtāl	21,046
Anantapur	31,952	Karimnagar	23,820	Nara-apur (P)	20,999
Gulivada	31,942	Edapadī (P)	23,437	Narayanpet	20,707
Guntakal	31,311	Peddapuram	23,360	Kadiri	20,354
Bhimavaram	30,928	Bobbili (P)	23,102	Gudur (P)	20,056
Khammam	28,251	Palacole	23,037		
Samalkot (P)	28,180	Bapatla (P)	22,748	N.A.C. = Notified Area Committee.	
Ongole	27,810	Bodhan	22,401	P = Panchayat.	
Tirupathi	25,207	Nara-arapet	22,243	The rest of the towns listed have municipalities.	
Hindupur	24,438	Nalgonda	22,183		
Salur	24,405	Pithapuram (P)	22,040		
		Amalapuram	21,117		

LIVELIHOOD CATEGORIES AND CLASSES

Zone and State.	Population.	Agricultural.	Percentage of total population.	Non-Agricultural.	Percentage of total population.
INDIA	356,879,394	219,122,449†	70†	107,571,040†	30†
<i>I.—North India</i>	63,215,742	46,896,671		16,319,071	
1. Uttar Pradesh	63,215,742	46,896,671	74	16,319,071	26
<i>II.—East India</i>	90,030,297	63,140,837		21,939,460	
1. Bihar*	40,225,947	34,611,254	86	5,614,693	14
2. Orissa	14,645,946	11,612,368	79	3,033,578	21
3. West Bengal*	24,810,308	14,195,161	57	10,615,147	43
4. Assam	9,043,707	6,632,992	73	2,410,715	27
5. Manipur	577,635	482,017	83	95,618	17
6. Tripura	639,029	480,881	75	158,148	25
7. Sikkim	137,725	120,164	92	11,561	8
<i>III.—South India</i>	75,600,804	48,587,756		27,013,018	
1. Madras*	57,016,002	37,021,790	65	19,994,212	35
2. Mysore*	9,074,972	6,343,360	70	2,731,612	30
3. Travancore-Cochin*	9,280,425	5,090,306	55	4,190,119	45
4. Coorg*	229,405	132,330	58	97,075	42
<i>V.—West India</i>	40,661,115	24,265,994		16,395,121	
1. Bombay*	35,956,150	22,098,293	61	13,857,857	39
2. Saurashtra*	4,137,359	1,929,120	47	2,208,239	53
3. Kutch*	567,606	238,581	42	329,025	58
<i>V.—Central India</i>	52,267,959	38,270,803		13,997,156	
1. Madhya Pradesh*	21,247,533	16,148,879	76	5,098,654	24
2. Madhya Bharat*	7,954,154	5,744,406	72	2,209,748	28
3. Hyderabad*	18,655,108	12,714,824	68	5,940,284	32
4. Bhopal*	836,474	548,330	66	288,144	34
5. Vindhya Pradesh*	3,574,690	3,114,364	87	460,326	13
<i>VI.—North-West India</i>	34,837,501	22,955,947		11,881,554	
1. Rajasthan	15,290,797	10,836,939	71	4,453,858	29
2. Punjab*	12,506,109	8,068,697	64	4,437,512	36
3. Patiala and East Punjab States Union*	3,493,685	2,534,384	73	959,001	27
4. Ajmer*	693,372	314,905	45	378,467	55
5. Delhi	1,744,072	172,186	10	1,571,886	90
6. Bilaspur††	126,099	114,398	90	11,701	10
7. Himachal Pradesh	983,367	914,238	93	69,129	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,971	4,411	14	26,560	86

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

† Chandernagore with a population of 49,909 is not included in this classification. The population, it may be mentioned, is wholly urban.

†† Merged into Himachal Pradesh on 1st July 1954.

AGRICULTURAL CATEGORIES

Zone and State.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.		Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.		Cultivating labourers and their dependents.		Non-cultivating owners of land, Agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
INDIA	85,115,449	82,231,052	16,256,105	15,383,524	22,395,852	22,416,076	2,438,190	2,886,111
I.—North India	20,371,406	18,980,629	1,710,939	1,544,876	1,908,442	1,703,767	304,286	363,326
1. Uttar Pradesh	20,371,406	18,980,629	1,710,939	1,544,876	1,908,442	1,703,767	304,286	363,326
II.—East India	22,674,108	22,455,759	4,302,662	4,156,499	6,911,673	6,919,187	341,039	379,910
1. Bihar*	11,108,039	11,134,447	1,665,358	1,661,319	4,294,938	4,500,264	120,821	126,068
2. Orissa	4,308,305	4,410,517	437,779	431,972	903,050	900,918	95,971	123,856
3. West Bengal*	4,086,898	3,956,859	1,521,532	1,454,870	1,605,680	1,436,201	75,093	74,028
4. Assam	2,728,885	2,506,906	614,990	543,264	90,098	67,245	38,374	43,230
5. Manipur	206,432	204,930	27,915	29,823	701	680	5,165	6,371
6. Tripura	196,599	185,548	29,732	26,198	17,104	13,782	5,588	6,330
7. Sikkim	68,950	56,552	5,356	5,053	102	97	27	27
III.—South India	13,851,489	13,629,350	3,308,612	3,270,241	6,288,063	6,617,452	718,177	904,402
1. Madras*	10,035,503	9,890,497	2,740,126	2,724,135	5,026,611	5,366,751	547,425	690,742
2. Mysore*	2,566,834	2,465,953	223,960	208,455	319,229	296,624	117,632	144,073
3. Travancore-Cochin*	1,209,905	1,234,009	332,503	326,603	927,974	943,793	49,789	65,130
4. Coorg*	30,247	38,291	12,023	11,048	14,240	10,284	3,331	3,857
IV.—West India	8,126,228	8,030,546	1,963,570	1,920,941	1,732,685	1,692,341	358,606	435,077
1. Bombay*	7,357,679	7,291,206	1,758,255	1,726,765	1,640,920	1,611,626	321,078	390,764
2. Saurashtra*	690,917	664,687	177,993	167,163	83,550	72,029	33,843	38,932
3. Kutch*	77,632	80,653	27,322	27,013	8,209	8,686	3,685	5,381
V.—Central India	12,482,061	12,285,406	1,769,793	1,657,433	4,571,624	4,610,286	408,585	485,615
1. Madhya Pradesh*	5,200,144	5,312,981	482,490	467,266	2,165,857	2,170,424	152,313	191,395
2. Madhya Bharat*	2,076,284	1,935,087	427,912	384,564	420,131	428,487	34,269	37,072
3. Hyderabad*	3,885,624	3,802,003	711,816	666,118	1,589,615	1,610,158	207,717	241,773
4. Bhopal*	162,580	148,558	31,710	27,949	83,152	84,273	5,006	5,102
5. Vindhya Pradesh*	1,151,429	1,086,774	115,859	111,536	312,869	316,944	9,280	9,673
VI.—North-West India	7,007,980	6,832,472	3,200,625	2,833,463	983,280	872,997	307,476	317,754
1. Rajasthan	3,456,715	3,165,177	1,843,022	1,652,751	238,254	236,742	117,176	127,102
2. Punjab*	2,666,061	2,256,115	1,076,579	938,689	519,301	443,376	133,429	134,747
3. Patiala and East Punjab States Union*	911,284	777,842	218,136	186,741	195,195	163,481	41,702	40,308
4. Ajmer*	132,611	127,034	11,388	10,398	9,111	10,457	6,674	7,232
5. Delhi	64,198	56,610	8,896	7,601	15,278	13,998	2,811	2,764
6. Bikaner	49,589	47,520	6,854	7,126	1,191	705	579	744
7. Himachal Pradesh	427,522	402,174	35,350	30,157	4,950	4,148	5,105	4,832
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,177	1,890	94	71	85	46	21	27

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st November, 1956.

† Merged into Himachal Pradesh on 1st July, 1954.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CATEGORIES*

Zone and State.	Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and Miscellaneous sources.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
INDIA	20,024,164	17,636,033	11,232,253	10,076,618	3,114,358	2,505,770	22,657,958	20,324,786
I.—North India	2,861,348	2,439,965	1,692,701	1,486,894	476,173	383,838	3,773,571	3,204,581
1. Uttar Pradesh	2,861,348	2,439,965	1,692,701	1,486,894	476,173	383,838	3,773,571	3,204,581
II.—East India	4,245,187	3,484,969	2,496,330	2,028,495	760,495	488,337	4,584,168	3,851,433
1. Bihar*	865,551	719,117	719,725	648,282	165,721	125,395	1,283,522	1,087,380
2. Orissa	456,900	469,828	208,911	216,941	41,160	36,378	790,756	812,644
3. West Bengal*	2,170,471	1,634,829	1,329,911	981,398	480,579	275,718	2,089,277	1,646,964
4. Assam	15,007	917,224	202,772	150,294	67,782	47,787	358,938	255,591
5. Manipur	710,320	25,331	11,287	12,837	1,690	1,380	15,495	12,598
6. Tripura	20,206	18,189	22,566	18,272	1,801	1,513	41,993	33,608
7. Sikkim	672	451	1,164	471	1,762	160	4,177	2,698
III.—South India	5,095,492	4,897,774	2,485,000	2,470,811	717,419	664,866	5,358,290	5,323,366
1. Madras*	3,599,441	3,443,500	1,898,379	1,918,091	494,508	464,337	4,082,010	4,098,940
2. Mysore*	489,278	440,344	259,858	245,296	54,653	50,241	625,965	595,977
3. Travancore-Cochin*	975,720	990,524	326,879	304,364	166,946	149,492	631,087	645,107
4. Coorg*	31,053	23,406	4,884	3,060	1,312	796	19,228	13,336

† Chandernagore with a population of 49,909 is not included in this classification. The population is wholly urban.

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st November, 1956.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CATEGORIES†—Contd.

Zone and State	Production other than Cultivation		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and Miscellaneous sources.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
IV.—West India	3,163,442	2,636,132	1,732,594	1,512,236	506,836	416,508	3,398,320	3,027,053
1. Bombay*	2,727,891	2,221,266	1,482,275	1,254,038	443,416	358,772	2,883,348	2,486,851
2. Saurashtra*	381,308	362,371	221,092	223,272	55,913	51,182	449,820	463,281
3. Kutch*	54,243	54,495	29,227	34,926	7,507	6,554	65,152	76,921
V.—Central India	3,030,683	2,791,517	1,277,164	1,208,319	352,136	316,396	2,605,478	2,415,463
1. Madhya Pradesh* ..	1,173,576	1,078,457	482,384	450,217	164,024	147,794	836,018	766,184
2. Madhya Bharat* ..	424,764	367,727	232,817	213,754	45,847	38,923	471,051	414,865
3. Hyderabad*	1,297,333	1,228,168	482,400	472,116	125,734	117,458	1,130,823	1,086,252
4. Bhopal*	48,917	39,027	27,556	24,203	7,795	5,492	70,919	64,235
5. Vindhya Pradesh* ..	86,093	78,138	52,007	48,029	8,736	6,729	96,667	83,927
VI.—North-West India ..	1,617,376	1,376,784	1,547,523	1,369,361	300,562	235,469	2,933,771	2,500,708
1. Rajasthan	712,170	645,766	617,628	488,222	77,532	65,579	999,181	947,785
2. Punjab*	501,028	414,711	611,128	532,292	74,889	56,419	1,232,984	1,014,061
3. Patiala and East Punjab States Union* ..	139,219	116,187	142,345	124,774	77,610	61,409	169,353	28,10
4. Ajmer*	70,717	63,321	45,707	40,583	12,603	10,486	71,425	63,625
5. Delhi	177,312	124,785	220,401	175,750	55,053	40,116	442,589	335,881
6. Bilaspur†	2,907	2,574	1,175	1,010	173	124	2,210	1,468
7. Himachal Pradesh ..	13,903	9,440	9,144	6,730	2,702	1,337	16,029	9,784
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	10,636	6,892	935	502	737	356	4,370	2,132

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st November, 1956.

† Chandernagore with a population of 49,909 is not included in this classification.

†† Merged with Himachal Pradesh on 1st July, 1954.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS*

Out of a total population of 3,566 lakhs, 1,044 lakhs (29.3 per cent) are self-supporting; 2,143 lakhs (60.1 per cent) are non-earning dependents; and 379 lakhs (10.6 per cent) earning dependents.

Out of a total agricultural population of 2,490 lakhs, 710 lakhs are self-supporting; 1,470 lakhs are non-earning dependents; and 310 lakhs earning dependents.

Out of a total non-agricultural population of 1,076 lakhs, 334 lakhs are self-supporting; 673 lakhs are non-earning dependents; and 69 lakhs earning dependents.

The table below gives a comprehensive picture of self-supporting and dependent people and the percentage.

Under Agriculture Class I is owner-cultivator, Class II tenant-cultivator, Class III cultivating labourer, Class IV agricultural rentier.

Class V are persons engaged in non-agricultural production together with their dependents, Class VI persons in commerce and their dependents, Class VII in transport and their dependents, Class VIII in miscellaneous income recipients (non-agricultural rentiers, pensioners etc.).

The second column shows self-supporting persons, the third non-earning dependents; the fourth earning dependents; the fifth total; the sixth percentage to general population including dependents.

The figures are in lakhs.

Category	2	3	4	5	6
Class I	457	1,001	215	1,673	46.9
Class II	88	189	39	316	8.8
Class III	149	247	52	448	12.6
Class IV	16	33	4	53	1.5
Total Agricultural classes..	710	1,470	310	2,490	69.8
Class V	122	223	32	377	10.5
Class VI	59	145	9	213	6.0
Class VII	17	37	2	56	1.6
Class VIII	136	208	26	430	12.1
Total non-agricultural classes	334	673	69	1,076	30.2
General Population ..	1,044	2,143	379	3,566	100.0

The following figures show the number of dependents supported by 100 persons in each of the eight categories. The first figure in brackets shows the number of non-earning dependents and the second figure the number of earning dependents:

Class I—266 (210.47); Class II—259 (215.44); Class III—201 (166.35); Class IV—231 (206.25); All Agricultural classes—251 (207.44).

Class V—211 (185.26); Class VI—261 (246.15); Class VII—230 (218.12); Class VIII—216 (197.19); All non-agricultural classes—222 (201.21).

General Population—242 (205.37).

BROAD CONCLUSIONS

The broad conclusion of this survey is that the average self-supporting person uses his income to support himself and at least two others.

Roughly one among three self-supporting persons also provides, in addition, partial support for one earning dependent.

During the twenty years following 1931 population grew faster than cultivation. But the relative weight of dependence on agriculture for gainful employment has not declined in the country as a whole. It is probable that it has

increased slightly. Such increase is observable in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Punjab. It has probably diminished in Bombay, West Bengal and Mysore. In Madhya Pradesh dependence on agriculture has not changed.

Thus on the whole, there has been a general increase of non-earning dependency. The increase in absolute numbers of non-earning dependents has exceeded the entire increase of rural population in India as well as in each of the five zones out of six.

The percentage of non-earning dependents to the general population has also increased in every State except Bombay, West Bengal and the Punjab. It has decreased slightly in Bombay and West Bengal and is practically unchanged in the Punjab.

The increases in the percentages are not accompanied by any material change in sex ratio or age structure. They must, therefore, be regarded as a rough index of the growth of unemployment in different parts of the country.

There has been a general increase throughout the country in the number of cultivators and cultivating labourers working on the same area (say 100 acres) of cultivated land.

The increases are relatively small in the following States:

Assam (46 to 48), Bihar (50 to 52), U.P. (49 to 51), Madras (34 to 36), Orissa (29 to 32).

Larger increases are observable in the following States:

Punjab (23 to 26), Bombay (17 to 23), Madhya Pradesh (26 to 33), Travancore-Cochin (41 to 57).

Among the major States for which figures are available Mysore alone shows a fall (32 to 26).

Material changes have occurred in the percentage of cultivating labourers to all workers in land (i.e. cultivating labourers and cultivators including their unpaid family helpers).

There is only one major State where this percentage has increased—Travancore-Cochin (34 to 47). The percentage has remained practically unchanged in Bihar (27-26), Mysore (18-14), Hyderabad (31) and Punjab (11-12).

In other States the percentage has fallen : U.P. (18 to 9), Orissa (30 to 19), West Bengal (40 to 28), Madras (38 to 35), Bombay (43 to 18), Madhya Pradesh (43 to 32), Rajasthan (11 to 4).

The fall is the natural result of increase in the number of cultivators and members of their families occupying the same area of cultivated land. The cultivators' need for employing labourers diminishes, as also their capacity to pay for their services.

Other reasons for the fall may be that labourers were unwilling to acknowledge as labourers to guard against the accrual of occupancy rights in land.

There were also many people who partook of the characteristics of both cultivator and cultivating labourer and whose classification was open to doubt.

It is also possible that because of legislation and the general social climate a conversion has taken place of many persons from the status of

cultivating labourer to that of cultivator. Such conversions probably account for an important part of the fall observed in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan and possibly elsewhere.

Among cultivators the relative proportion of cultivator owners has increased to some extent.

Agricultural rentiers formed only a small proportion of the people in 1931, and this proportion has become still smaller in 1951.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS (AGRICULTURAL CLASSES)

Zone	Self-supporting persons		Non-earning dependents		Earning dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
India	58,514,694	12,534,662	57,198,466	89,763,174	10,479,295	20,589,610
North India	12,659,071	1,282,460	9,887,505	16,457,548	1,768,497	4,881,590
East India	15,413,440	4,487,102	10,566,906	27,168,412	2,249,314	2,256,023
South India	10,067,318	2,501,206	12,988,564	20,555,971	1,110,459	1,364,268
West India	5,158,210	796,350	5,646,961	7,502,033	1,375,918	3,786,522
Central India	9,123,477	1,877,655	7,404,714	11,112,657	2,703,872	6,048,428
North-West India	6,091,954	1,609,736	4,717,856	6,964,692	1,271,042	2,252,759
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,224	153	960	1,861	193	20

LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS (NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES)

Zone	Self-supporting persons		Non-earning dependents		Earning dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
India	28,662,536	4,687,911	25,407,927	41,926,707	2,937,036	3,931,394
North India	4,751,984	586,015	3,700,962	6,350,411	350,867	578,852
East India	6,415,002	1,411,294	5,235,364	8,042,979	463,852	420,518
South India	6,256,924	1,227,083	6,794,472	11,488,904	604,805	640,830
West India	4,428,106	545,054	3,862,807	6,288,494	510,279	760,381
Central India	3,665,448	528,177	3,006,947	5,108,068	593,066	1,097,450
North-West India	3,135,575	391,848	2,803,254	4,642,359	411,127	429,313
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,517	440	4,121	5,492	3,040	3,950

The following table shows the livelihood pattern by States in a sample of 10,000 persons :

States.	Number per 10,000 persons of all agricultural Classes			Number per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural Classes			Number of 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural Classes			
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
India	2,853	5,900	1,247	3,101	6,260	639	331	4,436	4,938	295
Zones :										
I—North India	2,969	5,613	1,418	3,271	6,159	570	280	2,815	6,628	277
II—East India	2,921	6,418	661	3,559	6,039	402	247	5,565	3,917	271
III—South India	2,587	6,944	509	2,771	6,768	461	481	4,765	4,482	272
IV—West India	2,454	5,419	2,127	3,033	6,192	775	465	5,025	4,221	269
V—Central India	2,874	4,839	2,287	2,995	5,797	1,208	282	3,942	5,376	400
VI—North-West India	3,362	5,100	1,538	2,986	6,303	711	146	3,440	6,107	307
States :										
Uttar Pradesh	2,969	5,613	1,418	3,271	6,159	570	280	2,815	6,628	277
Bihar*	3,192	6,402	406	2,951	6,630	419	439	4,746	4,568	247
Orissa	2,777	6,233	990	3,157	5,975	868	118	2,702	6,766	414
West Bengal*	2,603	6,080	417	3,883	5,933	184	239	6,122	3,363	276
Assam	2,448	5,849	1,708	4,101	5,241	658	100	7,507	2,245	148
Manipur	2,719	4,831	2,450	2,714	4,618	2,668	170	1,816	8,011	3
Tripura	3,127	5,480	1,393	3,210	6,384	406	66	4,836	4,691	407
Sikkim	2,102	4,259	3,639	5,808	4,000	197	—	4,832	5,145	23
Madras*	2,584	6,909	507	2,999	6,891	410	557	4,514	4,732	197
Mysore*	2,529	7,150	321	2,769	6,854	377	289	5,580	3,869	282
Travancore-Cochin*	2,675	6,562	763	3,070	6,170	760	283	5,215	3,901	601
Coorg*	2,695	6,858	447	4,687	4,828	485	238	8,350	1,347	65
Bombay*	2,461	5,458	2,081	3,141	6,137	722	477	5,354	3,905	264
Saurashtra*	2,321	5,013	2,666	2,384	6,536	1,080	401	2,841	6,321	437
Kutch*	2,836	5,107	2,057	2,550	6,180	970	259	2,013	7,080	648
Madhya Pradesh*	3,004	4,110	2,886	3,115	5,442	1,443	304	4,566	4,836	294
Madhya Bharat*	3,188	5,695	1,117	3,109	6,336	555	301	3,734	5,630	335
Hyderabad*	2,478	5,215	2,307	2,794	5,899	1,307	259	3,518	5,684	539
Vindhya Pradesh*	3,110	5,349	1,541	3,421	5,626	963	128	2,825	6,814	233
Bhopal*	3,631	5,703	666	3,440	6,146	414	506	3,554	5,474	466
Rajasthan	3,927	4,499	1,574	3,164	6,071	765	136	2,773	6,743	343
Punjab	2,679	5,836	1,485	2,660	6,477	863	98	3,357	6,160	395
Himachal Pradesh and										
Bilaspur	3,502	3,967	2,531	3,984	5,100	916	32	3,443	6,257	268
PEPSU*	3,003	5,902	1,095	2,960	6,627	413	16	2,782	6,964	238
Delhi	2,505	6,074	1,421	3,299	6,364	337	166	5,612	4,151	71
Ajmer	4,204	3,743	2,053	3,204	6,194	602	983	4,206	4,623	183

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st November, 1956.

SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS

There are 1,044 lakhs of self-supporting persons in the country or 29.3 per cent of the population.

The table below shows the rural-urban and sex-wise break-up.

Rural-Urban	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
Rural males ..	706	47.1
Urban males ..	166	49.8
Rural females ..	151	10.4
Urban females ..	21	7.4
Total ..	1,044	29.3

Out of 1,044 lakhs of self-supporting persons 710 lakhs or 68.1 per cent are agriculturists, and 334 lakhs or 31.9 per cent are non-agriculturists.

The rural-urban and the sex-wise break-up of agricultural and non-agricultural self-supporting classes is as follows (the number is in lakhs):

Rural-Urban break-up	Agriculturists		Non-agriculturists	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Rural males ..	566	80.2	140	19.8
Urban males ..	19	11.4	147	88.6
Rural females ..	121	80.2	30	19.8
Urban females ..	4	19.7	17	80.8
Total ..	710	68.1	334	31.9

The self-supporting agriculturists can be divided into four classes. The number in the second column in the table below is in lakhs. The number in the third column is the percentage of all agriculturists, the number in the last is percentage of all self-supporting persons.

Category	Number (lakhs)	Percentage of agriculturists	Percentage of all self-supporting persons
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ..	457	64.4	43.8
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned ..	88	12.8	8.4
Cultivating labourers ..	149	21.0	14.8
Non-cultivating owners of land and other agricultural rent receivers ..	16	2.8	1.6
Total ..	710	100.0	68.1

Another way of describing Classes I and II is as owner-cultivators and tenant-cultivators. Thus the number of owner-cultivators is 457 lakhs and the number of tenant-cultivators is 88 lakhs. The total number of cultivators can thus be put down as 545 lakhs.

The 334 lakhs self-supporting non-agriculturists can also be divided into four sections. The number in the second column is in lakhs, the number in the third shows the percentage of all self-supporting non-agriculturists, the fourth the percentage of all self-supporting persons.

Categories	Number (lakhs)	Percentage of self-supporting non-agriculturists	Percentage of all self-supporting persons
Employers ..	11	3.3	1.1
Self-employed other than employers ..	165	49.4	15.7
Employees ..	148	44.3	14.2
Non-agricultural rentiers, pensioners and miscellaneous income-receivers ..	10	3.0	0.9
Total ..	334	100.0	31.9

The employees are a clear minority. Self-employed persons are more numerous than employers and employees combined.

If we deduct rentiers from both agriculturists and non-agriculturists we get the following classification of income-earners. The number in the following table is in lakhs.

Nature of income	Cultivation	Industries and Services	Total
Net profits ..	545	176	721
Wages and salaries ..	149	148	297
Total ..	694	324	1,018

Earners of profits are much more than twice as numerous as earners of wages and salaries.

In Industry

The 324 lakhs self-supporting persons engaged in industries and services other than cultivation may be divided as follows:

Categories	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
Primary industries other than mining and quarrying (0) ..	24.0	7.4
Mining and quarrying (1) ..	5.7	1.8
Processing and manufacture (foodstuffs, textiles, leather) (2) ..	55.1	17.0
Processing and manufacture (metals, chemicals) (3) ..	12.4	3.8
Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified (4) ..	24.3	7.5
Construction and utilities (5) ..	15.9	4.9
Commerce (6) ..	59.0	18.2
Transport, storage and communications (7) ..	19.0	5.9
Health, education and public administration (8) ..	32.9	10.2
Services not elsewhere specified (9) ..	75.4	23.3

The number engaged in some of the sub-divisions of the above main divisions are as follows (the figure is in lakhs):

Plantations—10.6; Stock-raising—6.3; Fishing—4.2; Forestry (wood cutting, collection of forest produce not elsewhere specified)—2.5; Rearing of small animals and insects—27 (in thousands); hunting—9 (in thousands).

Figures for men engaged in mining (shown below) are given in thousands except for coal-mining, and mining of stone, clay and which are in lakhs:

Coal-mining—3.1; Mining of stone, clay, sand—1.2.

Iron ore—9; metals other than iron—5.7; petroleum—3; mica—33; salt, saltpetre and saline substances—22; non-metallic minerals—11. Total for this group—135.

The figures for persons engaged in various industries given below are in lakhs:

Divisions 2, 3, 4

Milling of cereals, pulses, hand pounding of rice, dehussing, grinding of food grains—4.0; Vegetable oil and dairy products—2.7; Sugar—1.4; Beverages (breweries, distilleries, toddy drawers, aerated waters)—1.6; Tobacco (preparation of raw leaf, makers of biddis, cigarettes, etc., snuff)—3.6; Other food industries—1.8; All food industries (except cultivators, housewives, hotel workers)—15.

Cotton textiles—20.6; wearing apparel (except footwear)—6.5; Other textiles (lute, wool, silk, hemp, flax, rayon, rope, twine, etc.)—7.1; Leather (leather products, footwear)—5.8.

Manufacture of transport equipment—2.2; Machinery (other than electrical) including engineering workshops—1.2; Basic manufacture of iron and steel—1.1; Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified—6.2.

Manufacture of wood and wood products (carpenters, turners, etc.)—10.4; Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (potters, makers of earthenware porcelain, crockery, glass bangles, etc.)—4.5.

Division 5

Total for construction and utilities (15.9).

Division 6

The total number engaged in commerce is 59 lakhs.

They fall into three groups: Retail trade (51.1); Wholesale trade (4.6); Money-lending, banking, insurance, real estate (3.3).

Among men in retail trade: Selling food stuffs (22.5); Selling fuel (1.9); Selling textiles and leather goods (5.6).

Division 7

Total for Transport, Storage and Communications (19.0); Transport by road (8.9); By railway (5.7); By water (2.2); By air (13 thousand).

Division 8

Total for Health, Education and Public Administration (32.9).

Medical and health services (3.8).

Total for educational services and research (7.4); of these stationed in towns (3.7); in villages (3.7).

These were divided as follows: Professors, lecturers, teachers, research workers, employed in universities, colleges, research institutions (99,256); other professors, lecturers, teachers (549,544).

Total for public administration (21.6). These may be divided as follows:

Employees of Central Government (5.03); Total employees of State Governments (14.26); Employees of District Boards, Municipalities and other local bodies (2.24).

These may be sub-divided as General administration (8.09); Police (other than village watchmen) (3.80); Village establishments including village watchmen (2.37); Employees of local bodies (2.24).

Division 9

Services not elsewhere specified (75.4). Of these nothing is known of 37.3 except that they are self-supporting.

The following para gives the details about the rest of the 38.1 lakh persons (the number is in thousands):

Domestic service (1,424); Laundries and laundry services (565); Barbers and beauty shops (511); Religious, charitable and welfare services (369); Legal and business services (230); Recreation services (214); Hotels, restaurants and eating houses (458); Arts, letters and journalism (39).

The following table shows the position in industries and services in States in a sample of 10,000 self-supporting persons:

State.	0-Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	1-Mining and Quarrying.	2-Processing and Manufacture of Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and products thereof.	3-Processing and Manufacture of Metals, Chemicals and products thereof.	4-Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified.	5-Construction and utilities.	6-Commerce.	7-Transport, Storage and Communications.	8-Health, Education and Public Administration.	9-Service not elsewhere specified.
India	742	175	1,702	382	751	490	1,823	588	1,017	2,330
Zones:—										
I—North India	313	22	1,756	360	853	547	1,758	548	955	2,888
II—East India	1,320	400	1,311	486	614	349	1,865	687	686	2,282
III—South India	813	126	1,833	340	702	582	1,690	540	983	2,301
IV—West India	434	65	2,071	446	676	396	1,838	638	1,086	2,350
V—Central India	733	275	2,066	333	880	570	1,702	522	1,219	1,700
VI—North-West India ..	387	52	1,269	241	765	561	2,238	533	1,580	2,374
Uttar Pradesh	313	22	1,756	360	853	547	1,758	548	955	2,888
Bihar	290	1,032	892	475	568	412	2,326	616	696	2,693
Orissa	728	122	1,423	238	777	389	1,509	282	652	3,885
West Bengal*	867	301	1,705	633	650	375	1,933	879	716	1,941
Assam	5,490	55	261	171	890	126	1,091	412	542	1,462
Manipur	528	124	2,485	146	942	166	2,474	342	1,485	1,308
Tripura	1,648	..	826	131	376	25	2,559	217	908	3,310
Sikkim	296	..	221	33	187	285	964	2,769	1,148	4,102
Madras*	688	104	1,791	306	751	581	1,704	512	962	2,509
Mysore*	406	326	1,422	621	696	859	1,662	385	1,530	2,093
Travancore-Cochin* ..	1,437	105	2,326	319	1,039	420	1,297	771	765	1,521
Coorg*	5,341	..	232	86	496	493	596	213	424	2,119
Bombay*	368	50	2,151	474	675	408	1,844	650	1,111	2,269
Saurashtra*	839	184	1,543	253	699	286	1,837	559	944	2,656
Kutch*	1,298	72	1,232	174	605	458	1,547	540	729	3,345
Madhya Pradesh*	921	365	1,999	435	875	452	1,721	633	1,190	1,409
Madhya Bharat*	614	53	2,038	258	861	591	1,820	404	1,400	1,961
Hyderabad*	628	267	2,238	281	852	684	1,805	458	1,155	1,632
Vindhya Pradesh*	468	567	1,351	245	1,340	446	2,017	532	1,447	1,587
Bhopal*	679	4	1,650	225	837	686	1,642	576	1,116	2,605
Rajasthan	700	103	1,483	177	886	551	2,044	328	1,050	2,678
Punjab*	148	15	1,180	225	678	472	2,418	464	1,309	2,641
Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur	727	68	1,709	388	727	374	1,804	909	1,300	1,894
PEPSU*	400	4	1,267	299	726	298	2,624	1,523	1,591	1,238
Delhi	22	5	795	370	655	964	2,247	665	2,575	1,702
Ajmer*	516	134	2,009	394	770	406	1,929	545	1,234	2,063

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st November, 1956.

† Exclusive of five districts in Bihar: Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Santhal Parganas.

DEPENDENTS

Out of 3,566 lakhs 2,143 or 60.1 per cent have been classified as non-earning dependents.

The table below shows the rural-urban and the sex-wise break-up of non-earning dependents:

Rural-Urban	Number (In lakhs)	Percentage
Rural males ..	674	45.0
Urban males ..	152	4.6
Rural females ..	1,065	73.5
Urban females ..	252	88.1
	2,143	60.1

There are 379 lakhs or 10.6 per cent earning dependents in the country. They are dependents in the sense that left to themselves they cannot support themselves.

The table below shows the rural-urban and sex-wise break-up of earning dependents.

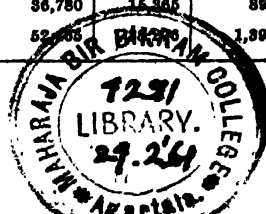
Rural-Urban	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
Rural males	119	7.9
Urban males	15	4.6
Rural females	232	16.0
Urban females	13	4.5
	379	10.6

EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS

Zone	Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
India						
Total ..	1,025,540	79,089	12,915,584	1,880,417	14,051,077	2,415,176
Rural ..	349,980	45,346	4,956,516	1,090,894	8,358,703	1,671,961
Urban ..	675,560	33,743	7,959,068	789,523	5,692,374	743,215
North India						
Total ..	140,820	8,778	1,405,188	97,163	3,095,523	442,488
Rural ..	37,461	4,635	500,931	41,972	1,961,008	349,099
Urban ..	103,359	4,143	904,257	55,191	1,134,515	93,389
East India						
Total ..	173,607	19,783	3,617,089	738,073	2,498,691	566,833
Rural ..	73,908	13,901	1,736,416	553,615	1,568,246	460,648
Urban ..	99,699	5,882	1,880,673	184,458	930,445	106,190
South India						
Total ..	331,312	28,731	2,987,373	579,041	2,814,566	539,497
Rural ..	146,206	16,818	1,422,441	351,244	1,790,452	367,603
Urban ..	185,106	11,913	1,564,932	227,797	1,024,114	171,894
West India						
Total ..	220,039	11,062	2,302,353	196,777	1,802,901	296,133
Rural ..	36,855	3,194	406,013	35,681	836,613	142,945
Urban ..	183,184	7,868	1,896,340	161,096	966,288	153,188
Central India						
Total ..	111,029	7,803	1,475,441	176,775	1,955,615	207,479
Rural ..	44,668	5,066	565,509	68,433	1,209,363	173,348
Urban ..	66,361	2,737	909,932	108,337	746,252	124,131
North-West India						
Total ..	48,685	2,980	1,120,725	92,453	1,881,762	272,448
Rural ..	10,874	1,732	320,901	30,898	991,524	178,097
Urban ..	37,811	1,198	799,824	62,557	890,238	94,346
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	2	7,415	135	2,019	803

DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Stock Raising ..	560,627	70,178	14,755	1,813	131,208	10,743	414,664	57,622
Plantation Industries ..	657,047	403,971	7,576	1,107	580,225	382,605	69,246	20,259
Forestry and Woodcutting ..	213,809	38,043	5,587	857	88,015	5,748	125,207	31,938
Fishing ..	383,108	37,936	12,610	1,143	47,840	2,919	322,658	33,874
Mining and Quarrying ..	404,967	101,903	5,510	426	362,823	82,290	96,634	19,187
Coal-mining ..	248,337	63,063	1,122	114	243,286	61,383	8,929	1,566
Iron Ore mining ..	5,742	2,877	70	6	4,910	2,789	762	82
Metal mining except iron ore mining ..	49,705	7,247	678	23	37,157	4,440	11,870	2,784
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas ..	2,252	200	118	13	1,862	50	272	137
Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits ..	106,130	15,718	2,496	198	89,625	5,981	64,007	9,539
Mica ..	25,996	6,832	530	19	21,292	4,896	4,124	1,717
Salt, Saltpetre and Saline substances ..	18,859	2,742	307	26	9,870	883	8,682	1,833
Vegetable Oil and Dairy products ..	228,648	38,452	11,831	1,354	67,243	4,782	149,574	32,316
Sugar Industries ..	127,853	7,417	8,396	200	80,083	2,813	44,424	4,404
Beverages ..	158,601	6,257	6,312	851	44,451	1,267	107,888	4,689
Tobacco ..	287,804	67,898	11,868	1,610	126,780	23,154	149,176	43,184
Cotton Textiles ..	1,833,757	227,994	52,242	4,719	901,553	79,968	879,962	142,397
Wearing apparel and made-up textiles ..	597,446	51,225	29,052	1,592	116,066	6,003	451,728	43,680
Textile Industries otherwise unclassified ..	548,540	162,661	11,182	1,142	381,106	82,681	156,258	78,668
Leather, leather products and footwear ..	540,899	36,780	15,365	896	78,817	4,143	446,717	31,786
Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and products thereof ..	1,184,582	52,465	1,398	609,817	24,029	476,989	27,099	



Distribution by Industry—Contd.

Industry	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified	592,548	27,997	20,915	817	202,164	5,143	369,469	22,087
Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture)	104,894	7,479	1,722	71	89,463	6,533	13,709	875
Non-Ferrous metals (Basic Manufacture)	10,628	246	238	7	6,090	76	4,800	168
Transport Equipment	212,554	3,720	6,230	108	168,120	2,717	38,204	895
Electrical machinery, apparatus	41,997	773	1,201	8	29,228	535	11,568	230
Machinery (other than electrical machinery)	122,677	2,291	3,009	84	101,174	1,816	18,494	391
Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power								
Alcohol	20,867	1,111	688	31	14,172	695	5,507	385
Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations	14,158	715	393	17	11,819	481	1,946	217
Manufacturing Industries, otherwise unclassified	487,136	22,173	25,275	692	102,690	5,198	359,171	16,283
Products of Petroleum and Coal	11,053	745	238	13	8,809	247	2,006	485
Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	154,764	20,391	4,186	392	74,449	14,207	76,129	14,792
Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	22,860	2,992	349	24	18,896	1,901	3,615	1,067
Non-metallic mineral products	385,170	59,991	10,633	1,429	49,465	5,258	325,022	53,304
Rubber products	18,733	508	730	23	14,885	306	3,118	179
Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	938,695	102,594	25,581	1,765	181,788	9,878	731,326	90,951
Furniture and Fixtures	32,001	2,494	1,521	159	8,819	478	21,661	1,857
Paper and paper products	29,136	2,075	562	55	22,806	1,266	5,768	764
Printing and allied industries	123,759	2,877	7,928	199	93,553	1,614	22,278	1,084
Construction and Utilities	1,315,915	269,911	29,488	2,072	598,545	114,658	687,882	153,081
Construction and maintenance—Buildings	669,312	87,395	18,566	1,114	206,371	29,700	444,375	56,581
Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works	127,699	21,105	4,634	240	84,652	9,579	38,413	11,286
Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone lines	7,013	558	114	2	6,273	316	626	240
Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works	95,832	18,167	1,348	88	60,122	10,457	34,362	7,622
Works and Services—Electric power and gas supply	70,526	1,479	910	10	62,772	1,243	6,844	226
Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply	49,298	14,861	842	293	22,169	5,357	26,287	9,211
Sanitary Works and Services (including scavengers)	227,655	112,611	1,107	228	133,833	53,774	92,715	58,609
Commerce	5,339,343	561,975	472,943	30,732	1,086,598	48,288	3,779,802	482,955
Retail trade, otherwise unclassified	1,932,622	175,383	158,847	10,818	344,110	16,517	1,429,665	148,048
Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	1,964,398	289,616	155,134	12,382	275,951	17,405	1,533,313	259,829
Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	158,152	34,855	17,636	1,750	39,721	2,922	100,795	30,188
Retail trade in textile and leather goods	538,060	21,595	65,599	2,236	101,047	2,928	371,414	16,431
Wholesale trade in foodstuffs	162,893	11,776	20,944	822	88,720	1,387	93,219	9,567
Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	287,466	11,030	32,910	846	132,831	3,498	121,745	6,686
Real Estate	16,698	3,438	2,117	438	7,289	290	7,292	2,710
Insurance	35,881	1,847	1,493	107	24,429	836	9,959	904
Money-lending, banking and other financial business	253,163	12,435	18,263	1,333	122,500	2,505	112,400	8,597
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,839,007	62,964	33,690	3,606	1,254,416	36,557	550,901	22,801
Transport and Communications (otherwise unclassified) and incidental services	37,814	2,986	766	68	18,161	1,378	18,887	1,540
Transport by Road	859,675	33,784	26,989	3,026	375,962	12,841	466,724	17,917
Transport by Water	211,410	5,340	5,501	377	155,947	2,959	49,971	2,013
Transport by Air	13,199	295	124	11	11,641	263	1,434	21
Railway Transport	558,280	14,459	211	96	530,104	13,200	21,945	1,163
Storage and Warehousing	8,687	838	90	28	6,994	771	1,603	139
Postal Services	112,942	2,047	9	..	112,055	2,043	278	4
Telegraph Services	20,205	416	..	..	20,178	415	27	1
Telephone Services	12,715	2,623	..	..	12,693	2,620	22	3
Wireless Services	4,091	67	..	..	4,081	67	10	..
Health, Education and Public Administration	3,017,844	272,483	20,100	2,608	2,768,285	234,129	199,459	35,746
Medical and other Health Services	805,236	79,625	14,071	1,383	150,450	50,283	140,715	27,959
Educational Services and Research	624,858	118,491	5,840	1,221	562,934	109,634	56,084	7,636
Police (other than Village Watchmen)	375,692	4,129	..	..	375,692	4,129	..	..
Village Officers and Servants, including Village Watchmen	231,747	5,433	189	4	228,898	5,278	2,660	151
Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (not persons classifiable under any other division)	198,410	25,839	..	..	198,410	25,839	..	..
Employees of State Governments (not persons classifiable under any other division)	782,672	26,340	..	..	782,672	26,340	..	..
Employees of Union Government (not persons classifiable under any other division)	491,198	11,864	..	..	491,198	11,864	..	..
Employees of non-Indian Governments	8,131	762	..	..	8,131	762	..	..
Services not elsewhere specified	6,092,197	1,451,528	139,806	13,755	2,801,264	644,870	3,151,127	792,908
Services otherwise unclassified	2,946,132	786,488	25,467	5,941	1,217,745	271,563	1,702,920	508,979
Domestic Services	1,033,407	391,075	3,855	908	922,956	324,300	106,596	65,889
Barbers and beauty shops	480,198	30,401	14,596	607	61,036	3,607	404,514	26,187
Laundries and laundry services	439,003	125,506	15,570	2,087	59,633	14,367	383,800	109,052
Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	424,944	88,348	53,982	2,820	228,239	8,801	142,723	21,727
Recreation services	181,400	32,780	6,035	445	71,244	5,027	104,121	37,308
Legal and business services	221,361	8,959	12,009	185	136,112	5,996	73,240	3,178
Art, letters and journalism	37,536	1,720	2,036	112	13,991	464	21,459	1,144
Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services	328,218	41,266	6,206	652	90,258	11,145	231,754	29,459

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

The test of literacy is ability to read and write a simple letter in some language.

All India percentage of literacy: 10·6; West India zone: 23·8; South India: 22·8; East India: 16·8; North-West India: 13·3; Central India: 10·9; North India: 10·8.

In absolute numbers, out of 36 crores about 6 crores are literate. Out of 30 crores who are illiterate about 6 lakhs can read but not write. About 90 lakhs have reached the middle school standard, and 38 lakhs (women 5 lakhs) Higher Secondary School Standard.

The total no. of those who have reached the intermediate standard in Arts and Science: 407,000 (men), 59,000 (women).

The total no. of the holders of degrees and diplomas: 991,000 (men), 183,000 (women).

The above figures (degree and diploma) are broken up as follows. The first figure relates to men, the second to women:

Graduates in Arts and Science: 234,000; 37,000. Post-graduates in Arts and Science: 58,000; 7,000. Teaching: 151,000; 38,000. Law: 64,000; 1,000. Health and Medicine: 64,000; 8,000. Engineering: 35,000; 1,000. Commerce: 31,000; 1,000. Agriculture and Veterinary: 12,000; 1,000.

All India percentage of male literacy 24·9, of female 7·9.

Percentage of literacy among agricultural classes: 12·1 (males 19·6, females 4·5). Among non-agricultural classes: 29·0 (males 39·7, females 17·0). In commerce in latter group: 37·9 (males 51·6, females 22·6). In Transport: 32·7 (males 41·7, females 21·7).

Percentage of literacy for those above the age of ten: urban: men 55, women 27; rural: men 24, women 6.

Analysed age-group-wise, the literacy figures for the ten per cent sample population are:—

Ages 0—4: All 4,726,869 persons are illiterate. Ages 5—9: Total 4,426,768; literates 411,079. Ages 10—14: Total 4,233,507; literates 971,443.

Ages 15—24: Total 6,065,277; literates 1,437,056. Ages 25—34: Total 5,445,111; literates 1,104,744.

Ages 35—44: Total 4,152,522; literates 739,434.

Ages 45—54: Total 2,959,170; literates 476,635.

Ages 55—64: Total 1,766,878; literates 247,630.

Ages 65—74: Total 783,033; literates 101,492. Ages 75 and over: Total 337,957; literates 38,228.

Age not stated: Total 22,787; literates 1,724.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARD BY STATE

The figures for rural and urban areas are based on a 10 per cent sample survey. The rest are absolute totals.

State.	Total.		Rural. †		Urban. †		Below Middle School Standard.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Uttar Pradesh	5,753,580	1,071,492	302,746	46,072	176,672	60,548	4,853,058	969,028
Bihar*	4,172,890	748,744	315,465	61,573	62,924	18,115	3,527,904	659,381
Orissa	1,978,705	334,726	115,991	21,270	15,458	4,873	1,756,883	316,762
West Bengal*	4,628,581	1,459,216	235,572	55,531	146,214	64,253	3,038,249	1,105,013
Assam	1,303,087	330,666	108,858	26,034	12,261	5,631	1,072,871	292,716
Manipur	58,932	6,963	5,489	686	—	—	49,316	6,162
Tripura	74,975	24,222	5,463	802	408	395	55,195	19,698
Sikkim	9,247	866	746	44	78	33	8,790	764
Madras*	8,135,072	2,861,276	546,678	158,760	265,817	129,473	7,137,540	2,588,657
Mysore*	1,413,643	453,849	83,432	16,443	56,523	28,530	1,191,539	402,923
Travancore-Cochin*	2,548,780	1,758,580	207,660	141,219	44,967	31,166	2,366,768	1,684,395
Coorg*	42,658	19,772	3,808	1,711	539	280	35,885	17,460
Bombay*	6,600,897	2,228,631	332,053	84,655	310,943	130,861	5,742,594	2,030,944
Saurashtra*	550,361	213,746	24,978	6,154	30,662	14,939	453,904	190,298
Kutch*	66,689	30,127	4,207	1,900	2,233	1,105	62,187	29,289
Madhya Pradesh*	2,831,274	527,913	164,819	23,952	67,446	28,904	2,055,343	460,213
Madhya Bharat*	718,465	141,937	35,635	3,496	31,117	9,770	632,527	130,213
Hyderabad*	1,428,020	280,288	79,677	7,270	65,555	21,232	1,247,597	253,272
Vindhya Pradesh*	198,957	18,852	16,081	839	4,866	1,164	170,895	16,329
Bhopal*	54,030	14,305	3,316	347	2,427	963	48,598	13,333
Rajasthan	1,092,378	193,315	44,153	5,316	39,903	11,217	977,138	180,054
Punjab*	1,490,713	547,986	79,568	22,298	34,105	14,834	1,009,556	425,484
Himachal Pradesh & Bilaspur	72,972	12,637	3,613	630	705	466	59,087	11,159
PEPSU*	335,240	83,557	11,351	1,982	9,962	4,452	262,540	74,817
Delhi	424,118	244,955	3,994	1,246	21,430	11,026	217,096	178,194
Ajmer*	104,850	34,360	2,666	482	5,713	1,825	78,118	30,734
Andamans & Nicobars	6,513	1,467	342	61	293	63	6,064	1,428
India	45,610,431	13,650,683	2,828,361	693,893	1,410,481	596,830	38,125,096	12,093,762

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

† Figures from a 10 per cent sample survey.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARD BY STATE—Continued.

State.	Middle School.		Matriculate & Equivalent.		Intermediate in Arts or Science.		Degree or Diploma holders.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Uttar Pradesh	434,781	49,879	218,690	21,669	51,128	6,129	192,923	24,787
Bihar*	406,062	64,672	134,854	14,607	33,048	3,708	71,032	6,376
Orissa	162,601	14,007	33,297	2,082	7,756	514	18,168	1,361
West Bengal*	1,059,810	287,301	308,319	43,949	91,381	12,260	130,822	10,693
Assam	162,495	32,175	42,634	3,748	9,302	1,004	15,785	1,023
Manipur	8,057	722	732	30	344	23	483	17
Tripura	14,764	3,981	3,122	360	860	85	1,034	98
Sikkim	266	75	134	15	21	2	36	10
Madras*	518,122	182,178	309,223	59,517	60,394	9,600	109,793	21,324
Mysore*	107,220	34,491	75,255	11,780	14,413	2,123	25,216	2,532
Travancore-Cochin*	62,406	31,621	76,077	28,079	9,017	2,265	31,512	12,220
Coorg*	4,438	1,790	1,736	438	215	40	384	44
Bombay*	470,377	127,306	230,411	41,199	34,816	6,160	122,699	23,022
Saurashtra*	72,852	17,981	14,787	3,842	2,723	731	6,095	894
Kutch*	3,039	731	917	79	91	5	455	23
Madhya Pradesh*	164,535	37,911	65,454	9,805	11,572	2,070	34,370	17,914
Madhya Bharat*	45,440	7,025	24,985	2,797	5,600	787	9,933	1,115
Hyderabad*	90,566	17,840	50,266	5,034	9,066	1,006	30,525	3,136
Vindhya Pradesh*	19,224	1,733	3,870	461	774	89	4,194	240
Bhopal*	2,255	538	1,989	268	315	48	873	118
Rajasthan	53,503	6,687	30,414	2,797	6,638	763	24,685	3,014
Punjab*	222,335	56,469	123,620	19,292	26,013	4,300	109,189	42,441
Himachal Pradesh & Bilaspur	7,714	773	4,179	133	419	36	1,573	366
PEPSU*	39,342	4,076	19,723	2,431	4,706	443	8,929	1,790
Delhi	73,708	37,397	79,203	16,447	19,657	4,943	34,454	7,974
Ajmer*	10,172	1,926	8,968	969	3,013	210	4,579	521
Andamans & Nicobars	27	1	301	23	40	8	81	7
India	4,220,135	1,022,388	1,864,798	292,060	407,098	59,379	993,304	183,094

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

ANDHRA STATE

The following figures about population of pre-reorganization Andhra are worked out from census reports and are not in this sense official.

District	Area in Square Miles	Villages	Towns	Males	Females	Total Population
1. Srikakulam : Agency	509	424	..	27,686	26,448	54,134
Plains	3,393	2,628	16	1,007,224	1,061,778	2,069,002
2. Vishakapatnam : Agency	2,700	1,946	..	91,421	88,684	180,105
Plains	2,501	1,262	11	931,771	960,822	1,892,593
3. East Godavari : Agency	3,064	1,028	..	104,584	103,200	207,784
Plains	2,704	788	20	1,101,899	1,105,125	2,207,024
4. West Godavari : Agency	554	128	..	48,830	48,415	97,245
Plains	2,434	661	20	800,160	800,322	1,600,482
5. Krishna	3,496	962	12	903,872	875,612	1,779,484
6. Guntur	5,795	927	25	1,291,745	1,258,251	2,549,996
7. Nellore	7,942	1,561	12	902,794	892,838	1,795,632
8. Cuddapah	5,923	858	9	595,060	566,671	1,161,731
9. Kurnool	7,896	839	14	643,594	627,249	1,270,843
10. Anantapur	6,705	844	14	701,242	660,314	1,361,556
11. Chittoor	5,931	1,907	14	924,592	885,785	1,810,377
Bellary (3 Taluks)	2,061	N.A.	N.A.	237,251	232,562	469,813
TOTAL	63,608	16,763*	67*	10,313,725	10,194,076	20,507,801

N.A. = Not available. * Excludes three taluks of Bellary District.

As above, the following figures about livelihood classes in Andhra State are worked out from census reports and are not in this sense official :

Livelihood Classes	Srika- kulam	Vishaka- patnam	East Godavari	West Godavari	Krishna	Guntur	Nellore	Cudda- pah	Kurnool	Ananta- pur	Chittoor	Three Talukhs of Bellary
I. Agricultural Classes :												
(a) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents—												
Males	462,916	477,406	320,876	250,043	329,141	532,902	382,569	270,909	274,378	310,976	403,928	114,730
Females	475,906	480,189	316,904	246,674	320,445	514,920	372,088	259,750	261,439	313,235	462,868	111,359
(b) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents—												
Males	111,368	103,785	118,971	98,058	44,122	52,072	40,131	22,760	20,442	53,805	77,351	12,789
Females	113,250	103,292	111,331	93,024	40,993	50,321	38,316	21,154	20,187	48,940	71,033	12,087
(c) Cultivating labourers and their dependents—												
Males	202,406	130,804	355,851	248,241	193,545	281,700	204,556	71,324	96,633	95,627	110,881	34,051
Females	231,737	152,551	361,063	252,690	184,971	276,949	211,167	70,915	98,632	98,716	110,531	35,160
(d) Non-cultivating owners of Land: Agricultural rent receivers and their dependents—												
Males	17,339	8,757	31,864	23,659	18,873	28,948	23,787	12,785	23,649	12,109	15,843	3,508
Females	21,469	10,336	41,970	32,287	24,155	35,021	30,173	14,198	26,195	13,999	19,246	4,068
II. Non-Agricultural classes : (Persons including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :												
(a) Production other than cultivation—												
Males	108,465	124,461	141,288	76,470	85,987	133,141	116,142	63,108	59,656	59,751	60,112	25,473
Females	104,561	123,411	134,750	73,082	79,159	125,762	108,084	57,501	53,729	52,745	55,148	24,366
(b) Commerce—												
Males	43,853	41,195	76,076	44,927	59,029	76,151	41,283	28,119	33,546	37,606	36,856	14,343
Females	45,486	43,482	80,147	45,703	58,618	74,971	43,783	28,048	32,040	36,414	37,819	14,040
(c) Transport—												
Males	4,418	20,365	22,443	12,651	17,636	13,301	12,106	6,026	7,080	12,638	8,807	2,320
Females	4,777	20,974	21,573	11,553	16,454	12,412	11,901	5,587	6,744	11,838	8,172	2,154
(d) Other services and Miscellaneous sources—												
Males	89,145	115,919	139,114	94,741	155,539	173,530	82,243	111,029	128,210	88,730	120,814	30,037
Females	90,980	115,271	139,687	93,724	150,817	168,205	77,326	109,518	128,283	84,427	120,968	28,838

LANGUAGES

We give below some facts and figures relating to language :

Total number of speakers of languages specified in the constitution : 323,972,607 ; Number speaking Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi : 149,944,311 ; Telugu : 32,999,916 ; Marathi : 27,049,522 ; Tamil : 26,546,764 ; Bengali : 25,121,674 ; Gujarati : 16,310,771 ; Kannada : 14,471,764 ; Malayalam : 13,380,109 ; Oriya : 13,153,909 ; Assamese : 4,988,226 ; Kashmiri : 5,086 ; Sanskrit : 555.

Tribal languages (with speakers numbering one lakh and over for each language) : 11,531,848 ; Other Indian languages (with speakers numbering one lakh and over) : 17,698,041 ; Other Indian languages (with speakers numbering less than a lakh) : 2,860,974 ; Non-Indian languages : 226,251 ; Unclassified population : 589,673.

Number of Hindi speakers in North India : 50,454,217 ; East India : 34,036,450 ; South India : 149,287 ; West India : 492,906 ; Central India : 20,506,477.

Number of Urdu speakers in North India : 4,300,425 ; East India : 3,360,352 ; South India : 869,858 ; West India : 1,977,607 ; Central India : 2,904,632.

Number of Hindustani speakers in North India : 6,742,937 ; South India : 1,345,662 ; West India : 8,006 ; Central India : 59,939.

Number of Punjabi speakers in North India : 323,456 ; East India : 90,443 ; South India : 8,639 ; West India : 68,978 ; Central India : 78,354.

Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi in North-West India : 22,159,456.

Andaman and Nicobar : Hindi : 975 ; Urdu : 862 ; Hindustani : 4,139 ; Punjabi : 224.

U.P. : Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani : 99 per cent ; Punjabi : 324,000.

Bihar* : Hindi (as including Bihari, Urdu) : 34.8 millions ; Bengali : 17.6 lakhs ; Oriya : 3.1 lakhs, Santhal Parganas Dt. (Hindi 48 per cent, Santhal 42 per cent) ; Dhanbad Dt. (Hindi 65 per cent, Bengali 25 per cent) ; Singhbhum Dt. (Ho 28 per cent, Oriya 20, Bengali 18, Hindi 14, Santhal 10) ; Manbhum Dt., (Purulia Dt.) (Bengali 62 per cent, Hindi 32, Santhal 14) ; Purnea Dt. (Hindi 92 per cent).

Oriya : Oriya : 12,065,272 ; Tribal : 1,837,732 ; Ganjam Dt. (Oriya 72 per cent ; Telugu 15) ; Phulbani (Oriya 54 per cent ; Kni 37) ; Mayurbhanj (Oriya 53 per cent ; Santhal 24 ; Ho 11) ;

Koraput Dt. (Oriya 55 per cent, Kondh 13, Paraja 12) ; Keonjhar Dt. (Oriya 71 per cent.) ; Sundergarh (Oriya 72 per cent).

W. Bengal* : Bengali : 20,994,374 ; Hindi : 1,574,786 ; Midnapur Dt. (Bengali 90 per cent) ; Malda Dt. (Bengali 88 per cent) ; West Dinajpur Dt. (Bengali 78 per cent) ; Jalpaiguri Dt. (Bengali 57 per cent, Hindi 14 per cent) ; Darjeeling Dt. (Nepali 20 per cent, Rai 15, Bengali 14, Tamang 11).

Assam : Assamese : 4,972,493 ; Bengali : 1,447,075 ; Goalpara Dt. (Assamese 62 per cent, Bengali 17).

Tripura : Bengali : 273,441 ; Tripuri : 129,379.

Madras* : Hindi : 109,269 ; Bellary Dt. (Kannada 65 per cent ; Telugu 30) ; Coimbatore (Tamil 66 per cent ; Telugu 20 ; Kannada 11) ; Madras (Tamil 68 per cent ; Telugu 16) ; Nilgiris Dt. (Tamil 38 per cent ; Badaga 21 ; Malayalam 13 ; Kannada 13) ; South Kanara Dt. (Tulu 40 per cent ; Malayalam 24 ; Kannada 17 ; Konkani 14) ; Srikakulam Dt. (Telugu 89 per cent).

Travancore-Cochin* : Malayalam : 86 per cent ; Tamil : 12.

* The State has been reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

Trivandrum Dt. (Malayalam : 61 per cent ; Tamil : 39).

Bombay* : See under Bombay State.

M.P.* : Number of speakers per 1,000 of the population : Hindi 590, Marathi 293, Gondli 59, Oriya 18, Nagpur Dt. (Marathi 75 per cent, Hindi 12), Betul Dt. (Hindi 43 per cent, Gondli 27, Marathi 19), Nimar Dt. (Hindi 34 per cent, Nimadi 21, Marathi 15, Korku 11), Bastar Dt. (Halbi 29 per cent, Gondli 27, Marla 12, Chhattisgarhi 10), Raipur Dt. (Hindi 57 per cent,

Chhattisgarhi 26, Oriya 13); Bilaspur Dt. (Hindi 98 per cent).

M.B.† : Hindi : 5,842,114.

Hyderabad† : Telugu : 8,921,524 (47.8 per cent), Marathi : 4,541,982 (24.3 per cent), Urdu : 2,159,214 (11.6 per cent), Kannada : 1,961,901 (10.5 per cent), Hindi : 133,733 (0.7 per cent), Nanded Dt. (Marathi 65 per cent, Urdu 11); Bidar Dt. (Marathi 39 per cent, Kannada 28, Urdu 16, Telugu 15); Hyderabad (Telugu 53 per cent, Urdu 35); Gulburga Dt.

(Kannada 55 per cent, Telugu 21, Urdu 16); Adilabad Dt. (Telugu 56 per cent, Marathi 21, Gondli 10); Raichur Dt. (Kannada 63 per cent, Urdu 10, Telugu 24).

Mysore* : Kannada : 5,990,297; Telugu : 1,375,732; Tamil : 651,260. Bangalore Corporation (Kannada : 184,977; Telugu : 138,611; Tamil : 246,881); Bangalore (Kannada : 884,442; Telugu : 239,708; Tamil : 107,224); K. G. F. City (Kannada : 8,538; Telugu : 31,514; Tamil : 97,304); Kolar (Kannada : 230,066; Telugu : 579,460; Tamil : 54,157).

* The State has been reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

† The State has ceased to exist as from 1st Nov. 1956.

AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	5,820,763	5,668,197	....	....	....	....	....	....
1-4	17,939,286	17,907,518	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-14	44,702,897	41,988,861	41,804,306	35,736,625	2,832,553	6,118,408	66,038	133,828
15-24	30,071,972	30,052,335	16,627,537	5,184,447	13,669,997	24,041,306	384,438	826,582
25-34	27,874,703	26,052,987	3,700,903	772,578	23,121,613	23,730,973	1,052,187	2,129,436
35-44	22,031,938	19,528,364	1,149,578	303,586	19,323,284	15,345,469	1,559,076	3,879,309
45-54	15,718,686	13,898,327	604,012	173,048	13,076,712	8,313,457	2,037,962	5,411,822
55-64	9,064,548	8,624,304	298,623	88,943	6,776,934	3,334,253	1,988,991	5,201,108
65-74	3,867,562	3,975,667	104,353	37,125	2,533,458	1,092,051	1,229,751	2,846,491
75 and over	1,629,982	1,756,145	46,438	18,468	882,924	370,440	700,620	1,367,237
Age not stated	111,503	116,979	51,497	60,138	45,611	41,640	14,395	15,201

The percentage of different age-groups in the villages and the towns is as follows :

	Total for country	Villages	Towns
Infants and young people	13.3	13.7	12.9
Boys and girls	24.2	25.1	23.2
Young men and women	34.3	32.3	36.5
Middle-aged men and women	19.7	20.4	20.1
Elderly persons	8.5	8.5	7.3

The following table shows age-groups by State in a sample of 10,000 persons :

State	Infants	Young Children 1 to 4	Girls & Boys 5 to 14	Young men and women 15 to 34	Middle aged persons 35 to 54	Elderly persons 55 and over
India	329	1,026	2,482	3,298	2,038	828
Zones :—I—North India	332	1,013	2,505	3,218	2,090	840
II—East India	373	1,000	2,424	3,288	2,036	880
III—South India	263	986	2,445	3,304	2,096	847
IV—West India	325	1,055	2,573	3,410	1,925	712
V—Central India	300	1,041	2,534	3,285	2,066	773
VI—North-West India	408	1,156	2,481	3,207	1,896	851
Uttar Pradesh	332	1,013	2,505	3,218	2,090	840
Bihar*	481	979	2,408	3,048	2,039	1,031
Orissa	279	985	2,440	3,230	2,180	876
West Bengal*	280	909	2,343	3,721	2,023	736
Assam	344	1,312	2,643	3,301	1,810	580
Manipur	275	1,196	2,557	3,187	1,000	877
Tripura	306	1,254	2,614	3,311	1,904	578
Sikkim	138	1,151	2,093	3,336	1,862	820
Madras*	257	949	2,412	3,340	2,158	872
Mysore*	269	1,016	2,641	3,360	1,972	742
Travancore-Cochin*	295	1,180	2,454	3,443	1,829	799
Coorg*	306	1,089	2,283	3,656	2,017	666
Bombay*	325	1,052	2,551	3,413	1,947	712
Saurashtra*	328	1,081	2,759	3,415	1,729	688
Kutch*	323	1,059	2,689	3,106	1,969	864
Madhya Pradesh*	341	1,043	2,450	3,243	2,110	804
Madhya Bharat*	342	989	2,528	3,507	1,956	662
Hyderabad*	247	1,080	2,623	3,225	2,027	797
Vindhya Pradesh*	228	957	2,574	3,284	2,214	744
Bhopal*	346	945	2,471	3,457	2,115	658
Rajasthan	360	1,069	2,543	3,245	1,968	815
Punjab*	446	1,301	2,472	3,133	1,783	857
Himachal Pradesh & Bilaspur	364	1,011	2,054	3,280	2,112	1,171
PEPSU*	399	1,164	2,459	3,090	1,808	1,005
Delhi	700	1,195	2,236	3,415	1,770	693
Ajmer*	480	1,044	2,425	3,388	1,898	764

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

SEX RATIO

In India as a whole the total number of males is 183 millions, and of females 174 millions.

The sex ratio has varied as follows : 1921—956; 1931—951; 1941—946; 1951—947.

It may be mentioned here that in the world as a whole the sex ratio is probably 992.

The sex ratio in percentage of males to females is 51·4 per cent—practically no change from 1941.

In the country as a whole the sex ratio as mentioned above is female to male 947 to 1,000. The lowest is 883 in the north-west, the highest is 999 in south India where practical equality of the sexes exists.

In general the sex ratio is smaller in towns than in villages. For the country as a whole the sex ratio in villages is 966, while that in towns is 860.

The sex ratio in villages is lowest in north-west India (895). In the villages of south India females outnumber males (1,004).

The urban sex ratio is lowest in east India (719). It is highest in south India (977).

The difference between the rural sex ratio and the urban sex ratio is very large in east India (258). It is smallest in south India (27).

In the country as a whole there are 235 lakhs of people living in cities. Of these 132 lakhs are males and 103 are females.

The sex ratio for all cities is 787. It is lowest for east India (841) and highest for the south (940).

The sex ratio for the ten largest cities (town groups) is as follows :

Greater Calcutta, 602; Greater Bombay, 596; Madras, 921; Delhi, 750; Hyderabad, 989;

Ahmedabad, 764; Bangalore, 883; Kanpur, 699; Poona, 833; Lucknow, 783.

Males and females are not born in equal numbers. They do not die in equal numbers. Hence the difference in the numbers of males and females.

For example, the average sex ratio at birth during the decade 1941-50 was as follows in the following States :

Madras, 948; M.P., 939; Bombay, 935; U.P., 857.

The sex ratio of infants who died within one year of birth during 1941-50 was as follows :

Madras, 870; M.P., 844; Bombay, 866; U.P., 790.

The sex ratio among infants at the 1951 census was as follows :

Madras, 1006; M.P., 946; Bombay, 980; U.P., 941.

MARITAL STATUS*

	Total			Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	349,583,524	179,433,840	170,149,684	88,147,296	65,950,673	82,253,086	82,387,997	9,033,458	21,811,014
Rural	291,620,960	148,245,841	143,375,119	72,400,699	54,823,396	68,173,714	70,185,963	7,671,428	18,365,760
Urban	57,962,564	31,187,999	26,774,565	15,746,597	11,127,277	14,079,372	12,202,034	1,362,030	8,445,254

* Excluding displaced persons.

The following table shows the marital status from a sample of 1,000 persons of each sex by State :

States.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	* Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
India	491	459	50	388	484	128
Zones :—						
I—North India	463	466	71	359	521	120
II—East India	463	493	44	378	501	121
III—South India	543	415	42	421	434	145
IV—West India	526	432	42	409	460	131
V—Central India	465	486	49	356	503	141
VI—North-West India	501	438	61	414	488	98
Uttar Pradesh	463	466	71	359	521	120
Bihar*	423	529	48	357	542	101
Orissa	471	490	39	386	483	131
West Bengal*	478	483	39	363	477	160
Assam	570	387	43	485	411	104
Manipur	563	401	36	487	375	138
Tripura	580	384	36	425	458	117
Sikkim	530	428	42	523	410	67
Madras*	528	428	44	407	445	148
Mysore*	573	384	43	430	416	154
Travancore-Cochin*	607	367	26	497	388	115
Coorg*	576	383	41	474	412	114
Bombay*	525	434	41	406	462	132
Saurashtra*	540	418	42	435	447	118
Kutch*	537	409	54	397	438	165
Madhya Pradesh*	457	494	49	374	495	131
Madhya Bharat*	476	471	53	366	508	126
Hyderabad*	479	476	45	339	501	160
Vindhya Pradesh*	418	523	59	315	556	129
Bhopal*	474	466	58	358	504	138
Rajasthan	472	472	56	377	514	109
Punjab*	543	394	63	480	452	88
Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur	431	488	81	391	509	100
PEPSU*	529	406	66	450	475	75
Delhi	532	421	47	482	448	70
Ajmer*	448	486	87	352	527	121

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganised as from 1st Nov. 1956.

The following table shows the age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex by State.

State.	Males.				Females.			
	0—14	15—34	35—54	55 and over	0—14	15—34	35—54	55 and over
India	34	447	394	125	74	580	287	59
Zones :—								
I—North India	62	470	362	106	101	557	288	54
II—East India	43	447	378	132	83	554	284	79
III—South India	5	383	459	153	26	604	314	56
IV—West India	14	472	405	109	60	630	274	36
V—Central India	39	466	386	109	106	582	268	44
VI—North-West India	30	475	368	127	65	582	285	68
Uttar Pradesh	62	470	362	106	101	557	288	54
Bihar*	73	442	343	142	101	496	298	105
Orissa	28	424	412	136	57	552	317	74
West Bengal*	11	478	399	112	81	640	238	41
Assam	7	421	451	121	30	673	259	38
Manipur	1	429	414	156	4	530	355	111
Tripura	3	460	418	119	64	657	246	33
Sikkim	3	476	387	134	40	477	360	123
Madras*	7	386	455	152	28	597	318	57
Mysore*	1	375	481	143	32	669	266	33
Travancore-Cochin* .. .. .	..	367	463	170	1	591	339	69
Coorg* .. .. .	..	351	522	127	9	670	280	41
Bombay*	12	469	410	109	60	630	274	36
Saurashtra*	33	503	365	99	53	633	269	45
Kutch*	41	444	399	117	58	597	292	53
Madhya Pradesh*	43	464	385	107	78	565	300	57
Madhya Bharat*	29	504	378	89	90	638	236	36
Hyderabad*	24	452	398	125	138	593	240	29
Vindhya Pradesh*	104	470	350	76	136	507	295	62
Bhopal*	25	480	403	92	96	605	268	31
Rajasthan	42	474	367	117	87	579	276	58
Punjab*	18	474	367	141	44	600	287	69
Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur	9	467	370	154	20	544	320	116
PEPSU*	13	470	374	143	82	541	319	108
Delhi	17	496	369	118	25	623	299	53
Ajmer*	62	497	356	85	123	603	229	45

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

MATERNITY PATTERN

Out of every 10,000 persons in India 5,133 are males and 4,867 are females.

Among them 2,521 males (49.1 per cent) and 1,886 females (38.8 per cent) are unmarried. Together the unmarried people are about 44.1 per cent of the population.

To put it the other way round, among men 45.8 per cent are married and 5.0 per cent are widowers, and among women 48.4 per cent are married and 12.8 per cent widows.

The number of divorced persons in India is 144,786 or 0.4 per cent.

The proportion of unmarried persons is highest in south India (48.2 per cent) and lowest in central India (41.1 per cent).

The 1951 census counted 2,833,000 married males and 6,118,000 married females, 66,000 widowers, 134,000 widows all between the ages of 5 and 14.

The approximate number of marriages contracted in contravention of the law would be 91,50,000.

But there is evidence that the child marriage rate is diminishing. The percentage of married females under 15 of all married females was 9.6. This dropped to 7.4 in 1951.

The percentage of unmarried women above 15 is 6.4.

Facts concerning marital status in villages and towns separately is as follows:

In the villages, out of 10,000 persons 2,338 are married males and 2,407 are married females.

In the towns the corresponding figures are 2,429 and 2,105.

There is a fall in the proportion of widowers and also of widows. The former fell from 5.6 per cent in 1931 to 5.0 per cent in 1951. The latter fell from 16.1 per cent in 1931 to 12.8 per cent in 1951.

For maternity only married women in the age-group 15 to 44 are to be taken into account.

We have to base our findings on investigations carried out in Travancore-Cochin State during the 1951 census.

On an average a mother in Travancore-Cochin who lives to complete her child-bearing period gives birth to more than 6 children but not more than 7.

Out of this the number actually alive on census day was 4.6. Among the children born alive 2 had died predeceasing their mothers.

Thus in Travancore-Cochin the child birth index is 6.6, child survival index 4.6, child loss index 2.0.

Age group	Child birth index	Child survival index	Child loss index
Under 20	1.2	1.0	0.2
20—24	1.8	1.4	0.4
25—29	2.9	2.3	0.6
30—34	4.2	3.2	1.0
35—39	5.8	4.0	1.8
40—44	6.2	4.6	1.6
45 and over	6.6	4.6	2.0
Average	4.3	3.2	1.1

The child birth indices of mothers divided into groups was as follows:

Agricultural landholders' and tenants' families	4.5
Agricultural labourers' families	4.1
Non-agricultural families	4.2
Rural	4.3
Urban	4.2

Mothers can be divided into two groups: those who commenced child-bearing during the ages 15 to 19 (Maternity Type A), and those who commenced child-bearing during the ages 20 to 24 (Type B).

Their child birth indices are as follows:

	Type A	Type B
Under 20	1.2	—
20—24	2.0	1.3
25—29	3.6	2.3
30—34	4.8	3.7
35—39	6.0	4.9
40—44	6.8	5.8
Over 45	7.3	6.4

Investigations of a different sort have given the following results:

The total number of births which occur in the course of one year among about 1,000 persons is 40. Among these 40 births, 8 births are first births, 16 births are either first births or second births; 23 births are either first, second or third births; and 17 out of 40 are either fourth births or births of a higher order.

The following table shows the child-birth indices for different age-groups of mothers and child survival and loss indices by State from a sample census :

State	Age Group of Mothers					Average for all ages	All ages	
	Incomplete Maternity experience				Complete maternity experience 45 and over		Survival index	Loss index
	Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44				
Uttar Pradesh		1.8	3.8	5.4	6.1	3.4	2.6	0.8
Bihar†	1.3*	1.0	3.5	5.2	5.8	3.2	2.5	0.7
Assam	1.0*	2.1	4.1	5.3	6.6	3.2	2.0	0.3
Manipur		2.2	3.4	4.4	4.7*	3.0	2.0	0.1
Tripura	1.0*	2.1	4.6	6.1		3.3	2.0	0.4
Madras†	1.0*	2.0	3.8	5.7	6.0	3.3	2.8	0.5
Travancore-Cochin (1952)†	2.0*	1.8	4.1	6.3	10.5*	3.5	2.0	0.6
Travancore-Cochin (1951) 10 per cent sample†	1.4	1.7	3.5	5.7	6.6	4.3	3.2	1.1
Coorg†		2.0	3.8			3.4	3.1	0.3
Bombay†	1.0*	2.0	4.1	6.2	7.7	3.6	2.0	0.7
Saurashtra†	1.0*	2.0	4.2	6.4	7.0*	3.7	3.2	0.5
Kutch†		2.1	4.1	6.0	8.3*	3.7	2.0	0.8
Madhya Pradesh (1952)†	1.0*	2.0	4.4	6.5	7.7	3.6	2.6	1.0
Madhya Pradesh (1951)†	1.2	1.9	3.8	5.6	6.3	4.2	2.6	1.6
Madhya Bharat (1952)† ..	1.3*	2.3	4.2	6.1	5.7	3.6	2.7	0.9
Madhya Bharat (1953)†	1.0	2.2	4.3	5.7	6.5	3.5	2.7	0.8
Vindhya Pradesh†						3.0	2.4	0.6
Rajasthan	1.0*	1.9	3.5	5.8	6.0*	3.2	2.6	0.6
Punjab†		2.5	4.1	6.4	6.0*	3.7	2.0	0.8
PEPSU†		2.4	4.0	6.1	8.5*	4.0	3.4	0.6
Bilaspur		1.9	3.9*	6.5*		3.1	3.0	0.1
Himachal Pradesh		1.7	4.7	6.7*	6.0*	3.1	2.6	0.5
Ajmer†		1.6	4.0	5.5		3.8	2.0	0.9

* Number of mothers less than 10.

† The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

.. Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur were merged on 1st July, 1954.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered in each of the three decades. The figures in the first two columns are in lakhs. The figures in the last two columns give the mean decennial registered rates.

Year	Registered births	Registered deaths	Birth-rate	Death-rate
1921-30	669	502	33.7	25.3
1931-40	753	512	38.8	25.0
1941-50	680	486	27.2	19.4

Many births and deaths go unregistered. Making allowance for this it is calculated that the birth-rate should be around 40, and the death-rate around 27.

This would give a natural increase rate of 13 per thousand per annum during the last decade.

On the same basis the birth-rates for the various zones will be as follows :

Central India (44) ; west India (42) ; north-west India (41 or 42) ; north India (38 or 39) ; east India (38 or 39) ; south India (36 or 37).

The death-rates would be as follows :

Central India (34) ; north India (27 or 28) ; east India (26, 27 or 28) ; west India (26) ; north-west India (24, 25 or 26) ; south India (21 or 22).

The following table shows the birth, death, and infant mortality rates for the sub-continent from 1921 to 1946 and for India alone from 1947 onwards where available.

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality
1921	32	31	198
1922	32	24	175
1923	34	25	176
1924	33	28	189
1925	32	24	174
1926	33	25	189
1927	33	23	167
1928	34	24	173
1929	33	24	178
1930	33	25	189
1931	35	25	179
1932	34	22	169
1933	36	23	171
1934	34	25	187
1935	35	24	164
1936	36	23	162

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality
1937	35	22	162
1938	34	24	167
1939	34	24	166
1940	32	22	160
1941	32.1	21.0	158
1942	29.5	21.4	163
1943	26.1	23.0	165
1944	25.8	24.6	169
1945	28.0	22.1	151
1946	25.9	18.7	186
1947	26.6	19.7	146
1948	25.4	17.1	180
1949	26.7	16	123
1950	24.8	16	127
1952	30	N. A.	N. A.
1953	21.8	14.4	118
1954*	27.4	12.0	118

N. A. —Not available.

* For the pre-reorganization Part A States and Coorg and Delhi.

The expectation of life for males is 32.45 and for females 31.66. In the decade 1931-40 the respective figures were 26.91 for males and 26.80 for females.

The percentage of Indian males surviving to the age 20 is now 58 as against 45 at the beginning of this century. The same idea may be expressed differently by saying that 50 per cent of Indian males survive to age 32 as against 14 previously.

The figures given below show the expectation of life at various ages as revealed by the 1951 census for the decade 1941-50 :

For males : Age 0—32.45 ; 5—40.86 ; 10—38.97 ; 15—36.24 ; 20—33.03 ; 25—29.78 ; 30—26.58 ; 35—23.50 ; 40—20.53 ; 45—17.63 ; 50—14.89 ; 55—12.39 ; 60—10.18 ; 65—8.18 ;

70—6.51 ; 75—5.13 ; 80—3.99 ; 85—3.06 ; 90—2.30 ; 95—1.52.

For females : Age 0—31.66 ; 5—40.91 ; 10—39.45 ; 15—36.58 ; 20—32.90 ; 25—29.30 ; 30—26.18 ; 35—23.52 ; 40—21.08 ; 45—18.61 ; 50—16.15 ; 55—13.69 ; 60—11.33 ; 65—9.29 ; 70—7.53 ; 75—6.03 ; 80—4.77 ; 85—3.69 ; 90—2.72 ; 95—1.59.

The figures for births and deaths are based on a sample census carried out in 20 States. In 10 of the States the scheme covered all the Districts, while in the remaining it covered about one-fifth of the Districts. The exceptions were Rajasthan and PEPSU where only one District was covered. In Uttar Pradesh the scheme covered only the rural areas. Elsewhere both urban and rural areas came under survey.

The size of the sample differs from State to State. It exceeded one per cent or was nearly that in Manipur, Tripura, Kutch, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh. It was under 0.2 per cent in Rajasthan, Punjab and PEPSU. In the rest it was between 0.2 per cent and 1.0 per cent.

The number of unregistered births per 100 registered births were also recorded to estimate the true birth-rate by correcting the registered birth-rate, with the exception of Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Bilaspur where the existing registration is of a high order. This method does not yield satisfactory results. The published registration figures in most States suffer from serious errors and cannot form the basis of any scientific estimation.

The birth-rates as calculated from the same surveys are in a majority of States between 30 and 40 but are less (except for Travancore-Cochin and PEPSU) than those estimated by the Actuary of 1951 for the decade 1941-50. The trend of fall in the birth-rate may be real or it may be affected by under-enumeration of births.

The average maternal age for all orders is between 27 and 28 in a large majority of the States. The average maternal age is higher in Japan and England and lower in the U.S.A., where maternity starts almost as early as in India.

The average age for first order births is between 21 and 22 ; the average for second order is between 23 and 25.

The Indian child birth index may be placed at between 6 and 7. The size of the sample was very small in every case and is not altogether dependable. U.P., Assam and Madras show an index between 6 and 7, Bihar between 5 and 6, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh over 7.

Child survival and loss indices indicate a very high loss of human resources. For mothers of completed fertility the child loss varies in a majority of States between 20 per cent and 33 per cent. Some percentage losses are Travancore-Cochin 38.1, Madhya Pradesh 35.4, PEPSU 35.3, Punjab 33.3, Madhya Bharat (1953) 28.9, Kutch 28.0, Uttar Pradesh (rural) 27.6, Assam 22.9, Bombay 22.1, Bihar 21.0, Saurashtra 20.0, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh 16.7.

The proportion of births is almost equally balanced for the age-groups 15-24, 25-34 in all the larger States except Assam where it is higher for the age-group 15-24. In the smaller States like Manipur, Tripura, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh the proportion of births in the 15-24 age-group is much higher than in 25-34, and the reverse is true for Coorg, Kutch and Ajmer.

A better study would have been possible if we had had quinquennial age-groups as in U.P. instead of decennial age-groups.

The proportion of first order births is the highest in all the States in the age-group 15-24, about 80 per cent of the first births occurring during this period. The different order births also occur earlier in India than elsewhere. The family here grows earlier and faster.

In a majority of the States in India between 40 and 50 per cent of the births are of the first and second order. In the remaining States they are between 30 and 40 per cent. In the latter category are Bombay, Saurashtra, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, PEPSU and Coorg. Taking the total of the births of the first three orders the percentage works out to between 60 and 70 in half the States and 50 and 60 in the remaining half. The proportion of the first three orders do not show much difference from one

another. The decline starts after the third birth and even then it is not as steep as it is in U.S.A. or England. A considerable proportion of births in India is recorded under the fourth and higher orders.

The Census Commissioner has a theory about improvident maternity. All births after the third will lead to an unwanted increase in the size of the family in an under-developed country like India. The proportion of births of 4th and higher order is therefore the incidence of Improvident Maternity. This incidence is 40 to 50 in half the States and 30 to 40 in the remaining States. In the latter category are Bihar, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Madras, Coorg, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh. The incidence is also higher in the urban than in the rural areas.

In India the first and second births occupy a relatively unimportant place in the later age-groups after 34. Births of higher order assume prominence with increase in maternal age.

About births, per 1,000 females (all women, married as well as others) in the same age-group a majority of the States show fertility for all ages between 100 and 125 or 125 and over. Among the States of high fertility of over 125 are Assam, Manipur, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and PEPSU. Had it not been for a certain amount of under-enumeration the figures of fertility would have been still higher.

Fertility is the highest in the age-group 25-34 in nearly all the States. In U.P. where quinquennial age-groups were used fertility is low in the age-group 15-19 but rises sharply in the next age-group 20-24 and further rises slightly in the age-group 25-29, then a decline starts. In the age-group 30-34 the decline is gradual and continues to be gradual upto 39 after which it is steep. In the age-groups 40-44 and 45-49 it is preponderately high in comparison with figures for England, U.S.A. or Japan showing the high proportion of births in these ages.

* These trends are common to all the States in India.

Rural fertility is higher than urban fertility except in Vindhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

The total birth-rates for all orders is above 100 in a majority of the States in India. In Japan it is 76, in U.S.A. 80, in England 50.

The fertility of married women for ages 15 to 44 is for all major States except Madras, between 150 and 200 or 200 and over. This indicates the figure for India as about 200. Fertility falls abruptly in the group 35-44. It is at its peak in the age-group 25 to 29.

In a majority of the States the death-rate as calculated for the sample census is between 10 and 20. This is much below the rate calculated by the 1951 census Actuary. It is possible there is an under-enumeration of deaths in the sample census.

The proportion of deaths at younger ages is high. In 10 States the specific death-rate for age under one is well over 60; in 12 States for the age-group 1 to 4 over 25; in 12 States for the age-group 5 to 9 over 6.

About 50 per cent of the deaths occur among children under 10 years. The rates for the other age-groups in a majority of the States are as follows:

Age-group 10 to 14 it is over 3; 15-19 over 3; 20-24 over 5; 25-29 over 6; 30-34 over 7; 35-39 over 8; 40-44 over 10; 45-49 over 13; 50-54 over 15; 55-59 over 20; 60-64 over 40; 65-69 over 45; 70-74 over 65.

The mortality rates are higher for females than for males in the reproductive ages 15-44.

The rate for infant mortality (number of deaths under one per 1,000 live births per year) is over 50 for a majority of the States. If it was not for under enumeration the rate would be higher still. The rate for the period 1941-50 as estimated by the 1951 census Actuary was between 160 and 250 for males and 145 and 225 for females.

The following table shows birth-rates and death-rates and other particulars by State :-

State	Birth-rate registered		No. of unregistered births per 100 registered as verified at the sample census	Birth-rate (registered) corrected for omissions	Birth-rate (Census Actuary), 1941-50	Death-rate registered		No. of unregistered deaths per 100 registered as verified at the sample census	Death-rate (registered) corrected for omissions	Death-rate (Census Actuary), 1941-50
	Year	Rate				Year	Rate			
Uttar Pradesh (rural)	1953	15.3	41.9	21.7	38.6	1953	10.1	40.6	14.2	27.2
Bihar*	1952	18.8	508.2	114.3	39.0	1952	10.0	614.2	71.4	26.6
Assam	1952	14.9	64.2	24.5	46.7 ¹	1952	7.2	52.9	11.0	31.8 ²
Manipur	..	..	..	..	46.7 ²	..	..	..	..	31.8 ²
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.
Madras*	1951-52	30.4	11.1	33.8	35.7	1951-52	15.9	15.7	18.4	22.8
Travancore-Cochin*	1952	24.2	342.7	107.1	(34.0)	1952	6.2	374.2	29.4	(19.1)
Coorg*	..	..	18.2	..	38.7	..	..	..	..	18.6
Bombay*	1952	33.3	17.7	39.2	41.0	1952	16.8	16.4	19.6	24.9
Saurashtra*	..	..	88.9	..	(38.9)	..	..	101.4	..	(21.3)
Kutch*	..	..	55.5	..	42.2 ³	..	..	47.2	..	24.9 ⁴
Madhya Pradesh*	1952	33.5	10.3	37.0	40.1	1952	24.8	14.2	28.3	(18.5)
Madhya Bharat*	1952	10.4	225.9	33.9	44.2 ⁵	1952	6.5	194.0	19.1	38.5
Madhya Bharat (1953)*	..	..	143.1	..	44.2 ⁶	..	..	153.0	..	35.8 ⁷
Vindhya Pradesh*	..	..	214.4	..	44.2 ⁸	..	..	232.0	..	35.8 ⁸
Rajasthan	..	..	272.6	..	42.5	..	..	222.0	..	27.2
Punjab*	1952	41.5	14.5	47.5	41.2	1952	17.3	24.4	21.5	26.3
PEPSU*	..	..	64.6	..	(36.6)	..	..	73.3	..	(18.3)
Bilaspur	1952	34.9	..	34.9	41.5 ⁹	1952	17.4	..	17.4	31.3 ⁹
Himachal Pradesh	1952	19.3	26.5	24.4	41.5 ⁹	1952	9.8	31.3	12.9	31.3 ⁹
Ajmer*	1952	21.8	45.1	31.6	45.0	1952	17.3	33.3	23.1	38.0

¹Including Manipur.

²Including Assam.

³Including Kutch.

⁴Including Saurashtra.

⁵Including Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

⁶Including Madhya Bharat and Bhopal.

⁷Including Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur.

⁸Including Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU.

⁹Including Bilaspur and PEPSU.

Note: The birth-rates, death-rates, infant mortality rates for some States are as follows for 1950: Orissa: 25.0, 21.0, 188.8; West Bengal: 21.9, 13.0, 109.5; Coorg: 15.7, 7.5, 59.6; Delhi: 3.1, 9.0, 84.0.

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956.

Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur were merged on 1st July 1954.

The following two tables show the death-rate specifics and infant mortality for different age-groups by State on a sample basis :—

State	All ages	Under year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar*	15.3	100.5	28.6	8.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	4.3	7.3	5.4
Assam	17.8	10.8	24.9	10.3	7.2	8.8	11.3	10.3	11.0	16.9
Manipur	20.4	19.5	36.5	13.9	13.4	6.8	10.1	8.2	18.2	11.9
Tripura	21.5	..	34.4	15.2	7.4	9.8	7.0	20.3	20.5	19.2
Madras*	11.6	39.0	22.1	6.9	2.6	4.0	4.9	5.1	7.1	6.6
Travancore-Cochin*	11.9	63.0	24.2	3.5	1.5	2.9	4.2	2.3	3.0	10.1
Coorg*	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	..	..
Bombay*	13.2	85.0	25.5	4.2	1.6	4.4	6.0	4.7	5.5	5.5
Saurashtra*	14.3	108.7	39.2	6.8	2.7	3.7	3.7	4.5	2.3	6.0
Kutch*	19.4	103.9	57.3	12.5	6.5	2.3	8.5	6.2	4.8	17.0
Madhya Pradesh*	21.9	111.3	46.9	1.9	4.0	8.0	10.9	8.6	9.6	10.6
Madhya Bharat (1952)*	18.8	91.0	47.8	11.8	3.1	6.0	7.4	9.1	8.5	8.3
Madhya Bharat (1953)*	15.5	62.8	48.9	9.8	3.7	4.2	4.6	6.0	5.8	5.3
Vindhya Pradesh*	18.1	60.8	28.7	14.6	6.5	6.7	7.2	8.9	10.0	12.6
Rajasthan	22.3	45.9	60.2	11.7	3.8	9.3	11.4	7.2	12.9	15.4
Punjab*	13.0	96.5	28.8	7.4	..	2.5	2.7	4.6	..	6.9
PEPSU*	12.3	21.9	20.5	4.9	4.1	6.7	7.7	..	3.1	12.5
Bilaspur	9.7	..	13.0	..	..	..	11.6	12.7	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	11.0	30.8	21.8	7.9	..	12.7	5.3	12.0	7.2	6.9
Ajmer*	10.6	76.0	37.1	4.5	..	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.5	..

State	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over	Infant mortality
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar*	6.4	11.6	15.9	17.8	43.3	78.4	65.5	152.6	103.6
Assam	11.0	26.2	38.4	47.7	77.7	98.1	136.1	223.0	11.6
Manipur	12.0	26.0	23.0	23.0	74.5	55.6	78.3	236.1	20.2
Tripura	34.2	26.5	21.9	50.8	60.6	55.6	150.0	212.8	..
Madras*	9.1	13.1	14.5	23.0	36.6	49.9	50.1	148.7	38.8
Travancore-Cochin*	10.3	11.2	9.8	11.0	23.7	50.0	77.3	135.1	59.2
Coorg*	..	41.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay*	6.3	7.8	13.3	18.0	26.7	50.6	61.7	192.0	81.7
Saurashtra*	7.6	14.9	12.4	8.1	17.2	48.4	58.8	164.9	101.6
Kutch*	13.8	7.3	19.3	5.5	36.8	27.0	71.4	87.5	96.7
Madhya Pradesh*	13.4	13.0	27.9	27.2	59.4	58.4	94.0	182.3	100.1
Madhya Bharat (1952)*	9.8	14.0	23.7	34.6	26.8	71.8	74.8	150.8	80.2
Madhya Bharat (1953)*	11.5	13.7	16.5	28.5	42.5	29.4	50.4	120.1	59.4
Vindhya Pradesh*	17.6	23.8	23.3	22.1	40.1	18.6	59.4	64.5	57.6
Rajasthan	21.0	25.7	23.8	63.0	80.4	14.9	125.0	233.3	44.4
Punjab*	7.2	6.4	12.9	23.5	35.1	11.1	55.6	80.0	96.5
PEPSU*	5.3	29.4	19.1	12.0	54.3	60.6	21.3	156.3	21.9
Bilaspur	..	..	25.6	..	32.3	..	200.0	76.9	..
Himachal Pradesh	19.6	..	12.0	20.8	..	..	..	100.0	30.8
Ajmer*	4.8	8.4	..	35.7	..	37.0	34.5	125.0	70.6

* The State has either ceased to exist or has been drastically reorganized as from 1st Nov. 1956. Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur were merged on 1st July 1954.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

THE number of Indian nationals overseas which includes Pakistani nationals (unless otherwise stated) is given below :

Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate	Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate
<i>Commonwealth.</i>			<i>Foreign</i>		
Aden	18,817	1955	Afghanistan	236	1954
Australia	887	1954*	Argentina	300(approx.)	1955
Barbados	140	1955	Austria	41	1955 (Mar.)
British Guiana	2,10,000	1954	Bahrain	3,000	1954
British Honduras	2,000	1946	Belgian Congo	1,227	1950
British North Borneo	2,000	1954	Belgium	72	1955
British Somaliland	250	1946	Brazil	60	1955
Brunei	436	1947	Bulgaria	3	1955
Canada	3,750	1955	Burma	Est. to be 6-7 lakhs.	1953
Ceylon (a)	9,69,726	1954	Cambodia	200(approx.)	1955
Dominica	5	1950	China	Information awaited	(Feb. 1957)
Fiji Islands	1,60,303	1955	Czechoslovakia	4	1955 (May)
Gibraltar	41	1946	Denmark	22	1955
Gold Coast	329	1954	Dutch Guiana	70,000	1955
Grenada	4,000	1954	Ethiopia (including Eritrea)	1,645	1954-55
Hongkong	2,000	1955(approx.)	Finland	1	1955
Jamaica	26,000	1954	France	390	1953
Kenya	1,27,000	1954	Germany	35	1953
Leeward Islands	99	1946	Indo-China	2,300	1950
Malaya	7,20,013	1955(Inc. Pak.)	Indonesian Republic	40,000	1952
Malta	37	1948	Iran	800	1953
Mauritius	3,75,918	1955	Iraq	850	1954
New Zealand	1,200	1952	Italian Somaliland	1,000	1947
Nigeria	804	1954	Italy	113	1955 (Mar.)
Nyasaland	6,000(approx.)	1954	Japan	501	1954
Rhodesia (Northern)	3,500(approx.)	1954	Kuwait	2,500	1954
Rhodesia (Southern)	4,700(approx.)	1954	Lebanon	59	1955
Sarawak	2,201	1954	Luxemburg	Nil.	1952
Seychelles	285	1947	Madagascar	14,000	1956(approx.)
Sierra Leone	76	1948	Muscat	1,145	1947
Singapore	92,895(Inc. Pak.)	1954	Nepal	10,441	1941
South Africa	3,65,524	1951	Netherlands	Nil.	1953
St. Kitts	97	1950	Palestine	56	1947
St. Lucia	3,000	1954	Panama	908	1950
St. Vincent	2,000	1954	Philippines	1,295	1954
Tanganyika	68,500	1954	Portugal	1	1952
Trinidad and Tobago	2,50,800	1954	Portuguese East Africa	5,000	1948
Uganda	50,000	1954	Qatar (Persian Gulf)	800	1954
United Kingdom	1,50,000	1951(approx.)	Reunion Islands	2,500	1955(approx.)
Zanzibar and Pamba	15,812	1948	Ruanda Urundi	1,063	1950
			Saudi Arabia	5,000	1956
			Sharjah Dubai (Persian Gulf)	250	1954
			Sudan	2,000	1956
			Sweden	79	1955
			Switzerland	250	1955
			Syria	13	1954
			Thailand	9,000	1955*
			United States of America	5,063	1954
			U.S.S.R.	15	1953
			Yugoslavia	—	1955

(a) Number of Indians and Pakistanis registered as citizens upto March 15, 1953 in the Indian Missions was 18,500.

* Indian nationals only.

EMIGRATION LAWS

Emigration out of India is governed by the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1922) and the Rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time.

"Emigration" means departure by sea out of India of a person under an agreement or with the intention to work for hire. Emigration is not lawful except from Ports which have been notified as "Emigration" Ports. Emigration for unskilled work is not lawful to any country at present, and the very departure for engaging in unskilled work to Ceylon, Burma, Malaya

and Singapore is prohibited, unless exemption is granted by general or special orders of the Central Government.

Emigration for skilled work is permissible on compliance with prescribed formalities.

The functions under the Act are performed by the Central Government through the Controller-General of Emigration and Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, with the assistance of the Protectors of Emigrants at the Emigration Ports and the Controller of Emigration, Madras,

who supervises the activities of the Protectors of Emigrants in the Madras State.

Following Ports are at present Emigration Ports under the Act. Each Port has a Protector of Emigrants.

1. Bombay (Protector of Emigrants: Army and Navy Building, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1).
2. Okha (Port Officer).
3. Porbander (Port Officer).
4. Bedi (Port Officer).

5. Madras (Protector of Emigrants: 41, Mukkur Nallamuthu Chetty Street, George Town, Madras).
6. Nagapattinam (Protector of Emigrants).
7. Dhanushkodi (Protector of Emigrants: Mandapam Camp).
8. Tuticorin (Protector of Emigrants).
9. Gopalpur (The District Officer, Ganjam).
10. Calcutta (Protector of Emigrants: 4, Brabourne Road, Calcutta).

QUOTA BASIS

The following countries admit Indians on quota basis: Canada, U.S.A., Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia.

Canada. Under an Agreement entered in 1951 between the Government of India and the Government of Canada, the latter agreed to receive 150 Indian nationals every year for permanent residence. Selection is entirely by the Government of Canada. The main criteria is that the immigrant should be likely to assimilate in the local population. Educational qualifications, property qualifications, etc. are considered. Priority is also given according to the nearness of relationship between the intending immigrant and his sponsors in Canada, also the capacity of the sponsors to support him financially. Chronological order of applications is also taken into consideration.

U.S.A. The United States of America has fixed an annual quota of 100 for India of which 25 per cent is reserved for Indians born or residing outside India. The selection of immigrants is made by the U.S. Government. The main considerations on which selection is made are: (a) the immigrant must be a genuine East Indian, (b) must be free from contagious diseases or moral turpitude, (c) must not subscribe to anarchist or subversive theories, (d) must not be a practising polygamist, (e) must be literate in some foreign language, and (f) must be in possession of sufficient funds to avoid likelihood of becoming public liability.

Philippines. With effect from September 1953, 50 Indian nationals are admitted per annum for permanent settlement under the Philippines Immigration Act. Selection is made by the Philippines Government through their Legation in India.

Thailand. The quota fixed by Thailand is 200 per annum. The selection is made by the Thai Government.

Indonesia. Indonesia fixed a quota of 1,000 immigrants in 1952 to a group of four countries, viz., India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. It is, however, entirely at the discretion of the Indonesian Government to permit Indians to settle in Indonesia.

FREER MIGRATION

In some of the countries, though Indians are not admitted for the specific purpose of settlement, they may be permitted to enter and reside on completion of formalities and conditions prescribed under the respective immigration and other laws of those countries. Mauritius, British East African territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Aden, Bahrain, Iraq, Muscat, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Malaya, Indo-China, Fiji, Japan, the United Kingdom, British West Indies, British Guiana, and British North Borneo are among such countries.

The main requirements of some of the countries are indicated below:

Mauritius. An intending immigrant should be able to deposit Rs. 1,000 on entry into the Colony.

British East Africa. A person intending to engage on his own account in trade, business, agriculture, mining, and manufacture in these territories must have at his disposition prescribed capital and must obtain a certificate from the prescribed authority in the territory concerned permitting him or her to engage in a particular profession, trade or calling in that territory. Professionals like doctors, dentists, lawyers, are not required to have any prescribed capital, but

should possess sufficient capital or assured income to enable them to give effect to their intention.

The Government of Kenya have announced that their future immigration policy will be largely based on economic considerations and that Great Britain will be the primary source of immigrants of the kind the Colony needs. The scope of Indian immigration into Kenya has been further curtailed.

Fiji. Generally, permits to enter and to settle are granted to the following categories of persons:

- (i) Farmers and planters if they have already acquired property in the Colony not less than 100 acres, three quarters of which must be productive land.
- (ii) Professional men and women with recognised qualification intending to practise their professions.
- (iii) Ministers of religion and teachers.

Malaya. Under the New Immigration Ordinance which came into force on August 1, 1953, entry permits for permanent residence will not normally be granted to fresh immigrants wishing to enter Malaya for employment or for pursuing a profession unless the applicant is a skilled artisan or his entry is considered to be in the economic interest of Malaya or Singapore, or he holds a contract of employment with a well-established business concern on terms and conditions of service of a prescribed standard, or unless he holds special qualifications to be able to pursue his profession without prejudice to the interests of persons already resident in Malaya.

British West Indies. Indians are admitted in exceptional cases, where they possess special skills that are in short supply there or who may bring capital for investment.

Belgian Congo. Entry Permits may be granted to those who can deposit a certain sum and satisfy the authorities regarding good conduct, etc.

Ethiopia. There is no particular restrictions for immigration into Ethiopia, but the Ethiopian Government's permission is required in every case.

United Kingdom. Indians are free to settle in the United Kingdom.

Switzerland. Indian nationals can go to and reside in Switzerland, subject to the laws and rules in force in that country.

ENTRY BANNED

Fresh Indian immigration is either banned or is not permitted as a matter of policy into the following countries:—South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Australia, New Zealand, Burma, Ceylon, most of the European and South American countries.

South Africa. Immigration of Indians into the Union of South Africa is banned.

British Central Africa. The three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were brought into a federation known as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Immigration is a federal subject, and it is the declared policy of the Federal Government not to admit fresh Indian immigrants excepting teachers, ministers of religion and wives and minor children of persons already settled there.

New Zealand. There is a ban on the entry of fresh Indians, but as a special case the New Zealand Government permits the entry of the children of permanent residents into New Zealand for permanent residence provided they fulfil certain conditions.

Australia. Asians, including Indians, are not allowed to immigrate into Australia for permanent settlement. However, Indians who are *bona fide* merchants and are in a position to engage in wholesale import-export business may be admitted and allowed to remain there so long as they continue in the trade, but without any citizenship or other rights. Indians already settled there can, however, take their wives and minor children and also shop assistants from India subject to certain conditions.

BURMA

Burma was a province of India till 1937 April when it was given a separate constitution. In 1931 the Indian population was reported to be over one million. Consequent upon the Japanese occupation of Burma in 1942, about 4 lakhs of Indians left Burma for India. After the liberation of Burma many did not return to that country in view of the changed conditions in Burma and the difficulty of obtaining employment there. The present population of Indians in Burma is estimated to be about 7 lakhs.

Indians are mainly agricultural, dock and casual labourers and small-scale business men. Some Indians are engaged in wholesale importing business.

With the introduction of the Burmanisation policy, no foreigner is now allowed to buy any property, nor can any property be transferred to any foreigner. Non-nationals in Government service are being replaced by nationals.

A large number of Indian land-owners in Burma have been adversely affected by the 'Land Nationalization' Scheme.

Under the Union of Burma Citizenship Act, 1948, an alien can become a Burma citizen by naturalisation, if he had resided continuously in the Union for not less than five years before the application and also fulfils other prescribed conditions.

As foreigners in the country, Indians as such have no franchise. Those Indians who have become Burmese citizens are entitled to all privileges including franchise that other Burmese are entitled to.

Rupees thirty a month can be remitted to dependents in India by Money Order. (Source of information: Burmese Embassy). All applications for remittances of moneys should be passed by the Burmese Exchange Control Authorities who allow remittances for maintenance of families and other specific purposes on the strength of certificates from the District Magistrate concerned in India that the payees are solely dependent on the remittances. On leaving Burma for good, assets can be transferred to India if approved by the Exchange Control Authorities in Burma.

MALAYA

Malaya is divided into two administrative units, the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore.

Of the total Indian population of over 7 lakhs, about 70 per cent are labourers in rubber and tin estates, and the rest are either clerks or employed in business, trade and other professions like law and medicine.

Indians do not suffer from any special disabilities.

Indians are eligible for citizenship of the Federation of Malaya, if they fulfil the prescribed conditions. Under the new citizenship code for the Federation, which came into force on September 15, 1952, Federal citizenship is automatic for citizens of the U.K. and Colonies. Most of the Indians in Malaya are qualified or entitled to become citizens of the U.K. and Colonies under the British Nationality Act, 1948.

In Singapore there is no citizenship law and the British Nationality Act applies.

Elections in Malaya were held in 1955. The Legislative Council is composed of 98 members of whom 52 are elected and the remaining either nominated or ex-officio. The Legislative Council has seven Indian members. There are 16 Ministers in the Federal Executive Council of whom one is Indian.

The Colony of Singapore is under a Governor; strength of Council of Ministers 13 (two of these are Indian). The strength of the Legislative Assembly is 32 (four of these are Indian).

There are no restrictions on Indians in the matter of remittances to India.

CANADA

Indian residents of Canada are largely comprised of labourers employed in lumbering and trucking. There are a few lumber mill owners, and some are working as clerks in various establishments. The majority of Indians are in British Columbia. The Indian community is called the "East Indian Community".

There are no disabilities on Indians in the matter of owning property, engaging in trade or profession, entering Government service or residence in any locality. The period for qualification for citizenship is 5 years. In 1952, one Indian was elected to a Municipal Council.

Indians can remit to India any amount earned in Canada.

BRITISH GUIANA, WEST INDIES

Indians form the bulk of sugar plantation labour in British Guiana and Trinidad. A good number of them work also on cocoa plantations. They are the backbone of the countries' agriculture, and grow rice and vegetables. There are also a number of prominent Indian merchants, doctors and teachers.

In British Guiana, Indians constitute the largest single racial group. (46 per cent of the total population.) In Trinidad Indians are about 36 per cent of the total population.

Very few Indians have been employed in Government service. A vast majority of Indians are illiterate. In Jamaica, a large number of dairies are owned by Indians.

There is no discrimination against Indians in British Guiana or Trinidad, and they enjoy the same citizenship rights as other nationals of these territories.

Indians have been elected to the Executive and Legislative Councils of British Guiana. The Constitution of British Guiana was suspended in 1953 and all the members of the Legislative Council were nominated.

In Trinidad the first general election under the revised constitution was held on Sept. 24, 1956 in which the Peoples' National Movement won 13 of 24 Legislative Council seats. Of the 24 seats nine are held by Indians. The new Executive Council consists of 10 members, two of whom are Indian.

In Jamaica where Indians form only 1.7 per cent of the total population there is one Indian member in the Lower House comprising 32 elected members.

Money can be freely sent to India from the British West Indies.

MAURITIUS

Indians in Mauritius form about 67 per cent of the total population of the Colony. The Indian population is mainly composed of descendants of "indentured" labourers from Madras, U.P. and Bihar, but there is a sprinkling of traders from Bombay. Indians have settled there for generations and are now termed "Indo-Mauritians". A large proportion of them are farm-labourers on sugar plantations. The rest are engaged in commerce and trade or are doctors, lawyers, government servants.

Indians are mostly illiterate, and on the whole their economic and social conditions are not as satisfactory as in some other Colonies.

There is no colour bar against Indians, nor do they suffer from any political disability.

The Legislative Council of the Colony as at present constituted consists of 35 members including the Governor as President, three ex-officio, 12 nominated and 19 elected members. Of these 35 members 14 are Indian.

Fresh proposals for constitutional advance were made in 1956. Some of these were implemented later in the year. The strength of the Executive Council was raised from 9 to 12 and the title of Minister conferred on its members. The rest of the proposals are to be implemented in 1958, when fresh elections will be held and the number of elected members of the Legislative Council increased from 19 to 25.

There are no restrictions on remittances to India.

EAST AFRICA

British East Africa consists of the four territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The majority of the Indians in these territories are engaged in commercial undertakings. Artisans, technicians, Government servants, doctors, lawyers, make up most of the balance.

Indians in East Africa—numbering about 2 lakhs—are mostly concentrated in urban centres. In Kenya and Tanganyika they constitute about 59 per cent of the total non-native population of each territory; in Uganda they form the single largest community among the non-Africans, being about 82 per cent of the non-African population. Their general economic condition is on the whole very satisfactory. Many of them are quite well-to-do.

In Uganda some Indians have big factories, e.g., sugar, sisal and ginning. About 90 per cent of the total trade of Uganda passes through Indian hands.

Indians (and also other non-Europeans) are not allowed to own or lease land in the Kenya Highlands for agricultural and industrial purposes. Anti-Asiatic regulations prevent the purchase or occupation of certain residential sites in Nairobi and Mombasa (in Kenya) by Indians.

Indians are, in practice, discriminated against in the matter of appointments under the Government; they are generally excluded from appointments to higher posts. An Indian (or other non-European) gets less pay than a European for the same work. But this position is being remedied.

In Kenya, grants for social services, e.g., education, are more favourable to Europeans than to Indians.

Indian residents in these territories are entitled to acquire the citizenship of the U.K. and Colonies under the British Nationality Act. Normally one year's continuous stay or birth in the territory is necessary.

In Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar there is no elective system for filling up seats in the Legislative Councils. In Kenya, the population is divided into race electorates for the election of members to the Legislative Council; the Indian electoral roll is further subdivided as between Indian Muslims and other Indians. Out of six seats two are for Indian Muslims and four for other Indians.

Indians also enjoy municipal franchise in these territories.

The representation of Indians on the Legislative and Executive Councils is shown below:

Country	*Executive Council		Legislative Council	
	Total	Indians	Total	Indians
Kenya	15	2	54 (28 non-officials).	6 (6 elected non-official— 2 Muslims and 4 other Indians) There are also a few Indians nominated official members.
Uganda	15	1	60 (28 non-officials).	6 (Nominated non-officials). There are also a few Indians nominated official members.
Tanganyika	14	1	62 (30 non-officials).	10 Asians (Nominated non-officials). The strength of the Legislative Council was increased in 1955 under proposals announced in 1954. It now consists of a Speaker (a non- official member), 31 ex-officio and nomi- nated official members and 30 non-official members (10 Africans, 10 Asians and 10 Europeans).
Zanzibar	9	-	16 (8 non-officials).	2 (Nominated non-officials).

* In Kenya and Uganda there are now Councils of Ministers.

Since 1st January 1948, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been included in a sort of loose union designated East African High Commission with a common legislature and a common administrative service for certain specific purposes. The legislature of the East African High Commission consists of 7 ex-officio members, 3 nominated official members (1 from each territory) and 13 non-official members. The 13 non-official members consist of: one elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of each territory, one European, one Indian and one African member appointed by the Governor of each territory (in Kenya the European and Indian members are elected by the European and Indian members respectively of the Kenya Legislative Council) and one Arab member (appointed by the High Commission).

There are no restrictions on remittances to India.

SOUTH AFRICA

Persons of Indian origin in South Africa numbering a little less than 4 lakhs are mostly labourers, traders, small farmers, factory workers, and in small numbers professionals.

Racial discrimination against Indians exists in South Africa in every walk of life and in the worst possible form. Persons of Indian origin are practically excluded from parliamentary, provincial and municipal franchise as well as from public services except in menial and subordinate posts.

"Apartheid" or racial segregation is the declared policy of the South African Government. In accordance with this policy Indians are

subject to a number of restrictions as regards immigration, inter-provincial migration, residence, trade, industry, professional and other occupations. Racial segregation is also enforced in schools, post offices, railways, public transport, hotels, and public utility undertakings.

The outstanding piece of anti-Asiatic legislation is the Group Areas Act, 1950. By this Act, the entire population of the Union has been divided into three main groups, White, Native and Coloured. Persons of Indian origin are included in the Coloured group. The Government will establish by proclamation "group areas" for exclusive occupation or ownership or both, of any of the groups. The various racial communities will have to live and occupy premises for trade and professions only in areas allotted to them. Indians and other non-Europeans will thus not be able to continue to hold properties in an area declared for the European group. The Union Government has already started taking active steps for the proclamation of group areas in a number of important cities in the Union. When the Act is fully implemented, persons of Indian origin will have to move into the areas exclusively reserved for them and this will disrupt their trade and business and involve immense losses running to millions of pounds.

The Group Areas Act was further amended in 1955 (Act No. 6 of 1955) to invest increased powers to the Land Tenure Advisory Board.

In August 1956 the South African Government issued a proclamation under which more than 9,000 Indians were served with a notice to vacate the western areas of Johannesburg within two years. Of these 9,000 Indians, 750 are traders who face economic ruin. Ultimately, according to an unofficial estimate more than 22,000 Indians with property in Johannesburg worth about £10,000,000 will be uprooted. The Indians are asked to move to Lenasia, an underdeveloped suburb 22 miles from Johannesburg.

Asians have been declared prohibited immigrants since 1913, but the right of entry into the Union of wives and children of Indians domiciled in South Africa was provided for in the Reciprocity Resolution passed at the Imperial Conference of 1918 and later in the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. Under an Act passed in 1953, the Union Government banned the entry into South Africa of the wives and children of persons of Indian origin domiciled in the Union. But certain specified categories of wives and children of persons of Indian origin were allowed to enter South Africa till 10th February 1956.

The aim of the present South African Government in regard to Indians is their ultimate repatriation to India.

Practically all Indians domiciled in South Africa are South African citizens by law, but they are denied some of the most important rights of citizenship.

No Indian, who is not already a South African citizen, is allowed to acquire South African citizenship.

Indians have no franchise rights in the Provinces of Natal and Transvaal. In the Cape Province they enjoy limited franchise rights as for Cape Coloureds.

Indians are not eligible to a place in the Executive Council or Legislature, whether provincial or central.

There is no special limit to remittances by Indians to India.

The question of the treatment of the people of Indian origin in South Africa was placed before the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. In that year the U. N. General Assembly passed a resolution expressing the opinion that "the treatment of Indians should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter." Resolutions have been passed in subsequent sessions of the U. N. General Assembly in this respect, but the Union Government have paid little attention to these resolutions. In the Resolutions adopted in 1950 and

afterwards the Union Government was also called upon to suspend the implementation of the Group Areas Act pending the conclusion of negotiations between the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa. But the Government of South Africa has proceeded with the implementation of this Act despite these Resolutions.

The General Assembly, in 1952 set up a Good Offices Commission to assist the three Governments concerned in their negotiations on this question. But the South African Government refused to recognise the Commission.

The Commission was again appointed by the 8th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953 to make further efforts to arrange and assist in negotiations between the Governments of India, Pakistan and Union of South Africa. But the Commission's efforts were rendered infructuous because of the total non-co-operation of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

The 9th Session of the U. N. General Assembly passed a resolution suggesting that the three Governments concerned negotiate directly among themselves to reach a decision on the problem.

The U. N. Secretary-General nominated in June 1956 Sr. Luis de Faro, formerly Brazilian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany to bring the parties together. Sr. Luis de Faro has reported failure to the U. N. Secretary-General who in his turn has reported the matter to the U. N. General Assembly.

The 10th Session of the U. N. General Assembly (1955) passed a resolution urging the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa to pursue negotiations with a view to bringing about the settlement of the question of the treatment of the people of Indian origin and report the developments to the General Assembly at its next Session.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Government of India wrote to the Government of South Africa offering to start negotiations. But the latter refused the offer.

The matter was then reported to the 11th session of the U. N. General Assembly which again passed (Jan 30, 1957) a resolution urging South Africa, India and Pakistan to start negotiations aimed at settling the dispute. The resolution made a special appeal to the Union Government to co-operate. It also invited the parties to report jointly or severally back to the Assembly.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Indians in Southern Rhodesia are mostly traders. Immigration of Indians into Southern Rhodesia has been prohibited since 1924, and only wives and children under 16 of domiciled Indian residents are admitted.

Although there are no discriminatory laws as such against Indians, in practice and in the interpretation of laws discrimination against them exists, particularly in the social sphere. Indians are not eligible for appointments to the Fixed Establishment of the Civil Services, and are not admitted into the Armed Forces. Indians are required to obtain special permits in order to purchase, possess or sell arms and ammunition whereas Europeans can do so on ordinary permits.

There is a common roll for all races with common qualifications. Of about 50,000 voters in the territory, between 400 and 500 are Indians.

Southern Rhodesia is a quasi-Dominion and has a cabinet of seven Ministers headed by a Prime Minister. There are no Indians in the cabinet. The country has an elected Legislative Council consisting of 30 members, all of whom are Europeans. Because of the small number of Indian voters, no Indian has been elected to the Legislative Council so far.

Southern Rhodesia is now federated with the other two British Central African territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There is no Indian member in the Federal Legislative Assembly also which consists of 35 members.

There is no limit to remittances to sterling area countries.

CEYLON

Out of a total of about 10 lakh persons of Indian origin in Ceylon, about 781,000 (labourers, subordinate staff, etc.) are in the tea, rubber and coconut estates. The balance is made up of merchants, shop assistants, land proprietors, and professional men such as doctors, accountants, lawyers and their families.

There is no restriction on Indians' acquiring property in Ceylon, but non-Ceylonese are not allotted Crown Land. Trade in certain commodities and with certain countries like Japan and Germany is exclusively reserved for Ceylonese enterprise. Certain rights like fishing rights and the ownership of industries like public transport (omnibuses) are restricted to Ceylonese. Government service is restricted to Ceylonese except that foreigners are appointed on a contract basis when no qualified or suitable Ceylonese is available. Consequently Indians who have not acquired Ceylon citizenship have severe handicaps. Indians are also denied certain privileges such as National Insurance and un-employment relief.

The rights of Indians to citizenship are governed by two Acts enacted in 1948 after a discussion between the Indian and Ceylonese Prime Ministers. These Acts are the Ceylon Citizenship Act and the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act, which provide that the Indian residents in Ceylon would be entitled to obtain the citizenship of Ceylon by registration subject to the following conditions: (a) an applicant must be resident in Ceylon when the laws came into force and must have been residing in Ceylon since January 1, 1930 if a bachelor and since January 1, 1939 if a married man, (b) he must have adequate means of livelihood, (c) he should be in a position to comply with the laws and customs of Ceylon, and (d) the application for registration was filed and submitted to the Controller of Registration before August 5, 1951.

Consequent on an adverse Privy Council judgment, an amendment to the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act was made by the Government in November 1952, providing that the wife and each minor child of an applicant for citizenship should have been continuously resident in Ceylon from January 1, 1939, or the first anniversary of the marriage, or birth, as the case may be, whichever was later, subject to certain exemptions. This has proved a hardship to many persons.

Great difficulty was encountered by applicants in proving ordinary residence in Ceylon during 1936-47 mainly due to lapse of time, lack of documents and the ill-treatment of the majority of applicants and consequent inability to provide legal proof of the required residential qualifications.

An Agreement was entered into in January 1954 between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon regarding the citizenship rights of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. Under this Agreement the Government of Ceylon agreed to expedite the registration of citizens under the Indian and Pakistani (Citizenship) Act and to make every endeavour to complete the disposal of pending applications within two years.

At a conference held in October 1954 at New Delhi between the Representatives of Ceylon and India, it was agreed that applications for Indian citizenship by persons of Indian origin will not be refused on the ground that an applicant had earlier applied to the authorities in Ceylon for registration as a Ceylonese citizen, and that pending registration of such persons either as Ceylonese or as Indian, they will be issued Identity Certificates for travel to India by the authorities (Indian or Ceylonese as the case may be) with whom their applications for citizenship are pending. The Ceylon Government have also agreed that all those who hereafter become Indian citizens will be allowed to continue in their employment in Ceylon till the age of 55. They have further agreed to facilitate the registration of persons of Indian origin as Ceylonese citizens.

The total number of applicants for Ceylon citizenship is estimated to be about 850,000.

Out of these, the applications of over three lakh persons were still reported as pending disposal in November 1956.

Pursuant to January 1954 Agreement, the Ceylon Government enacted the Indian and Pakistani (Parliamentary Representation) Act of 1954. Under it, for the purpose of voting the entire island of Ceylon is made into a single Constituency, from which registered citizens of Indian origin shall elect four members to the House of Representatives. The voting will be separate till 1966, after which registered citizens of Indian origin will also be brought on the general electoral register.

The Parliament of Ceylon consists of the House of Representatives (Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House). The strength of the House of Representatives was 101, 95 elected and 6 nominated members. Under the Constitution Amendment Act, 1954 the number of members of the House of Representatives has been increased from 101 to 105 to provide for the representation of 4 members to be elected from the Indian and Pakistani Residents Constituency.

In the elections that were held in April 1956 the People's United Front swept the polls, defeating the United National Party headed by Sir John Kotelawala.

An agreement on the Ceylonization of Indian business undertakings was reached on Nov. 22, 1954. It was agreed that Indian firms could retain essential (technical, involving trust and confidence) personnel, but only Ceylonese should be employed in lower and middle ranks and that they should be trained for executive posts.

An agreement to avoid double taxation was concluded in 1956.

Remittances from Ceylon are governed by the Exchange Control Regulations in force which are altered from time to time in accordance with the financial situation in Ceylon. Under the

existing Exchange Control Regulations remittances upto a maximum of one-third of proved income in Ceylon may be sent to India. All non-Ceylonese holding valid residence permits can obtain Exchange Control Cards from the Post Offices for a monthly remittance of Rs. 30 for purposes of maintenance.

The Government of Ceylon launched their scheme of repatriating Indians at the end of 1954. Indians whose temporary residence permits had expired were served with quit notices.

In April 1955 the Government of Ceylon amended their Immigrants and Emigrants Act of 1948 whereby they have shifted the onus of proof in a prosecution under the Immigrants and Emigrants Amendment Act on the accused. The employment of persons who are unable to prove their nationality, has been made illegal and the employers rendered liable to prosecution.

Fiji

Indians have played an important part in the development of the economic resources of the Fiji Islands. Indian residents are the descendants of the indentured immigrants from India who started coming into the Colony in 1879. The Indian population is about 48.2 per cent of the whole population of the island. The majority of the Indians are independent farmers, agricultural labourers, skilled and semi-skilled workers; the rest being teachers, clerks, storekeepers, doctors, lawyers. Sugar-cane production and road transport are Indian monopolies.

There is no colour bar in Fiji and Indians suffer from no 'political disabilities'. There is also no racial discrimination against Indians with regard to appointment to the civil services. However, under the present Government regulations, Indians cannot own land which is marked as 'Native Land Reserve' or Crown Land, without the approval of Government; but there are no restrictions on their acquiring freehold land.

Indians in Fiji have franchise both in respect of Legislature and Local Town Council but the franchise is on a communal basis.

The Legislative Council consists of 31 members—16 officials and 15 non-officials. In the non-official group Europeans, Indians and Fijians have equal representation with 5 members for each group. Of the 5 Indian members 3 are elected on a communal franchise and 2 are nominated. The Executive Council consists of 4 officials (excluding the Governor) and 3 non-official members. One of the non-official members is an Indian elected from among the Indian members of the Legislative Council.

There are no restrictions on the remittance of money outside Fiji.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

The majority of persons of Indian origin settled in Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricultural operations.

Indians domiciled in Australia do not suffer from any disability and have all citizenship rights. In accordance with the White Australia policy, fresh Indians are, however, not admitted for permanent settlement.

The Commonwealth franchise was granted to Indians domiciled in Australia in 1925.

The great bulk of Indians in New Zealand are engaged in the sale of fruits and groceries. Domiciled Indians are not generally subject to any disability or discrimination.

Indians have always enjoyed the right to vote both in Municipal and Parliamentary elections.

Indians can remit a limited amount to India for maintenance of wives and children. Up to April 1952, the limit was £55 for wife and £5 for each child (subject to maximum of 4 children) per quarter, but since then a 50 per cent cut has been imposed.

A TOURIST'S GUIDE*

THE following hints meant for foreign tourists may be useful :

1. Every foreign tourist entering India should be in possession of a valid passport issued by his Government.

He should also obtain before leaving his country a tourist visa from the Indian representative abroad (or the British representative in countries where there are no Indian representatives). Commonwealth citizens are exempt from the visa requirement, provided their passports are valid for travel to India. Persons of non-Indian origin domiciled in South Africa are, however, required to obtain entry permits.

Holders of Ceylonese and Pakistani passports are also required to obtain visas.

Transit visas are not required for through air/ship passengers in direct transit by the same flight or by the next regularly scheduled flight irrespective of whether the flight is of the same or a different Airline. One can however leave the airport or ship by obtaining a landing permit for 72 hours and on depositing his passport.

This is subject to the proviso that the passenger leaves Indian soil within 72 hours and the mode of travel is not changed.

The maximum period of stay on a tourist visa is 3 months, and on a transit visa 15 days.

This is subject to the period mentioned in the visa.

For short visits not exceeding 2 weeks to Pakistan and Ceylon tourists may obtain return visas from the State Governments, paying the required fees. For longer periods, "no objection to return to India" endorsements will be given for such periods as will not extend beyond the date of the authorised stay of the tourist in India. A visa will then have to be obtained from the Indian Embassy or High Commission abroad. For tourists visiting Burma and Nepal only "No objection to return to India" endorsements on the passport may be obtained irrespective of the length of stay outside the country.

Visas for India are, unless otherwise specified, valid for a single journey only.

2. All non-Commonwealth tourists arriving in India are required to get themselves registered at the port of arrival and obtain certificates of registration. They will be registered as "tourists" if in possession of a tourist visa, and will not be required to report their movements to the police or registration authorities during their stay in India.

3. The Government of India have placed no health restrictions on persons entering India by sea or air, except in regard to yellow fever.

However, all persons are advised, in their own interest, to be protected against small-pox and cholera according to international requirements.

4. All baggage is open to customs examination. The duty payable on most articles varies from 25 per cent to 100 per cent according to the article.

Certain personal effects upto specified values are allowed to enter free. Also alcoholic liquor up to one quart, provided the tourist can procure a permit on arrival by producing his Tourist Introduction Card. Liquor permits are issued to tourists at the Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, on application immediately on landing.

Detailed notice regarding full baggage allowances can be seen by tourists on request to customs.

5. Tourists are allowed to bring into India any amount of Indian or foreign currency notes or coins except in the cases specified below :

Bank of England notes up to £10 per head ; Indian coins from Afghanistan and Pakistan up to Rs. 5 in value. Import of Indian notes from Burma other than those bearing "Ashoka"

Motiff are prohibited. Government of India one rupee notes other than those of "Ashoka". Motiff are prohibited on import from Afghanistan and Pakistan. There is no limit on the amount of Travellers' Cheques.

The official rates of exchange are as follows : £1 equal to Rs. 13.33 ; U.S. \$1 equal to Rs. 4.76. The actual buying and selling rates, however, differ slightly from these rates.

All foreign currency must be declared to the customs on arrival, and can be exchanged at any authorized dealer or money changer.

6. Tourists are advised to arrange for clearing their baggage by one of the recognized travel agencies.

TRAVEL AGENCIES

Here is a list of recognized agencies :

New Delhi

American Express Co. Inc., 60, Queensway (Branch), Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., Hotel Imperial, Queensway (Branch) ; Iyer & Son Ltd., United India Building, F-Block, Connaught Place (Head Qtrs.), Orient Express Co. Ltd., Marina Hotel (Head Qtrs.) ; Mercury Travels (India) Ltd., Imperial Hotel (Branch) ; Escorts (Agents) Ltd., P.O. Box 187, Pratap Building, Connaught Circus (Head Qtrs.) ; Saha & Rai Travel Ltd., Hotel Ambassador, Sujan Singh Park (Head Qtrs.) ; Globe Travels, 11-H, Connaught Circus (Head Qtrs.).

Bombay

American Express Co. Inc., Orient Building, Hornby Road (Head Qtrs.) ; Palmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate (Branch) ; Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., P.O. Box 46, Cooks Building, D. Nanorji Road (Head Qtrs.) ; Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Hornby Road, Post Box No. 398 (Head Qtrs.) ; Grindlays Bank Ltd., Post Box 93, Mint Road (Head Qtrs.) ; Jeena & Co., Post Box No. 849, 10, Veer Nariman Road, Fort (Head Qtrs.) ; Lee & Mulholland (India) Ltd., 12, Ramraj Row (Head Qtrs.) ; Trade Wings Ltd., 30, Ramraj Row (Head Qtrs.) ; Messrs. Jammalal Sons Ltd. (Hind Musafir Agency), Jehangir Walla Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Head Qtrs.) ; Mercury Travels (India) Ltd., Sangli Bank Buildings, Behind Reserve Bank (Branch) ; Asiatic Travel Service, P. O. Box No. 1568, 12, Murzban Road, Fort (Head Qtrs.) ; N. Jammaldas & Co., Travel Agents, 16, Bank Street, Fort (Head Qtrs.) ; Airfreight Ltd., 'Adelphi' 3, Queen's Road (Head Qtrs.) ; Vensimal Basarnal & Bros., 521, Kalbadevi Road, P. O. Box No. 2112, Bombay.

Madras

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., 45, First Line Beach, George Town (Branch) ; Ram Mohan & Co. Ltd., National Insurance Buildings, 362, Netaji Subhas Road (Head Qtrs.) ; Bharat Travel Service Ltd., Tourist Agents, "Cathness Hall", 310, 311, Linghi Chetty Street (Head Qtrs.).

Calcutta

American Express Co. Inc., Pollack House (Branch) ; Palmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 21, Netaji Subhas Road (Head Qtrs.) ; Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., Post Box No. 537 (Branch) ; Grindlays Bank Ltd., Church Lane (Branch) ; Jeena & Co., Great Eastern Hotel, 29, Waterloo Street (Branch) ; Orient Express Co. Ltd., Norton Buildings, 1 & 2, Court House Corner (Branch) ; Travel Wings (Calcutta) Ltd., 15, Old Court House Street (Head Qtrs.) ; Mercury Travels (India) Ltd., P. O. Box No. 925, Grand Hotel, 15, Chowring Road (Head Qtrs.) ; National Travel Agency, Mercantile Buildings, 9 & 10, Lal Bazar (Head Qtrs.).

Bangalore

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., 20-C, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Branch) ; Bharat Travel Service Ltd., D-9, Fifth Main Road, Gandhinagar (Branch).

Banaras

The Indian Travel Corporation Ltd., Panshatakat & Panaras (ant. (Head Qtrs.).

Lucknow

The Indian Travel Corporation Ltd., 53-C, Clay Square (Kahir Marg) (Branch).

Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. Raghunathmull Pank Ltd. (Head Qtrs.).

Ahmedabad

Messrs. Jammalal Sons Ltd. (Hind Musafir Agency), Vishnu Bhawan, Relief Road (Branch).

Simla

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., The Mall (Branch).

Below is given a list of Shikar Agents recognised by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India :

Messrs. Indian Shikar & Tours Ltd., F. Connaught Place, New Delhi, Shri M. Yusuf Ali, Porla, Distt. (Canda (Bombay) ; Messrs. Allwyn Cooper Ltd., Big Game Professional Shikaries, Wardha Road, Nagpur (Bombay) ; Lt.-Col. S. A. Granville, "The Vicarage", Pachmarhi (M. P.) ; Shri Vivek Singh Majithia, Dumri, P. O. Sardarnagar, Distt. Gorakhpur (U. P.).

TOURIST OFFICES

The following is a list of Government of India tourist offices :

1. Ministry of Transport (Tourist Traffic Branch), New Delhi.
2. Regional Tourist Officer, 123, Queen's Road, Churchgate, Bombay.
3. Regional Tourist Officer, Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1.
4. Regional Tourist Officer, 88, Janpath, New Delhi.
5. Regional Tourist Officer, 35, Mount Road, Madras.
6. The Tourist Information Officer, 15-B, The Mall, Panaras.
7. The Tourist Information Officer, 16-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore.
8. The Tourist Information Officer, The Mall, Agra.
9. The Tourist Information Officer, 'Krishna Vilas', Station Road, Aurangabad.
10. The Tourist Information Officer, Municipal Building, Ootacamund.
11. The Tourist Information Officer, Chaurastha, Darjeeling.
12. The Tourist Information Officer, The Ridge, Simla.
13. Tourist Information Officer, Raja-then Hotel, Jaipur.

TOURIST CENTRES

Mount Abu (hill station) : Pop. 4,316 (1941) in Rajasthan, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. There are two seasons in the year, the first lasting about two and a half months from the middle of March to the beginning of June, and the second lasting about one and a half months from the middle of September to the end of October. *Places worth a visit* : 1. The Dilwara Jain temples (11th-13th century, A.D.) containing the finest marble carvings in India, 2. Achalgarh temples (15th-16th Century, A.D.) and Mandakini Kund, 3. Ruins of an ancient town called Chandravati, 4. Nakki Talao (lake), 5. Arbuda Devi, a shrine cut in rock, 6. Guru Shikhar (5,646 ft.), highest point in Abu, 7. Sunset point, 8. Palanpur point, 9. Gaumukh Temple and Agni Kund, 10. The Municipal Park. Mount Abu is electrified and has waterworks with public utility taps. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, taxis and buses. There are hotels, dak bungalows and inspection houses at Mount Abu. Permission is required to use the dak bungalows and inspection houses. Mount

* **NOTE** : When the population of a town is not given it may be generally assumed that it is less than 20,000.

No. of foreign tourists in 1954 : 39,000 ; in 1951 : 21,000. Foreign exchange earnings through tourist traffic were Rs. 10.1 crores in 1956. In the first half of 1957 the earnings amounted to Rs. 7.4 crores.

Abu is reached by railway and road. The nearest railway station is Abu Road on the metre-gauge section of the Western Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi. From the station Abu Road is about 17½ miles by road, and there is regular motor service between the town and the station. Taxis can be hired from Mount Abu Motor Service, Abu Road.

Agra: Pop. 875,665 (1951), a town in U.P., stands on the banks of the River Jumuna. It was the capital of the Moghul Empire during the reigns of Babar, Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jehan. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Taj Mahal, regarded by many as the most beautiful building in the world, 2. the Fort, 3. the Juma Masjid, 4. Moti Masjid, 5. the tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula, 6. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, about five miles from Agra, 7. Dayal Bagh, 8. Twenty-three miles from Agra is the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri founded by Akbar.

Agra, which has many railway stations, is on the main Bombay-Delhi and Calcutta-Delhi lines and is accessible by the Central or the Western or the Northern Railway.

Ahmedabad: In Bombay State, is an important textile centre. It contains numerous monuments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Pop. 748,333 (1951).

Aiholi: near Bagalkot in Mysore State contains about fifty places important in the development of Hindu architecture and sculpture.

Ajanta Caves: are 66 miles north of Aurangabad in Bombay State. The rock-cut caves are 20 in number (5 chaityas or shrines and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of a unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period extending over nine centuries from about the 2nd Century B.C. to about 7th Century A.D. Three miles from the caves are a rest-house and a travellers' bungalow under the charge of the Director of Archaeology of the State. There is a curator's office next to the rest-house from which help and information can always be obtained. The caves can be reached from Aurangabad on the railway line between Dronachellam and Manmad by the State Transport buses which regularly ply between Aurangabad Station and the Ajanta caves.

Ajmer: city of considerable antiquity, Hindu and Muslim religious centre, contains Western Railway workshop. Pop. 196,033 (1951). *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Durgah of Khwaja Sahib (tomb of Muslim saint), 2. the Magazine (Akbar's old palace now museum), 3. Ana Nagar Lake (the marble pavilions round the lake were built by Shah Jehan), 4. Adhai-din-ka-jhoupna (Hut of two and a half days), 5. Taragarh Fortress (built by Akbar), 6. Mayo College, 7. Pushkar, the most sacred lake in India, is about seven miles away. The chief means of conveyance are buses, tongas and pao gharias. Ajmer lies on the metre-gauge section of the Western Railway line between Delhi and Ahmedabad. A line from Ajmer goes south to connect it with Khandwa on the Central Railway line between Delhi and Bombay. (Rajasthan).

Allahabad: city in U.P., situated at the confluence of the Ganga and the Jumuna. It has an old fort and also an Asoka pillar. Sixty-five miles from Allahabad is Kosambi where the ruins of an ancient capital are being excavated. Pop. 332,295 (1951).

Alwar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kotah: famous for Rajput historical monuments.

Amritsar: town in the Punjab, sacred to the Sikhs. Pop. 325,747 (1951). Amritsar is the very centre of the Sikh religion and has a big trade in grain and textiles. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Golden Temple standing in the Pool of Immortality, 2. Baba Atal Tower, 3. Akal Takht, 4. Ram Bagh Gardens, and 5. Fort Govind Garh. The chief means of conveyance in the city are hackney carriages. Fares are fixed. Amritsar is the Indian terminus of the frontier line from Delhi. It is on the Northern Railway.

Aurangabad: in Bombay, is note-worthy because of its proximity to Ellora and Ajanta caves and for handloom textiles. *Places worth*

a visit are: 1. Bibi-ka-Mughbara—the tomb of Aurangzeb's wife which is a replica of the famous Taj, 2. Panchakki (old water-mill). The shrine of Shah Munsafir, a Muslim saint, lies near by. Pop. 66,836 (1951).

Badami: in Mysore State, is famous for sculptured caves of the 6th century and for a group of Hindu temples. Fifteen miles from Badami is Pattadakal with another group of early Hindu temples (7th or 8th century) examples of pure Dravidian architecture.

Bangalore: largest city in Mysore and a health resort is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It is well laid-out and up-to-date with every urban facility. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Cubbon Park, 2. Lal Bagh, 3. Band-stand, 4. Race Course, 5. Maharaja's Palace, 6. Tipu's Palace, 7. Venkataramanaswamy Temple. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, juktas, buses and taxis. Pop. 778,977 (1951).

Baroda: Capital town of the former Baroda State, now part of Bombay State, is about 250 miles to the north of Bombay, modern, pop. 211,407 (1951). *Places worth a visit:* 1. Laxmi Vilas Palace (the residence of the Maharaja, one of the most beautiful palaces in India), 2. Old Nazim Bagh Palace, 3. Museum and Public Park, 4. Jubilee Garden, 5. L. E. Battery, and 6. the city walls. The chief means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis. Baroda lies on the main lines of the Western Railway between Bombay and Delhi and Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Belur: in Mysore State, noted for its elaborately sculptured temples of the Hoysala period.

Banaras: town in U.P. on the banks of the Ganges, very sacred to the Hindus. It is in fact the religious capital of Hindu India and contains about 1,500 comparatively large temples besides countless minor shrines. It is also reputed to be the oldest city in the country. Pop. 355,777 (1951). *Places worth a visit:* 1. Vishwanath Temple, 2. Bharat Mata Temple, 3. Manmandir, with Jalsingh's Observatory, 4. Aurangzeb's Mosque, 5. Gyan Wapi Mosque, 6. Nandeswar Kothli, 7. Ramnagar Fort, 8. Maidajin Garden, 9. Victoria Gardens, 10. Benares Hindu University, and 11. Sarnath, a great Buddhist centre with many architectural remains, is about six miles from Banaras. The chief means of conveyance are taxis and tongas.

There are also about 30 dharmasalas for Hindu pilgrims. Banaras is on the branch line from Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur. It is also connected with the major towns of India by railway.

Bharatpur: town in Rajasthan is famous for its historic fort. Pop. 37,321 (1951).

Bhubaneswar: which is to be the new capital of Orissa, is a city of temples once said to number 7,000. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Lingaraj Temple, visitors are not allowed inside the compound but have to see it from a platform, 2. Mukteswar Temple, 3. Parasurameswar Temple, 4. Raj Rani Temple. Nearby are the Jain and Buddhist rock-cut caves of Khandagiri and Udayagiri and Asoka's Rock Edict at Dhauki. There is a Dak Bungalow where visitors can stay with the District Board's permission. Bhubaneswar is on the main S-E. R. line between Waltair and Howrah, about 20 miles from Cuttack and 38 miles from Puri.

Bijapur: town in Mysore State, capital of the old Muslim kingdom of Bijapur is rich with the remains of palaces, mosques, and tombs of the Adil Shahi kings. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Jami Masjid (the greatest mosque in South India), 2. Gol Gumbaz (the tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah and the second largest dome in the world), also called the Whispering Gallery, 3. Methar Mahal, 4. Ashar Mahal, 5. Gagan Mahal, 6. Chini Mahal, 7. Mecca Masjid, 8. Taj-Baury (water-tank), 9. Malik-i-Maldan, (Great Gun), 10. Landi-Kasab Gun, 11. Haidar Burj (tower), 12. Ibrahim Raza (the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II), 13. Jala Mandir (reservoir), 14. Chand Bauri (old tank), 15. Granary, 16. Jod Gombaz (double tomb), 17. Bara Kaman Masjid, and 18. Begum Tank. The chief means of conveyance are taxis, lorries, tongas and bullock-carts. Bijapur is a railway station on the

Gadag-Sholapur section of the Southern Railway. There are a dharmasala and a travellers' bungalow about one and a half miles from the station. Pop. 65,731 (1951).

Bombay: second city and port in India generally called the gateway to India, is western and modern. Pop.: over 3 million; Area (Greater Bombay) 174 sq. miles. It is the principal centre of the textile industry, and the second biggest financial centre. The foreign trade of Bombay is about 46 per cent of the total trade of India. The city returns 30 per cent of the country's total income-tax, and 20 per cent of the corporation tax. It is an important communications centre, served by several air-lines and two big railways of both of which it is a terminus. May and October are the hottest months, but from November to March it is pleasant. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Gateway of India, 2. Apollo Bunder, 3. Prince of Wales Museum, 4. the Town Hall, 5. Bombay Castle, 6. Rajabai Tower and University Building, 7. Victoria Terminus of the Central Railway, 8. the General Post Office, 9. Crawford Market, 10. Brabourne Stadium, 11. Chowpatty sands, 12. Malabar Hill, Hanging Gardens and Kamla Nehru Park, 13. Central Station, Terminus of the Western Railway, 14. Race Course, 15. Bhandarwada Reservoir and Gardens, 16. Victoria Gardens. Places near about Bombay which are worth a visit are: 1. Juhu (sea-side resort), 2. Versova (sea-side resort), 3. Vihar Lake (from which the city gets its water-supply), 4. Kanheri Caves (rock-cut caves of Buddhist origin), 5. Jogeshwari Caves, 6. Vajreshwari (temple and hot springs of medieval property), 7. Mandapeshwar (cave temple), 8. Nirmal (temple and lake), 9. Ambarnath (temple), 10. Uran (port, with private garden and zoo), 11. Pall (hot springs and small game shooting), 12. Elephanta Caves (Brahmanical Caves). The chief means of conveyance in Bombay are trams, buses, electric railway, taxis and gharias.

Brindavan: holy place of Hindus, about six miles from Mathura in U.P. It is sacred because of its association with the birth and early life of the Hindu God Shri Krishna. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Govind Dev Temple, 2. Gopinath Temple, 3. Ranganath Mandir.

There are travellers' bungalows. Brindavan is accessible by railway or road from Mathura.

Buddh Gaya: in Bihar, a Buddhist centre of pilgrimage. It contains the famous medieval Buddhist temple near the Bodhi Tree under which Gautam did penance and attained Enlightenment. Pop. 133,700 (1951).

Bundi: in Rajasthan is well-known for its buildings. Jungles nearby provide plenty of tiger shooting. Pop. 22,697 (1951).

Calcutta: until March, 1912, the headquarters of the Indian Government, and now, as then, the commercial capital of India. It is the terminus of three great railways, and the port of an immense river traffic. Though it lies 84 miles from the Bay of Bengal on the River Hooghly, it has a larger foreign trade than any other Indian port, and its enterprising Port Trust has the largest revenue among Indian port authorities. It is the centre of five great industries—jute, tea, hides and skins, coal and lac. Its exports include gunny bags, raw jute, tea, shellac, coal, hides and skins, rice and linseed, while it is the chief distributing centre for Lancashire piece-goods, metals and machinery, and the vast and varied requirements of the States of West Bengal, East Bengal (Pakistan), Bihar and Orissa and the tea districts. Population of West Bengal is 20.16 millions and of Greater Calcutta 4,578,071. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Victoria Memorial (contains a picture-gallery and museum), 2. the Indian Museum, 3. the Zoological Gardens, 4. the Jain Temple, 5. the Kalighat Temple, 6. Belvedere House (where the British Viceroy stayed when on visit to Calcutta), now being converted into a museum, 7. Raj Bhavan (residence of the Governor of West Bengal), 8. Marble Palace (containing art treasures property of the Mullick family), 9. Fort William, 10. the Eden Gardens, 11. the Town Hall, 12. the National Library.

* The official name is Varanasi.

13. Dalhousie Square, 14. the Race Course, 15. Mahakula Lake, 16. the Hindu bathing ghats, 17. Dakshineswar Temple. Places near about Calcutta which are worth a visit are: 1. Bally (holy place), 2. Belur (home of the Ramakrishna Mission), 3. the Botanical Gardens (contains the highest banyan tree in existence), 4. Diamond Harbour (fort and customs house), 5. Dum Dum (airport of Calcutta).

Cape Comorin: also called Kanya Kumari in Madras State, is the southern-most tip of India.

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram): the city of temples, the Banaras of the South, is about 45 miles to the south-west of Madras. It is one of the seven holy cities of India and the only one in the South. The place is divided into three parts, Shiva Conjeevaram (containing Shiva temples), Vishnu Conjeevaram (containing a smaller number of Vishnu temples) and Paliyay Paliyay, a testimony to the part played by all the main Hindu religious sects in the history of the city. There are over a thousand temples in all. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Kailash Temple (over 1,000 years old), 2. Vaikunth Perumal Temple (over 1,000 years old), 3. Ekambareswar Temple (100 years old), 4. Vedaraja Perumal Temple. Pop. 81,810 (1951).

Conjeevaram is on the Kolligunta-Chinglepet section of the Southern Railway and is easily accessible from Madras via Chinglepet.

Cooch-Behar: in north-east India, is known for the facilities and opportunities which it offers to shikaris in search of big game hunting. Pop. 33,242 (1951).

Coochoor: hill station on the Nilgiri Hills in Madras State, is about 6,000 feet above sea-level. The climate is mild and genial neither too hot in the summer nor too cold in the winter. The mean day temperature is 64 degrees. The north-east monsoon breaks in October and lasts about two months. The town has good water-supply and natural drainage facilities and is reputed to be one of the cleanest towns in South India. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Sim's Park (contains collection of plants), 2. Low's Waterfall, 3. Tiger Rock (hill fort). There are innumerable places for excursion and picnic purposes, e.g. the Droog, the Dolphin Nose, the Lamb's Rock, Laz Falls, Lady Canning Seat, the Ralliah Dam and Catherine Falls. The chief means of conveyance are cars which can be hired.

Coochoor lies on the Mettupalayam-Ootacamund line of the Southern Railway. It is also connected by road with Ootacamund, and Kotagiri, another hill station. Pop. 24,902 (1951).

Darjeeling: hill station and summer capital of the West Bengal Government lies on the lower slopes of the Himalayas about 370 miles to the north of Calcutta. It is 7,110 feet above sea-level. The maximum temperature in the summer is about 70 degrees and the minimum in the winter is about 35. The town commands picturesque views including that of Mount Kanchenjunga and on a clear day of Mount Everest. Various sports are available during the season such as fishing, shooting, horse-riding and a number of other indoor and outdoor sports. Darjeeling has also a first-class sanatorium known as Eden Sanatorium. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Government House, 2. Town Hall, 3. Museum, 4. Observatory Hill (from where a magnificent view of Kanchenjunga can be obtained), 5. the Mall, 6. Natural History Botanical Gardens, 7. Birch Hill Park, 8. Senchal Lakes, 9. Ghoom Monastery, 10. Tiger Hill (from where the sunrise over Everest is generally viewed).

The chief means of conveyance are rikshaws, ponies and dandies. Darjeeling is the terminus of the Darjeeling-Himalayan section of the N. E. Railway and is about 27 hours' journey from Calcutta. From Siliguri where the visitor has to change, Darjeeling can also be reached by car which is quicker than travelling by the mountain railway. Pop. 33,605 (1951).

Daulatabad: in Bombay State, contains the famous rock-hewn 12th century fortress at one time so prosperous that it led Bin Tuglak to shift his capital to it from Delhi (1308). Close by is the tomb of the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb.

Delhi (New): the capital of India and the seat of the Government. It was planned in accordance with modern ideas by the architects Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker and was formally opened in 1931. New Delhi houses the President's House (now called Rashtrapati Bhavan), the Parliament, and the Secretariat. All the buildings in New Delhi are white except the ones mentioned above. These latter are built of red sandstone. Pop. 276,314 (1951).

Delhi (Old): also called Shahjahanabad, the ancient capital of India stands on the river Jumna, and is enclosed by a stone wall with seven gates. It has a history going back to 3,000 years and within an area of 50 square miles eight Delhi rose and fell. The ten predecessors of present-day Delhi are Kutub, Siri, Tuglakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad. No city in India contains as many historical remains as Old Delhi. One can trace here the growth and decay of almost every dynasty which held sway over the ancient land of Hindustan. There are a number of factories, jewellery, gold and silver embroidery and ivory carvings works for which Delhi is well-known. Pop. 914,790 (1951). Delhi is a great distributing centre for cotton, wool and silk. Industries include hardware, utensils and stoneware. Delhi is also a large market for grain. Lately tourist traffic has grown into a regular new trade. *Places worth a visit:* Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Chandni Chowk, Raghat Samadhi, Ashoka's Pillars, Feroze Shah Kotla, Purana Qila, Humayun's Tomb, Isa Khan's Tomb, Lodi Park and Lodi Tombs, Saladar Jang's Tomb, Hauz Khas, Kutab Minar, Tughlaqabad, India Gate or War Memorial Arch, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House, National Museum, Shri Lakshmi Narayan Temple, Jantar Mantar or the Observatory, Museums.

The means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis, and trams (last in old Delhi only).

Delhi is directly connected by rail and air with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Central and Western Railways connect it with Bombay, the Northern and Eastern Railways with Calcutta, and the Southern and Central Railways together with Madras.

Delhi also lies on the direct East-West trans-world air routes linking India with all the major cities of the world.

Ellora Caves: are situated about 15 miles to the north-west of Aurangabad in Bombay State. The caves which are excavated in the face of a hill are 34 in number and run north to south for a distance of a mile and a quarter. The hill has the shape of a crescent the southern, the centre, and the northern being occupied respectively by Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples. There are 12 Buddhist caves, 17 Hindu caves and 5 Jain caves. The Hindu caves are more lavishly decorated than others and Kallash Temple which is the most famous of the caves is also the biggest cave temple in India. It stands in a court averaging 154 feet wide, 276 feet long with a steep 107 feet high at the back. Among other notable caves are caves X, XII, XIV, XV, XXIX, XXXIII, XXXIV. It is believed that the Ellora Caves are about a thousand years old. They are reached from Aurangabad by bus or car.

Ernakulam: in Kerala State, is famous for its backwaters fringed by Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jewish settlements. Pop. 62,283 (1951).

Fatehpur Sikri: City founded by Akbar in 1569 but abandoned soon after is situated 23 miles from Agra. Akbar wished to make it his capital but it had to be abandoned because of lack of water. Here Akbar's son Salim who later became the Emperor Jehangir was born. The place contains a number of palaces, shrines, mosques built of marble and red sandstone. *The more notable among the monuments are:* 1. Buland Darwaza, the Gateway of Victory, built to commemorate the conquest of Kandahar. It is 176 feet high and is the highest gateway in India. It forms the southern gateway to the most imposing structure in Fatehpur Sikri, 2. the Jama Masjid,

said to be a copy of the mosque at Mecca or Medina. Then there are 3. Panch Mahal, 4. Iwan-i-Khas (Hall of Private Audience), 5. Mariam's House, 6. Palace of Jodh Bai, 7. House of Birbal, 8. Elephant Tower and 9. Khas Mahal. Fatehpur Sikri has a railway station, and the city can be easily reached by car. There is a dak bungalow where visitors can get meals by previous arrangement.

Golconda: 5 miles from Hyderabad is an ancient spectacular fort (Andhra).

Gopalpur-on-Sea: in Orissa is a sea-side resort for a quiet holiday.

Gulmarg: an ideal hill station about twenty-nine miles from Srinagar, is a little less than 9,000 feet above sea-level. The place boasts of all modern facilities and is particularly noted as a winter play ground affording scope for skating, skiing, tobogganing, and golf. Round about are ideal places for walks, rides and excursions.

Gwalior: best known for its fort (which is reputed to be the most interesting and remarkable example of a Hindu palace of an early age) lies about 200 miles to the south of Delhi. *Places worth visiting:* 1. Gwalior fort (includes Man Singh's Palace and a number of temples and shrines), 2. Tansen's Tomb, 3. Rani Laxmi Bai's Chhatra, 4. the Chhatris of other Maharastra rulers, 5. Tomb of Mahomed Ghaus, 6. Jami Masjid, 7. State Museum, 8. King George Park and Zoo, 9. Gwalior Pottery Works. Seventy-two miles from Gwalior is Shivpuri or Sipri famous for its lake and scenery. Survaia which is twelve miles again from Shivpuri contains the remains of a fortress of the early mediæval period. The chief means of conveyance are tongas and buses. There are two diurnal trains open only to Hindus but at Dufferin Sarai opposite the station rooms are available for rent. Gwalior is on the main Central Railway line between Bombay and Delhi. Pop. 241,577 (1951) (Madhya Pradesh).

Halebid: in Mysore, is well known for its elaborately sculptured temples of the Hoysala period.

Hampi: in Mysore State, is the ruined capital of the Vijayanagar Empire. It is 8 miles from the Hospet Railway Station on the Southern Railway. The ruins are about 600 years old and are described as "virtually a vast open air museum of Hindu monuments in the Dravidian style of architecture".

Hardwar: in U.P. on the Inner Himalayas, is a great Hindu pilgrim centre.

Imphal: north-east frontier town and capital of Manipur. It is celebrated for the Manipur dance and handloom products.

Jabalpur: in Madhya Pradesh; fourteen miles from Jabalpur are the marble rocks. Pop. 256,998 (1951).

Jaipur: provisional capital of Rajasthan Union, is a well laid-out modern city. It is famous all over India for the beauty of its art and the skill of its artisans. Jaipur pottery, brass ware, stone carving, ivory and sandalwood work and jewellery have enjoyed a great reputation from ancient times. Pop. 291,130 (1951). *Places worth a visit:* 1. Maharaja's Palace, 2. Jai Singh's Observatory, 3. the ruins of Amber (ancient capital), 4. the Hawa Mahal, 5. the Palace Armoury, 6. Cenotaphs of the Queens, 7. Gaita (place of pilgrimage) and Ghat, 8. School of Arts, 9. Public Library, 10. Transport Gardens, 11. Museum. The chief means of transport are tongas, ekkas, phaetons, taxis, buses and palgharis.

Jaipur is on the metro-gauge line of the Western Railway between Ahmedabad and Delhi.

Jamshedpur: in Bihar, famous as India's 'steel town'. Pop. 218,162 (1951).

Jog Falls: in Mysore State, are one of the highest waterfalls in the world.

Junagadh: in Bombay, is situated below the celebrated Girnar Hill and is one of the most ancient cities in India. The temples on the hill are noted for their architecture and delicate painting. On the way to Girnar is a rock with an Asoka edict. Pop. 62,730 (1951).

In Junagadh is the famous Gir Forest—the only place in Asia where lions are found.

Kangra Valley: famous for its magnificent landscapes and historic temples, lies in the Punjab. Scenic-urban hill stations are Kangra and Dharamsala. *Places worth a visit in Dharamsala are:* 1. Bhagsunath Water Springs, 2. State Quarries, 3. Himalayan Snow View. The chief means of conveyance are cars and buses. There is also a dak bungalow at Dharamsala where visitors can stay. To get to the Kangra Valley a visitor has to change at Pathankot into the narrow-gauge railway which runs to Nagrota. Dharamsala can also be reached from Pathankot by car.

Kanheri: near Bombay, is famous for its Buddhist caves dating back to the 1st century A. D. It is about twenty miles from Bombay.

Kashmir: unsurpassed for the beauty of its mountains, lakes and valleys is a province of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, situated in the far north of India, 5,000 ft. above sea-level. Srinagar, the capital of the State is famous for its shawls and carpets and the exquisite beauty of its wood-work and papier-mache articles. Its fruit and vegetables are equally well-known. Well-furnished, luxurious house-boats moored along the river Jhelum or in the Dal Lake provide all necessary comforts amidst gorgeous natural surroundings. The normal recreations include Shikara rides on the lakes and canals, mountain-climbing, big and small game hunting, golf, fishing and swimming. Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Pahalgam are favourite holiday resorts in the neighbouring mountains and can be reached by motorable road. The way to Srinagar is via Pathankot, which is a railway terminus. From Pathankot one goes to Srinagar by road passing Jammu on the way. There is a regular air service from Delhi to Srinagar, and a shuttle non-scheduled air service from Pathankot to Srinagar during the tourist season. The chief means of conveyance are boats, tongas, cars or buses. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The Moghul Gardens, like a. Shalimar, b. Chashama, c. Achabal, d. Shalimar, e. Nishat. 2. The lakes like a. Dal Lake b. Wular Lake, c. Anchar Lake, d. Manasbal Lake and so on. 3. Places of historical and religious interest like a. Murtad temple, b. Panditnagar temple, c. Bhaumazai caves, d. Avanti Pura and e. Pari Mahal.

Khajuraho: in Chhattarpur in Madhya Pradesh, is famous for its group of highly ornate mediaeval temples (Madhya Pradesh).

Kodaikanal: famous hill station on the Palni Hills in South India. It is about 7,000 feet above sea-level and has a temperate climate. The average annual rainfall is 63 inches. The major part of the rain falling in October, November and December. The months of April, May and June constitute the 'season'. The town enjoys excellent water-supply and is also well-equipped with all the ordinary amenities of life. The place affords plenty of scope for such recreations as walking, hiking, boating, fishing, hill climbing and golf. Going on an excursion or picnic is yet another way of diverting oneself. For the more adventurous there is big game hunting. Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener and flowers are in bloom all the year round. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The lake skirted by a three-mile road, 2. the water falls like a. Fairy Falls, b. Silver Cascade, c. Near Shola Falls, d. Glen Falls, e. Pambur Falls. 3. There are view points like a. Coaker's Walk, b. Pillar Rocks, c. Prospect Point, d. Vembadi Shola Peak, e. Dolphin's Nose. Then 4. the Solar Observatory.

There are a number of boarding houses, and fully furnished flats can also be rented. Kodaikanal is reached from Kodaikanal Road railway junction on the Southern Railway via Tiruchirappalli. Kodaikanal town is 50 miles from the railway station and the journey can be done by car, taxi or bus on a very good motoring road.

Konark or Konark: place in Orissa, famous as the site of the Temple of the Sun God otherwise called the Black Pagoda. It is remarkable both as an example of ancient Indian architecture and sculpture and of engineering skill. A great part of the temple is destroyed but on

the porch stand the huge figures of warriors and life-sized pieces of horses and elephants and the famous carved wheels at the basement. The image of the sun in the yard of the Puri Temple is generally supposed to have come from Konarak. Konarak is about 50 miles from Puri by bus or taxi, 40 miles from Bhuvaneshwar by bus or taxi. The road is open from November to May.

Kolar: in Mysore, is the site of the famous gold fields. Pop 159,081 (1951).

Kotagiri: A hill station on the Nilgiris, higher than Coonoor, but lower than Ootacamund, is smaller and quieter than either. It is about 6,500 feet above sea-level and has a mean day temperature of 62 degrees. The town has electricity, a number of shops and boarding houses, a local board hospital and golf course. Kotagiri is reached from Coonoor or Ootacamund by car or bus. The roads are excellent and there is a regular bus service. Between Kotagiri and Ootacamund the road goes over Doddabetta the highest peak in the Nilgiri Hills.

Kulu Valley: well-known for the variety of its scenery and places of historical interest is situated in the Punjab, north of Simla. It is ideal for hiking and trout fishing. The important part of the valley from the tourist's point of view is the road which runs from Pathankot or Nagrota the rail-heads into the valley. A few miles beyond Pathankot the road passes through the rich cultivation of the Kangra Valley and the extensive tea gardens surrounding Palampur and Baijnath. The traveller has a view of the majestic snow-capped mountains of the Dhaul Dhar range standing out in bold relief against the sky-line. He also comes across the ancient temples of Baijnath. Beyond Aut after Mandi the valley opens out and the final stretch through the lovely Kulu Valley mainly along the left bank of the river Beas offers an entirely different type of scenic effect. The Kulu Valley is also called the 'Valley of the Gods' as in addition to several important deities like Raghunathi at Sultanpur and Janlu of Malana every village has its own particular God. The best season is from March to May and September to November. The summer is never uncomfortably hot. The main centres of the Kulu Valley are: 1. Kulu or Sultanpur, the principal town, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. It is the main shopping centre and has a dak bungalow, and a number of rest-houses. 2. Raikot, 8 miles from Sultanpur and 4,700 feet above sea-level. The available sports are golf, tennis and swimming. Mayflower and the Shacks are two hotels. 3. Katrain, is in the widest part of the Valley, 12 miles from Sultanpur and 4,800 feet above sea-level. 4. Naggar, summer headquarters, is 5,800 feet above sea-level. There is a departmental rest-house and a serai. 5. Manali, the head of the valley and terminus of the motor road, is 23 miles from Sultanpur and is situated amid typical Alpine scenery. Accommodation for visitors is available at Sunshine Orchards, Departmental rest houses and Mission Hospital. Except Manali, the road to which may be occasionally closed owing to snow-fall the rest of the valley is open throughout the year. Pathankot is the rail-head for Kulu. From Pathankot Kulu is reached by bus or car, or from Pathankot to Nagrota by metro-gauge railway and from there by bus to Kulu.

Kumaon Hills: in U.P. form part of the Himalayas and are known as the sportsman's paradise. Two important summer resorts are Nainital and Ranikhet. Most mountaineering parties establish their base at Ranikhet for ascent to the Pindari Glacier.

Tiger shooting is available in the Terai and Bhairar Forests in the Kumaon region.

Lansdowne: in U.P. in Garhwal about half way between Mussoorie and Nainital.

Lonavla: in Bombay State, lies in the heart of the Western Ghats and is known for the Karla Caves. 6 miles from Lonavla by car.

Lucknow: the city of gardens is the capital of U.P. It is full of places of historical interest and of architectural beauty and is generally regarded as the cultural capital of Moghul India. It is well-known for its pottery, copper and brass ware, wood and ivory carvings and gold and silver embroidery on cloth. Legend connects the

founding of the city of Rama, the mythic Laxmana, the brother and is sometimes called 'of the Hindus, 490,861 (1951). The chief means of transport are tongas, ekkas, phantons and taxis—*places worth a visit:* 1. Great Imambara, 2. Sme Imambara, 3. Tomb of Wajid Ali Shah and his Begum, 4. Kaiser Bagh Palace, 5. Chattri Mausoleum, 6. Dilkhusha Palace, 7. Moti Mahal, 8. Maashi Bhawan Palace, 9. Juma Masjid, 10. Charbagh, 11. Alambagh, 12. Sikander Bagh, 13. Mussa Bagh, 14. Wingfield Park, 15. Residency, 16. Havelock's Tomb, 17. Clock Tower, 18. Museum, 19. Observatory, 20. Iron Bridge. Lucknow is a big junction on the Northern Railway.

Madras: the third largest city in the sub-continent and the capital of Madras State. It is the place where the English first settled to trade. Pop 1,416,056 (1951 census). The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, jittas, horse carriages, taxis and buses. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Fort St. George (contains the oldest Protestant church in the country where Clive was married), 2. High Court, 3. Light House, from the top of which one can get a panoramic view of the city, 4. Marina. The Marina is one of the most beautiful promenades in the world; sea-bathing is possible at certain points. 5. The Museum, 6. Connemara Library, 7. The Zoo, 8. The Observatory, 9. Moore Market, 10. Parthasarathy Temple, 11. Mylapore Tank and Kapaleswar Temple, 12. St. George's Cathedral, 13. St. Thomas Mount, 14. Race Course, 15. Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, 16. Madras Pencil Factory and 17. Adyar where the headquarters of the Theosophical Society are located. There are two places round about Madras which are also worth a visit: 1. the ruins of the Gingee Fort famous in the days of the Vijayanagar Empire are about 95 miles from Madras and can be reached by rail and road, 2. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are 53 miles by road from Madras and can also be reached by road from Chinglepet Railway Junction. Kalakshetra is a well-known institution for music, dance and drama at Adyar.

Madurai: the second biggest city in Madras State is a great religious centre, containing as it does a number of famous temples. In the old days it was the capital of the Pandya kingdom and has always been a seat of Hindu culture particularly Hindu architecture. The silk-weaving and textile industries of Madurai are also noteworthy. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The Great Temple, actually made up of two temples one of Meenakshi and the other of Shiva. Adjoining the temple are a Nandi Hall, a temple of the Saints, c. the Jewel House, d. the Stable Houses. Then there is 2. Tirumal Nayak's Palace. Pop 361,781 (1951).

Mahabaleshwar: a hill station in Bombay State, the season being April and May. It is 4,500 feet above sea-level and is noted for its bracing climate. It is also well-known for its fruit and vegetables, orchards and hills which bloom in April and May. The chief recreations are hiking and driving in a car. Among the sports which are available are tennis, golf and polo. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The two Government Houses old and new. 2. Reay Garden and 3. the two temples Krishna and Mahabaleshwar. Then there are a number of points from which magnificent views can be obtained, like Arthur Seat Point, Baghdad Point, Castle Rock, Carnac Point, Connaught Point, Falkland Point, Elphinstone Point, Margney and Lardwick Point and Bombay Point. Then there are the waterfalls like Chinaman's Waterfall, Dhobi Waterfall, Lingmala Waterfall and a lake called Yenna Lake. The places of historical interest are all connected with the name of the Maratha leader Shivaji such as Kannargh Fort, Makrandgarh Fort, Pandavgarh Fort, Pratapgarh Fort and Raigarh Fort. Near Pratapgarh are the Bhavani Temple and the tomb of Afzulkan. All these places are accessible by road from Mahabaleshwar.

Mahabaleshwar can be reached from Poona both by road and railway. By railway one can go as far as Wathar Station from where Mahabaleshwar is only about half-an-hour's journey by road.

Mandu: in Madhya Pradesh is one of the greatest mediaeval city fortifications and palaces, remains eight miles west of Mandu by road via Sewa Bhat which has a large number of caves adorned with fine old frescoes.

Matheran: the nearest hill station to Bombay is 2,650 feet above sea-level, and is famous for the magnificent views which it yields. The town looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghats. In his walk round the eighteen-mile circumference of the hill the visitor can reach no fewer than thirty-three points of which the following deserve mention: 1. Garbut Point, 2. Panorama Point, 3. Porcupine Point, 4. Louisa Point, 5. Chowk Point, 6. Alexandra Point, 7. Belvedere Point, 8. Echo Point, 9. Monkey Point. At every one of these points the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. Among other places which are worth a visit are: 1. Charlotte Lake, 2. Paymaster Park, 3. Band-stand, 4. Castle Hill Tower, 5. Race Course. The chief recreations are walking and riding. Rickshaws, maults and horses are the chief means of conveyance.

Matheran is reached from Neral Station on the main line between Bombay and Poona. From Neral there is a light railway to Matheran which is about one-and-a-half-hour's journey. Alternatively one can do the journey by rickshaw or pony by previous engagement at Matheran.

Mathura: in U.P. is an important place of pilgrimage for Hindus, because of its associations with Shri Krishna. It has also an archaeological museum. Six miles from Mathura is Brindavan. Pop. 98,552 (1951).

Mussoorie: A hill station in U.P. lies 18 miles to the north of Dehra Dun. It is 6,580 feet above sea-level. The town has excellent water-supply, electric lighting system, hospitals, nursing homes and some of the best schools in India both for boys and girls. There are also plenty of sports and amusements. And like every Himalayan hill station one can obtain magnificent views of mountain tops and green river valleys. Hiking and going on excursion or picnic are among the main recreations. The means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies, tandis, buses and cars. *Places worth a visit*: 1. The falls like a. Bhaia Falls, b. Kampta Falls, c. Hearsay Falls, d. Mossy Falls. 2. Wimper's Tank, 3. Band-stand. Mussoorie is reached from Dehra Dun by car or bus and is about two hours' journey.

Mysore (State): commemorates the destruction of Mahishasur, the demon by Chamundi who is the tutelary goddess of the royal family of Mysore. Mysore is a picturesque land of forest and mountain presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. In the southern forests are found wild elephants for the capture of which khedda operations are undertaken from time to time. Tigers, leopards, bears and bison are also numerous. *Places worth a visit in Mysore State*: 1. The Chenna Kesava Temple at Belur, 24 miles from Hasan, 2. Sivasmudram Falls on the Caverry River, 3. Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu, 4. Gersoppa Falls also called the Jog Falls on the Shiravati River, the most famous beauty spot in Mysore. The falls are higher than Niagara, 5. Kolar Gold Fields, the biggest in India worked by electric power, 6. Nandidurg, a hill station near Bangalore, and the summer residence of Tippu Sultan, 7. Srirangapatnam of historical and religious interest as the capital of Tippu and as the city of many temples, 8. Shravanabelagola, the great Jain religious centre with the huge statue of Gomateshwara and of course the city of Bangalore and the town of Mysore.

Mysore (City): second city in the State, is built in accordance with modern standards, and contains a number of beautiful public buildings. It attracts great crowds twice a year when the city wears a gala appearance. These two occasions are the Maharaja's birthday and the Dasarah. *Places worth a visit*: 1. The various palaces (and also stables) like the Maharaja's Palace, Jagannathan Palace and so on, 2. Chamundi Hill, with the Bull and the Temple, 3.

Zoological Gardens, 4. Silk Factory, 5. Sandalwood Factory, 6. Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Brindavan Gardens, among the most beautiful in the world, about 12 miles from Mysore. The chief means of conveyance are juktas, coaches, and taxis. Mysore is one of the termini of the Southern Railway. Pop. 244,323 (1951).

Naini Tal: hill station and summer capital of the U.P. Government, is about 6,350 feet above sea-level. Among the principal recreations are hiking, boating and yatching on the lake around which the town stands, and fishing and riding. One can also enjoy the Himalayan mountain scenery. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Cheena Peak, 2. Land's End, 3. Lariya Kanta Peak, 4. Sher-ka-Danda Peak, 5. Tiffin Top or Dorothy Seat, 6. Camel's Peak or Deopatta Peak. Naini Tal is reached from Kathgodam railway station which is connected with Bareilly and Mathura. From Kathgodam one goes by bus or car to Naini Tal which is 22 miles away.

Nalanda: in Bihar contains a group of ruined Buddhist temples and monasteries and a small local museum. It was the seat of an ancient Buddhist university.

Nasik: in Bombay State, is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and is famous for Buddhist rock-cut temples of the first century B.C. and later. Pop. 97,042 (1951).

Ootacamund: hill station and summer capital of Madras State, stands 7,500 feet above sea-level on the Nilgiris. It is sometimes called 'the Queen of the hill stations.' One of the main features which distinguishes it from other hill stations is the number and length of motorable roads which go winding in and out of spacious parks or long stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The mean temperature for the year is 67.33°; during the winter the thermometer touches freezing point. Ootacamund is called the sportsman's paradise: plenty of fishing and big game shooting being available. There is also golf and tennis and during the season races and tournaments are held. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Botanical Gardens, 2. Race Course, 3. Assembly Room, 4. Dodda Betta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, and 5. Pykara Hydro-Electric Dam which is about 18 miles from Ootacamund. The chief means of conveyance are juktas, rickshaws and taxis. Ootacamund is the terminus of the Nilgiri mountain railway. Pop. 41,370 (1951).

Pachmarhi: hill station and summer capital of Madhya Pradesh lies on the Mahadeo hills of the Satpura Range and is about 3,500 feet above sea-level. There are about 20 golf links in the town and plenty of game is also available in the Pipariya forest. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Bee Dam, 2. Mahadeo Caves, 3. Dhupgarh, highest point in the Satpuras, 4. Dorothy Deep Falls, 5. Duchess Falls, 6. Lansdowne Hill, 7. Nilphur springs, 8. Waters Meet, 9. Big Falls, 10. Pansy Pool, 11. Twilpram Pool, 12. Saundery's Pool, 13. Pandava Caves. Pachmarhi is reached from Pipariya Station on the main Central Railway line from Bombay to Jabalpur. From Pipariya, Pachmarhi is 32 miles and the journey can be done by bus or car.

There are facilities for swimming, trekking and riding.

Padmanabhapuram: in Kerala, is the ancient capital of the former Travancore State. *Place worth a visit*: Palace.

Pahalgam: in Kashmir in the lap of the Lidder Valley is situated 60 miles from Srinagar and is famous for its camping sites, and as a base for the Amarnath Cave and Kolahol glacier.

Palitana: in Bombay, is famous for its holy hill Shatrunjaya (see separate note) and its Jain temples. Pop. 24,097.

Patna: capital of Bihar, stands on the site of the ancient city of Pataliputra. Pop. 283,479 (1951).

Poona: in Bombay State has many old palaces and parks and one of the best race courses in India. *Places worth a visit* are: the National Chemical Laboratory, the Defence Academy and the Central Water and Power Research Station at Khadakvasla. Pop. 480,982 (1951).

Porbandar: in Bombay, is the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi and an attractive summer resort. Pop. 58,824 (1951).

Prabhas Patan: in Bombay, is the site of the famous Somnath Temple, whose idol was reinstated in May 1951.

Puri: famous for the Jagannath Temple, is a coastal town in the State of Orissa and is the State's summer capital. The car festival when an image of Jagannath is taken in procession in a huge rath is an event of India-wide importance. The temple has a black marble pillar in front and a 24-feet high stone wall all round. There are four entrances. The presiding deities are Krishna, Balaram and their sister Subhadra. Besides the Jagannath Temple other places worth a visit are the monastic establishments (maths). Fifty miles from Puri is Konarak, famous for the Sun Temple. Pop. 49,057 (1951).

Rameshwaram: This holy town in South India is built on an island in the Palk Straits. It contains one of India's most venerated temples, perhaps the finest example of South Indian architecture. It is in the form of a quadrangular enclosure 650 ft. by 1,000 ft. The temple is renowned for its vast pillared corridors nearly 4,000 ft. long.

Ranchi: hill station and summer capital of Bihar, noted for its picturesque scenery and fine roads. Pop. 100,849 (1951).

Ranikhet: is a hill station in U.P. on the Kumaon Hills. Most mountaineering parties establish their bases at Ranikhet.

Sanchi: small village in Madhya Pradesh, famous for the Buddhist stupa which is the largest and the best preserved in India. The stupa is built with sand stone and is about 103 feet in diameter and 42 feet high. The sculpture is remarkable in that there is no anthropomorphic figure of Buddha. The most striking features of the Stupa are the four gates which are profusely carved with scenes from the Jataka stories. Sanchi is on the main Central Rly. line between Bombay and Delhi. There is a State-owned dak bungalow at the place where lodging and boarding are available by previous arrangement.

Santiniketan: in West Bengal, is the home of the famous Visva Bharati, the International university founded by Tagore. *Places worth a visit* are: Rabindra Bhavan (the poet's residence) where his personal belongings, manuscripts, etc. are on display and the poet's mud hut where he wrote many of his famous books.

The place is 91 miles from Calcutta on the Eastern Railway and 2 miles from Bolpur Station.

Sasaram: in Bihar is famous for the magnificent tomb of Sher Shah, Emperor of Delhi. Pop. 29,265 (1951).

Seringapatam or Srirangapatna in Mysore State, 9 miles by road from Mysore city is the ancient capital of Tippu Sultan. It has the Sultan's fort, mosque and palaces.

Sevagram: in Bombay State, is the village where Mahatma Gandhi founded his ashram.

Shatrunjaya Hills—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Bombay, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred place (tirtha) of Shvetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on *looks* or summits. The most important one is the *look* of Adishwara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Istabul, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints are said to have attained Nirvana. A number of inscriptions have been found here, which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Shillong: is the headquarters of the Assam Government. Thirty-six miles from here is Cherrapunji, the wettest place in the world. Pop. 53,756 (1951).

Shivpuri: also known as Sipri is in Madhya Pradesh, 72 miles from Gwalior. It is an interesting tourist resort with good hunting and boating possibilities. Pop. 21,887 (1951).

Simla: the former summer capital of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab, it is situated on a spur of the Himalayas at a height of 7,200 feet. Among the recreations of the place are hiking, riding and shooting. The roads are excellent. *Places worth a visit*: 1. President's House, 2. Race Course, 3. Jakko Hill, 4. Observatory Hill, 5. Prospect Hill, and 6. Mashobra-Mahasu, seven miles away. There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkanda, Kotgarh, Rampur and Bushahr can lodge in rest-houses that line the road. There is also a motor bus service on this road and holiday-makers who leave in the morning can be back in Simla by evening. The trek route to Kulu commences at Narkanda. Simla is also well provided with a number of excellent schools. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws and horses.

Simla is now the capital of Himachal Pradesh.

Simla is reached from Delhi via Kalka on the Delhi-Ambala line. From Kalka there is a mountain railway up to Simla. At Kalka motor cars are available for those who prefer to travel by road, the journey taking 3½ hours. For cheaper travel there are buses which regularly run between Kalka and Simla. All through the scenery is superb, with mountain peaks or luxuriant foliage. Pop. 46,150 (1951).

Somnath: see under Prabhas Patan.

Sravanabelgola: in Mysore State, is noted for its Jain temples and the colossal statue of Gomatesvara which is 60 ft. high, the tallest known monolithic statue in the world erected in 983 A.D.

Srirangam: an island on the Cavery, two miles north of Tiruchirappalli (Trichinopoly), contains the largest temple in South India. The temple is consecrated to Rangannath (Vishnu) and contains a hall of 1,000 columns. Changes were made from the 9th to the 16th centuries and inscriptions of Chola, Pandya, Hoysala and Vijayanagar are all found on it. The north gopuram is 152 feet high. Pop. 36,702 (1951).

Tanjore: in the delta of the Cavery river in Madras State is noted for its temples and palaces. It was the capital of the Cholas under whom it grew in name and fame as a great centre of culture. *Places worth a visit*: 1. the temple of Brhadishvara built by Raja-Raja the great, 2. Naik's Court, 3. Mahratha Court (the two together are often called the Palace in Tanjore), 4. Nandi, the Bull. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas and taxis. There are also good dak bungalows. Tanjore is reached from Madras by the Southern Railway. Pop. 100,680.

Tiruchirappalli (Trichinopoly): the third largest city in Madras State is situated on the Cavery. It is a very ancient city and was the strategic capital of the Chola and Naik kings. Tiruchirappalli is also known as the Kashi of the South. It is now a great educational centre. *Places worth a visit*: 1. the Rock and the temple on the Rock, 2. the two huge masses of granite known as the Golden Rock and Fakir Rock, 3. the Jambukeshwar Temple, two miles north of Trichinopoly dedicated to Appulinga or Siva. Pop. 218,921 (1951).

Travancore: (now constituent part of Kerala State): the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many claims to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of coconut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca.

It has also a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin forest, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum; the capital, is accessible by well-kept roads and railway, and is also now connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo. Pop. 186,931 (1951).

Places worth a visit: 1. the Palaces, 2. Museum, 3. Picture Gallery, 4. Zoo, 5. Aquarium.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing.

Cape Comorin (Kanya Kumari), the Lands End of India, is the southernmost point of the Union where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this again, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy seaport of Alleppey.

Trivandrum: See under Travancore.

Udaipur: in Rajasthan, is a city of lakes with island palaces. Seventy miles from Udaipur is Chittorgarh, the abandoned capital of Mewar, famous for its Tower of Victory. Pop. 89,621 (1951).

Ujjain: in Madhya Pradesh, is one of the seven cities sacred to the Hindus. Pop. 129,817 (1951).

HOTELS

Here is a list of first-class Western style hotels:

AGRA

HOTEL IMPERIAL: 12, Mahatma Gandhi Road; **LAURIE'S HOTEL**: Mahatma Gandhi Road.

AHMEDABAD

RITZ HOTEL: Kanpur Road. Also Circuit House.

ALLAHABAD

BARNETT'S HOTEL: 14, Canning Road, Civil Lines; **ROYAL HOTEL**: 24, South Road, Civil Lines

ALWAR

CIRCUIT HOUSE.

AMBALA CANTT.

CECIL HOTEL: Staff Road; **PARRY'S HOTEL**: Staff Road

AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR HOTEL: Albert Road; **IMPERIAL HOTEL**: Queen's Road.

AURANGABAD

AURANGABAD HOTEL: Aurangabad.

BANARAS CANTT.

CLARK'S HOTEL: Mall Road; **HOTEL DE PARIS**: 15, The Mall.

BANGALORE

CENTRAL HOTEL; **HOTEL EMBASSY**: 40C, Infantry Road. **LOBO'S HOTEL**: Cubbon Road and Infantry Road. **SHILTON HOTEL**: St. Mark's Road. **WEST END HOTEL**: Opp. Race Course.

BARODA

BARODA HOTEL: Race Course Road.

BIKANER

CIRCUIT HOUSE: Outside Public Park.

BOMBAY

AIR LINES HOTEL: Churchgate Reclamation. **AMBASSADOR HOTEL**: Churchgate Extension; **GRAND HOTEL (BOMBAY) LTD**: Ballard Estate; **GREEN'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT**: Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder; **MIRABELLE HOTEL**: Lotus House, Marine Lines, Fort; **SEA GREEN HOTEL**: Marine Drive, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL: Strand Road, Apollo Bunder; **ASTORIA HOTEL**: Churchgate Reclamation; **RITZ HOTEL**: Churchgate Reclamation, Fort. **WEST END HOTEL**: 45, Marine Lines; **WALDROF HOTEL**: 16, Arthur Bunder Road.

BUNDI

CIRCUIT HOUSE.

CALCUTTA

GRAND HOTEL: 15/16, Chowringhee Road. **GREAT EASTERN HOTEL**: 1-3, Old Court House Street.

SPENCES HOTEL, LTD.: 4, Wellesley Place.

CAPE COMORIN

HOTEL CAPE.

CHANDIGARH

MOUNT VIEW HOTEL: Section No. 19

CHATTARPUR

CIRCUIT HOUSE: For tourists going to Khajuraho. For reservation the Deputy Commissioner is to be contacted.

COCHIN HARBOUR (Willington Island).

MALABAR HOTEL: Willington Island.

COONOR (Nilgiri Hills).

HAMPTON HOTEL; **HILL GROVE HOTEL**: Figure of Eight Road.

DALHOUSIE

DALHOUSIE CLUB CHAMBERS: Near the motor terminus; **GRAND VIEW HOTEL**: Near the bus stand; **HOTEL METRO**: Charing Cross.

DARJEELING

BELEVUE HOTEL: Chourasta; **HOTEL MOUNT EVEREST**: Gandhi Road; **WINDMERE HOTEL**: Observatory Hill.

DEHRA DUN

HOTEL WHITE HOUSE: 15-A, Lytton Road, Civil Lines.

DELHI

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL: 12, Amangzeb Road.

GRAND HOTEL: 2, Underhill Road, Civil Lines; **HOTEL AMBASSADOR**: Sujay Singh Park, New Delhi; **HOTEL CECIL**: Civil Lines; **AIR LINES HOTEL**: Opposite New Delhi Railway Station.

HOTEL IMPERIAL: Queensway, New Delhi.

HOTEL MARINA: Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

MAIDEN'S HOTEL: Civil Lines, Alipore Road. **SWISS HOTEL**: 2, Alipore Road.

DEOLALI

CORONATION HOTEL: Lam Road; **RUGBY HOTEL**: Rest Camp Road.

GOPALPUR-ON-SEA P.O. Gopalpur (Ganjam).

PALM BEACH HOTEL

GULMARG (Kashmir).

GOLF VIEW HOTEL: Upper Golf Course; **NEDOU'S HOTEL**.

GWALIOR

GWALIOR HOTEL & STATE GUEST HOUSE: Opposite Railway Station.

HYDERABAD

RITZ HOTEL: Hill Fort Palace, Hyderabad 1.

ROCK CASTLE HOTEL: Jubilee Hills

INDORE

HOTEL INDORE: South Tukoganj, **LANTERN HOTEL**: North Tukoganj.

JAIPUR

NEW HOTEL: Ajmer Road, Civil Lines, **CIRCUIT HOUSE**: Station Road.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE: Civil Lines. Khatri House

JODHPUR

CIRCUIT HOUSE.

JABALPUR

JACKSON'S HOTEL: Civil Lines.

KANPUR

BERKELEY HOUSE: 16/11, Civil Lines.

KATRAIN (Kulu-Punjab)

RIVERVIEW GUEST HOUSE.

KHAJURAHOO (Nalhya Pradesh)

CIRCUIT HOUSE.

KHANDALA

KHANDALA HOTEL: Near the Railway Station.

KODAIKANAL

CARLTON HOTEL: Lake Road. **HOLIDAY HOME**: Near the Golf Club.

KOTAH

Circuit House: Civil Lines.

KRISHNARAJ SAGAR

HOTEL KRISHNARAJ SAGAR: Krishnaraj Sagar P.O.

LUCKNOW

CARLTON HOTEL, LTD.: Shahnajaf Road.

LUDHIANA

WINDSOR HOTEL & RESTAURANT: Near Clock Tower

MADRAS

AMBASSADOR HOTEL: 151, Mount Road; CONNEMARA HOTEL: Mount Road; HOTEL OCEANIC: 93, San Thome High Road; HOTEL DASAPRAKASH: Poonamallee High Road.

MAHABALESHWAR

FREDRICK HOTEL: Poona-Mewar Road, Race View; Cussum Sajan Hill

MANALI (Kulu-Punjab)

SUNSHINE ORCHARDS GUEST HOUSE.

MATHERAN

LORD'S HOTEL: Mahatma Gandhi Road; RUGBY HOTEL: Vithalrao Kotwal Road.

MOUNT ABU

MOUNT HOTEL: Near Telephone Exchange

MUSSOORIE

CHARLEVILLE HOTEL, HAKMAN'S GRAND HOTEL, SAVOY HOTEL.

MYSORE

CARLTON HOTEL: Dee's Road, HOTEL METROPOLE: Victory Road

NAGPUR

MOUNT HOTEL: Commercial Road, Civil Lines.

NAINI TAL

GRAND HOTEL: The Mall; HOTEL METROPOLE: Near Secretariat; HOTEL WALDORF: The Mall; ROYAL HOTEL: The Mall.

OOTACAMUND

HOTEL CECIL, SAVOY HOTEL.

PATNA

GRAND HOTEL: Fraser Road; HOTEL REPUBLIC: Lawly's Building, Exhibition Road.

POONA

NAPIER'S HOTEL: 10, Moledina Road, Camp; POONA HOTEL: 4, Connaught Road; WELLESLEY HOTEL: 12-A, Connaught Road.

PURI

EASTERN RAILWAY HOTEL: Sea beach.

RANCHI

EASTERN RAILWAY HOTEL: Opposite Railway Station.

SECUNDERABAD

PERCY'S HOTEL: Sardar Patel Road.

SHILLONG

PEAK HOTEL: Near the Secretariat, PINEWOOD HOTEL: Near Government House.

SIMLA

HOTEL CECIL: The Mall.

CLARKE'S HOTEL: The Mall

SRINAGAR

CHEROO PALACE HOTEL; GOLF VIEW HOTEL: Boulevard Road, NEDOO'S HOTEL: Hotel Road

TRIVANDRUM

MASCOT HOTEL.

UDAIPUR

CIRCUIT HOUSE ANAND BHAWAN.

INSPECTION BUNGALOWS ETC.

The following places have inspection bungalows:

Balamb, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dandeli, Karla, Karwar, Khandala, Mahabaleshwar, Ajanta, Aurangabad, Bagh Caves, Sirsi, Both-Gaya, Na'anda, Ajmer, Mathura, Agra, Allahabad, Almorah, Dehra Dun, Haldwani, Lansdowne, Lucknow, Ranikhet, Rishikesh, Amaravati, Chidambaram, Cochin, Hampi, Kancheepuram, Mahabalipuram, Pondicherry, Periyar Game Sanctuary, Sivasamudram, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Vijayawada, Jog Falls.

The following places have Dak Bungalows:

Baroda, Mount Abu, Aurangabad, Ellora, Bagh Caves, Indore, Ujjain, Imphal, Chamba, Jozundernagar, Kulu Valley, Mandi, Narkanda, Sanchi, Banaras, Bhim, Bikaner, Chhatrapur, Chittorgarh, Dhoolpur, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Ranikhet, Udaipur.

The following places have circuit or rest houses or both:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Biljapur, Matheran, Bhopal, Sanchi, Aurangabad, Ujjain, Jabalpur, Pachmarhi, Waidha, Gaya, Ajmer, Alwar, Anantnagar, Bhopal, Chamba, Khajuraho, Kulu Valley, Mandi, Narkanda, Agra, Almorah, Ambala, Banaras, Bhowali, Bikaner, Bundi, Chhatrapur, Palhouse, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Jaipur, Kalka, Kotah, Kurukshetra, Nainital, Nangal Township, Ranikhet, Udaipur, Kanya Kumari, Kodakanal, Madurai, Mettur Dam, Periyar Game Sanctuary, Trivandrum, Vishakapatnam, Alwaye, Kottayam

The following places have travellers' bungalows: Dandeli, Karwar, Belur, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Contaimam, Hakbad, Hassan, Kodakanal, Kotagiri, Kolai Gold Fields, Mangalore, Tiruchirappalli, Udupi, Vellore, Vishakapatnam.

MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES

India is rich in museums and art galleries, a list of which is given below:

National Archives of India, New Delhi; Delhi Fort Museum of Archaeology, Delhi; Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi; Archaeological Museum, Nalanda; Archaeological Museum, Sarnath; Archaeological Museum, Nagarkurnool, Fort St. George Museum, Madras; Rajputana Museum, Ajmer; Indian Museum, Calcutta; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; State Museum, Bhuvaneswar (Orissa); State Museum, Lucknow; Government Museum, Madras; Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Mathura; Central Museum, Nagpur, Patna Museum,

Patna: State Museum, Gauhati (Assam); Palace collection, Aundh; Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore; Baripada Museum, Mayurbhanj (Orissa); Khiching Museum, Mayurbhanj; Baroda State Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda; Burton Museum, Bhavnagar; Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba (Himachal Pradesh); Archaeological Museum, Himmattnagar (Idar); Archaeological Museum, Gwalior; Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad; Indore Museum, Indore; Albert Museum, Jaipur; Sardar Museum, Jodhpur; Jardine Museum, Khajuraho, Chhatrapur, Pudukottai Museum, Pudukottai (Madras); Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot; Museum of Archaeology, Sanchi, State Museum,

Trichur (Cochin), Government (Napier's) Museum, Trivandrum; Victoria Hall Museum, Udaipur (Rajasthan); Junagadh Museum, Junagadh; Nawanganar Museum, Nawanganar; Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay; Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona; Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras (U.P.); St. Xavier's College Museum, Bombay; Museum of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta; Asutosh Museum, Calcutta University, Calcutta; Bharat Bhasha Sansodhak Mandal, Poona; Allahabad Municipal Museum Allahabad; Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada; Archaeological Museum, Biljapur, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay; Raipur Museum, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDIA, that is Bharat, is a sovereign democratic Republic.

On 1st Nov. 1956, the States in India were reorganized in accordance with the provisions of The States Reorganization Act, 1956.

There are now in all 20 States. Of these 13 are Part A States, one Part B State, and 6 Part C Territories.

The 13 Part A States with their capitals given in brackets are :

Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) ; Assam (Shillong) ; Bihar (Patna) ; Bombay (Bombay) ; Kerala (Trivandrum) ; Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) ; Madras (Madras) ; Mysore (Bangalore) ; Orissa (Cuttack) ; Punjab (Chandigarh) ; Rajasthan (Jaipur) ; Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) ; West Bengal (Calcutta).

The one Part B State with its capital in brackets :

Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar)

The 6 part C Territories with their capitals in brackets are :

Delhi (Delhi) ; Himachal Pradesh* (Simla) ; Manipur (Imphal) ; Tripura (Agartala) ; Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Kozhikode) ; Pondicherry (Pondicherry) ; Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Port Blair)

The States are administered by State Governments, the Territories by the Central Government

The one Part B State, Kashmir, is in a unique position. It enjoys rather more power than a Part A State (See under Jammu and Kashmir). It has a flag of its own

The constitution of India is quasi-federal in nature

The distribution of power between the Centre and the local administrations follows the accepted principle that subjects which for convenience and efficiency ought to be administered on an all-India basis are vested in the Union Government, while others (of the nation-building sort) which can be conveniently administered on a local basis are vested in the State Governments.

Thus, defence, foreign affairs, transport and communications, currency and coinage, banking, customs and export duties, and the administration of justice at the higher level are all central subjects, while State powers include those over police, public health, education, agriculture, forests and so on.

There is a third group of subjects that fall betwixt and between such as economic and social planning, social security and insurance, labour welfare, price control and vital statistics. On these subjects both the Centre and the State can freely legislate, it being understood that whenever there is conflict between Union and State legislation the Union laws shall prevail.

Three detailed lists of subjects are drawn up, the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List, and the residuary power rests with the Union. That is to say, if at any time, a subject which does not figure in any of the three lists, comes up for consideration the power of dealing with it lies with the Union Government.

Thus the constitution of India is a quasi-federation in which the Centre is the dominating partner. The Union Government controls the State governments in certain matters. The Union has also the power to confer additional powers on the States.

Provision is made for removing differences between the various States by empowering the President to establish an Inter-State Council.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

In the Indian Union the rights of Indian citizenship are given to 1. One who is born in India, 2. Either of whose parents were born in India, and 3. Who has been a resident of India for five years. Provision is also made for persons who are affected by the partition of the sub-continent.

Certain fundamental rights are guaranteed to every citizen for the first time. All citizens are equal before the law and no discrimination is made on grounds of religion, sex, caste, etc. All citizens have equal opportunities.

Freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed, and the right to hold meetings (without arms), to form unions and associations, to move freely in India and to reside in any part, to acquire property and to practise any profession are also assured under the Constitution.

Life and personal liberty are protected under the law, and there will not be punishment for the same offence more than once. Preventive detention is also forbidden except in certain cases.

Children under the age of 14 will not be allowed to be employed in factories and forced labour like *begar* is prohibited.

India is a secular State and as such there is freedom of conscience. Citizens are allowed to profess practise and propagate any religion, and the State will not ordinarily interfere in religious questions. The minorities are assured of cultural and educational rights.

The State can acquire compulsorily property for public purposes, but compensation may be paid to the owner of the property concerned. But property may also be acquired without compensation in certain cases.

All titles, except military or academic, are also abolished, though honours for meritorious service may be conferred.

Untouchability is abolished.

These fundamental rights can be enforced by the Supreme Court which has the authority to issue prerogative writs such as *habeas corpus*, *certiorari*, *prohibition*, etc.

In respect to the Defence Forces, however, Parliament has power to legislate on these fundamental rights.

It must also be pointed out that some of these fundamental rights can be suspended in case of emergency, and the remedies available for their enforcement may also be suspended by an order of the President.

There are also certain Directive Principles in accordance with which the State has to direct its policy. These principles are of a recommendatory character and cannot be enforced in a court of law. However the State is expected to look upon them as a kind of touch-stone for its policy and action.

These principles include organization of village panchayats, provision for just and humane conditions of work, maternity relief, a uniform civil code for the citizens, provision for compulsory and free education of children and separation of judiciary from executive.

UNION EXECUTIVE

The executive head of the Indian Union is the President. He is elected by the elected members of the Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of all the States. His term of office is five years, and he is eligible for re-election. Only a person who is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years is qualified to contest the election.

He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

He has the power to grant pardons or remission of punishment.

The President is entitled to the use of an official residence without payment of rent, and a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month and allowances. Provision has also been made by an Act of Parliament for a pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

The President has the power of summoning, proroguing and dissolving Parliament. At the commencement of each session he addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together. He has the right of sending messages to Parliament and sending back a Bill presented to him for his consent. This power however can be used by him only once.

The President has legislative powers under certain circumstances. When neither of the Houses of Parliament is in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which make immediate action necessary he may promulgate an ordinance.

Such ordinance must be put before both the Houses of Parliament and will cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament.

The President can also declare emergency if he is satisfied that the security of India or any part thereof is threatened either by war or internal disturbances when the legislature is in session. Such a proclamation would give additional powers to the Union executive and the Legislature.

The Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Attorney-General of India and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India are all appointed by the President. The heads of the Part A States, the Governors are also appointed by the President.

The President has the power of appointing ambassadors abroad and receiving diplomatic representatives of foreign States.

The President places a number of annual reports before Parliament: the Annual Financial Statement, the report of the Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Government of India, the annual report of the Union Public Services Commission and the report of the Special Officer for Minorities.

All executive action of the Government of India is taken in the name of the President and it is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Provision is made for the impeachment of the President, by Parliament, for violation of the Constitution. If such a resolution is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership, such a resolution has the effect of removing the President from office.

In the exercise of his functions, the President has the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister at the head of it. The President appoints the Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (the Lower House). Every Minister must be a member of either House of Parliament and he is required to take an oath of office and secrecy.

The salaries and allowances of Ministers are determined by Parliament.

There is a Vice-President of India, who is ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (the Upper House). The Vice-President acts as President during a casual vacancy in the office of the President. He is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament and his term of office is five years.

* Bilsapur which was a separate State till June 30, 1954 was merged into Himachal Pradesh with effect from July 1, 1954.

† Questions relating to compensation are now non-justiciable.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The Parliament consists of the President and two Houses known as, as already mentioned, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It must meet at least twice a year. The maximum strength of the two Houses has to be 250 and 500* respectively.

The Rajya Sabha is elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, while the Lok Sabha is elected directly by the voters in the country.

In the case of the Part C Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, and Manipur, the Territorial Councils form the electoral colleges for the election of members to the Rajya Sabha from these Territories. The electoral college for the Territory of Delhi will consist of persons who were members of the Delhi Legislative Assembly immediately before the 1st Nov., 1956.

The elections to the Lok Sabha are based on adult suffrage and joint electorates. There is no reservation of seats for any group except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body with one-third of its members retiring every second year. The Vice-President of the Union is also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

The Lok Sabha has a duration of five years, ordinarily. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of the House both of whom are elected by its members.

All these posts carry a salary and allowances.

Under certain circumstances, the members can be disqualified and their seats declared vacant.

Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha can only return a bill with its recommendations to the Lok Sabha within a period of fourteen days of its receipt. Bills passed by Parliament are submitted to the President for his assent. Only on such assent being given does the Bill become law.

The language used in Parliament is either Hindi or English.

The distribution of seats in the Rajya Sabha is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh 18; Assam 7; Bihar 22; Bombay 27; Kerala 9; Madhya Pradesh 16; Madras 17; Mysore 12; Orissa 10; Punjab 11; Rajasthan 10; Uttar Pradesh 34; West Bengal 16; Jammu and Kashmir 4; Delhi 3; Himachal Pradesh 2; Manipur 1; Tripura 1; Total—220.

The allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh 43; Assam 12; Bihar 53; Bombay 60; Kerala 18; Madhya Pradesh 36; Madras 41; Mysore 26; Orissa 20; Punjab 22; Rajasthan 22; Uttar Pradesh 86; West Bengal 36; Jammu and Kashmir 6; Delhi 5; Himachal Pradesh 4; Manipur 2; Tripura 2.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice of India and not more than ten other Judges. The appointments are made by the President. The salary of the Chief Justice is Rs. 5,000 per month and of the other Judges Rs. 4,000 per month.

For purposes of constitutional law the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute (a) between the Government of India and one or more States, (b) between the Government of India and one or more States on one side and one or more other States on the other, (c) between two or more States only in so far as the dispute involves any question on which the existence of a legal right depends.

The Supreme Court has also jurisdiction both appellate and original in matters which involve a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution.

An Attorney-General for legal advice and a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for audit and accounts are appointed by the President. The Attorney-General has the right to appear in all courts in India.

STATES

The 13 Part A States have Governors at their heads, the 6 Part C Union Territories have Chief Commissioners at their head, and the Part B State of Kashmir has a Sadar-i-Riyasat (President).

The States and Union Territories are grouped into geographical zones, and for each zone there is a Zonal Council, which is an advisory body.

There are five zones: Northern zone (Punjab, Rajasthan, Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh); Central zone (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh); Eastern zone (Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Tripura); Western zone (Bombay and Mysore); Southern zone (Andhra Pradesh, Madras, and Kerala).

The Councils consist in the main of Ministerial representatives from the Centre and the States composing the Zonal Council. The Zonal Councils will also have advisers drawn from the Planning Commission and the Chief Secretaries and Development Commissioners of the States in the Zone.

The Councils may discuss matters of common interest—and more especially problems arising out of the reorganization of States such as border disputes, linguistic minorities, inter-State transport and also economic or social planning—and advise the Central or State Governments on the action to be taken in such matters.

All questions at meetings will be decided by a majority of the members present.

The proceedings of every meeting of a Zonal Council have to be forwarded to the Central Government and the States Governments concerned.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President. Executive power is vested in the Governor who is appointed for a term of five years, ordinarily. Only a citizen of India and one who has completed 35 years of age, is eligible for such an appointment.

The Governor, like the President has power to grant pardon, etc. He will have a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him. The Governor also appoints an Advocate-General for the State.

Nine States (Bihar, Bombay, Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) have two Houses of Legislature; the others, only one. The two Houses are called the Legislative Assembly (sometimes Vidhan Sabha) and the Legislative Council. The former has a duration of five years, while the latter is a permanent body with one-third of the members retiring every second year. The minimum strength of the Council is 40, and the maximum one-third of the State Assembly.

The Legislature must meet at least twice a year. While the Assembly consists of members who are directly elected from territorial constituencies, the Council consists of members nominated by the Governor, elected by the Assembly and of representatives of local bodies and special interests.

The number of seats in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council is as follows (the first figure shows the number of seats in the Assembly, and the second in the Council):

Andhra Pradesh: 301, —; Assam: 108, —; Bihar: 318, 72; Bombay: 396, 72; Kashmir: 100, 36; Kerala: 126, —; Madhya Pradesh: 288, 72; Madras: 205, 50; Mysore: 208, 52; Orissa: 140, —; Punjab: 154, 40; Rajasthan: 176, —; Uttar Pradesh: 430, 72; West Bengal: 252, 51.

The right of summoning, proroguing and dissolving the legislature is vested in the Governor, who addresses the legislature at the commencement of each session.

Like the Parliament there is a Speaker, a Deputy Speaker, a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively. These officers of the legislatures are entitled to salary and allowances.

The language in the legislature can be either Hindi or English or any other language allowed by the Speaker.

The State Legislatures cannot discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

As the Governor is a part of the legislature, he has certain legislative powers. He can promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature; such ordinances must be placed before the legislature and cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the legislature.

The salary of the Governor is Rs. 5,500 per month and he is also entitled to certain allowances.

If the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and the Governor makes a report to that effect to the President, the President may by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State. He may also declare that the powers of the State legislatures shall be exercised by Parliament, and suspend any provision of the constitution relating to the State.

However, he cannot assume to himself, or suspend any of the provisions of the Constitution relating to High Courts.

There is a High Court for each State and a Judicial Commissioners' Court each for the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

The highest court for Delhi is the District Court. Appeals from here go to the Punjab High Court, a circuit bench of which sits in Delhi. For Andaman, the highest court is the Chief Commissioner's Court. Appeals go to the Calcutta High Court.

As regards Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Part C Territory), the President makes rules and regulations for the peace and good government of the State, and appoints a Chief Commissioner for administration. The President has the power of making regulations which have the effect of amending or repealing an Act of Parliament.

FINANCE

The financial relations between the Union and the States are as follows:—There is a Consolidated Fund of India and a Consolidated Fund of each State, and all money received is credited to the public account of India or the public account of the State as the case may be. Provision is also made for the establishment of a 'Contingency Fund of India' and a 'Contingency Fund of the State.'

Certain duties and taxes are levied and collected by the Government of India, such as duties in respect of succession to property, terminal taxes, taxes on railway fares and freights, etc. But the net proceeds are assigned to the States, in accordance with such principles of distribution as formulated by Parliament. Certain other taxes, like income-tax are levied and collected by the Government of India, but are distributed between the Union and the States.

These matters are fixed in accordance with the recommendations of a Finance Commission appointed for the purpose.

No moneys can be appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act by the appropriate legislature.

The property of the Union is exempt from the taxes imposed by a State, and the property and income of State are exempt from Union taxation.

The privy purse sums of the Rulers are a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India, and these sums are to be exempt from taxes on income.

There is a Public Service Commission for the Union and also for the States. Two or more States may agree to have only one Commission for the group. Actually, every Part A State

* According to the final orders passed on the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission the strength was to be 502. This change came about because of the findings of the recent census.

has a Public Service Commission at present while the Union Public Service Commission operates for the Part C Union Territories as well. Appointment of members of the Commission are made by the President or the Governor as the case may be. The Commissions conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union or the States. The Union Commission submits an annual report to the President.

ELECTIONS

All elections are directed and controlled by an Election Commission. Elections to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of the States are on the basis of adult suffrage. Seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The President may nominate not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha if he thinks that the Community is not adequately represented. Similar power is given to the Governor of a State.

The claims of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are to be considered in making appointments to services, and for two years after the commencement of the Constitution the Anglo-Indians were to have the same proportion in the services as they had immediately before 15th August 1947. This reservation is to be progressively reduced by 10 per cent every two years in such a way that it is to cease completely ten years after the commencement of the Constitution.

In fact all reservation including reservation of seats for Scheduled and Tribal classes are to cease ten years after the commencement of the Constitution.

A special officer for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been appointed.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Hindi in the Devanagari script is the official language of the Union and the form of numerals is the international form of the Indian numerals. The English language, however, will continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution.

The official language of the Union, i.e., English will be used for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another. However, if two States agree Hindi may be used instead of English between them.

All proceedings in the Supreme Court and High Courts, the texts of Bills and Acts passed by the legislatures and ordinances promulgated by the appropriate authorities are to be in the English language, until Parliament by law provides otherwise.

By previous consent of the President proceedings in a High Court may be conducted in Hindi or any recognised State language but judgments, decrees or orders passed by the court must be in English.

It is the duty of the Union Government to promote and spread the Hindi language. The vocabulary for the development of the language is to be drawn primarily from Sanskrit.

The States have been given the liberty of adopting any one or more languages used in their territory or Hindi as the official language of the State.

The following languages are recognised by the Constitution: (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Malayalam, (8) Marathi, (9) Oriya, (10) Punjabi, (11) Sanskrit, (12) Tamil, (13) Telugu, (14) Urdu.

A commission was to be appointed by the President, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution, to make recommendations to him, as regards the progressive use of the Hindi language for official purposes of the Union, and other allied matters.

The Commission so appointed has concluded its work but has not published its report (April, 1957).

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists, and the security of India or any part thereof is threatened either by war or internal disturbance, he may make a declaration to that effect. Such proclamation must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament, before the expiration of two months, otherwise it ceases to operate at the end of that period. As a result of this proclamation Parliament will be authorised to legislate on items included in the State list and the President, to issue directions to the Governor. Parliament can validate such a proclamation for a period of three years which is the maximum.

A request for a declaration of emergency may also come from a State authority.

This, however, would not be applicable to the functions of the High Courts. Somewhat similar provision is also made for financial emergency.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

For purposes of amendment the items are divided into three classes with a different procedure for each class.

For amendment of the provision with respect to the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament, etc., the amendment must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting, and must further be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States.

In other cases no reference to the State legislatures is necessary. Parliament by itself can amend the Constitution in the manner mentioned above. In some cases amendments can be effected even by a bare majority such as is required for the passing of any ordinary law.

UNION TERRITORIES

According to a Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14th Dec., 1956 three Part C Union Territories namely, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are to have Territorial Councils.

The Councils will be elected directly from territorial constituencies on the basis of adult suffrage. They will deal with local affairs such as education, public health, roads and bridges and transport generally, panchayats, local works, animal husbandry.

A Council will meet at least once in two months. The Administrator of the Territory may attend and address a meeting of the Council. When he attends any such meeting he will preside over it.

For every Territorial Council there will be a chief executive officer appointed by the Administrator. There may also be other staff.

The Council can levy taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments and tolls on bridges and school fees. The taxes have to be approved by the Central Government before they become effective.

The Council has the power to borrow money with the approval of the Central Government.

The budget estimates of the Territory will be presented by a Finance Committee of the Council. The budget estimates finally adopted by the Council in the light of the suggestions made by the Administrator shall be the budget of the Territorial Council.

The Central Government may pay to a Territorial Council the net proceeds of the following taxes attributable to the area under the Council's jurisdiction:

Entertainment tax; a certain percentage of the land revenue not exceeding 10; tax on motor vehicles; taxes on passengers, goods, terminal tax.

The Central Government may also make such grants as it thinks fit.

The Administrator will have the right to give directions to the Council in regard to matters connected with education.

The Administrator can also suspend the execution of a resolution or order of the Council or prohibit any action on grounds that it is likely to lead to a breach of the peace or cause annoyance or injury to the public or to any class or body of persons. But in such cases he has to send a report to the Central Government together with explanations offered by the Council. The Central Government may then confirm, modify or rescind the Administrator's order.

The Central Government may on the report of the Administrator supersede a Territorial Council for incompetence, negligence of duty or abuse of power. In such cases a new Council will have to be elected within a period of one year.

The Central Government has the power to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, to regulate the conduct of business of the Council, regulate the employment, payment suspension of officers and servants of the Council; the keeping of accounts.

Such rules framed by the Central Government have to be laid before Parliament for not less than thirty days, and have to be approved by it.

Any bye-laws made by the Council in regard to matters over which it has jurisdiction have to be confirmed by the Central Government. These laws are liable to alteration by the latter authority.

On the day the Territorial Council is established all Zilla Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh will stand abolished, and the liabilities and assets will accrue to the Council.

The strength of the Territorial Council of Himachal Pradesh will be 40, of Manipur 30, and of Tripura 30. Of the 40 seats in the Himachal Council 12 will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

For the Part C Union Territory of Delhi there will be for the time being an Advisory Committee which will be associated with the Minister of Home Affairs who is responsible for the administration of Union Territories. This Committee is to consist of all members of Parliament representing Delhi, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, the President of the Delhi Municipal Committee and the Senior Vice President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Eventually there will be a Municipal Corporation for Delhi like the Territorial Councils for some other Territories. For this legislation was being prepared at the time of writing (April, 1957).

PUBLIC SERVICES

THE Constitution provides for the setting up of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each State. Two or more States may join together to have a Common Public Service Commission.

The chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission and of Joint Commissions are appointed by the President of the Union, while the chairman and members of a State Commission are appointed by the Governor.

A member of the Union Commission holds office for six years or till he is 65 years. A member of a State Commission also holds office for six years but retires earlier on attaining the age of 60. Broadly speaking, a member of a Commission is eligible for appointment only on the same Commission or some other Commission subject to certain conditions. He is not eligible for appointment to any other Government post. The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is not eligible for any Government appointment whatever. A member of a Commission can be removed only by the President on the advice of the Supreme Court.

The Union and State Commissions conduct examinations for recruitment to Government service. The Commissions also advise the Governments on the service conditions of the employees. There is a statutory obligation for a Government to consult the Commission on such questions, and if there are any rules which specifically exempt Government from such consultation these rules should be approved by the legislature.

An annual report of the Commission which also includes a list of cases in which Government did not accept the advice of the Commission has to be placed before the appropriate legislature.

With Independence two problems faced the country about Public Services. A large number of British officials left and Muslim officials opted for Pakistan. The gap thus created had to be filled by some sort of emergency recruitment. Out of about 1,000 Civil Servants about 600 are estimated to have left. The second was to replace the I.C.S. by a new service, an I.A.S. The first problem was met by setting up an Emergency Recruitment Board in the middle of 1948 which selected the required number of men from both inside and outside the ranks of the permanent services. The I.A.S. was to serve the same purpose as the old I.C.S. except that it would not provide officials for the judiciary.

The I.A.S. probationers are trained at the Indian Administrative Service Training School at Delhi. This school was started in 1947.

The conditions of recruitment, service, etc. of the two All-India Services are fixed by the All-India Services Act, 1951.

It was announced in April 1956 that an Emergency Commission would recruit 386 I.A.S. officers to fill up gaps. Till then the I.A.S. strength in 18 major States (the reorganisation) was fixed at 1,539.

Between Aug. 1955 and Aug. 1956, 108 I.A.S. and 50 I.P.S. officers were appointed. Of the 108 I.A.S. officers 50 were recruited through open competition, 52 by promotion from State Civil Service, 6 under the Extension to States Scheme. Of the 50 I.P.S. officers, 32 were recruited through open competition, 16 by promotion from State service, 2 under the Extension to States Scheme.

ALL INDIA SERVICES

The following is a list of All India and Central Services which now exist.

ALL INDIA SERVICES

- (i) Indian Administrative Service,
- (ii) Indian Police Service

CENTRAL SERVICES

- (i) Indian Foreign Service,
- (ii) Indian Audit and Accounts Service,

- (iii) Indian Defence Accounts Service;
- (iv) Indian Railway Accounts Service;
- (v) Indian Customs and Excise Service;
- (vi) Indian Income-tax Service (Class I);
- (vii) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways;
- (viii) Indian Postal Service (Class I);
- (ix) Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and II);
- (x) Central Engineering Service (Class I and II);
- (xi) Central Electrical Engineering Service (Class I and II);
- (xii) Indian Railway Service of Engineers;
- (xiii) Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways;
- (xiv) Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways;
- (xv) Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways;
- (xvi) Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I);
- (xvii) Telegraph Traffic Service (Class II);
- (xviii) Military Engineer Services (Class I);
- (xix) Indian Ordnance Service (Class I);
- (xx) Survey of India (Class I and II) Services;
- (xxi) Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, and
- (xxii) Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

There is also a Central Secretariat Service which includes all posts in the Central Secretariat from an Assistant upto an Under-Secretary.

There are some services to which recruitment is made by selection. These services include:

Zoological Survey (Class I), Archaeological Survey (Class I), Apprentices for Training in Ordnance Factories, District Medical Officers for State Railways.

Proposals for the creation of more All-India Services are (1956 April) under consideration. All-India Parliamentary Service, Indian Service of Engineers, Indian Forest Service, Indian Medical and Health Service, a service to man the industries in the public sector and a scientific service.

The pay scales of some of the more important All-India and Central services are given below:

Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service

Junior Scale : 350-400-450-450-500-540-30-600-E B-30-870-40-950 (19 years).

Senior Scale : 800 (6th year or under)-50-1,000-60-1,300-50-1,800 (25 years).

Indian Police Service.

Junior Scale : 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B-30-770-40-850 (19 years).

Senior Scale : 600 (6th year or under)-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150 (22nd year).

Selection grade : 1,250.

Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

Junior Scale : Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B-30-770-40-850.

Senior Scale : Rs. 600 (6th year or under)-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150.

Junior Administrative grades : Rs. 1,300-60-1,600-1,600-100-1,800.

Senior Administrative grades : Rs. 1,800-100-2,000-2,000-125-2,250.

Indian Postal Service (Class I).

Junior Time Scale : Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B-30-770-40-850.

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale).

Senior Time Scale : Rs. 600-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150.

Directors of Postal Services : Rs. 1,300-60-1,600.

Postmaster-General : Rs. 1,800-100-2,000.

Indian Income-tax Service (Class I).

Grade II :

Time Scale : Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B-30-770-40-850.

Grade I :

Time Scale : Rs. 600-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150.

Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax : Rs. 1,000-50-1,400.

Commissioners of Income-tax, Grade II : Rs. 1,300-60-1,600.

Commissioners of Income-tax, Grade I : Rs. 1,800-100-2,000.

A revised All India Services (Conduct) Rules was drawn up in September 1954.

About 25 sets of rules and regulations in respect of the two All India Services have been promulgated concerning recruitment, cadre, etc. Others concerning death-cum-retirement benefits, study leave, etc. have yet to be framed.

Citizens of Kashmir are now eligible for appointment to the I.A.S. and the I.P.S.

About the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to the All India and Central Services, certain further concessions have been made. The age concession has been raised from three to five years. Minimum qualifications can now be lowered if necessary. And untutilized reserve quota can be carried forward for two years instead of one.

The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules were drawn up in March 1955.

The revised rules while embodying several provisions existing in the original rules have added a few more relating to investments, lending and borrowing by Government servants, acquiring or disposing of movable, immovable and valuable property, vindication of acts and character of members of the services, and bigamous marriages.

Government servants are forbidden to contract bigamous marriages without the prior permission of the Government.

An ordinance was promulgated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to place Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 on the Statute Book permanently.

The Section created a new offence of "criminal misconduct in the discharge of official duty" and also laid down a rule of evidence requiring the court to draw a presumption against a public servant found in possession of assets which are disproportionate to his income and which he cannot satisfactorily account for.

The Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have now been finalized.

The rules relating to appointment and discipline of subordinate services which used to form a separate set have been amalgamated with the main rules.

There is an Anti-Corruption Department at work to detect cases of corruption.

The Prevention of Corruption Amendment Act makes certain acts of corruption cognizable.

There is now a law allowing the Public Prosecutor to initiate proceedings against editors or journalists who publish attacks on public servants.

In the Ministry of Home Affairs an Administrative Vigilance Division has been set up under a Director of the status of a Joint Secretary. And in each Ministry and Department a Vigilance Officer has been appointed. He personally deals with all cases for disciplinary action.

The work of the Organizations and Methods Division of the Government of India created in March 1954 has had considerable success in promoting speed and efficiency in the disposal of work. Experience revealed that it was not so much the system that was at fault but the way it was worked. Studies were made in selected sections by marking files and tracing their progress. A number of devices have been adopted to increase speed and efficiency. There is, for instance, a check on the outturn of work and a record of the cases pending for more than a month. More authority is delegated to the Section Officer than before. In the disposal of important matters either within a Ministry or between two Ministries recourse is had to personal discussion rather than to the routing of files. There is now far less delay in any correspondence with the U.P.S.C. A 'Standing Guard-file' is now maintained for locating and putting up precedents. Dak is accepted upto the closing hour (previously it was accepted only

upto 3 P.M.), and the Section officer sends only such files up to the Under Secretary as he cannot deal with himself.

Reports on the working of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and of nine offices under it and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have been issued by a reorganization unit appointed specially for the purpose.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The following is a list of Public Service Commissions in India :

1. Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (Hyderabad).
2. Assam Public Service Commission (Shillong).
3. Bihar Public Service Commission (15, Bayley Road, Patna).
4. Bombay Public Service Commission (Bank of India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay).

5. Public Service Commission (Madras).
 6. Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (Indore).
 7. Mysore Public Service Commission (Ballabroole, Palace Road, High Grounds, Bangalore).
 8. Orissa Public Service Commission (Cuttack).
 9. Punjab Public Service Commission (Simla).
 10. Kerala Public Service Commission (Trivandrum).
 11. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (Allahabad).
 12. Public Service Commission, Rajasthan (43, Station Road, Jaipur).
 13. West Bengal Public Service Commission (Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta).
- The Union Public Service Commission also operates for Part C Territories.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

THE writs which for generations ran over the length and breadth of the country in the name of the British Sovereign, now run in the name of the President of the Republic of India. Nevertheless, all the laws which existed before independence continue to operate in India as before subject to adaptation and modification made therein. Article 372 of the Constitution provides *inter alia* that, subject to the other provisions of the constitution, all the laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

Article 13 of the Constitution provides that all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights (Part III) shall to the extent of such inconsistency be void.

The State is also debarred from making any law which takes away or abridges the Fundamental Rights conferred by this Part, and any law made in contravention shall be void to the extent of such contravention (Art. 13 (2)).

Article 14 ensures to all persons equality before the law by providing that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

The continuity of the existing laws and legal procedure is further ensured by Article 375 under which all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction and all authorities and officers continue to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

The Indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Muslim. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have, however, been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and some other Acts and Codes like those which remove the civil disabilities of Harijans.

During recent years indeed there has been a determined demand on the part of social reformers, and various women's organisations

in India for an amendment of the Hindu Law so as to bring it into line with progressive social opinion, in consonance with the spirit of the times.

The Draft Hindu Code that was before the provisional Parliament aimed at abolishing the archaic principles of the ancient system of law, the removal of sex and caste disabilities, and generally simplifying, secularising, and modernising the law governing all Hindus, including Lingayats, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. But the Code lapsed on account of the dissolution of the provisional Parliament.

The Government of India has however decided to introduce piece-meal legislation regarding reforms in Hindu Law.

The following Acts have already been passed: The Hindu Marriage Act 1955, the Hindu Succession Act 1956, The Minority and Guardianship Act 1955, The Hindu Adaptation and Inheritance Act 1956. The new Hindu code is thus part of the statute book.

In the meanwhile, an opposite tendency has been observable among the Muslims, who by recent legislation have sought to revert to the law of the Shariat, discountenancing the application of Hindu Law and custom to the sections of the Muslim community who as converts from Hinduism had retained Hindu Law in matters of inheritance and succession.

Apart from this, the entire legal system which has hitherto prevailed in the country is in course of time bound to undergo a profound transformation by reason of the withdrawal of British rule and the partition of India. A Law Commission has been appointed by the Government of India for this purpose, and it has already submitted to the Government interim reports on certain laws.

A demand has been made for the simplification of the procedure and law for the administration of justice.

Accordingly a bill for amending the code of Criminal Procedure was passed. The amendment gives the accused certain new rights. He can now take an oath and give evidence if he so desires.

The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force.

The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence,

Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in India today.

SUPREME COURT

Art. 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and nine other judges. There is provision in law for the appointment in all of 10 other judges. Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years. In the course of appointment of a Judge the Chief Justice shall always be consulted. Only a citizen of India who has been for at least 5 years a Judge of a High Court, or for 10 years an advocate of a High Court, or in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist, is qualified to be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

A Judge of the Supreme Court is not liable to be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House, and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

The Supreme Court is a court of record with all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt. The seat of the Court is to be in Delhi or such other place as the Chief Justice with the approval of the President may from time to time appoint.

The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute (a) between the Government of India and one or more States, (b) between Government of India and one or more States on the one side and one or more other States, on the other; (c) between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends (Article 131).

The Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends over all appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court, in civil, criminal or other proceedings, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the

Constitution. If the High Court refuses such a certificate the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in a proper case (Art. 132). An appeal shall also lie to the Supreme Court from a High Court in civil matters, when the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or the High Court certifies the case to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court (Art. 133).

In criminal matters under Art. 134 an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence of a High Court, if the High Court has (a) on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; or (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from a subordinate court and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) the High Court has certified that the case is a fit one for appeal.

For purposes of appeals to the Supreme Court, the Judicial Commissioners' Courts are to be considered as High Courts.

Under Art. 136 discretion is given to the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, sentence or order, in any matter passed by any Court or Tribunal in the territory of India.

The Supreme Court has also power to review its own judgment (Art. 137).

The jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under the existing law are also exercisable by the Supreme Court (Art. 135) including the advisory power to give its opinion on questions of law or fact referred to it by the President (Art. 143).

The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts in the territory of India excepting the Supreme Court itself.

The dual system in the Supreme Court was abolished with effect from Jan 26, 1955.

Parliament has the power to legislate on the constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.

Article 32 of the Constitution guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights; and for the enforcement of such rights the Supreme Court has power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warrant* and *Certiorari* whichever may be appropriate.

Power is given to Parliament to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by appropriate legislation (Art. 138).

The jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council over appeals from India in all matters is now abolished.

The royal prerogative to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishments now resides in the President (Art. 72).

Under Art. 348, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court in India and the authoritative text of all Bills and Acts of Parliament and the State Legislatures and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or Governors and of all orders, rules and regulations issued under the Constitution or any law shall be in the English language. If this language is to be replaced by any other language, Parliament must legislate to that effect.

HIGH COURTS

Every High Court is a court of record and has all powers of such court including the power to commit for contempt of itself.

Every judge of a High Court is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the particular High Court; and he holds office until he attains the age of sixty years.

A person is not qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and has either held judicial office or practised as an advocate for 10 years in any of the States.

A High Court judge is not liable to be removed from his office except in the manner provided in Art. 124 (4) for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

No person who after the commencement of the constitution has held office as a permanent judge of a High Court could plead or act in any court or before any authority in the territory of India except the Supreme Court or High Courts.

There is provision in the Constitution for the appointment of additional or acting judges.

Power is given to the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India to transfer a judge from one High Court to any other High Court in India. (Art. 222.)

Article 225 preserves the jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts as they existed immediately before the commencement of the Constitution. Restrictions on the exercise of the original jurisdiction in revenue matters are removed.

Art. 226 gives to every High Court in India power throughout its jurisdiction to issue to any person or authority including Government departments, orders, writs, including writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warrant* and *Certiorari* for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose. (Art. 226).

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all subordinate Courts within their respective jurisdiction.

Legislation affecting constitution and organisation of the High Courts can be passed by Parliament alone.

The Law Commission has recommended to the Government of India that a High Court should not have Benches.

LOWER COURTS

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates.

Every State, outside the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts are like the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the State.

The jury system has been abolished in Bombay State except in the Greater Bombay area.

Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates. In the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Presidency Magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or Honorary Magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

In Bombay Honorary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace do not try cases.

Article 50 of the Constitution lays down that the States shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public service of the States.

The State of Bombay was the first State to introduce the separation of the judiciary from the executive in public services, by a statute. The Act came into force on July 1, 1953.

There is partial separation in the following States: Andhra, Madras, Punjab, Bihar, U. P., and Kerala. It is not effected by any statute but by rules made by the Government in that behalf.

The Government of West Bengal has announced that it has decided to make the judiciary independent of the executive at all levels.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for

each district. As District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction. His functions as Sessions Judge have already been described.

For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service were mainly selected in the past though some appointments were made from the Provincial Service.

In the State of Bombay recruitment is also made from the bar; leading practitioners are appointed as District Judges.

Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of the country.

There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Causes Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000.

In Bombay and Madras there are also City Civil Courts. The City Civil Court in Bombay has a pecuniary jurisdiction of upto Rs. 25,000.

As Insolvency Courts the Chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920.

There are Coroners only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

SPECIAL COURTS

Labour Courts and Industrial Courts now exist in most States.

A Labour Court consists of a single judge.

These Courts decide upon disputes regarding (a) propriety or legality of an order passed by an employer, (b) the application and interpretation of standing orders, (c) they also decide disputes referred to them by Government for arbitration. Legality or otherwise of strikes or lock-outs or closure, etc. is also decided by them.

An appeal against the judgment of the Labour Courts lies to the Industrial Court. This court has also original jurisdiction regarding matters referred to it by the Government or by representative Unions. It decides upon questions of law referred to it by Wage Boards and references regarding interpretation of the Act and the Rules. It has power of superintendence over Labour Courts.

The Industrial Disputes Act was passed by the Central Legislature in 1947 for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes.

Industrial Tribunals were established under this Act. If the conciliation bodies set up under this Act fail to bring about a settlement, the matter is referred to the Industrial Tribunals.

Neither party to a dispute is entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner except with the consent of the other party and by leave of the Tribunal.

Industrial Tribunals are not permanent Courts. Whenever a matter is referred to the Government regarding an industrial dispute the Government appoints one or more persons as Industrial Tribunal to adjudicate upon the dispute.

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act was passed in 1950. It constituted a new Court, the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India. It is an appellate Court over the Industrial Tribunals and Industrial Courts. The judgments given by the Appellate Tribunal have helped to establish uniformity in labour matters.

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act was amended in 1955 by Act 29 of 1955. This Act empowered the Chairman of the Labour Appellate Tribunal to transfer applications to the Industrial tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

The Labour Appellate Tribunals are in effect abolished by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act No. 36 1956 which repealed the Industrial Disputes Appellate Tribunal Act of 1950.

It makes provision for the constitution of the following courts and tribunals:

1. Labour Courts to be constituted by the appropriate Government. A court is to consist of one judge only.

2. Industrial Tribunals. A Tribunal is to consist of one judge only. A person is not qualified to be a member of a Tribunal unless he has been judge of a High Court. The Tribunals will be constituted by the appropriate Government.

3. National Tribunals. These Tribunals will be constituted by the Central Government. Here also a tribunal is to consist of one judge only.

This Act came into force on 1st Sept., 1956 from which date the Tribunal was not to entertain fresh appeals, but pending appeals were to be disposed of.

Juvenile offenders are tried by the Juvenile Courts. In places where there are no juvenile courts the offenders are tried either by the High Court, or the Court of Session or a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a salaried Magistrate of the First Class.

Legal practitioners are not entitled to appear in any case or proceeding before a Juvenile Court. However the Court may grant permission in exceptional cases.

Probation officers are appointed by the State Government for helping the Court in the discharge of its functions. The powers and duties of such officers are laid down in the rules. Their main duty is to investigate the history of the juvenile offender and offer help to the Court. An appeal against the judgment of a Juvenile Court lies to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Greater Bombay, and in other places to the Court of Session. If a case is decided by a Presidency Magistrate or a Court of Session the appeal lies to the High Court.

Panchayat Courts (called Nyaya Panchayat) are in existence in many States. The members of the Panchayat Court are elected by the Village Panchayat. Sections 30-44 of the Act lay down rules about the suits that may be tried and the suits that may not be tried by the Court. A Nyaya Panchayat cannot alter or revise its decision. An appeal against a decision of the Nyaya Panchayat lies to the District Judge.

LEGAL OFFICIALS

The Government of India have their own law colleague in the Law Minister of the Union Cabinet. There is also now an additional Minister designated Minister for Legal Affairs. All government measures are drafted in his department after their substance is decided upon by the administrative departments concerned.

Outside the Cabinet the principal law officers of the Government of India are the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General appointed by the President. At Bombay and Calcutta the Government of India have their own solicitors.

Each of the State Governments has its own Advocate-General.

Article 76 of the Constitution of India says that for the post of Attorney-General the President shall appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to advise the Government of India on such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred upon him by the Constitution. In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all Courts in the territory of India. The Attorney-General has a right to take part in the proceedings of Parliament and address it.

Under Article 165 the Governor of each State is authorised to appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State.

The Advocate-General is appointed by the Governor. He has to give advice to the Government of the State upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred to or assigned to him. He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. He appears in the Court on behalf of the Government. He is the leader of the Bar and the President of the Bar Council. He is also authorised to take part in the proceedings of the State legislature, if his advice is sought.

In addition to the Advocate-General there is also a Government Pleader in many States. He usually belongs to the Appellate Side of the High Court while the Advocate-General belongs to the Original Side. The Government Pleader is assisted by an Assistant Government Pleader and they look after criminal work.

The State Governments have their own law officers, in addition to the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader. The law officer is designated Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. He also works as Secretary to the Legal Department. He is never a practising lawyer, but a Government servant. Usually one of the District Judges is appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

The Legal Remembrancer drafts Government Bills and gives advice to Government Departments on all legal matters.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

They are entrusted with the work of preparing jury lists, serving summons and other legal processes. The Sheriff in Bombay is the ex-officio Chairman of the Bombay State Permanent Famine Relief Committee. He can also convene public meetings on behalf of the citizens.

The detailed work of the office is entrusted to the Deputy Sheriff who is an officer of the High Court.

There are Official Assignees in three States—Bombay, W. Bengal and Madras. The appointment is made by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned.

The duties of the Official Assignee are two-fold, viz. realisation and distribution of the insolvent's estate, and the control of the property of the insolvent and his conduct generally.

A party aggrieved by the decision of the Official Assignee may appeal to the Insolvency Judge of the High Court.

In addition to the Official Assignee, a Deputy Official Assignee may also be appointed. Another officer of the court is the Insolvency Registrar who may be vested with the powers mentioned in section 6 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

There are two classes of legal practitioners, practising in the Supreme Court. They are Senior Advocates, and other Advocates (popularly known as Junior Advocates).

All Advocates of the Supreme Court are entitled to practise in High Courts. In Bombay and Calcutta an Advocate can appear on the original side only when instructed by an Attorney. An Advocate of a High Court is entitled to practise in the High Court concerned and in all the courts subordinate to it. An Attorney-at-Law if enrolled as an Advocate can also practise in the High Court, except on the original side. He, however, can plead in insolvency and chamber matters.

Pleaders are entitled to practise in the District for which they hold sanads.

In addition to these classes, there are Mukhtars in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan. In Assam there is one more class of legal practitioners known as Revenue Agents.

The Government of India appointed a Committee called The All-India Bar Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. R. Das, now Chief Justice of India. It recommended the unification of the Indian Bar. To achieve this it proposed that there should be no further recruitment of non-graduate pleaders or Mukhtars or Revenue Agents.

As regards the dual system in Bombay and Calcutta, the Committee favoured its retention. It however recommended the abolition of the dual system in the Supreme Court of India.

Accordingly the dual system was abolished in the Supreme Court on 26th Jan. 1955.

Formerly official Law Reports were published only in six series—Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras and Nagpur. Three more series, Cuttack, Mysore and Rajasthan, have now been added.

These reports contain cases decided by the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India.

In addition to these series a "Supreme Court Reporter" is also published. It contains important decisions of the Supreme Court of India.

Besides these official reports there are a number of private agencies that also bring out reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Reports are also published of important cases determined by Labour Courts, Industrial Courts and Labour Appellate Tribunals.

HINDU LAW REFORM

(Also see under 'Laws of 1955')

A short note on Hindu Law reform is in order as it concerns the welfare of the women of this country.

As a result of increasing consciousness on the part of Indian women of their social and political status, there has in recent years been a move to revise and codify the somewhat vague and contradictory law governing the Hindu home, especially as it affects marriage, divorce, succession to property, etc.

In 1937 the Indian Legislature enacted the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act. This Act, for the first time, gave to Hindu widows a right to claim a share in the husband's property and demand partition.

Four years later the Government of India set up a Committee to overhaul and codify the Hindu Law. This Committee, which is known as the Rau Committee, drafted two bills dealing with Hindu intestate succession and Hindu marriage.

When the measures came up for consideration by the two Houses of the Central Legislature, a joint committee of the Houses recommended the revival of the Rau Committee with a view to the codification of the entire Hindu Law. Consequently the Rau Committee was revived early in 1944. During 1944-45, the Committee made a tour of the country and elicited public opinion on the proposals embodied in the two measures and on the codification of the Hindu Law as a

whole. They gathered evidence from leading lawyers and representative organisations of various shades of Hindu opinion on a draft Hindu Code prepared by them.

During the last five years, the Central and the Provincial Legislatures passed various Acts, which aimed at improving the condition of Hindu women.

The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act of 1946, legalises marriages between Hindus belonging to the same Gotra or Pravara.

The Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act of 1946 enables a married Hindu woman to claim from her husband separate residence and maintenance on certain grounds.

The Hindu Marriage Validating Act, 1949 removes the caste-barriers from the sphere of marriages and validates even the Pratiloma marriages.

The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act of 1949 raises the marriage age of girls from 14 to 15 years.

In the state of Bombay, monogamy is made a rule by the Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriage Act of 1946, and dissolution of marriages by divorce is allowed under certain conditions by the Bombay Hindu Divorce Act of 1947.

In the state of Madras, there is an Act preventing bigamous marriages and providing for divorce. The Act is called the Madras Hindu (Bigamy Prevention and Divorce) Act.

The Madras Legislature passed the Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act in 1947. This Act puts an end to the unhealthy practice of dedicating Hindu women as 'devadasis' to Hindu deities.

Bombay Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (Extension to Agricultural Land) extends the application of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1933 to agricultural land also. A similar law has been passed in Madras.

Though the Hindu Code Bill has been dropped, the Government of India have passed several Acts as already mentioned affecting Hindu Law.

The Special Marriage Act of 1954 repeals the Special Marriage Act of 1872. Though the Act of 1954 is not a part of Hindu Code, it affects Hindus in so far as it provides for civil marriages both for Hindus and non-Hindus.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 came into force on 18th May, 1955. The Act has repeated the following laws :-

1. The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act of 1946; 2. The Hindu Marriage Validity Act of 1949; 3. The Hindu Divorce Act of 1947 (Bombay Act); 4. The Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriage Act of 1946; 5. The Madras Hindu (Bigamy Prevention and Divorce) Act; 6. The Saurashtra Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriage Act; 7. The Saurashtra Hindu Divorce Act.

Under the Hindu Marriage Act monogamy has become a rule in Hindu Society. Divorce is allowed on certain grounds. Inter-caste marriages are valid.

The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act seeks to regularise the law regarding guardianship.

The Hindu Succession Act aims at simplifying the Hindu Law of succession. It does away with the distinction between the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga law of succession. However, special provision is made for regulating succession to the property of intestates governed by Marumakkattayam, Aliyasantana or Nambudri laws of inheritance. The Act creates two classes of heirs, preferential heirs are included in Class I. The Act confers a right to a share on a daughter, a provision unknown to the previous Hindu Law.

The Hindu Succession Act has also made the following changes, which are revolutionary, in the old Hindu Law :

All property held by a Hindu woman is now her absolute property and there are no restrictions on her rights.

The heirs of a deceased Hindu are entitled to get a share even in the undivided interest in the coparcenary property. A Hindu can make a will even of his undivided interest in the coparcenary property.

The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act was passed in December 1956. Under the Act the adoption of a son or a daughter is permitted. The consent of the wife is necessary for adoption, which is now purely secular in character.

Besides these laws, Parliament has passed two important Acts relating to social reform. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act (No. 104 of 1956) was passed in December 1956. This Act provides in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on 9th May 1950 for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls. The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act (No. 105 of 1956) was passed in December 1956. This Act provides for the licensing of such institutions and of matters relating to them.

The following Bills are before Parliament (April, 1957) :

1. A Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act. This Bill aims at making a marriage in contravention of the Act voidable at the option of the female.

2. A Bill to provide for the restraint on Sanyas diksha of a child.

3. A Bill to provide for the better control and supervision of orphanages and widows' homes in India.

4. A Bill for the licensing of sadhus and sanyasis in India.

5. A Bill to provide for the protection and maintenance of old and infirm persons.

A private member of Parliament has introduced in the House a bill aiming at the abolition of the dowry system.

The Bombay Legislature has passed an Act for the registration of marriages.

DEFENCE SERVICES

Chief of the Army Staff, General K. S. Thimayya.

Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral S. H. Carlill.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal S. Mukerjee.

THE supreme command of all the Armed Forces of the Indian Republic is vested in the President. Since the attainment of independence, the Ministry of Defence has become the central agency for formulating and obtaining policy decisions of the Government of India on defence matters and for transmitting them to, and seeing to their implementation by the three Defence Services Headquarters. The Army, Naval and Air HQs. exercise day-to-day administrative control over the three Services respectively under the overall supervision of the Defence Ministry.

The present-day Army of India traces its origin to the guards enrolled for the protection of the East India Company in the latter half of the 18th Century.

The partition of India in 1947 was an important landmark in the history of the Armed Forces of India. They were divided between the two countries on a communal-cum-optional basis, which worked out to an approximate proportion of one-third to Pakistan and two-thirds to the Union of India. British troops, including the Royal Air Force, were completely withdrawn from India on February 28, 1948.

The nationalisation of the Armed Forces started soon after the partition. In the three Defence Services today only a handful of British technicians are employed on a contract basis.

The order of precedence of the Defence Services has been re-arranged as Army, Navy and Air Force. With the inauguration of the

new Constitution on January 26, 1950, the use of the prefix 'Royal', wherever it occurred, in the designation of Service, regiment, corps or unit of the Armed Forces was discontinued. Similarly, the expression 'His Majesty's Indian Ship' (H.M.I.S.) before the names of ships was dropped.

DEFENCE ORGANISATION

During the British regime, the Commander-in-Chief was not only the Supreme Commander, i.e. head of the three Services, but also the Defence or War Member of the Executive Council, and, as such, occupied a specially privileged position—second only to that of the Viceroy and Governor-General. Since August 15, 1947, each Service has been placed under a separate and independent head, their present designations being Chief of the Army Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff and Chief of the Air Staff.

At the top is the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, which is for all practical purposes the Government so far as the Defence Services are concerned. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of this Committee which decides matters of policy.

Then there is the Defence Minister's Committee, consisting among others, of the Defence Minister, the Defence Secretary, the three Chiefs of Staff, and the Financial Adviser. It deals with the more important inter-Services problems. The decisions of this Committee are final and binding on all.

The Defence Minister is responsible to Parliament for all matters relating to the Defence Services including appropriation and allotment of funds, correlation of all civil and ministerial activities for purposes of defence and control and direction of research policy.

DEFENCE SCIENCE

A Defence Science Organisation was set up in August 1948 under Dr. D. S. Kothari, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. At the same time, the Government constituted a Policy Board and an Advisory Committee to deal with matters of scientific policy and organisation of research in relation to defence requirements. The Advisory Committee has also set up a Personnel Research Panel and an Advisory Panel for Ballistics.

A Defence Science Service has been instituted which includes all civilian scientists engaged in research, development, inspection or teaching in any of the three Services or in the Ministry of Defence. There is an Institute of Armament Studies at Kirkee to train technical staff officers and to undertake a comprehensive scientific study of the principles of armament and performance of weapons and equipment.

The Defence Science Organisation has a laboratory situated in the National Physical Laboratory (Delhi), where research in defence science is carried on. A well-equipped technical library is attached to it. For conducting

research in problems connected with the Navy, suitable laboratories have been opened in Bombay and Cochin.

A Psychological Research Organisation was formed in July 1949 under Dr. Sohan Lal, Chief Psychologist, the main function of which is to conduct research in the assessment of human personality so that the right type of officers may be selected for the Armed Forces.

In order to evolve a co-ordinated policy in regard to the demand for stores and equipment for the Army, Navy and Air Force, a Defence Production Board has been constituted under the Ministry. Apart from being responsible for the efficient running of ordnance factories, the Board pays special attention to maximum utilisation of the existing capacity for defence production. Besides a number of ordnance factories meeting the country's defence requirements, the other important defence industries are the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., the Bharat Electronics, Ltd., and the Machine Tool Prototype Factory.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps came into being in 1949. The aim of the Corps is (1) to develop character, comradeship, ideal of service and capacity for leadership in young men and women, (2) to stimulate interest in the defence of the country, and (3) to build up a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency. The organisation is, thus, mainly of an educational and nation-building character. Officers and cadets have no liability whatsoever for active military service. In this way it is different from the Territorial Army, which is designed to serve as a second line of defence. However, a close link is maintained between the Territorial Army and the NCC, since the latter may be called upon to provide man-power for the former in an emergency.

The NCC consists of three divisions: (1) Junior, (2) Senior and (3) Girls'.

The strength of the Corps as on March 31, 1956 was as follows:—

	Officers	Cadets	Total
Junior Division ..	1,061	64,566	65,557
Senior Division ..	1,145	48,274	49,419
Girls' Division ..	270	8,100	8,370

Student cadets of all the three divisions are given 60 to 80 periods of training in Service subjects every year with 10 to 15 days in camps under the supervision of regular Service personnel. The training year corresponds to the academic year of Universities and schools.

To cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission into the N.C.C., the Auxiliary (Adet Corps) has been started. This corps has made rapid progress, and its present strength is estimated at 750,000.

The A.C.C. trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. It functions under the overall supervision of the Director, National Cadet Corps, Ministry of Defence. Instructors for this organisation are selected from schools and are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

Social service work forms an important part of the curriculum of all cadets. Each unit of a Senior Division of the NCC is affiliated to a regular Army, Navy and Air Force unit which provides the required personnel and helps to train NCC personnel by organising training cadres.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The important training institutions common to the three Services are given below:

National Defence Academy: The Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy was located in Clement Town, Dehra Dun, where it started functioning as an experimental measure on January 4, 1949. The present location of the Academy is at Khadakvasala

near Poona where it started functioning in January 1955. The Joint Services Wing, on its move to Khadakvasala, came to be known as the National Defence Academy. At this Academy, Army, Navy and Air Force cadets receive three years' combined basic training. This three years' course for cadets of all the three Services was introduced at Khadakvasala in July 1955. The first two years are devoted to common preliminary training and the third to specialized training in the three respective Services. Thereafter, Naval and Air Force cadets proceed to their respective Services Establishments for advanced training, while the Army cadets join the Military College, Dehra Dun for a further one-year course.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. E. Habibullah.

Defence Services Staff College: This is located in Wellington in the Nilgiri Hills in south India. One hundred officers drawn from all the three Services, including six officers from the U.S.A. and Commonwealth countries are, trained every year. The aim of the course is to prepare officers to hold second-grade or equivalent staff appointments or higher staff or command appointments.

School of Foreign Languages: This is located in New Delhi and was started on February 1, 1949. The object is to impart instruction in certain foreign languages to officers of the Armed Forces. Other Ministries also take advantage of this School, and a large number of civilian officers and non-gazetted staff attend courses.

College of Military Engineering: This is located at Kirkee, near Poona. Here, officers of the Corps of Engineers, the Corps of Signals and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are trained to a degree standard in Civil, Telecommunication and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering respectively.

Armed Forces Medical College: It is an inter-services post-graduate institution designed to meet the requirements of the integrated medical services of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and is located in Poona. The College has departments of medicine, surgery, pathology, hygiene, radiology, blood transfusion and dentistry. It runs the following types of courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces:

- Junior officers' course for new entrants, to give them a full training in the special medical requirements of the Armed Forces.
- Senior officers' course for regular officers having 3½ years of service to make them fit for senior appointments at a later date, and also to give them refresher training in all subjects with special emphasis on preventive and social medicine.
- Advanced courses in medicine, surgery, pathology, radiology, hygiene and psychology for preparing officers as specialists in the respective subjects. Clinical training is carried out at the Military Hospital, Poona.

In addition to its role as a post-graduate institution for medical officers of the Armed Forces, it gives training to other ranks, ratings and airmen in different technical trades, such as radiographers, laboratory assistants, dental technicians, X-ray assistants, laboratory assistants, blood transfusion assistants and dental hygienists.

This institution also supplies biological and chemical reagents and blood-transfusion material and equipment to all the Service hospitals and laboratories.

One of the most important functions of the College is to undertake fundamental and applied research for the solution of practical health problems of the Armed Forces.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD

The Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is probably the most important and valuable non-official institution connected with the Armed Forces. The nucleus of its funds

was the residue of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund which was handed in at the end of 1922. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amount to about Rs. 13½ lakhs, bearing an annual interest of over Rs. 70,000.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi and co-ordinates the activities of State boards which exist in each State. Under the control of these State boards, there exists throughout the country a network of district boards, reinforced in some cases by taluk committees and other kindred bodies. These boards are established in all districts from which recruits have been obtained in sufficient numbers. The President of the District Board is the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner. Each Board has a paid Secretary, usually an ex-J.C.O. or ex-J.C.O. There are 189 District Boards.

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards:

- to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes,
- to give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-Serviceman or his family,
- to demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-Servicemen and civilian officials,
- to represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-Servicemen that require the attention of the local administration and
- to keep a watch over the welfare of ex-Servicemen and their families and the interests of serving personnel absent from home.

The Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund is now used primarily for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet the expenditure on miscellaneous items, such as bank charges and audit fees in connection with the administration of the fund.

The other Central funds which are not under the control of the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board are:

Armed Forces Benevolent Fund, Flag Day Fund, Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, Army Central Welfare Fund, Navy Benevolent Association Fund, Navy Amenities Fund, Air Force Benevolent Association Fund, Air Force Central Welfare Fund, Indian Gorkha Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Fund and St. Dunstan's India Fund.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

Three new gallantry awards were instituted by the President after independence for gallantry in combat with the enemy. They are designated the Param Vir Chakra, the Maha Vir Chakra and the Vir Chakra. They came into force with effect from August 15, 1947.

The Param Vir Chakra is awarded for most conspicuous bravery, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice, in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air. It ranks first among all awards.

The Maha Vir Chakra is awarded for conspicuous acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The Vir Chakra is awarded for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

All members of the Armed Forces, including members of the Nursing Services and civilians working with the Armed Forces, are eligible for the above three gallantry awards.

A fourth gallantry decoration, named the Ashoka Chakra, in three grades, viz. Class I, Class II and Class III, was instituted

for acts of gallantry other than in the face of the enemy. This also came into force with effect from August 15, 1947.

Class I of the Chakra is awarded for most conspicuous bravery, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice. Class II of the Chakra is awarded for conspicuous gallantry and class III for gallantry.

Members of the Armed Forces and civilians alike are eligible for this award.

If a recipient of any of these Chakras again performs such an act of bravery as would have made him or her eligible to receive the same decoration, such further act of bravery is recognised by the award of a Bar attached to the ribbon by which the Chakra is suspended, and for every such additional act of bravery, an additional Bar is added, and any such Bar or Bars is/are also awarded posthumously. For every Bar awarded a replica in miniature of the Chakra concerned and in the case of the Param Vir Chakra of the "Jindra Vajra" is added to the ribbon when worn alone.

Every recipient of any of these decorations who is junior in rank to a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army, a Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy, or a Pilot Officer in the Air Force, is entitled, from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained, to a special pension, and each additional Bar conferred carries with it additional pension for life.

A system of Mention-in-Despatches was also instituted to recognise distinguished and meritorious service in operational areas and acts of gallantry which are not of a sufficiently high order to warrant the grant of gallantry awards. The terms of eligibility for Mention-in-Despatches are the same as for gallantry awards. Names may be included posthumously and there is no objection to a person's name being mentioned in more than one despatch. A 'lotus leaf' emblem is worn by the awardees on the ribbon of the campaign/war medal concerned.

The *inter-se* order of priority of the new gallantry decorations is Param Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra Class I, Maha Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra Class II, Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra Class III, followed by Campaign Medals, e.g. General Service Medal, 1947, and Commemorative Medals, e.g. Independence Medal. State Medals and Commonwealth awards come last. The latter include all the old British awards granted prior to August 1947.

The rates of monetary allowance admissible are as follows:—

- (a) (i) Param Vir Chakra.—Rs. 50 p.m. (Rs. 70 p.m. in the case of J.C.Os. who have previously been given an award of the second order of gallantry, such as the I.O.M.).
- (ii) Each Bar to PVC.—Rs. 20 p.m.
- (b) (i) Maha Vir Chakra.—Rs. 30 p.m. (Rs. 50 p.m. in the case of J.C.Os. who have been previously given a gallantry award of the third order, such as the M.C.).
- (ii) Each Bar to M.V.C.—Rs. 10 p.m.
- (c) (i) Vir Chakra.—Rs. 20 p.m.
- (ii) Each Bar to V.C.—Rs. 8 p.m.

On the death of such a recipient of the Chakra, the pension is continued to his widow until her death or remarriage. In addition to the above allowances admissible from the Central exchequer, all the States of the Union have framed their own schemes of rewarding the gallantry award winners by cash or land grants.

The following are the details of Republican India's awards won by members of the Armed Forces:—

INDIAN ARMY

Param Vir Chakra—5 (3 posthumous).
Ashoka Chakra Cl-I—3 (1 posthumous).
Maha Vir Chakra—52 (20 posthumous).
Ashoka Chakra Cl-II—10 (1 posthumous).

Vir Chakra—290 (58 posthumous), the number including 4 bars.

Ashoka Chakra Cl-III—34.

Mention-in-Despatches—1,128 (35 posthumous).

INDIAN NAVY

Ashoka Chakra Class III—1.

INDIAN AIR FORCE

Ashoka Chakra Cl-I—1.

Maha Vir Chakra—4.

Ashoka Chakra Cl-II—5.

Vir Chakra—30 (2 posthumous).

INDIAN ARMY

The Army HQ., which, like the other two Service HQs, is located in Delhi, functions directly under the Chief of the Army Staff. It is divided into the following main branches: (a) General Staff Branch, (b) Adjutant-General's Branch, (c) Quartermaster-General's Branch, (d) Master-General of Ordnance Branch, (e) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and (f) Military Secretary's Branch. These branches are further sub-divided into directorates.

Under the Army HQ., the Indian Army is organised into Commands—Eastern, Western and Southern, each being under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under the command of a G.O.C. of the rank of Major-General, and the Areas, in their turn, are sub-divided into Sub-Areas under the command of a Brigadier.

The Army consists of a number of arms and services. They are the Infantry, Armoured Corps, Regiment of Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Corps of Signals, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps, Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Army Education Corps, Remounts Veterinary and Farms Corps, Corps of Military Police, and the Ministry of Defence Security Corps.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army Act, 1948, was passed by Parliament in September 1948 and the Army was inaugurated in October 1949 when recruitment was thrown open.

The Territorial Army consists of various arms of service, i.e., the Corps of Artillery, including anti-aircraft and coastal defence units, the Corps of Engineers, including port and railway units, the Corps of Signals including P. and T. units, Infantry, the Service Corps, the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The units raised are of two types, i.e., provincial units recruited from rural areas who undergo annual training of two to three months' duration at a stretch, and urban units recruited from large towns where Territorial Army units have been raised. They undergo training on the weekly drill system, i.e. in the evenings, Sundays and holidays with a short-camp of not less than four consecutive days.

All able-bodied persons, from the unskilled labourer to highly qualified technicians, provided they are citizens of India, are eligible for recruitment. The age limits are 18 and 35 years relaxable in the case of ex-service (Army, Navy and Air Force) personnel and civilians possessing technical qualifications. Government servants and employees of private concerns are also eligible to join the Territorial Army.

The country has been divided into eight zones for purposes of recruitment which is done on a zonal basis, i.e. only residents of the zone are recruited in the units which are raised from that zone.

The role of the Territorial Army is to:—

- (i) relieve the Regular Army of static duties and support the civil power if required.
- (ii) provide coastal defence and anti-aircraft units.
- (iii) provide units for the Regular Army if and when required.

When embodied, called out or under training, Territorial Army personnel receive the same pay and allowances as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the Regular Army. It is obligatory for every civilian employer to reinstate a member of the Territorial Army in his civilian post on termination of his military training.

In order to provide an incentive to Territorial Army personnel for hard and meritorious work, 2½ per cent of the actual vacancies available at the Military College are reserved for such personnel. On successful completion of the course at the College they will be granted regular commissions in the Army.

No officer or enrolled person is required to perform military service beyond the limits of India, save under a general or special order of the Central Government.

LOK SAHAYAK SENA

The Lok Sahayak Sena, formerly known as Auxiliary Territorial Army and later called National Volunteer Force, was inaugurated on May 1, 1955, with a view to training five lakhs in a period of five years or less. All able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 40 years of age except, ex-servicemen and N.C.C. cadets, are eligible to join this force.

The object of this was not to raise a force for the defence of the country but to get people interested in national service and to inculcate in them a sense of discipline and self-reliance.

Training in this force is imparted at camps organised throughout the country. The duration of a training camp is 30 days at which a maximum of 500 trainees are recruited. Training in this force includes drill, rifle training, elementary field engineering, first aid, hygiene and education.

For the duration of the camp, trainees are allowed free rations, accommodation, medical facilities and uniform. At the conclusion of 30 days' training, each trainee is paid Rs. 15 as an out-of-pocket allowance.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Every year, a soldier has to pass certain compulsory qualification tests. The training varies from unit to unit but includes military instruction and knowledge of the arms he has to handle. Several Army schools exist for giving basic as well as advanced training in the different arms and trades and for training instructors sent by different units from all over the country. These not only train other ranks but also officers and JCOs.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar trains recruits as well as regimental instructors. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in the field, anti-tank, anti-aircraft and coastal artillery branches. The Army Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised training to all officers and OIs in the identification, handling and storage of various types of items, including ammunition and explosives.

The Madras, Bombay and Bengal Engineer Group Centres at Bangalore, Poona and Borklee respectively provide basic technical and specialised Corps training to officers and OIs of the Corps of Engineers as also civilian officers of the Military Engineering Service. The Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers has its training centre at Secunderabad, while the School of Signals, which gives technical training in tele-communication engineering to personnel of the Corps of Signals, is situated at Mhow. The Army Signals School, which trains officers and OIs of all arms as instructors in regimental signals, is located at Jabalpur.

The Infantry School at Mhow is the home of Infantry doctrines and a centre for developing infantry weapons. The School also conducts courses for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Army Service Corps has two schools, one at Meerut and the

other at Bangalore, giving training in organisation and administration, animal transport, mechanical transport and supplies. The Army Medical Corps has its training centres at Lucknow and Poona.

The other training institutions in the Army are the Remounts, Veterinary and Farms Centre and School at Meerut, the Education Corps School at Pachmarhi, and the Intelligence Corps School and the Physical Training School both at Poona.

The various commissioned ranks in the Army from the top downwards are: General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Brigadier, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant. The ranks of the Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks respectively are Subedar-Major/Risaldar-Major, Subedar/Risaldar, Jemadar/Dafadar, Havildar, Nalk, Lance-Nalk and Sepoy/Sowar.

INDIAN NAVY

The Naval HQ, under the Chief of the Naval Staff, exercises control over the Indian Navy through the following four operational and administrative commands:

1. Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet.
2. Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay.
3. Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin.
4. Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vishakapatnam.

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of:

Cruiser (Flagship): DELHI.

11th Destroyer Squadron: RAJPUT, RAJIT and RANA.

22nd Destroyer Squadron: GODAVARI, GOMATI and GANGA.

12th Frigate Squadron: CAUVERY and KISTNA.

Junior Officers' Training Ship: TIR.

31st Minesweeping Squadron: BOMBAY, KONKAN, MADRAS, RAJPUTANA, BENGAL and KOHILKHAND.

Inshore Minesweepers: BASSEIN and BIMLIPATAM.

Survey ships: INVESTIGATOR and SUTLEJ.

There are also some seaward defence motor-launches and landing craft.

It is now proposed to acquire an aircraft-carrier, I.N.S. 'Mysore'. A Colony-class cruiser (formerly known as H.M.S. 'Nigeria') has recently been acquired and is expected to join the Fleet in 1957. When commissioned, it will be the Flagship of the Flag Officer (Flotilla).

The I.N.S. 'Brahmaputra', a new anti-aircraft frigate acquired by the Indian Navy early in 1956 was launched on 15th March, 1957. It is the first frigate of its kind acquired by the Navy. Though designed primarily for the protection of convoys against aircraft and submarines, it can serve as a smaller type of destroyer during operations. This is the second frigate launched for the Indian Navy in the U.K. The first was the I.N.S. 'Khukri'.

The ship is 340 ft. in extreme length and has a beam of 40 ft. It will be armed with four 4.5" guns and two other additional guns and one anti-submarine mortar.

India has also bought an aircraft carrier 'Hercules' of 15,700-ton displacement from the U.K. It is expected to join the Indian Navy in three or four years.

Among the important events in free India's naval history are:

The white ensign was replaced by the Indian Naval Ensign on January 26, 1950. The Indian Navy dropped its title "Royal" from its

name from January 26, 1950, when India became a Republic. Since that date establishments and ships are referred to as I.N.S. (Indian Naval Ship). The President's Colour was presented to the Navy by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in May 1951. The Navy's Air Station I.N.S. GARUDA was commissioned at Cochin, May 1953. The President of the Republic, as Supreme Commander, reviewed the Indian Fleet at Bombay in October 1953.

India's first Admiral Rear-Admiral R. D. Katari took over command of the Fleet in October 1956.

Since the Fleet was formed, 1N ships have visited, among others, Burma, Malaya, Siam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, Iran, Iraq, Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, East Africa, Italy and France. I.N.S. DELHI, RAJIT and TIR participated in the Coronation Naval Review in June 1953. Routine combined training exercises have also been carried out by 1N ships with those of the Commonwealth Navies from time to time.

For the production and printing of charts for marine survey, a Hydrographic Office has been established by Naval HQ at Dehra Dun (U.P.).

The Survey Unit of the Navy, which now comprises I.N.S. INVESTIGATOR, JUMNA and SUTLEJ, carries out the necessary survey of India's coast and approaches to harbours.

Extensive surveys of major ports, like Bombay and Madras, have already been completed. With the help of the data provided by such surveys, charts are being prepared by the Hydrographic Office.

The training of personnel in the Indian Navy is now carried on in the following shore establishments:

I.N.S. VENDURUTHY, Cochin; I.N.S. CIRCARS, Vishakapatnam; I.N.S. ANGRE, Bombay; I.N.S. SHIVAJI, Lonavla, Bombay State; I.N.S. VALSURA, Jamnagar; I.N.S. HAMILA, Bombay.

Training of personnel of the Naval Aviation Wing is carried out by the Fleet Unit of I.N.S. GARUDA at Cochin. At present, this unit comprises a squadron of amphibious Sealand aircraft and some Firefly target-towing planes.

In addition to carrying out exercises with ships of the Indian Fleet, they also participate in the combined training exercises carried out yearly by some of the Commonwealth navies.

Facilities for advanced naval aviation training are also being provided at the GARUDA.

I.N.S. ASVINI at Bombay is the first Naval Hospital to be set up.

The Naval Dockyard at Bombay is being expanded. Work on this began early in 1953.

For the production and printing of charts for Marine Survey, a Hydrographic Office has been established by Naval HQ at Dehra Dun (U.P.).

The various ranks in the Navy from the top downwards are: Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Branch List Officer, Midshipman, Chief Petty Officer, Petty Officer, Leading Rate, Able Rate and Ordinary Rate.

INDIAN AIR FORCE

The Indian Air Force is, in the main, divided into three major formations, namely Operational, Training and Maintenance Commands under the control of the Air HQ.

The Operational Command controls all flying units—fighter, bomber, reconnaissance and air-transport squadrons. The Training Command has under its control training schools and

colleges for both officers and airmen for technical and non-technical ground training and for aircrew flying training. The Maintenance Command controls all technical and equipment units in the I.A.F.

The three Commands exercise control through their Wings and Stations located in various parts of the country. Under each Wing and Station come various flying, training, technical or other static units.

The Air HQ is divided into three main branches—Air Branch, which deals with operations, training, policy and plans, signals and intelligence, Personnel and Organisation Branch and Technical and Equipment Services Branch. Each is under a Branch P.S.O. who, in turn, has several Directorates under him.

The different types of aircraft used by the IAF:

Training: Tiger-Moth, Percival Prentice, HT 2, Harvard, Spitfire and Vampire.

Fighter: Vampire and Toofani (Ouragan).

Transport: Dakota, Devon, C-119 (Boxcar), Viscount and Helicopter.

Bomber: Liberator.

Reconnaissance: Spitfire, Auster and Harvard.

The following are the major training institutions:—

No. 1 Air Force College, Begumpet (Hyderabad), trains pilots.

No. 2 Air Force College, Jodhpur. Is the nursery of pilots, navigators and air-signallers of the IAF.

No. 3 Air Force College Coimbatore, trains officers of ground duty branches.

Technical Training College, Jalahalli (near Bangalore), imparts training to engineering officers of the Service.

No. 1 Ground Training School, Jalahalli, trains non-technical airmen.

No. 2 Ground Training School, Tambaram (Madras) trains technical tradesmen (airmen).

No. 3 Ground Training School, Jalahalli, is intended for airmen (trainees of higher signals trades).

The newly introduced Ouragan-class jet-fighter is a single-seater monoplane capable of attaining a speed of 600 miles an hour at sea-level and reaching a height of 8,000 feet a minute. This Fighter aircraft has been described as a well-designed military aircraft for defence and air-strikes and for ground-attack-cum interception because of its innumerable operational characteristics.

Some of the features of the monoplane are: manoeuvrability, fast rate of ascent, fire-power endurance, operating ceiling and speed. Equipped with cannon and carrying rockets and bombs under its wings, the Ouragan has a pressurised cabin, permitting the pilot to operate at high altitudes. Its bullet-proof fixed screen and the armour fore-and-aft provide additional protection to the pilot when engaged in air battle. The aircraft has ejector seats and a sliding jettisonable canopy which form life-saving devices in an emergency.

Vampire jet fighters are being assembled at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore. Folland Grut jet fighters are also to be constructed under licence by the IAL for the I.A.F. in the near future.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act of 1952, three Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons have so far been raised at Delhi, Bombay and Madras. Similar auxiliary squadrons will be formed at Calcutta and other principal cities of India.

EDUCATION

SINCE August 15, 1947 Education at the Centre has been constituted into a separate Ministry of Education. The State Governments are fully autonomous in regard to educational matters except in respect of educational development programme for which they receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. Such programme has to be approved by the Central Government who have to examine whether it is in accord with the All-India approved educational policy.

The Ministry has offices in London, Washington, Nairobi and Bonn.

It is responsible for the four Central Universities of Allgarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati, and some institutions of higher learning. Other departments that come within the purview of the Ministry are : Anthropological Survey of India, Archaeological Survey of India, National Archives, National Library, Calcutta. The Ministry is also responsible for cultural relations with foreign countries and UNESCO.

The work of the Ministry is distributed among eight Divisions : Basic and Social Education, Secondary Education, Administration and University Education, Technical and Scientific Education, Hindi, Cultural Relations, Scholarships, and Information, UNESCO, Publications, Statistics.

In the States the Secretary, Department of Education, is the permanent head of the Department and the Director of Education acts as an expert Adviser to the Minister in charge of Education. The Director controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of the Government institutions. In some States the functions of Director are discharged by the Educational Officer, in others by the Education Secretary.

The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities, and Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education as regards secondary education, and to local bodies as regards elementary education in some States.

Certain forms of Technical Education are under the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those Departments.

Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid with the assistance of the inspecting staff employed by Government and by local bodies.

The following States have Boards of Intermediate Education and Secondary Education : Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.

The following States have Boards of Secondary Education : Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi.

UNIVERSITIES

The Central Universities are four : Allgarh, Banaras, Visva Bharati and Delhi.

There were in all 34 universities in India in April, 1957. The names of the universities with the names of the Vice-Chancellors are given below :—

1. *Agra University*.—Lt.-Col. K. P. Bhatnagar, M.A., LL.B.
2. *Allgarh University*.—Col. B. H. Zaidi, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
3. *Allahabad University*.—R. N. Jha, B.Ed. (Edin.).
4. *Andhra University* (Waltair).—Dr. V. S. Krishna, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Vienna).

5. *Annamalai University* (Annamalainagar).—T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, M.A., B.L.
6. *Banaras Hindu University*.—Dr. Voni Shanker Jha, Ph. D. (London).
7. *Baroda University*.—Mrs. Hansa Ben Mehta, B.A. (Hons.).
8. *Bihar University* (Patna).—vacant.
9. *Bombay University*.—T. M. Advani, M.A.
10. *Calcutta University*.—N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.).
11. *Delhi University*.—Dr. G. S. Mahajan, M.A., Ph.D.
12. *Gauhati University*.—K. K. Handiqui, M.A. (Calcutta & Oxon.).
13. *Gujarat University* (Ahmedabad).—H. V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B.
14. *Jammu & Kashmir University* (Srinagar).—Janki Nath Wazir, B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.
15. *Karnatak University* (Dharwar).—D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.).
16. *Lucknow University*.—Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.
17. *Madras University*.—Lt.-Col. Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.
18. *Mysore University*.—K. V. Puttappa, M.A., D.Litt.
19. *Nagpur University*.—Lt.-Col. Justice K. T. Mangalmurti, I.C.S.
20. *Osmania University* (Hyderabad).—S. Govindarajulu Naidu, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), B.L., Bar-at-Law.
21. *Patna University*.—Dr. Basudeva Narayana, M.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), F.R.S. (Edin.), F.N.I.
22. *Poona University*.—Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Litt. (Poona).
23. *Punjab University* (Solani).—Dewan Anand Kumar, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
24. *Rajputana University* (Jaipur).—G. C. Chatterjee, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab.).
25. *Roorkee University*.—A. N. Khosla, I.S.R. (Retd.).
26. *Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth* (Vallabh Vidyanager, Anand Dist., Bombay).—B.D. Patel, L.C.E. (Banaras).
27. *Saugor University*.—Dr. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra.
28. *S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University* (Bombay).—K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P.
29. *Sri Venkateswara University* (Tirupati, Andhra).—D. S. Reddy, M.A. (Madras), M.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.).
30. *Travancore University* (Trivandrum).—Sir A. Rameswamy Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., D.C.L.
31. *Utkal University* (Cuttack).—Dr. P. K. Parija, M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S. (Retd.).
32. *Jadavpur University* (Calcutta).—Dr. T. Sen, Eng. (Munich), (Rector).
33. *Vikram University* (Ujjain).—Dr. Mata Prasad, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I.
34. *Visva Bharati University* (Santiniketan).—Prof. Satyendranath Bose.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (C.S.I.R. Building, New Delhi)

The members and staff of the Commission are given below.

Members : C. D. Deshmukh (Chairman), Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Dr. M. S. Thacker, G. C. Chatterji, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, K. G. Salyidan, S. Ratnam.

Secretary, Samuel Mathai; *Asst. Secretary,* H. S. Verma.

The statement given below shows the grants paid to the universities during 1956-57 :

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES.—	Ra.		a.	p.
Allgarh Muslim University.	87,14,358	12	0	
Banaras Hindu University.	57,27,500	0	0	
Delhi University	35,21,726	11	0	
Visva Bharati University.	9,54,423	0	0	
Total	1,39,18,007	7	0	
Constituent Colleges of Delhi University ..	20,03,676	2	0	
STATE UNIVERSITIES.				
Allahabad University.	6,58,590	0	0	
Andhra University ..	7,77,208	0	0	
Agra University ..	90,500	0	0	
Annamalai University.	14,52,603	0	0	
M. S. University of Baroda.	5,99,504	0	0	
Bombay University ..	5,10,000	0	0	
Bihar University ..	1,70,000	0	0	
Calcutta University ..	10,74,458	11	0	
Gauhati University ..	3,04,088	6	0	
Gujarat University ..	33,500	0	0	
Jammu and Kashmir University ..	30,000	0	0	
Karnatak University.	4,77,081	0	0	
Lucknow University.	1,69,916	0	0	
Mysore University ..	3,15,000	0	0	
Madras University ..	3,21,600	0	0	
Nagpur University ..	2,46,005	13	0	
Osmania University ..	4,71,424	8	0	
Patna University ..	1,40,000	0	0	
Poona University ..	2,63,250	0	0	
Rajputana University.	80,500	0	0	
Roorkee University ..	5,47,273	0	0	
Saugar University ..	5,76,000	0	0	
Travancore University.	2,09,133	0	0	
Utkal University ..	3,09,813	0	0	
Sri Venkateswara University ..	8,25,000	0	0	
Total for Central Universities, Constituent Colleges of Delhi University and State Universities	1,06,53,646	6	0	
Grant paid to CARE as import duty on Scientific equipment received under Wheat Loan Education Exchange Programme ..	40,000	0	0	
Grand Total :—	2,66,15,329	15	0	

BASIC FACTS

General policy may be summarized as follows :

Provision of universal, compulsory education for all children aged 6-11 within a period of 10 years : the estimated expenditure during the first half of the period is Rs. 220 crores.

The system of primary education is what is called the Basic Education system, centred on the teaching of a craft.

About 40 per cent of the age group 6-11 and 20 per cent of the age group 12-14 is estimated to be at school.

As many primary schools as possible are to be converted into Basic schools as quickly as possible.

In the secondary schools the curriculum is being greatly improved by the introduction of such subjects as civics, music, crafts, agriculture, and types of educative and recreative activities like Junior Cadet Corps and Voluntary Social Service. New types of high schools devoted to agricultural, technical and vocational education are being established.

* As we go to press it is reported that Mr. A. A. A. Fyze might be appointed to this post (April 1957).

Secondary education has to be self-sufficient. The two intermediate classes in the colleges will be abolished, the first year will be attached to the high school and the second to the college. The degree course will thus be of three years' duration.

The key reports and resolutions on which primary and secondary education systems are planned are:

Resolution of the Central Advisory Board of Education 1935 Dec.; Wood-Abbot Report; Zakir Hussain Committee Report (Wardha Scheme or Basic Education Scheme); Reports of the Central Advisory Board (14): (1) Kher Committee Reports on Basic Education; (2) Adult Education; (3) The Physical Welfare of School-children; (4) School Buildings; (5) Social Service; (6) The Recruitment, Training and Conditions of Service of Teachers in Primary, Middle and High Schools; (7) The Recruitment of Education Officers; (8) Technical (Including Commercial and Art) Education; (9) Text-books; (10) Examinations; (11) Educational Administration; (12) Agricultural Education; (13) Religious Education; (14) Selection of Pupils for Higher Education; (15) Report on Post-war Educational Development in India (Sargent Report); (16) Secondary Education Commission Report (Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Commission); (17) Sakseena Report on Adult Education.

University education has had a report published on it (Radhakrishnan Commission).

There is now a University Grants Commission.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The total revised provision for States was Rs. 119.5 crores.

The total revised provision for the Centre was Rs. 41.51 crores.

Total expenditure upto March 1954 was Rs. 68.3 crores.

The pattern of expenditure at the Centre is given by the following table:

	Rs. Crores.	
	1951-54	1951-56.
Total.		
Pre-University Education	2.28	19.46
University Education ..	0.02	3.43
Technical and Vocational	6.44	16.94
Labour and Social Service by Students ..	—	1.00
Other schemes ..	—	0.68
Total ..	8.74	41.51

THE STATES

	Rs. Crores.	
	1951-54	1951-56.
Total.		
Administration ..	0.3	1.0
Primary Education ..	40.8	73.0
Basic Education ..	0.7	1.9
Secondary Education ..	3.2	8.7
University Education ..	5.6	10.6
Technical and Vocational	5.3	10.9
Social ..	1.8	6.4
Other schemes ..	2.2	7.0
Total ..	59.8	119.5

The progress of expenditure about technical education is given below:

	Rs. Crores.	
	1951-54	1951-56.
Total.		
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur ..	2.60	4.78

	Rs. Crores.	
	1951-54	1951-56.
Total.		
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ..	0.68	0.89
Fourteen Engineering Institutions ..	1.54	1.55
Practical Training Stipend Schemes ..	0.14	0.37
Research Training Scholarship Schemes ..	0.14	0.37
Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research ..	1.34	9.03
Total ..	6.44	16.94

The schemes envisaged in the Central Government programme were as follows:—

1. Complete units of Basic Education (pre-Basic to post-Graduate Basic Training College), at least one unit in each State.
2. Janata colleges for social education, at least one in each State. At least one school-cum-community centre in each State.
3. At least one multi-lateral secondary school in each State. Occupational schools for young people between the ages 14-18.
4. Research Bureaux for study of problems of secondary education. Merit scholarships to poor students for public schools.
5. Production of audio-visual aids to be encouraged by establishment of unit at Central Institute for Education, and by assistance to firms and publishers.
6. Production of model literature for children, Basic Education, Social Education.
7. Development of Indian and Federal languages. Production of original work and translation. Production of reference books, dictionaries, and encyclopaedias.
8. Pilot centres for juvenile delinquents and defectives.
9. Provision of vocational guidance and organising selective tests.
10. Development of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and of 14 engineering institutions; facilities for study of special subjects (printing technology, silk technology, wool technology, architecture, town planning).
11. Help for libraries in universities (Rs. 20 lakhs), and research training scholarship scheme (Rs. 45 lakhs).

Schemes envisaged in the States programmes were as follows:—

1. Primary Education: opening of new primary schools; improvement of existing ones; conversion of primary into basic schools; opening of new basic schools.
2. Secondary Education: opening new secondary schools; improving existing ones; new subjects in the curriculum (physical education, military training, gardening and agriculture, music, crafts); maintenance of model schools.
3. University Education: new universities and colleges; improvement of present ones.
4. Social Education: libraries; physical education; youth activities; audio-visual education; literacy and adult education centres.
5. Technical and Vocational Education: new craft schools; converting craft schools into junior Technical High Schools; Junior Polytechnics; conversion of secondary schools into Technical High Schools; diploma courses; industrial schools; agricultural bias schools; upgrading of commercial and technical schools into colleges; stipends for studies abroad.
6. Further education of ex-service personnel; development of regional languages and literature; education of handicapped; National Cadet Corps in colleges; improvement of special fields, such as oriental education, statistics.

As against the targets 16,276 new primary schools attended by 9 lakh pupils had been opened by the end of 1953. As regards Basic schools, the achievement by the end of 1953 was 2,179. No reliable figures about pupils was available. (See tables at end of article.)

The Central Government gives assistance to the States in the field of Basic under the following heads: conversion of existing primary schools into Basic schools; establishment of new schools; training of craft teachers and introduction of crafts in schools; preparation of teaching material for Basic schools.

About secondary education, by the end of 1953, 967 new secondary schools of one type or another had been opened. Central help is given for diversification of courses, for more effective teaching of general science, social studies, crafts.

500 high schools are to be converted into multi-purpose schools—one for each district. About 1,000 to 1,500 schools are to be upgraded.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The total provision for education is Rs. 307 crores—for elementary education Rs. 89 crores, secondary education Rs. 51 crores, university education Rs. 57 crores, technical and vocational education Rs. 48 crores, social education Rs. 5 crores, administration and miscellaneous Rs. 57 crores.

(For details see under 'Second Five-Year Plan').

ASSOCIATED BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS

A number of non-official bodies working under the auspices of the Ministry of Education may be given:

Central Social Welfare Board; Sangeet Natak Akademi; Sahitya Akademi; Lalit Kala Akademi; Bharat Kala Samiti; Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO; Indian Council of Cultural Relations; All India Council of Technical Education; All India Council for Secondary Education; National Board for Audio-Visual Education; National Commission on Early Childhood Education; Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Basic Education; Assessment Committee on Basic Education; Indian Historical Records Commission; Central Advisory Board of Archaeology; School of Town and Country Planning; Board of Scientific Terminology; Hindi Shiksha Samiti; Folk Literature Committee; Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee; Indology Committee; Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Board; National Fundamental Education Centre; National Centre for Research in Basic Education; Central Advisory Board for Physical Education and Recreation; National Advisory Council for the education of the Handicapped; All India Sport Council; National Council for Rural Higher Education.

There is a Central Advisory Board with the Minister for Education as Chairman and also a Panel on education.

The following institutions are conducted under the direct auspices of the Ministry of Education:

Central Secretariat Library, Central Educational Library, Indian Museum (Calcutta), National Museum (New Delhi), Film Library, Central Institute of Education, Delhi Polytechnic, Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur), National Library (Calcutta), Training Centre for the Adult Blind (Dehra Dun), Central Braille Printing Press (Dehra Dun), Central Bureau of Text-Book Research, Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, National Gallery of Modern Art, Nilokheri Polytechnic, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

Some publications of the Ministry: *The Educational Quarterly* (periodical), quinquennial reviews, annual reports.

The Inter-University Board provides a forum for the discussion of University affairs, and also acts as an advisory body on higher education.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THE All-India Council for Technical Education was set up by the Government of India in November 1945 to advise them on all matters relating to the co-ordination and development of technical education in the country after the high school stage. Its personnel has been drawn from Government of India Departments, State Governments, Parliament, Industry and commerce, professional and educational bodies.

The Council during its existence of over 10 years has made valuable contribution towards the development and expansion of facilities for technical education. It functions through certain technical and *ad hoc* committees appointed from time to time. The Council does not however, have any executive, administrative or controlling powers.

The work of the Council falls broadly into three categories:—Framing of courses of technical studies and laying down of standards; Improvement and strengthening of the existing institutions; Establishment of new institutions, and the development of facilities in new fields of technical education.

For laying down standards in technical education, the Council has appointed seven Boards of Studies, viz., Engineering and Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering/Technology, Textile Technology, Architecture and Regional Planning, Applied Art, Commerce and Management.

In addition to the seven Boards, the Council has appointed four Regional Committees—one each for the eastern, western, southern and northern regions of the country to survey the facilities of their region, determine regional needs, foster liaison between industry and technical institutions, assist and advise on co-ordinated development.

Day to day work is, however, carried on by a small committee known as the Co-ordinating Committee of the Council which has on it representatives of all the interests that constitute the Council. The Council meets once a year; the Board once or twice a year; the Co-ordinating Committee and Regional Committees more often.

The All-India Council for Technical Education recommended to the Government of India that financial assistance should be given for the development of the following schemes:—Post-graduate courses, advanced work and research; Under-graduate courses, degree and diploma, full-time; Engineering and Technological subjects; Special subjects, e.g., Printing Technology and Textile Technology, etc.; Part-time courses; Loans for the construction of hostels.

A provision of Rs. 639.32 lakhs for carrying out all round development of Technical Education and Research in the country was made for the aforesaid schemes.

Between 1951 and 1956 grants and loans amounting to Rs. 213.03 lakhs and Rs. 122.71 lakhs respectively were sanctioned. Consequently the intake into the engineering and technical institutions was increased by about 45 per cent.

The total budget provision for the development of higher scientific and technical education in non-university institutions for 1956-57 was Rs. 258.55 lakhs for grants, Rs. 71.00 lakhs for loans for construction of students hostels and Rs. 25.63 lakhs for loans for construction of staff quarters.

In pursuance of the Sarkar Committee's recommendations the first institution, viz. the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur was started in 1951. The Western Institute of Technology, Bombay, will start functioning in 1958. The remaining two institutions will be set up before the Second Five-Year Plan period ends.

For the development of facilities for post-graduate education and research in engineering and technology, grants amounting to Rs. 13.94 lakhs were paid upto the end of Sept. 1956.

For the development of facilities at the under-graduate level, grants amounting to Rs. 193.41 lakhs were given to non-university institutions from April 1951 upto the end of Sept. 1956 for improving instruction facilities in engineering and technology at the first degree and diploma level.

For the development of facilities for specialized courses, grants amounting to Rs. 11.75 lakhs were paid from April 1951 to the end of Sept. 1956.

The Practical Training Stipend Scheme was formulated to give post-institutional practical training in industrial establishments to selected students qualifying from engineering and technological institutions. There are two categories of stipends, namely senior stipends of the value of Rs. 150 per month and junior stipends of the value of Rs. 100 per month which are awarded to graduates and diploma-holders in engineering and technology respectively. The stipends are instituted in selected Government establishments and industrial concerns who offer training under proper supervision and assume responsibility for it.

Courses in Management Studies have been started at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi; the Department of Economics, Madras University, Madras; the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University, Bombay; the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and the Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay was expected to start this course with effect from the academic session 1957-58.

On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, it has been decided to establish an Administrative Staff College in India on the lines of the Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames, England. The College will be established as a joint enterprise of the Central Government, private industry and commerce. It will be an autonomous organisation, and will function as a registered Society under the Societies Registration Act. A Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Finance, has prepared a detailed plan for the establishment of the College. The administration and management of the affairs of the College will be entrusted to a Court of Governors.

The object of the College is to promote and provide for the study of principles and techniques of organisation and administration in the various spheres of national life and of cognate subjects. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 9 lakhs. Hyderabad has been selected for the location of the College, which was expected to start functioning during 1957.

It has been proposed to create a Department of Mining Engineering for the First Degree Course in the following technical institutions:

1. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
2. Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur.
3. Engineering College, Jabalpur, or alternatively in the new Engineering College to be established in the Bhilai Steel Project area.
4. College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
5. Engineering College, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
6. M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.
7. Western Higher Technological Institute, Bombay.

The annual admissions to the course in each Department would be 25 students.

The existing facilities at the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, and the College of Mining and Metallurgy, are proposed to be expanded so as to provide for

an annual admission of 80 and 40 students respectively to the First Degree Course in Mining Engineering.

It has also been decided to organize National Certificate Courses in Mining Engineering in various Metalliferous and coal mining areas.

The Printing Schools at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta have already started functioning, and the school at Allahabad was expected to start at the academic year 1957-58.

A School of Town and Country Planning has been set up by the Central Government as a joint enterprise with the Institute of Town Planners (India) to provide facilities for training in Town and Country Planning. The first course in Town and Country Planning commenced with effect on 16th August, 1956. Thirteen students have been admitted to this course, out of which three will take the intensive course. Ten students have been sponsored from the States. It is the intention that for the first few years preference should be given to State Sponsored Scholars.

The School is temporarily housed in the Library Building of the Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi, but a two acre plot of land in the Indraprastha Estate in the capital has been acquired, and the construction of the school building is expected to be taken in hand during 1957-58. The School has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

The quinquennial review of the working and progress of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been completed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. C. Ghosh appointed by the Visitor of the Institute. The report is under consideration.

On the recommendations of AICTE schemes costing about Rs. 18 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 2.5 lakhs (recurring) have been approved for the Institute.

During the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to spend Rs. 115 lakhs approximately for the development of the Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi, in addition to the normal recurring expenditure.

The Second Five-Year Plan of Technical Education as prepared by the All India Council for Technical Education includes proposals for projects which are estimated to cost Rs. 80 crores. The Plan envisages development of technical education at all levels in addition to the improvement and development of the existing institutions. The Plan provides for the establishment of three Higher Technological Institutions in the western (Bombay), northern and southern regions. The Plan also provides for the establishment of 40 new polytechnics, 6 engineering colleges and about 200 junior technical schools. Further, there is a provision for starting refresher and summer courses for teachers, schemes for training of technical personnel.

At its 10th annual meeting the All-India Council for Technical Education approved proposals for the opening of 88 new technical institutions and the expansion of 65 existing ones to meet the increasing demand for technical personnel under the Second Plan.

The new institutions will comprise five engineering colleges, 22 polytechnics and 61 junior technical schools. Nineteen existing engineering colleges and 49 polytechnics in different parts of the country will be expanded.

The measures are expected to yield 7,500 engineering graduates and 15,000 diploma-holders annually by 1960-61.

A sum of about Rs. 50 crores has been provided in the Second Plan for the development and expansion of technical education.

Of the five new engineering colleges, one each will be established in Andhra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and the Punjab.

Of the 22 polytechnics, five will be established in Bombay, two each in Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, the Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal and one each in Assam, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir.

The junior technical schools will be established as follows: 18 in Kerala, 10 in Bihar, seven in West Bengal, six in the Punjab, five in Madhya Pradesh, four each in Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir, two each in Bombay and Orissa and

one each in Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

The Council meeting at the same time recommended the creation of a pool of trained teachers for the various technical institutions.

This proposal envisages the creation of a large number of teaching fellowships in selected institutions. These fellowships will be awarded to promising young men, who will be apprenticed through professors and other senior teachers for

specified periods to give them teaching experience. Those selected will also be required to spend at least six months in an industrial undertaking to get practical experience.

On completion of the apprenticeship, fellowship holders will form a pool from which technical institutions will be invited to recruit teachers both for their normal and developmental requirements.

The senior fellowship will be of Rs. 350-25-400 and the junior fellowship of Rs. 250-25-300.

NON-AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS FOR DEGREE OR DIPLOMA ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

[Note: For others see under Universities in each State.]

ANDHRA

Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.
Government Ceramic Institute, Gudur.
Vuyyur Polytechnic, Vuyyur.
Central Crafts Institute, Malleshpally, Hyderabad.
Government Technical College, Hyderabad.
Government Technical Training Centre, Nizamabad.
Government College of Fine Art, Hyderabad.
Warangal Polytechnic, Warangal.

ASSAM

Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales Technical Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat.

BIHAR

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.
Jamshedpur Technical Institute, Jamshedpur.
Ranchi School of Engineering, Sindri.
Tirhut School of Engineering, Muzaffarpur.
Chaibasa Technical School, Chaibasa.
Dehri Technical School, Dehri.
Ranchi Technical School, Ranchi.
Sindri School of Engineering, Sindri.

BOMBAY

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand.
College of Engineering, Poona.
Government Leather Working School, Bandra (Greater Bombay).
Government Tanning Institute, Bandra (Greater Bombay).
L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay.
Radio Electric Institute, Bombay.
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.
St. Xavier's Technical Institute, Bombay.
Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology, Poona.
S. N. Farukh Parsi Polytechnic, Surat.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
Deccan Education Society's Technological Institute, Poona.
Aurangabad Polytechnic, Aurangabad.
Lukhdhri Engineering College, Morvi.
Shri A. V. Parikh Technical Institute, Rajkot.
Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic, Bhavnagar.

DELHI

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

KERALA

Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.

MADHYA PRADESH

Central Technical Institute, Gwalior.
Govindram Saksaria Kala Bhawan, Indore.
Polytechnic Institute, Bhopal.
Government Polytechnic, Ujjain.
Polytechnic Institute, Nowgong.

MADRAS

Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
Central Polytechnic, Madras.
O. N. Technical & Industrial Institute, Vepery, Madras.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.
Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.
P.S.G. and Son's Charity Industrial Institute, Coimbatore.
Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras.
Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tennur, Tiruchirappalli.
Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.

MYSORE

D. R. R. Occupational Institute, Davangere.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
Occupational Institute, Chintamani.
Silver Jubilee Technical Institute, Bhadravati.
School of Engineering, Bangalore.
S.L.V. Occupational Institute, Hassan.
Sri J. Occupational Institute, Bangalore.
Sri K. Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore.
Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.
Dharmaprakas C.P.C. Occupational Institute, Mysore.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
B.V. Bhoomrati College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.
Gulbarga Polytechnic, Gulbarga.
Karnatak Polytechnic, Mangalore.

ORISSA

Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack.

PUNJAB

Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Government Hosiery Institute, Ludhiana.
Government Institute of Dyeing & Calico Printing, Ludhiana.
Government School of Engineering, Nilokheri.
Government Tanning Institute, Jullundur.
Government Technical Institute, Ambala.
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Mehar Chand Technical Institute, Jullundur.
National Institute of Engineering, Hoshiarpur.
Polytechnic, Nilokheri.
Punjab Institute of Textile Technology, Amritsar.
Surgical Instruments Centre and Developments Laboratory, Sonapat.
Tara Karam S.D. Technical Institute, Baij Nath (Kangra).
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
Shri Vishwakarma Polytechnic, Phagwara.
Polytechnic, Nilokheri.

RAJASTHAN

M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Chaudhry Mukhtar Singh Government Polytechnic, Meerut.
Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
Government Wood Working Institute, Allahabad.
Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
Government Central Weaving Institute, Banaras.
Government Central Woodworking Occupational Institute, Bareilly.

Government Polytechnic, Allahabad.
Government Polytechnic, Dehra Dun.
Government Polytechnic, Jaunpur.
Government Polytechnic, Ghazipur, Lucknow.
Government Technical Institute, Gorakhpur.
Government Technical Institute, Jhansi.
Government Technical Institute, Lucknow.
Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow.
I. D. Technical Institute, Bahjoi.
Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
Prem Mahavidyalaya Engineering College, Mathura.
Technical College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Government Leather Working School, Kanpur.
Government Technical Institute, Ghazipur.

WEST BENGAL

Air Technical Training Institute, Dum Dum.
Bengal Ceramic Institute, Calcutta.
Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.
Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore.
Berhampore Textile Institute, Berhampore.
Calcutta Technical School, Calcutta.
College of Aeronautical Services, Dum Dum.
Hooghly Institute of Technology, Hooghly.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta.
Jalpaiguri Polytechnic, Jalpaiguri.
Kanchrapara Technical School, Kanchrapara.
K. G. Engineering Institute, Vishnupur, Bankura.
Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, New Taratala Road, Calcutta.
M. B. C. Institute of Engineering & Technology, Burdwan.
R. K. Mission Silpa Mandir, Belur, Howrah.

AGRICULTURE

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore; Government Agricultural Institute, Blandshahr (U.P.); Government Agricultural Institute, Chirgaon (U.P.); Government Agricultural Institute, Gorakhpur; Agriculture Institute, Laxmipur, Panna, Madhya Pradesh.

BANKING, COMMERCE AND CO-OPERATION

Co-operative Training College, Poona; Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi; Government College of Commerce, Hyderabad; Co-operative College, Trivandrum; Sanatan Dharam College, Alleppey.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Lady Irwin College, New Delhi; Domestic Science Training College, Hyderabad; Girls' Vocational Institute, Aurangabad; Girls' Vocational Institute, Gulbarga; Girls' Vocational Institute, Warangal; Girls' Vocational Institute, Hyderabad; Girls' Vocational Institute, Secunderabad.

FORESTRY

Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore; Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun; Northern Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun.

MARINE TRAINING

Training Ship "Dufferin", Bombay.

MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Poona; Madhava Music College, Gwalior; Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras; Government School of Arts, Simla; S.S.T. Academy of Music, Trivandrum; Bhattachande (Marris) College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow; Kamboj Sapt-kala Niketan, Meerut; Prayag Sangit Samiti, Allahabad; Sangeet Vidyalaya, Almora; All India College of Music, Arts and Crafts, Dhakuria (24, Parganas); Arya Sangeet Vidyapeeth, 199, Landadowne Road, Calcutta; Bengal Music College, 4, Hindusthan Road, Calcutta; Government College of Art and Craft, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; Rain Saran College of Music, Vishnupur, Bankura; Art College, Gwalior; Art College, Indore; Laxmi Kala Bhawan, Dhar; M. S. Bhand's School of Arts, Gwalior; Music College, Indore; Gita Bitan Sikshayatan, 155, Russa Road, Calcutta; Harishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip, Nadia; Ajmer Music College, Ajmer.

ORIENTAL LEARNING AND THEOLOGY

Swadhyaya Mandal, Killa-Pardi (Dist. Surat); Government Sanskrit College, Gwalior; Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Indore; Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore; Sanskrit College, Melkote (Mysore); Sanskrit College, Siddaganga (Mysore); Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore; Bidyabhushan Sanskrit College, Bolangir (Orissa); Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi (Orissa); Sadasiva Sanskrit College, Puri; Birla Sanskrit College, Pilani; Government Sanskrit College, Alwar; Government Sanskrit College, Jodhpur; Government Sanskrit College, Sikar (Rajasthan); Government Sanskrit College, Udaipur; Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Jaipur; Rishikul Brahmarshya Ashram Sanskrit College, Lakhim Garh (Rajasthan); Sanskrit College, Nathdwara (Rajasthan); Shri Dadu Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur; Shri Digamber Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur; Shri Ramanuj College, Dildwana (Rajasthan); Shri Sardul Brahmarshya Ashram Sanskrit College, Bikaner; Shri Vithal Nath Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kotah; Alla Oriental College, Rampur; Darul-Uloom, Deoband (U.P.); Darul-Uloom Nadvatul Uloom, Lucknow; Government Sanskrit College, Banaras; Gurukul University, Kangri (Dist. Saharanpur, U.P.); Gurukul Vrindaban, Mathura; Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras; Mazhar-Uloom, Saharanpur; Calcutta Madrasah,

21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta; Prachyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), 3, Federation Street, Calcutta; Serampore College, Serampore, Hooghly; Bhajan Das Sanskrit Pathshala, Nayan (Rajasthan); Chamariya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Fatehpur (Rajasthan); Choukhani Sanskrit Pathshala, Reengus (Rajasthan); Dhuleshwar Sanskrit Pathshala, Manoharpur (Rajasthan); Ganga Sanskrit Pathshala, Bikaner; Goenka Sanskrit Pathshala, Doondalod (Rajasthan); Goverdhan Sanskrit Pathshala, Khadnaga (Rajasthan); Government Sanskrit Pathshala, Bundi; Hanumat Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sardiarsahar (Rajasthan); Harimukh Raya Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Ramgarh (Rajasthan); Jangli Vedic Vidyalaya, Fatehpur (Rajasthan); Khandal Vipra Vidyalaya, Jaipur; Mangal Dutta Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh (Rajasthan); Matribhasha Vidyapeeth, Karauli (Rajasthan); Pareek Vidyalaya, Merta City (Rajasthan); Reengata Sanskrit Vidyalaya Bagar (Rajasthan); Sakseriya Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Chirawa (Rajasthan); Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Chittor; Saraswati Vidyapeeth, Kotah; Sarvajani Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Baran (Rajasthan); Shridhar Sanskrit Pathshala, Brahmapuri, Jaipur; Kanya Gurukul, Dehra Dun (U.P.); and Sanskrit Pathshalas at Amarsar, Hanswara, Bharatpur, Bonli, Chak, Cheethwari, Chomu, Dausa, Dhobial, Ganora, Kaladera, Kaushi, Karauli, Khorli, Lalot, Muchkund Dolpur, Neemkathana, Niwai, Paota, Samode, Talabgaon all in Rajasthan.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Andhra Training College of Physical Education, Vijayawada; College of Physical Education, Muzaffarpur (Bihar); Government College of Health and Physical Education, Patna; Kalvalyadhana S.Y.M.Y. Samiti, Lonavla (Bombay); Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli (Bombay); Academy of Physical Education of Sri Hanuman Vyamshala, Hyderabad; Physical Training College, Shivpur (M.P.); Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati; Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saldapet, Madras; Physical Training College, Trivandrum; Government College of Physical Education, Rampur; Government College of Physical Education, 30, Ramkrishna Samadhi Road, Calcutta.

RURAL STUDIES

Shri Shivaji Lok Vidyapitha, Amravati

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur, Bombay.

STATISTICS

Statistical Branch of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi; Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

TEACHERS' TRAINING

Basic Training College, Turki (Bihar); B.N.R. Training College for Women, Patna; Women's Training College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar); Teachers' Training College, Ranchi; Training College, Bhagalpur; Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Dhulia (Bombay); Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Rajppla (Bombay); Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Dharwar; Jamia Training Institute, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamlanagar, Delhi; Lady Irwin College, New Delhi; Domestic Science Training College, Hyderabad; C. T. College, Jaora (M.P.); Government Teachers' College, Dewas (M.P.); Nai Talim Bhawan, Sevagram; Government Secondary Training School, Berhampur (Orissa); Secondary Training School, Cuttack; St. Bedes College, Simla; A.P. Mission Higher Secondary School, Dehra Dun; Balwant Rajput College, Agra; D. A. V. College, Kanpur; Dharan Sama College, Aligarh; Gorakhpur University Foundation Society, Gorakhpur; Government Basic Training College, Lucknow; Government College of Home Science for Women, Allahabad; Government Constructive Training College, Lucknow; Government Junior Basic Training College, Allahabad; Government Junior Basic Training College, Lucknow; Government Junior Basic Training College, Muzaffarnagar; Government Nursery Training College, Allahabad; Government Training College for Women, Allahabad; Government Training College for Women, Lucknow; Kishori Raman College, Mathura; K. P. Training College, Allahabad; Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow; Meerut College, Meerut; Queen Victoria Higher Secondary School, Agra; Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur; Women's Training College, Dayabagh, Agra; Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad; Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow; St. Mary's Convent Training College for Anglo-Indians, Allahabad; Training College for Teachers for Schools for Defectives, Lucknow; Basic Training College, Banipur (24 Parganas, West Bengal).

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.); Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar (U.P.); Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS (1954-55)

Note that figures for 1954-55 are provisional. Also, the States mentioned in these tables are the ones existing before the proposed reorganization in Oct. 1956.

1. INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT, EXPENDITURE

State	Number of Institutions for		Enrolment in Institutions for		Expenditure on Institutions for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
			(in Thousands)		(in Rs. Lakhs)	
Andhra ..	22,164	118	14,44	7,84	8,21	32
Assam* ..	14,161	1,301	7,26	3,20	3,30	34
Bihar ..	32,357	2,766	18,74	3,01	10,45	63
Bombay ..	50,748	4,882	33,82	14,93	24,74	3,25
Madhya Pradesh ..	16,134	1,014	10,86	2,90	7,01	80
Madras ..	29,251	350	25,39	15,38	16,72	1,52
Orissa* ..	17,481	313	6,43	1,75	2,99	14
Punjab ..	9,258	1,805	9,91	3,06	6,55	1,33
Uttar Pradesh* ..	34,634	3,406	32,53	6,01	20,04	2,30
West Bengal ..	25,997	1,603	21,11	7,49	15,52	2,08
Hyderabad ..	13,995	963	9,14	2,35	5,43	79
Jammu & Kashmir* ..	1,605	279	1,41	26	65	14
Madhya Bharat ..	6,646	873	4,15	89	2,43	35
Mysore ..	13,180	972	6,87	3,15	4,64	49
PEPSU ..	4,269	351	2,40	52	1,81	19
Rajasthan ..	7,078	656	4,73	87	3,07	31
Saurashtra ..	4,608	286	2,99	96	1,66	27
Travancore-Cochin ..	5,984	175	10,93	8,26	4,68	65
Ajmer ..	1,457	235	63	19	73	13
A. & N. Islands* ..	33	47	2	1	2	..
Bhopal ..	685	8	35	7	47	4
Coorg ..	320	8	22	14	24	1
Delhi* ..	682	359	1,80	1,05	3,07	1,06
Himachal Pradesh* ..	967	36	61	10	40	3
Kutch ..	369	45	27	9	14	2
Manipur* ..	899	39	60	16	23	1
N.E.F.A.* ..	171	..	5	1	11	..
Tripura* ..	1,103	28	55	14	43	3
Vindhya Pradesh ..	3,747	178	1,98	10	1,06	8
India ..	3,19,983	23,088	2,30,19	82,48	1,47,70	17,31

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

2. INSTITUTIONS

State	Number of Institutions for		
	Boys	Girls	All Persons
Andhra ..	22,164	118	22,282
Assam* ..	14,161	1,301	15,462
Bihar ..	32,357	2,766	35,123
Bombay ..	50,748	4,882	55,630
Madhya Pradesh ..	16,134	1,014	17,148
Madras ..	29,251	350	29,601
Orissa* ..	17,481	313	17,794
Punjab ..	9,258	1,805	11,063
Uttar Pradesh* ..	34,634	3,406	38,040
West Bengal ..	25,997	1,603	27,600
Hyderabad ..	13,995	963	14,958
Jammu & Kashmir* ..	1,605	279	1,884
Madhya Bharat ..	6,646	873	7,519
Mysore ..	13,180	972	14,152
PEPSU ..	4,269	351	4,620
Rajasthan ..	7,078	656	7,734
Saurashtra ..	4,608	286	4,894
Travancore-Cochin ..	5,984	175	6,159
Ajmer ..	1,457	235	1,692
A. & N. Islands* ..	33	47	80
Bhopal ..	685	8	693
Coorg ..	320	8	328
Delhi* ..	682	359	1,041
Himachal Pradesh* ..	967	36	1,003
Kutch ..	369	45	414
Manipur* ..	899	39	938
N.E.F.A.* ..	171	..	171
Tripura* ..	1,103	28	1,131
Vindhya Pradesh ..	3,747	178	3,925
India ..	3,19,983	23,088	3,43,071

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

3. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

State	Number of Institutions for		Enrolment of		Expenditure in Rs. on	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Schools for Boys	Schools for Girls
Andhra ..	19,067	1,040	10,75,282	6,76,205	3,83,61,572	8,24,434
Assam* ..	11,649	2,408	4,82,582	2,59,791	84,96,625	15,41,983
Bihar ..	25,182	2,037	11,29,287	2,30,086	1,95,91,498	1,62,16,249
Bombay ..	31,068	651	25,33,766	12,71,821	9,85,55,610	20,22,522
Madhya Pradesh ..	12,120	..	6,82,304	2,10,086	2,10,86,259	7,56,30,257
Madras ..	25,350	210	19,82,840	11,69,272	89,84,386	2,35,759
Orissa* ..	14,312	1,425	4,74,723	1,54,305	1,47,61,206	39,36,758
Punjab ..	7,782	2,541	4,98,003	2,02,508	4,63,05,023	44,42,705
Uttar Pradesh* ..	28,691	766	22,28,236	4,33,166	3,50,98,542	30,64,880
West Bengal ..	19,929	832	13,42,738	5,71,194	2,25,63,131	28,54,629
Hyderabad ..	12,230	210	6,66,884	1,83,921	15,95,370	2,06,911
Jammu and Kashmir* ..	1,296	773	68,175	8,335	78,18,971	12,14,151
Madhya Bharat ..	5,676	607	2,89,134	55,725	1,40,84,928	19,33,997
Mysore ..	10,795	187	4,63,875	2,51,590	88,72,037	4,77,463
PEPSU ..	2,375	475	92,557	34,305	71,10,030	10,01,644
Rajasthan ..	5,890	215	2,43,342	80,130	69,73,717	15,20,087
Saurashtra ..	3,460	..	2,13,529	6,26,453	1,34,48,716	..
Travancore-Cochin ..	4,225	77	7,76,628	14,363	24,36,496	6,02,279
Ajmer ..	530	..	36,425	621	52,181	..
A. & N. Islands* ..	30	33	928	3,852	7,31,140	1,28,363
Bhopal ..	589	2	19,836	4,658	2,84,590	7,337
Coorg ..	158	183	6,230	38,399	48,49,053	29,28,308
Delhi* ..	361	16	63,850	4,279	12,88,925	64,697
Himachal Pradesh* ..	679	43	29,535	7,845	6,25,367	1,09,064
Kutch ..	301	33	21,698	694	9,28,335	39,704
Manipur* ..	762	9	43,199	9,920	14,39,997	12,305
N.E.F.A.* ..	153	..	4,075	14,354	40,57,512	3,16,934
Tripura* ..	898	..	38,466	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh ..	3,148	152	1,35,268	..	..	..
India ..	2,48,701	14,925	1,56,43,433	65,52,727	46,23,24,626	4,66,03,163

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

4. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

State	Number of Institutions for		Enrolment of		Expenditure in Rs. on	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Schools for Boys	Schools for Girls
Andhra	655	68	2,54,451	47,988	1,74,20,889	16,44,685
Assam*	1,474	190	1,82,267	53,777	1,09,18,465	15,74,547
Bihar	3,869	194	5,87,979	60,220	2,96,28,697	25,22,922
Bombay	1,432	197	3,78,603	1,21,478	5,09,53,624	90,42,595
Madhya Pradesh	1,356	145	3,34,334	72,150	1,78,08,709	27,64,085
Madras	984	206	4,08,543	1,43,358	3,35,96,625	71,15,048
Orissa*	804	52	99,522	13,464	70,74,171	5,36,934
Punjab	1,210	270	4,53,603	95,110	2,18,47,000	48,32,570
Uttar Pradesh*	4,200	710	8,76,261	1,53,448	6,80,74,870	1,30,08,477
West Bengal	2,512	483	5,28,188	1,37,579	3,77,00,158	1,02,01,526
Hyderabad	330	88	1,75,852	46,273	1,34,09,412	35,57,754
Jammu and Kashmir*	295	63	68,240	17,044	28,85,077	7,69,590
Madhya Bharat	435	78	98,150	28,340	60,21,960	15,66,629
Mysore	850	164	1,61,795	52,806	87,42,717	19,79,899
PEPSU	390	59	1,21,320	26,984	64,03,969	8,23,113
Rajasthan	865	124	1,89,755	45,807	1,19,54,123	14,81,052
Saurashtra	137	21	57,977	11,818	38,38,477	8,93,052
Travancore-Cochin	1,378	115	2,70,309	1,81,041	1,32,89,958	25,27,272
Ajmer	53	15	11,126	1,962	18,73,016	2,96,083
A. & N. Islands*	3	..	944	382	1,27,180	..
Bhopal	64	10	13,611	2,897	10,32,734	2,04,945
Coorg	58	2	13,724	8,834	9,98,092	90,697
Delhi*	170	89	94,888	57,337	97,25,952	42,45,115
Himachal Pradesh*	146	14	27,644	5,325	18,06,702	2,13,113
Kutch	25	2	4,522	1,259	3,13,669	53,737
Manipur*	96	6	13,586	2,502	6,27,657	75,496
N. E. F. A.*	17	..	1,104	179	2,42,602	..
Tripura*	81	11	10,933	3,343	9,53,072	1,43,748
Vindhya Pradesh	219	26	49,660	4,759	33,34,060	4,29,118
India	24,116	3,402	54,95,747	13,97,139	38,26,03,596	7,25,94,782

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

5. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

State	Number of Universities for		Number of Arts and Science Colleges (Including Research Institutions) for		Number of Technical and Professional Colleges for		Total number of Colleges for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Andhra	2	..	29	3	7	1	49	6
Assam*	1	..	17	3	5	..	23	3
Bihar	2	..	40	5	22	1	63	6
Bombay	5	1	66	6	58	..	130	7
Madhya Pradesh	2	..	19	2	16	2	35	5
Madras	2	..	40	16	24	3	87	19
Orissa*	1	..	13	1	4	..	20	1
Punjab	1	..	48	7	12	3	60	10
Uttar Pradesh*	6	..	56	7	30	7	92	14
West Bengal	2	..	80	14	29	1	115	18
Hyderabad	1	..	19	2	11	..	30	2
Jammu and Kashmir*	1	..	8	2	2	..	13	6
Madhya Bharat .. .. .	..	..	24	3	7	..	37	3
Mysore	1	..	25	3	13	..	43	3
PEPSU .. .. .	..	..	11	2	2	..	13	2
Rajasthan	1	..	36	5	12	..	64	5
Saurashtra .. .. .	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..
Travancore-Cochin	1	..	26	7	10	1	37	8
Ajmer .. .. .	..	..	6	3	..	..	6	4
A. & N. Islands* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Coorg .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi*	1	..	14	2	4	2	19	5
Himachal Pradesh* .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kutch .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Manipur* .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Tripura* .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
India	30	1	597	93	270	21	960	127

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

6. STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (ENROLMENT)†

State	General Education		Technical and Professional Education		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Andhra	21,959	1,603	8,016	325	29,975	1,928
Assam*	9,073	1,505	2,213	68	11,286	1,571
Bihar	29,130	2,003	10,719	194	39,849	2,197
Bombay	43,514	10,534	10,014	1,810	62,528	12,364
Madhya Pradesh	10,169	1,660	5,948	458	16,117	2,118
Madras	30,825	6,722	13,162	1,305	43,777	7,087
Orissa*	4,709	425	1,127	70	5,830	495
Punjab	25,473	3,772	3,640	992	29,113	4,764
Uttar Pradesh*	1,38,214	13,816	23,502	1,547	1,61,716	15,363
West Bengal	64,023	13,384	18,399	2,325	82,422	15,709
Hyderabad	8,441	1,439	3,767	269	12,208	1,708
Jammu and Kashmir*	3,777	566	169	289	3,946	855
Madhya Bharat	4,670	1,068	3,965	257	8,644	1,325
Mysore	13,238	2,897	5,430	214	18,668	2,911
PEPSU	4,139	611	258	34	4,397	645
Rajasthan	8,840	1,233	6,563	125	15,403	1,358
Saurashtra	2,328	330	498	..	2,826	330
Travancore-Cochin	22,002	7,190	3,303	442	25,305	7,632
Ajmer	1,552	334	554	13	2,106	347
Bhopal	558	92	249	8	807	100
Coorg	258	42	..	..	258	42
Delhi*	7,951	1,803	2,979	793	10,930	2,596
Himachal Pradesh*	218	38	..	..	218	38
Kutch	149	21	..	..	149	21
Manipur*	703	47	102	46	805	93
Tripura*	890	93	48	..	938	93
Vindhya Pradesh	852	61	130	..	982	61
India	4,57,464	72,109	1,33,745	11,642	5,91,209	83,751

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

7. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (DIRECT EXPENDITURE)

(In Rs.)

State	University Arts and Science Colleges (including Research Institutions)		Colleges for Technical and Professional Education		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Andhra	60,33,124	1,46,293	23,93,087	62,978	84,26,211	2,09,266
Assam*	31,73,627	1,53,776	8,98,858	..	40,72,485	1,53,776
Bihar	1,06,97,678	4,41,709	42,96,069	40,426	1,49,93,747	4,82,135
Bombay	2,79,04,713	7,70,394	1,29,27,129	1,19,798	4,08,31,842	8,90,192
Madhya Pradesh	57,42,243	1,42,473	40,43,703	1,78,192	97,85,946	3,20,665
Madras	1,31,90,933	16,14,538	59,51,707	2,17,982	1,91,42,640	18,32,520
Orissa*	28,68,812	72,360	6,65,016	..	35,34,728	72,360
Punjab	1,22,65,105	5,06,656	21,09,877	7,15,119	1,43,74,982	12,21,775
Uttar Pradesh*	3,95,78,222	5,33,190	52,44,317	3,72,484	4,48,22,630	9,05,674
West Bengal	2,04,10,071	12,47,276	1,22,51,635	1,53,298	3,26,61,706	14,00,574
Hyderabad	64,06,220	4,51,790	19,10,583	..	83,16,803	4,51,790
Jammu and Kashmir*	9,93,374	1,37,450	2,07,190	30,034	12,00,564	1,68,084
Madhya Bharat	33,67,100	3,11,102	13,00,096	..	46,67,196	3,11,102
Mysore	54,44,595	3,15,162	14,69,113	..	69,13,708	3,15,162
PEPSU	17,87,028	2,52,566	10,17,768	..	27,54,796	2,52,566
Rajasthan	55,69,934	3,85,529	20,23,831	..	75,93,765	3,85,529
Saurashtra	8,96,741	..	6,71,318	..	15,68,054	..
Travancore-Cochin	61,22,288	7,44,454	9,02,941	26,336	70,25,229	7,70,790
Ajmer	11,28,829	2,27,331	..	4,326	11,28,829	2,31,657
Bhopal	4,76,640	..	1,200	..	4,77,840	..
Coorg	1,76,044	..	..	..	1,76,044	..
Delhi*	84,42,580	4,63,416	23,14,041	19,67,672	1,07,57,221	24,31,088
Himachal Pradesh*	1,61,769	..	..	..	1,61,769	..
Kutch	78,560	..	..	..	78,560	..
Manipur*	1,72,747	..	10,997	..	1,83,744	..
Tripura*	8,34,477	..	..	..	8,34,477	..
Vindhya Pradesh	5,60,788	..	..	..	5,60,788	..
India	18,39,29,192	89,17,465	6,26,11,971	38,89,240	24,65,41,163	1,28,06,705

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

8. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (SCHOOLS)†

State	Number of Schools for		Enrolment		Expenditure in Rs. on Institutions for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Andhra	165	33	15,199	3,543	16,65,494	3,30,075
Assam*	53	8	4,287	526	14,76,208	56,012
Bihar	126	26	9,490	1,081	24,16,294	2,11,448
Bombay	333	282	33,312	17,990	60,50,248	25,73,615
Madhya Pradesh	50	12	6,411	1,052	20,65,082	3,47,825
Madras	452	88	36,537	11,408	34,06,448	10,10,272
Orissa*	52	10	2,886	495	9,21,368	1,17,416
Punjab	40	13	5,478	2,061	17,08,764	3,01,538
Uttar Pradesh*	127	47	11,511	2,697	46,65,163	8,22,435
West Bengal	198	71	23,111	8,463	47,39,971	6,33,089
Hyderabad	32	3	4,004	457	21,58,958	17,679
Jammu and Kashmir* .. .. .	..	..	156	88	..	..
Madhya Bharat	81	8	1,423	419	4,53,028	59,994
Mysore	106	6	12,608	1,648	20,10,966	1,09,001
PEPSU	6	1	1,384	209	2,95,542	11,349
Rajasthan	14	2	2,162	131	6,61,167	33,757
Saurashtra	13	3	2,039	473	15,51,257	58,216
Travancore-Cochin	258	37	10,367	8,312	11,29,599	93,475
Ajmer	2	..	260	25	1,45,228	..
Bhopal	5	..	356	20	2,40,901	..
Coorg	4	..	109	42	46,279	..
Delhi*	5	4	1,224	527	4,06,502	2,40,089
Himachal Pradesh*	4	..	341	77	1,04,059	..
Kutch	3	..	63	8	71,727	..
Manipur*	3	..	277	67	15,051	..
N.E.F.A.*	1	..	25	..	33,408	..
Tripura*	2	..	42	15	38,326	..
Vindhya Pradesh	7	..	436	6	3,24,610	..
India	2,092	660	1,85,498	61,843	3,88,36,540	72,27,284

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

9. VOCATIONAL AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Type	SCHOOLS				COLLEGES			
	Number of Institutions	Number of boys	Number of girls	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of Institutions	Number of boys	Number of girls	Expenditure in Rs.
Agriculture	44	3,059	29	18,27,641	18	4,786	41	51,69,400
Arts and Crafts	382	4,693	13,651	17,35,284	..	52,621	..	..
Commerce	830	64,764	8,653	28,55,484	24	52,621	389	26,60,139
Engineering	42	20,376	12	47,21,396	40	15,076	13	1,97,54,069
Forestry	3	80	..	1,04,905	3	303	..	5,80,828
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23	19,266	385	14,09,027
Marine Engineering	3	1,111	..	8,30,437	..	..	..	..
Medical	77	3,939	2,451	19,69,688	78	19,887	3,601	2,33,79,619
Physical Education	14	1,638	324	2,62,335	8	414	57	3,70,777
Teachers' Training	860	56,288	24,758	1,71,48,748	77	7,697	3,650	52,36,656
Technical and Industrial	496	29,332	11,965	1,42,53,404	7	2,635	210	10,32,475
Veterinary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	2,519	10	30,14,186
Others	1	218	..	3,54,502	3	185	2	4,97,004
India	2,752	1,85,498	61,843	4,60,63,824	291	1,26,289	6,506	6,31,04,399

10. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (COLLEGIATE)

State	Number of Colleges for		Enrolment†		Expenditure in Rs. on	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Andhra	7	1	7,590	242	21,90,844	52,497
Assam*	5	..	2,165	66	8,90,332	..
Bihar	22	1	10,661	190	42,67,823	40,426
Bombay	58	..	18,839	1,609	1,23,27,129	..
Madhya Pradesh	16	2	5,915	434	40,43,703	1,14,534
Madras	24	3	11,584	980	55,97,307	2,17,082
Orissa*	4	..	895	62	5,77,872	..
Punjab	12	3	3,541	989	21,00,877	7,15,119
Uttar Pradesh*	30	7	21,417	1,214	40,32,031	3,72,484
West Bengal	29	1	17,213	971	1,19,20,921	62,145
Hyderabad	11	..	3,727	266	19,10,583	..
Jammu and Kashmir*	2	..	101	40	1,50,121	..
Madhya Bharat	7	..	3,722	100	11,37,112	..
Mysore	13	..	5,149	191	12,84,040	..
PEPSU	2	..	254	34	10,17,768	..
Rajasthan	12	..	6,132	121	16,85,558	..
Saurashtra	2	..	498	..	6,71,313	..
Travancore-Cochin	10	1	3,164	424	8,29,671	26,336
Ajmer .. .. .	..	..	544	2	..	..
Bhopal .. .. .	..	..	238	6	..	..
Delhi*	4	2	2,734	566	22,21,669	17,31,183
Manipur* .. .. .	..	..	28	1	..	..
Tripura* .. .. .	..	..	48	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh .. .. .	..	..	130	..	..	..
India	270	21	1,26,280	8,508	5,97,71,674	33,32,706

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

11. TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS (NUMBER)†

State	Colleges		Schools	
	Basic	Non-Basic	Basic	Non-Basic
Andhra	—	3	23	55
Assam*	—	—	6	25
Bihar	2	2	61	28
Bombay	3	7	20	127
Madhya Pradesh	—	6	32	2
Madras	—	10	48	97
Orissa*	—	4	6	28
Punjab	1	1	6	3
Uttar Pradesh*	5	13	93	—
W. Bengal	1	3	12	42
Hyderabad	—	3	1	11
Kashmir*	—	2	—	—
Madhya Bharat	—	1	5	5
Mysore	—	2	1	11
PEPSU	—	—	1	2
Rajasthan	1	2	1	11
Saurashtra	—	—	9	1
Travancore-Cochin	—	4	1	70
Ajmer	—	—	1	—
A. & N. Islands*	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	—	—	1	1
Coorg	—	—	1	—
Delhi*	—	1	1	1
Himachal Pradesh*	—	—	2	1
Kutch	—	—	—	1
Manipur*	—	—	—	1
N.E.F.A.*	—	—	1	—
Tripura*	—	—	1	—
Vindhya Pradesh	—	—	1	2
Total	13	64	338	522

† Only non-technical and non-professional education.

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

12. TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS (ENROLMENT, EXPENDITURE)

State	TRAINING SCHOOLS				TRAINING COLLEGES			
	Enrolment		Expenditure in Rs.		Enrolment		Expenditure in Rs.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Andhra	7,085	3,125	7,99,062	2,97,566	426	72	1,38,386	52,497
Assam*	1,693	245	6,65,697	32,537	77	25	..	..
Bihar	4,981	553	13,56,435	1,20,172	341	60	2,05,103	40,426
Bombay	8,982	4,746	20,66,183	11,21,714	820	450	6,68,444	..
Madhya Pradesh	3,043	918	8,19,062	3,41,200	517	323	3,80,318	1,14,534
Madras	10,093	7,994	11,05,969	8,62,344	612	249	4,43,079	2,17,982
Orissa*	1,764	83	8,19,215	26,514	84	14	88,069	..
Punjab	2,289	882	2,32,362	49,965	1,121	814	1,58,160	1,12,149
Uttar Pradesh*	6,033	770	19,08,397	4,61,603	1,010	890	6,44,263	3,72,484
West Bengal	1,282	468	4,25,395	1,51,005	519	340	2,75,828	62,145
Hyderabad	1,115	328	8,74,162	17,679	246	38	5,01,689	..
Jammu and Kashmir*	148	88	..	..	101	40	1,56,121	..
Madhya Bharat	557	136	2,03,733	30,077	62	8	59,948	..
Mysore	1,868	445	6,11,627	92,591	117	57	68,282	..
PEPSU	583	153	99,971	..	107	12	..	..
Rajasthan	983	131	4,93,627	33,757	256	26	1,63,594	..
Saurashtra	614	429	4,37,300	58,215	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	1,693	2,903	4,11,561	07,040	298	247	1,45,232	26,336
Ajmer	180	25	86,541	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	112	20	57,949	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	57	5	10,344	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi*	159	243	38,770	67,636	108	245	1,90,325	..
Himachal Pradesh*	257	41	58,563	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	24	8	39,800	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur*	59	6	8,783	..	..	..	..	..
N.E.F.A.*	25	..	33,408	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura*	19	7	23,379	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	100	6	1,23,048	..	..	..	..	..
India	50,288	24,758	1,33,11,133	38,37,615	7,697	3,850	42,38,103	9,08,553

* Unaffected by States reorganization. Figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

13. SOCIAL EDUCATION

State	Number of Schools		Enrolment		Expenditure in Rs.†	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Andhra	2,176	-	67,251	3,087	5,17,603	-
Assam*	838	42	42,790	3,568	1,69,949	6,216
Bihar	2,664	131	91,257	6,766	7,00,425	40,143
Bombay	17,496	2,262	3,57,830	59,903	8,92,679	1,84,861
Madhya Pradesh	2,528	170	44,288	3,254	3,26,275	29,123
Madras	2,284	-	58,384	4,506	3,39,774	-
Orissa*	1,476	31	34,277	2,210	61,144	1,347
Punjab	160	86	5,194	2,280	82,283	44,870
Uttar Pradesh*	360	77	9,359	1,562	69,755	10,033
West Bengal	2,279	229	1,11,839	9,692	5,04,529	45,258
Hyderabad	1,341	26	64,546	1,022	1,12,336	2,686
Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Bharat	391	-	7,781	300	1,08,012	-
Mysore	1,227	192	21,039	2,937	85,705	12,864
Peasu	1,483	102	19,933	1,252	1,00,827	7,202
Rajasthan	147	49	8,120	2,905	1,14,115	38,038
Saurashtra	938	38	19,994	1,681	1,15,934	3,550
Saurashtra	58	13	2,948	872	35,243	8,241
Travancore-Cochin	860	139	11,637	1,022	1,24,544	24,909
Ajmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands*	20	3	565	13	14,843	2,693
Bhopal	92	4	1,950	84	27,874	800
Coorg	116	75	6,723	4,886	2,43,909	46,064
Delhi*	183	5	2,694	421	20,325	551
Himachal Pradesh*	28	-	382	21	3,392	-
Kutch	12	-	250	50	500	-
Manipur*	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.E.F.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura*	112	7	4,498	148	65,649	13,168
Vindhya Pradesh	325	-	9,334	-	1,15,481	-
India	39,542	3,681	9,95,763	1,25,642	49,62,195	5,22,717

* Unaffected by States reorganization. The figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding the figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding the figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

† Refers to direct expenditure only.

14. BASIC SCHOOLS

State	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Direct Expenditure in Rs.
Andhra	501	51,995	1,753	11,00,724
Assam*	505	36,307	1,128	7,69,373
Bihar	1,686	1,39,010	6,384	46,25,707
Bombay	167	30,497	897	10,28,092
Madhya Pradesh	182	42,549	1,526	12,15,738
Madras	1,075	1,42,765	4,893	37,09,321
Orissa*	370	22,464	806	8,32,375
Punjab	299	27,357	764	9,27,324
Uttar Pradesh*	31,232	26,61,402	76,248	5,07,47,728
West Bengal	451	50,036	1,835	14,04,199
Hyderabad	87	6,873	357	3,04,273
Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-	-
Madhya Bharat	231	19,095	498	1,66,751
Mysore	133	11,438	464	366,473
PEPSU	70	3,150	169	2,80,990
Rajasthan	72	6,429	292	2,17,220
Saurashtra	449	36,710	1,093	8,07,010
Travancore-Cochin	6	461	22	21,665
Ajmer	462	24,754	1,121	16,71,761
A & N Islands*	5	190	5	7,809
Bhopal	39	1,723	91	69,068
Coorg	46	9,568	239	3,59,654
Delhi*	296	34,036	1,169	18,72,650
Himachal Pradesh*	66	4,574	182	1,75,519
Kutch	-	-	-	-
Manipur*	1	80	5	4,468
N.E.F.A.*	5	151	8	28,520
Tripura*	7	875	43	83,762
Vindhya Pradesh	72	6,110	151	1,31,842
India	88,515	33,70,599	1,02,191	7,29,79,511

* Unaffected by States reorganization. The figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding the figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding the figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

The number of pre-primary schools was 426 and the enrolment 42,751 (22,919 boys, 19,832 girls). The total direct expenditure was Rs. 16,89,800 (all figures for 1953-54).

15. SCHOOLS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

State	Number of Schools				Number of Students				Expenditure in Rs.
	Blind	Deaf-Mute	Crippled	Mentally Handicapped	Blind	Deaf-Mute	Crippled	Mentally Handicapped	
Andhra	2	1	3	-	86	29	113	-	38,085
Assam*	-	1	-	-	-	26	-	-	24,178
Bihar	4	2	-	-	133	48	-	-	85,497
Bombay	10	9	-	2	510	356	-	159	5,26,991
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	-	-	66	19	-	-	38,277
Madras	5	6	4	-	314	672	357	-	2,95,113
Orissa*	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	4,060
Punjab	1	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	38,695
Uttar Pradesh*	10	5	-	-	301	209	-	-	4,30,283
West Bengal	3	4	-	1	154	334	-	55	4,15,919
Hyderabad	-	1	-	-	-	109	-	-	50,536
Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Bharat	1	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	15,871
Mysore	1	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	40,395
PEPSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	16,487
Saurashtra	2	1	-	-	31	32	-	-	12,006
Travancore-Cochin	1	2	1	-	45	117	21	-	40,998
Ajmer	1	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	45,712
A & N Islands*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coorg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi*	2	1	-	-	110	162	-	-	1,22,876
Himachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kutch	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	13,200
Manipur*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.E.F.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vindhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	47	35	8	3	2,042	2,121	491	214	22,55,178

* Unaffected by States reorganization. The figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding the figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding the figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

16. LITERACY (1951 CENSUS)

The literacy percentage excludes children below 10.

State	Men	Women	All Persons
Assam*	33.8	9.6	22.8
Bihar	22.8	4.9	13.9
Bombay	44.1	15.3	30.3
Madhya Pradesh	27.5	6.0	16.8
Madras	35.5	12.1	23.8
Orissa*	22.9	4.9	13.8
Punjab	27.8	10.4	19.8
Uttar Pradesh*	21.9	4.5	13.7
West Bengal	37.0	13.9	26.7
Hyderabad	19.6	3.8	11.0
Madhya Bharat	20.8	4.4	13.1
Mysore	36.8	12.2	25.1
PEPSU	15.6	5.6	11.0
Rajasthan	13.8	2.9	8.6
Saurashtra	35.2	13.5	24.5
Travancore-Cochin	70.8	40.1	55.3
Ajmer	32.1	9.5	21.4
A. & N. Islands*	42.2	15.6	33.1
Bhopal	17.4	4.3	11.2
Coorg	42.8	24.1	34.7
Delhi*	47.5	29.9	40.1
Himachal Pradesh*	8.9	2.3	5.8
Kutch	30.8	13.1	21.5
Manipur*	26.2	3.0	14.2
Tripura*	26.8	6.0	17.0
Vindhya Pradesh	14.4	1.4	8.1
India	29.6	9.3	19.9

* Unaffected by States reorganization.

17. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLLS

The figures for recognized institutions are given below.

Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Colleges (General Education) :—</i>			
Research	2,164	354	2,518
M A. & M Sc.	18,989	3,572	22,561
B A. & B Sc. (Pass & Hons.)	1,13,398	20,502	1,33,900
Intermediate (Arts and Science)	3,22,913	47,081	3,70,594
<i>Colleges (Professional & Special) :—</i>			
Education (Teachers' Training)	7,697	3,850	11,547
Engineering	15,976	13	15,989
Technology	2,635	210	2,845
Medicine	19,887	3,601	23,488
Veterinary Science	2,519	10	2,529
Agriculture	4,786	41	4,827
Forestry	303	—	303
Commerce	52,621	339	52,960
Law	19,266	385	19,651
Physical Education	414	57	471
Music, Dancing & Other fine Arts	1,337	1,082	3,319
Oriental Studies	4,392	489	4,881
Others	1,912	665	2,577
<i>Schools (General) :—</i>			
Secondary	51,70,310	11,97,700	63,68,010
Primary	1,58,81,641	67,40,376	2,26,22,017
Pre-Primary	35,460	24,834	60,294
<i>Schools (Professional & Special) :—</i>			
Normal & Training	56,288	24,758	81,046
Engineering	20,376	12	20,388
Technology & Industry	29,332	11,965	41,297
Medicine	3,039	2,451	6,390
Agriculture & Forestry	3,139	29	3,168
Commerce	64,764	8,653	73,417
Arts & Crafts	4,693	13,651	18,344
Schools for Physical Education, Marine Training etc.	2,749	324	3,073
Others	218	—	218
Music, Dancing & Other fine Arts	6,253	6,102	12,355
Oriental Studies	1,08,703	7,483	1,16,186
For the Handicapped	3,461	1,056	4,517
For Adults	9,95,763	1,15,642	11,11,405
Reformatory	5,956	1,171	7,127
Other Subjects	34,863	8,345	43,208
Total	2,30,19,117	82,48,903	3,12,67,420

18. NUMBER OF PASSES AT MATRICULATION AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

States	Matriculation Number Appeared	Matriculation Number Passed	Number Passed Intermediate	Number Passed B.A. and B.Sc. (including Hons.)	Number Passed M.A. and M.Sc.	Number Passed Research	Number Passed Professional
Andhra	56,948	19,853	6,713	2,227	150	9	1,465
Assam*	12,325	5,466	1,824	738	77	—	186
Bihar	39,179	23,563	6,833	2,511	761	—	1,981
Bombay	77,492	37,703	10,188	7,060	908	73	5,392
Madhya Pradesh	19,766	11,278	2,552	1,016	776	10	1,319
Madras	80,664	33,172	11,182	4,772	311	20	3,001
Orissa*	10,508	4,750	1,014	726	78	—	280
Punjab	64,182	43,135	10,970	7,210	927	10	2,047
Uttar Pradesh*	2,04,086	95,262	37,278	13,013	4,572	89	7,011
West Bengal	39,899	20,587	15,804	5,496	894	85	4,208
Hyderabad	27,796	10,552	2,472	1,131	129	—	944
Jammu & Kashmir*	4,932	2,610	975	382	31	—	136
Madhya Bharat	11,546	5,505	1,910	435	164	—	533
Mysore	20,568	13,172	3,462	1,858	133	17	1,190
PEPSU	6,810	4,575	571	270	38	—	53
Rajasthan	19,097	9,808	1,875	1,375	367	—	1,164
Saurashtra	6,757	4,438	632	411	27	—	24
Travancore-Cochin	68,882	29,086	5,946	2,779	104	4	1,128
Ajmer	5,016	2,732	3,324	218	65	—	103
A. & N. Islands*	37	23	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	590	430	83	85	15	—	37
Coorg	412	195	52	8	—	—	—
Delhi*	6,663	4,216	296	1,360	516	13	948
Himachal Pradesh*	1,018	813	42	24	—	—	—
Kutch	662	239	48	—	—	—	—
Manipur*	1,116	565	104	30	—	—	—
N E F A*	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	614	220	170	66	—	—	16
Tripura*	1,305	977	138	136	61	—	10
Vindhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	7,94,903	3,84,946	1,26,476	57,149	11,103	330	53,176

* Unaffected by States reorganization. The figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding the figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding the figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

19. EXPENDITURE ON RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS

By Sources		In Rs. lakhs.		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Government Funds (Central)		817.6	40.3	857.9
Government Funds (State)		8,147.0	880.4	9,027.4
District Board Funds		857.0	48.2	905.2
Municipal Board Funds		448.9	155.0	603.9
Fees		3,154.5	379.1	3,533.6
Endowments etc.		412.2	84.0	496.2
Other Sources		932.9	144.2	1,077.1
By Type of Institution				
Direct Expenditure on :				
Universities		738.2	3.5	741.7
Research Institution		130.3	—	130.3
Colleges for General Education		970.8	85.7	1,056.5
Colleges for Professional and Special Education		626.1	38.9	665.0
Secondary Schools		3,826.1	725.9	4,552.0
Primary and Pre-Primary Schools		4,636.7	472.4	5,109.1
Professional and Special Schools		601.4	92.1	693.5
Boards of Education		122.7	—	122.7
Indirect Expenditure		3,117.8	312.7	3,430.5
Total		14,770.1	1,731.2	16,501.3

20. TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Recognized

	Men	Women
<i>Secondary Schools :</i>		
Trained	1,29,176	32,793
Untrained	1,10,081	15,685
Total	2,39,257	48,478
<i>Primary :</i>		
Trained	3,35,301	82,515
Untrained	2,27,288	30,697
Total	5,62,589	1,13,212

21. COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

State	Compulsion age-group Towns	Compulsion age-group Villages	Number of Towns	Number of Villages	Number of Schools in towns	Number of Schools in villages	Total number of pupils
Andhra	6-12	6-12	178	822	1,229	1,531	3,53,809
Assam*	6-11	6-11	11	4,106	114	3,722	2,83,860
Bihar	6-10	6-10	17	19	603	9	58,773
Bombay	6-11	6-11	245	10,163	3,288	14,721	19,44,140
	7-11	7-11					
	7-12	7-12					
Madhya Pradesh	6-11	6-11	51	1,219	394	406	1,09,982
Madras	6-12	6-12	247	685	2,441	1,866	7,86,800
Orissa*	6-11	6-11	2	20	18	6	1,848
Punjab	6-11	6-11	34	4,221	224	1,682	2,17,109
Uttar Pradesh*	6-11	6-11	86	1,687	2,141	573	4,12,900
West Bengal	6-10	6-11	1†	5,745	39	2,650	3,31,349
Hyderabad	6-11	6-11	3	443	22	443	39,314
Madhya Bharat	6-11	6-11	47	903	573	448	76,553
Mysore	6-10	6-10	12	2,748	207	1,373	1,19,056
PEPSU	-	6-12	-	20	-	98	1,032
Travancore-Cochin	5-10	5-10	17	4,500	178	1,173	5,40,483
Ajmer	-	6-11	-	545	-	334	16,995
Delhi*	6-11	6-11	1††	305	101	300	82,897
Vindhya Pradesh	6-11	6-11	46	928	113	440	52,062
India	-	-	998	39,079	11,685	31,775	54,28,962

* Unaffected by States reorganization. The figures for the present Punjab can be got by adding the figures for the old Punjab and PEPSU. Approximate figures for the present Rajasthan can be got by adding the figures for the old Rajasthan and Ajmer.

† 5 Wards of Calcutta Corporation.

†† All Wards of Delhi Municipal Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC health is a State subject.

The Central Ministry of Public Health administers quarantine in ports, controls quality of imported drugs, and promotes research.

Other items with which it deals are: food adulteration, medical and public health training abroad, examination of medical and public health plans of States.

Subjects on which it exercises advisory and co-ordinated functions are: development of health services relating to malaria, tuberculosis, blindness, venereal disease, maternity and child welfare and nursing, filaria, leprosy, nutrition, national water supply.

It also gives advice, collects information and acts as a co-ordinating and liaison agency. The department which deals with public health under the Central Government is called Directorate-General of Health Services.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) was brought into force on the 1st June, 1955.

In accordance with the provisions of section 31 of this Act, a Central Committee for Food Standards was constituted and a Central Food Laboratory was also established simultaneously on the 1st June, 1955.

In consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, were made by the Government of India and promulgated throughout India (except Jammu and Kashmir) with effect from the 24th September, 1955, with the exception of Part VI (Colouring Matter) and Part VII (Packing and Labelling of Foods) which came into force on the 1st December, 1956.

Certain amendments to these rules were notified on the 28th July, 1956 (S.I.O. 1687) and on 24th November, 1956 (S.I.O. 2765.)

State Governments who are primarily responsible for the actual implementation of the Act have further been advised not to enforce Part VI and Part VII rigidly for another six months upto 31st May, 1957, in order to enable the trade to exhaust their existing stocks of food articles and packing and labelling material lying with them and to switch over to the requirements of these rules without any difficulty.

The main facts (based on 1951 census reports) are given below:

About 380,000 persons are engaged in medical and health services in the country as a whole. Out of this 230,000 live in towns and 150,000 live in villages. These may be divided as follows (exclusive of five Districts in Bihar):

Registered medical practitioners (91,930); Vaidas, hakims and those not registered (96,147); Compounders (38,407); Nurses (31,517); Midwives (23,938); Vaccinators (5,928); Dentists (3,288); Others engaged in hospitals and private establishments rendering medical or health services but not including scavengers or sanitary staff (72,970).

Number of hospitals, 8,601 (1951); no. of beds, 113,557 (1951); no. of nursing homes, 500 (1952); no. of medical colleges (including 3 dental colleges, 3 nursing, one pharmacy), 34 (1952); no. of colleges for indigenous systems, 50 (1952); no. of special institutions (e.g., radiological) conducted by private agencies, 195; no. of maternity and child welfare centres (urban) 694, (rural) 418 (1947); no. of trained visitors (urban) 231, (rural) 136 (1947); no. of trained midwives (urban) 922, (rural) 255 (1947); no. of trained dais (urban) 1,204, (rural) 1,387 (1947).

In 1956, it was estimated, there were about 10,000 medical institutions and about 125,000 beds. This would represent an increase during the First Plan of about 16 per cent in institutions and 10 per cent in beds.

VITAL STATISTICS

The registered birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates are given below:

	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infant Mortality rate.
1921 ..	32.0	30.6	198
1930 ..	33.0	25.0	189
1940 ..	33.0	22.0	160
1947 ..	26.6	19.7	146
1948 ..	25.4	17.1	130
1949 ..	26.7	15.8	123
1950 ..	24.8	16.0	127
1953 ..	24.8	14.4	118
1954 ..	25.4	12.9	113

Note: Figs. for 1921, 1930 and 1940 relate to British Indian provinces. The rest relate to former Part 'A' States and Delhi, Ajmer, Coorg.

The infant mortality rates in some of the Indian cities per mille of live births are given below.

Name of the City	1953	1954
Ahmedabad ..	162	147
Bombay ..	134	124
Calcutta ..	161	137
Delhi ..	95	N.A.
Lucknow ..	128	124
Madras ..	180	136
Nagpur ..	227	193

N.A. = Not available.

The following paragraph gives the maternal death-rate (deaths per 1,000 of live and stillbirths) for 1954 in some major towns in India.

Ahmedabad, 1.1; Bombay, 1.0; Calcutta, N.A.; Delhi City, 1.7; Lucknow, 1.8.

TROPICAL DISEASES

The following table gives the number of deaths and rates (number of deaths for every 1,000 of the population) from different diseases recorded in former Part 'A' States and Delhi, Coorg and Ajmer.

	1953		1954 †	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Cholera ..	98,663	0.4	8,630	0.04
Dysentery & Diarrhoea ..	200,174	0.7	161,233	0.7
Fever ..	2,022,442	7.2	1,476,998	6.1
Malaria** ..	—	—	—	—
Plague ..	1,325	—	569	—
Respiratory disease ..	349,109	1.3	316,494	1.3
Small-pox ..	27,699	0.10	28,080	0.1
Tuberculosis** ..	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	1,334,612	4.8	1,124,183	4.6
Total ..	4,034,024	14.4	3,116,187	12.9

** Not available.

† Excluding Bihar.

Death rates from certain causes recorded in the various States of India for 1954:

State (Pre-reorganization)	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevors	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	All other causes	Total
Andhra ..	0.05	0.1	—	4.7	1.0	1.0	7.2	14.0
Assam ..	0.03	—	—	3.8	0.6	0.4	1.8	6.6
Bihar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay ..	0.01	0.1	—	6.4†	0.6	2.5	6.2	15.0
Madras ..	0.04	0.05	—	2.3	1.0	1.4	8.7	13.5
Madhya Pradesh ..	0.02	0.2	—	10.4	0.9	1.3	4.9	17.5
Orissa ..	0.1	0.1	—	16.5	1.4	0.8	7.9	26.8
Punjab ..	—	0.02	—	9.4	0.3	2.0	2.2	14.0
Uttar Pradesh ..	0.04	0.3	—	6.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	10.0
West Bengal ..	0.1	0.03	—	4.0	0.5	1.1	3.5	9.3
Ajmer* ..	—	0.3	—	2.4	0.9	0.3	3.5	7.4
Coorg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi ..	—	0.02	—	1.5	0.6	2.4	4.0	8.5

* Information not available.

† For 1953.

The incidence of venereal disease is particularly high in the hill tracts from Kashmir to Assam. It is also estimated that in the three States (pre-reorganization) of Madras, Bombay and West Bengal the incidence was between 5 and 7 per cent.

The number of persons who die of cancer annually is believed to be in the neighbourhood of 2 lakhs. There are only two institutions for the treatment of cancer in India: Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay and the Chittaranjan Hospital at Calcutta. Research is conducted at the Cancer Research Centre at the Tata Memorial Hospital in Bombay. The Indian Cancer Society has its headquarters in Bombay and its divisional headquarters in Calcutta and Madras.

A Central Council of Health exists with the Union Health Minister as chairman and State Health Ministers as members. The Deputy Director-General of Health Services is the Secretary.

The All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education prescribes standards for post-graduate medical education.

The body in charge of research is the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(For a list of research institutions see under Research.)

The laboratories are: B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory (Guindy, Madras); Central Drugs Laboratory (Calcutta); Serologist Laboratory (Calcutta); Central Research Institute (Kasauli).

There are four main medical depots—one each at Bombay, Calcutta, Karnal and Madras. The depots at Bombay and Madras have factories attached to them.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, manufactures sulphur drugs.

Among important Acts in force are Vaccination Act, Drugs Act of 1940, Drugs Rules of 1945. Then there are the Indian Medical Council Act, the Nursing Act of 1947, the Dentist Act, the Pharmacy Act.

The following medical bodies are in existence: The Indian Medical Council, the Indian Nursing Council, the Dental Council of India, the Pharmacy Council of India, and of course, the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Reports from the following committees appointed by the Central Council of Health have been submitted: Committee to draft a model Public Health Act; Committee to control leprosy; Committee to review conditions of service of nurses; Committee to study training imparted to students undergoing combined courses in ayurveda and unani colleges.

The Committee set up to formulate uniform standards of education and regulation of practice in respect of vaidyas, hakims, homeopaths has submitted an interim report.

CONTROL OF DISEASES

Steps are being taken to control a number of diseases that are rampant.

National Malaria Control Programme was launched with effect from April, 1953 as a part of the first Five-Year Plan. It provides for the establishment of 136 field malaria control units to give protection to 136 million people out of the 200 million residing in the malarious areas. These units have been allotted to all the 29 States forming the Republic of India according to the importance of malaria problem in each State. In 1956, 133 units were in operation and 162 had been sanctioned. During 1956-57, 38 additional units were to be established. Up to end of March 1956, 107 million people were protected and 23 lakh cases treated with drugs. The emphasis is now in the eradication of the mosquito rather than control.

When the 38 additional units have started operation all the malarious areas would be covered.

According to data received from 24 States malaria incidence went down by about 37 lakhs from 1953-54 to 1954-55.

The measures adopted are residual indoor spraying of houses with DDT and treatment of malaria cases to reduce the reservoirs of infection.

Free supplies of insecticides, transport and spraying equipment are made by the Central Government from the aid received from the United States Technical Co-operation Mission to India.

The State Governments are also given grants-in-aid to cover the cost of customs duty in respect of imported supplies.

The D.D.T. factory set up at Delhi as a joint project under the Government of India, U.N.I.C.E.F. and U.N.T.A. with a production capacity of 700 tons (Tech.) D.D.T. went into production early in 1955. Under the 2nd Five-Year Plan the production capacity of the Delhi Plant is being doubled. Another D.D.T. Plant is being set up at Alwaye and is expected to go into production by the middle of 1958.

During the First Five-Year Plan period the total expenditure on the National Malaria Control Programme was 1,151.68 lakhs (including the cost of D.D.T. donated by the U.N.I.C.E.F.) against Rs. 1,600 lakhs provided in the Plan. During the Second Five-Year Plan the Planning Commission have earmarked a sum of Rs. 27 crores for the National Malaria Control Programme out of which the Central Government will contribute Rs. 14 crores and the States' share will be Rs. 13 crores.

Because of the recently reported possibility of the development of resistance in the mosquitoes against D.D.T., the Government of India are considering the question of switching over the National Malaria Control Programme to National Malaria Eradication Programme from 1958.

With the object of setting up a demonstration project for the control of filariasis in each State to operate for two years—1954-55 and 1955-56, the Government of India have drawn up a National Filariasis Control Programme as a part of the first Five-Year Plan. Out of the thirteen States, where filariasis is prevalent, 12 have given their consent to Government of India's proposal to establish control and survey units in them.

These States were (pre-reorganization): Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh.

Accordingly 13 control and 22 survey units were allotted to the various States. Out of this 11 control and 18 survey units have started functioning.

The others were expected to be formed at any time.

Among mosquito-borne diseases filaria is second only to malaria. No satisfactory cure has been found for this disease. What is aimed at is the control of the carrier species, and anti-mosquito measures have to continue for five years before results become apparent.

Filariasis survey with the object of delimiting the extent of the filariasis problem and to collect the pre-control data have been in progress in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, the areas of the former Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Bombay, Andhra, Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

So far representative sample of nearly 7.5 million persons residing in places known to be or suspected to be filarious have been surveyed.

The control units have started operating in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, the areas of the former states of Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Bombay, Andhra, Madras, and Hyderabad and have completed the collection of the pre-control data covering a population of nearly 3 millions.

Mass drug administration with Diethylcarbamazine (Hetrazan) is in progress as part of the control programme in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, the areas of the former Andhra and Bombay States (Surat Municipality), Kerala (Kozhikode, Kasargod) and Mysore (Mangalore), while anti-mosquito measures are in force in the States of Orissa, Andhra, Bombay and Madras.

In 1955 there were 13 control units and 22 survey units. In 1956 it was proposed to start 20 units. There was a provision of Rs. 153 lakhs for the programme during 1956-57.

A number of bodies are fighting to control leprosy—Mission to Lepers, Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh (formerly Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association), Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Kasturba Gandhi Trust, Maharaj Sewa Mandal.

The Mission runs 50 leper homes with about 10,000 inmates and gets grants from State Governments.

The Sangh has as its president the President of the Indian Republic. It carries on research work at the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta, conducts courses in post-graduate training in leprosy, undertakes surveys.

The mainstay in the treatment of leprosy has been injections of chaulmoogra (hydnocarpus) oil or its preparations. Recently encouraging results have been reported by the use of certain sulphone drugs such as "Promine" and "Diazone."

The Sir Profulla Chandra Research Laboratory and the connected Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta are producing an anti-leprosy drug called "Novotrone". Both the mother sulphone (Diamino-Diphenyl-Sulphone) called "Novophone" and a soluble derivative called "Novotrone", which is similar in composition to the well known compound Sulphonamide prepared by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London are being manufactured.

The only sure method of preventing contact with infective cases is the isolation of cases in leprosy hospitals, sanatoria, or colonies. There are in all about 153 colonies, homes, asylums and hospitals for the treatment of leprosy patients and the number of beds provided is estimated at 19,620.

Treatment in out-patient leprosy clinics is also available in various parts of India. The number of such clinics is approximately 1,172 and the total number of cases taking treatment therein is roughly 1,20,000 per year.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme of the Government of India included in the First Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Central Government alone, 4 treatment and study centres and 36 subsidiary centres were sanctioned in 16 different States. Till the end of 1956 four treatment and study centres and 30 subsidiary centres were established in 13 States.

It is proposed to continue the Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan in a more expanded form. An amount of Rs. 400.48 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose in the Second Five-Year Plan out of which an amount of Rs. 271.50 lakhs is to be borne by the Central Government. Besides adding 100 more subsidiary centres during the Second Five-Year Plan, the scheme provides for the training of medical and paramedical personnel, upgrading of leprosy clinics and in-patient institutions and treatment facilities for leprosy patients in N.E.S. Blocks.

A scheme for the training of Medical Officers in Leprosy has been sanctioned. The training course is likely to be started by the beginning of 1957.

A Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute has been established at Tirumani in Madras State in association with the Lady Willington Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani and the Silver Jubilee Children Clinic for Child Leprosy, Saidapet.

A sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided for this Institute during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Mortality figures for cities show a tuberculosis death-rate ranging from 200 to 450 per 100,000 as far as can be ascertained. Little information is available from rural areas but certain investigations have shown that in small towns the infection rate is nearly as high as in the larger cities, and that in the villages it is lower though considerable.

It can be safely estimated that there are at least 500,000 deaths from tuberculosis annually. If the ratio of 5 cases of active tuberculosis to one death from tuberculosis is accepted, there will be, at least, 2,500,000 active cases of tuberculosis in India.

The Government of India has an Adviser in Tuberculosis in its Directorate-General of Health Services. He advises the Central Government and the various State Governments on tuberculosis policy and helps in co-ordinating various tuberculosis schemes. He is also Technical Adviser to the Tuberculosis Association of India.

Prophylactic (BCG) Vaccination against tuberculosis was introduced in India in August, 1948 with the assistance of W.H.O. The mass campaign was started in April, 1951 and is now (Nov. 1956) in progress in all the States except the Andamans and the Laccadives. In the Andamans it was expected to be introduced at any time. Up to the end of Sep. 1956, about 8 crore persons had been tuberculin tested of whom about 2.8 crores were vaccinated with BCG and thus given protection against tuberculosis.

The contribution of UNICEF and W.H.O. amounted to over 1.23 mln. dollars upto the end of 1955 to cover the services of the international personnel and provision of equipment and supplies, consisting of vaccination equipment and vehicles, film projectors, public address equipment, etc. The UNICEF and W.H.O. will continue to render assistance in the development of this programme through 1957 and 1958 for which purpose a sum of 204,000 dollars has been allocated.

There are at present (Nov. 1956) 131 technicians' teams with 110 doctors and 775 technicians.

In furtherance of the object of introducing B.C.G. Vaccination in India, a laboratory for the manufacture of this vaccine was established by the Government of India at the King Institute, Guindy, in 1919. It supplies vaccine not only to centres in India but also to centres in South-East Asia.

In order to find out if it is possible to obviate certain difficulties experienced in the use of the liquid vaccine, it has been decided to instal a freeze drying vaccine plant for manufacturing and using dry vaccine as a pilot project. This plant was expected to be installed early in 1957.

There are at present four anti-tuberculosis demonstration and teaching centres, one each at New Delhi, Patna, Trivandrum and Madras. The Madras centre which was established in 1950 is beginning its career with an important research project namely the study of the role of modern tubercular drugs in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

It is proposed to establish or upgrade about 300 TB Clinics during the Second Plan so as to have at least one Clinic in each District.

The establishment of 12 more centres is envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Attached to the Delhi University is the 'Patel Chest Institute' for teaching and research in T.B. and other diseases of the chest.

The needs of tuberculous children could not be attended to so far, but now two hospitals for tuberculosis children have been established, one in Delhi and the other at Arogyavaram in Andhra State.

According to the latest available figures there are for the treatment of T.B. patients, 69 sanatoria, 67 hospitals, 170 clinics, 140 wards with a strength of 20,322 beds.

These beds are meant mostly for giving treatment. Beds for isolating advanced cases of T.B. for whom much treatment is not possible, have so far been negligible, and it is proposed to establish at least 4,000 beds for the isolation of such cases during the next 5 years.

There are about ten After Care and Rehabilitation Centres for ex-tuberculosis patients, and it may be possible to establish 8 more rehabilitation centres during the second Five-Year Plan period.

The Government of India have also provided for research in various aspects of tuberculosis by providing funds for the purpose to the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Various International bodies also co-operate with the I.C.M.R. in conducting this research on sound lines. A notable research now in progress is the national survey to find out the true incidence of tuberculosis in the urban, semi-urban and rural areas of India.

A provision of Rs. 102 lakhs was made by the States for affording facilities for the treatment and control of venereal diseases. It was proposed to establish 71 clinics during the First Plan. The information about the number of clinics actually opened is not available.

The maternal and child mortality as already indicated is high—the maternity death rate is about 10 and infant mortality about 113.

In all States welfare activities are in progress. There are posts of maternity and child welfare officers in Madras, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam,

Delhi, U.P., Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Bombay. The Government of India has an officer in the Directorate-General of Health Services who gives special attention to maternity and child welfare problems.

Non-official bodies engaged in welfare work are the Association of Medical Aid to Women by Women, Bombay; Mothers' and Children's Welfare Society, Bombay; the Bihar Maternity and Child Welfare Society; the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi; The Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust; and the Indian Red Cross which has a special bureau.

The Central Social and Welfare Board is assisting the State Boards in promoting Maternity and child welfare services. As a result, a large number of agencies are undertaking services for mothers and children and training programmes for staffing the services with trained personnel.

The total number of maternity and child health centres has now increased to over 3,000.

The Government of India in their first Five-Year Plan paid special attention to the expansion of Health Services for mothers and children and under the Community Projects provided necessary staff to offer health services to mothers and children.

A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was ear-marked by the Government of India in the first Five-Year Plan for establishing Maternal and Child Health Centres in rural areas of the States.

This sum was utilised by the States, and 201 maternity and Child Welfare Units, each serving a population of 60,000 to 70,000, were established in association with the existing dispensaries.

The staff provided at each unit is one Health Visitor and 4 Midwives for the main centre as well as the 3 sub-centres distributed over the area.

It is proposed to cover 3,000 National Extension Blocks during the Second Five Year Plan period, under the Primary Health Centre Scheme. The Maternity and Child Welfare Services will be included in the activities of Health Centres.

During the First Five-Year Plan, the target was to train 600 Health Visitors and 2,400 Midwives. It is proposed to further expand the existing 9 Health Schools, 8 in the States and 1 in Delhi (under Central Government) and to establish 5 new Health Schools in the States to train another 1,700 Health Visitors under the Second Five Year Plan to staff the proposed health centres.

The large bulk of midwifery services in the villages will continue to be rendered by *dais* already practising in the villages. Under the Second Five Year Plan a short six months course has been designed to orient them in modern techniques of aspsis, and make better and fuller use of their services, and provision has been made in the Plan for training 36,000 *dais*. A sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for the purpose. The training will be given at health centres and at existing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. An additional provision has been made to detail a trained midwife for purposes of supervision and continued assistance.

A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan to assist medical colleges to improve paediatric training so that medical personnel can, during the training, receive adequate instruction in paediatrics and are better equipped to play their role in Child Health services.

Twelve States have undertaken comprehensive Maternal and Child Health Programmes under WHO-UNICEF assistance which aims at the expansion and improvement of facilities for the training of various levels of health personnel and for the expansion of health services of mothers and children. The UNICEF provides equipment while W.H.O. provides technical

personnel. State Governments provide necessary funds and national personnel to develop the services.

The results of these programmes are encouraging in so far as it has succeeded in reducing the maternal and infant mortality of the country as a whole.

The present rates are 10 and 113 per 1,000 live births, respectively.

DEFECTIVES

The last census of handicapped persons (blind, deaf, crippled, mentally retarded, etc.), took place in 1931. These put the number of blind at about 600,000 and the number of deaf and hard-of-hearing at 230,000.

It is estimated that today the total number of blind is about 2,000,000 and the deaf about 700,000.

There is a Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun to impart vocational training. It imparts training in cottage-industry-type handicrafts to about 150 adult blind. There is also a common Braille code for Indian languages known as Bharati Braille. The Central Braille Printing Press at Dehra Dun has already published several Braille books in English, Hindi and other regional languages.

There are in all 69 institutions for the blind and 44 for the deaf and 4 for the mentally handicapped. Five institutions cater for the orthopaedically handicapped children. About 2,000 blind children and adults and about 2,000 deaf children and adults receive training at these institutions.

A Sheltered Workshop for the Blind is functioning as part of the Training Centre where 10 blind workers are employed in chair-caning and weaving of woollen textiles. An Employment Office of the Training Centre has been functioning in Madras to try and secure remunerative employment for blind persons in ordinary industrial establishments. 52 persons have so far been placed by this office.

The Government of India give scholarships to blind and deaf persons over the age of 16 in order to help them to undertake higher academic education, or, professional, vocational or technical training in normal institutions of learning. Scholarships are also awarded to orthopaedically handicapped children and adults.

In September, 1955 the Government of India appointed a National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped to advise Government, to formulate new schemes, and to serve as liaison between Government and voluntary bodies.

On the advice of the Council, the Government of India have included several schemes for the education and welfare of the handicapped in the Second Plan. These schemes include the establishment of a comprehensive National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun consisting of the existing Training Centre for the Adult Blind and the Central Braille Press, a model school for blind children with a kindergarten section and a teacher's training department attached, an expanded sheltered workshop and a Braille Circulating Library.

On the lines of the National Centre for the Blind a National Centre for the Deaf is also proposed to be established. This will consist of a model school, a technical training centre for the Adult Blind and an audiological centre.

For the first time the Government of India will also make a beginning with the education and welfare of the mentally handicapped. A model school for the mentally retarded children is proposed to be established in Delhi during the Second Plan period.

One of the most difficult problems in the welfare of the handicapped is to secure employment for suitably trained handicapped persons. In order to deal with this problem the Government of India propose to establish a special organisation during the Second Plan period to assist handicapped persons in finding employment in the public services, industry and commerce.

The number of mental cases is about one million, mental defectives one and a half million, of psycho-neurotics about three million.

There are at present three institutions for mentally retarded children.

At present there are 32 mental hospitals with accommodation for about 20,000 patients.

The Mysore Government Mental Hospital at Bangalore and the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Ranchi are the ones which are best equipped.

The following is a list of mental hospitals in India :

Mental Hospital, Tezpur; Inter-Provincial Mental Hospital, Kanke, Ranchi; Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, Ranchi; N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana (Bombay); Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri (Bombay); Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda; Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad; Mental Hospital, Dharwar; Mental Hospital, Baroda; Mental Hospital, Nagpur; Government Mental Hospital, Madras; Government Mental Hospital, Waltair; Government Mental Hospital, Kozhikode; Punjab Mental Hospital, Amritsar; Mental Hospital, Agra; Mental Hospital, Bareilly; Mental Hospital, Banaras; Mental Hospital, Mankunda, Calcutta; Lambini Park Mental Hospital, P.O. Tiljala, 24 Parganas; Bangiyannad Ashram, 29-A, Vivekananda Road, Dum Dum; Mental Observation Ward, Bhawanipur, Calcutta; Mental Hospital, Jalna; Mental Hospital, Srinagar; Mental Hospital, Lashkar; Mental Hospital, Bonganga, Indore; Mental Hospital, Bangalore; Mental Hospital, Jaipur; Mental Hospital, Jodhpur; Mental Hospital, Udaipur; Mental Hospital, Bhavnagar; Mental Hospital, Trivandrum; Mental Hospital, Trichur.

The Hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi which was under the administrative control of a Board of Trustees was taken over by the Government of India, with effect from the 1st June, 1954 with a view to reorganising it and making it a model centre for treatment and training in Psychiatry.

The Government of India, in collaboration with the Government of Mysore, have established an All India Institute of Mental Health at Bangalore in association with the Mental Hospital there, under the short term proposal made by Professor Mayer-Gross, W.H.O. Consultant in Psychiatry, who was assigned to the Government of Mysore for a short period. The Institute is managed by a Governing Body. The chief object of the Institute is to make provision for and to promote post-graduate and special studies and research in mental health.

The courses for the post-graduate diploma in Psychological Medicine (D.P.M.) and Medical (Clinical) Psychology were started on 3rd January 1955. A post-graduate course in Psychiatric Nursing was also started in 1956 January.

Increase of mental health activity in India is envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan. The improvement and development of institutional facilities by State Governments by opening new hospitals and psychiatric clinics, the training programme already started or to be started by the Government of India at the All India Institute of Mental Health for Psychiatrists, Psychiatric Nurses, Psychologists and ancillary personnel, the establishment of Child Guidance Clinics and homes for incurables will bring the problem of mental ill-health in the country under control within the next decade.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

General policy is based on the reports of the Chopra Committee set up in December 1946 (to enquire into the facilities available for training and research and need for general control), the Pandit Committee set up in 1949 to work out the details concerning research in the ayurvedic and unani systems.

A Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee was also set up in 1948 November to recommend measures for the control and development of homoeopathy.

The general policy of the Government is that there should be only one system—the allopathic—and that steps should be taken to eradicate quackery from the indigenous systems and put them on a more scientific basis. It is held that in any reorganised training anatomy, physiology and surgery should be part of the curriculum.

There are about 50 colleges which afford a training in the indigenous systems of medicine and about 8 in homoeopathy.

Research is conducted at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; the Drugs Research Laboratory in Jammu, and the Central Research Institute in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, the Ayurvedic Research Institute under the Thakurdatta Sharma Dharmarth Trust. There is also a Board in Bombay to promote research.

The Union Ministry of Health has published what is the first complete national pharmacopoeia of India. It gives information about the standards to be prescribed and tests to be used to establish the identity and purity of a number of indigenous medicinal preparations.

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to report on the question of establishing uniform standards in respect of education and regulation of practice of vaidyas, hakims and homoeopaths has published its report.

Among the recommendations are : five and a half years course of study inclusive of one year's internship with at least three months training in the rural areas; all members of the medical profession whatever the system they practise should enjoy an equal status; the existing institutions should be up-graded; new text-books should be written; post-graduate study and research facilities should be available; there should be separate Directorates for ayurvedic and unani, and for the homoeopathic systems.

Under the First Plan the States had an allotment of Rs. 95.23 lakhs to provide training and Rs. 1.06 crores for hospitals and dispensaries.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the States have provided Rs. 554.59 lakhs in their revised Plans. Rs. 62.2 lakhs have been provided for opening of new colleges of indigenous medicine and attached hospitals.

Out of this, Rs. 15.6 lakhs are provided by U.P. for opening of Homoeopathic College and attached hospital.

The provision for expansion of existing colleges and attached hospitals is Rs. 181.51 lakhs and Rs. 6.93 lakhs respectively. Under 'Miscellaneous Schemes' the provision for research and training is Rs. 14.17 lakhs and Rs. 6.925 lakhs respectively.

In addition to this assistance, the Centre has provided Rs. 100 lakhs for upgrading of colleges of indigenous medicine and research.

DRUG PRODUCTION

The most important step taken in the field of Antibiotics was the establishment of a Penicillin Factory in the public sector. The Hindustan Antibiotic Ltd., Pimpri, went into trial production in March, 1955. Regular production of Penicillin was commenced from August, 1955. The factory has already achieved a production capacity of 12.5 million mega units of Penicillin. The production of this factory for 1955-56 was estimated at 6.6 million mega units.

Among the new drugs recently developed for the treatment of tuberculosis are para-amino salicylic acid and isonicotoni-hydraside (INH).

The manufacture of para-amino salicylic acid (PAS) was taken up by Biochemical and Synthetic Products whose plant was nearing completion at the end of 1956. The manufacture of INH was taken up by two new firms from raw material.

Among the synthetic anti-leprosy drugs (DDS) and its derivative (Sulphone) are at present produced from basic raw materials.

During the First Plan period, the Madras Government expanded facilities for quinine production with the establishment of a new factory at Annamalai with a capacity of 80,000 to 100,000 lbs. of quinine salts.

DDT and Benzene hexachloride are two important insecticides whose production was taken up during the First Plan period. With the completion of the factory of the Hindustan Insecticides in Delhi which went into production in March, 1955, an indigenous capacity has been created for the manufacture of 700 tons of DDT per annum. The present rate of output of this factory is about 1.5 tons per day.

The production of benzene hexachloride in a plant with an annual capacity of 500 tons was commenced at Bihra near Calcutta in 1953. Its capacity has been further expanded to 1,000 tons per annum. Another new factory has been set up in Mithapur with an annual capacity of 1,500 tons.

No substantial development in the field of vitamins took place during the First Plan period. Shark liver oil which provides an important source of vitamin A is produced in factories set up by the Bombay, Madras and Kerala Governments.

BHORE COMMITTEE'S PLAN

The key report for public health is the one submitted by the Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India in October, 1948 under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore. The Committee was to make a survey of existing health conditions in the sub-continent and to formulate plans for future health development.

In putting forward its recommendations the Committee kept in view a scheme, which when fully developed, should provide each individual in the country with adequate medical care, curative and preventive, irrespective of his ability to pay for such services.

The scheme visualized by the Committee is as follows :

The district health organisation will have as its smallest unit of administration a primary unit which will normally serve a population of 10,000 to 20,000. About 15 to 20 such primary units will together constitute a secondary unit and a varying number of the latter (3 to 5) will form the district health unit, the designation suggested by the Committee for the district health organisation.

At each of the headquarters of the district, secondary and primary health units will be established a Health Centre from which will radiate the different forms of health activity into the territory covered by each type of unit. The provision made for medical relief and preventive health work at each of these Health Centres will increase in scope and efficiency from the primary unit to the district health unit.

The District Health Centre will possess general and special hospitals with a total bed strength of about 2,500 and all the consultant and laboratory services required for the diagnosis and treatment of disease on up-to-date lines. The Secondary Health Centre will have a hospital with 650 beds and the primary unit headquarters a 75-bed hospital.

A system of ambulances and telephone connections between these three types of hospitals will help to promote the fullest utilisation of the higher types of service available at the larger institutions by the people living in the remoter parts of the district.

These hospitals will also take an active part in the preventive health campaign. They will be linked with the field health organisations in respect of such services as those for tuberculosis, for mothers and children or for venereal diseases.

The Committee made it plain that no health development plan could produce adequate results unless sufficient measures were taken for the provision of a healthy environment for community life, such as safe water-supply,

hygienic houses, a satisfactory system of conservancy and proper supervision over the production, distribution and sale of food intended for public consumption. Specific recommendations were put forward in respect of these.

In order to secure the active support of the people, the establishment of a Health Committee in every village was recommended.

Government accepted in principle all the recommendations of the Bhoze Committee and have been carrying out recommendations about the following items: post-graduate training abroad and travel fellowships (now under Colombo Plan, Point Four Programme and other international auspices), up-grading departments of medical colleges and research institutions for post-graduate training and research, establishment of departments of social and preventive medicine in medical colleges, research into indigenous systems of medicine and better organization of homoeopathy, and generally in the improvement of drainage water supply and preventive medicine.

It may be mentioned here that only about 6.2 per cent of the total population of India enjoys protected water supply. The urban population is better served: 6 per cent of the total number of towns and 48.5 per cent of the urban population. The five-year plan drawn up by the Environmental Hygiene Committee will entail an annual expenditure of Rs. 16.77 crores.

About sewage, only 3 per cent of the population enjoys the benefits of a sewage system. Only 23 cities with a population of a lakh and over have a full sewage system, and about 12 towns have partial systems. The Committee's Five-Year Plan will cost Rs. 15 crores.

A sum of Rs. 5.30 crores was paid to State Governments upto the end of 1955 for water supply and sanitation for urban areas.

FAMILY PLANNING

The total expenditure during the First Five Year Plan comes to Rs. 20.41 lakhs, i.e. about 30 per cent of the total provision.

Financial assistance of Rs. 11.50 lakhs was offered to 15 State Governments, 8 local bodies and 35 voluntary organisations for opening of family planning clinics.

In all 201 clinics were aided by the Central Government by the end of the First Plan period.

A Contraceptive Testing Centre was opened in the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay and a number of contraceptives were tested for finding out their suitability.

During the Plan period efforts were directed to the building up of an active public opinion in favour of family planning and promotion of family planning advice and service on the basis of the existing knowledge. Demographic as well as medical and biological studies were also carried out.

An education and propaganda scheme was initiated in 1955-56. A number of posters and leaflets were printed and distributed free to the States, local bodies and voluntary organisations conducting family planning clinics.

Nine films about planning, biology of reproduction and child welfare were procured and shown to the public.

Twenty research programmes relating to demographic, medical and biological studies were supported at a cost of about Rs. 6.20 lakhs.

Training programmes in Family Planning were conducted in which 20 doctors, 21 health visitors and 5 social workers were trained.

AUXILIARY WORKERS

In order to meet extreme shortage of doctors in the country as a whole and particularly in the rural areas, it was proposed to introduce a new type of Auxiliary Medical and Public Health Worker.

He would not be entrusted with diagnosis and treatment of diseases beyond what is necessary as a part of ordinary first-aid work, and the training should be such as to enable him to assist the health authorities, in as large a measure as possible, in preventive measures including sanitation, health education, etc. The syllabus of training throws more emphasis on the preventive aspects of the training, rather than the curative side.

During training it was proposed to give the trainees free lodging and a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. The following States agreed to participate in the Scheme:—

Madras, Andhra, Assam, Rajasthan, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh.

NURSING

At the end of the year 1955, there were 22,386 registered nurses and 26,823 registered midwives. During the year, 1,200 trained health visitors were available as well as 6,826 registered *dais* and nurse-*dais* and 288 auxiliary nurse-midwives. Separate figures in respect of these nursing personnel for urban and rural areas are not available.

The Health Survey and Development Committee recommended that there should be a ratio of one nurse to 500 of population, and one midwife for every 100 births. On this basis, the total requirements for nurses would be 7,00,000 and 87,500 midwives for the present population.

As some of the nurses and midwives get themselves registered with more than one State Nursing Council it is estimated that there are about 17,000 nurses and 21,000 midwives actually in practice in India.

The Plan targets for 1956 were: Nurses 22,000; Midwives 26,000; Health Visitors 800; *dais* and nurse-*dais* 6,000.

The number of nurses and midwives available in India falls far short of actual requirements. In order to meet the increasing demand for health personnel in connection with the expansion of health programmes under Community Development Projects a scheme for the training of about 6,000 additional auxiliary nurse-midwives has been included in the Second Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakhs to be shared by the Central and State Governments concerned.

A scheme for the integration of public health with the basic course in nursing, which will serve as a pilot project, has been included in the Second Five Year Plan with a view to preparing nurses and midwives to play an effective role in the health services of the country. It is proposed to provide financial assistance by the Central Government to 10 training institutions for the implementation of the scheme. A provision of Rs. 11.70 lakhs has been made by the Government of India in the Second Five Year Plan.

Training in nursing is offered in centres attached to almost all large hospitals. The Nursing Colleges at Delhi and Vellore offer a higher basic course leading to a B.Sc. degree in nursing.

The number of training institutions for nursing personnel and of students under training at the end of 1955 were as follows (The second figure gives the number of trainees):—

Nurses: 181, 6,300; Midwives: 206, 2,100; Health Visitors 15,600; Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives: 47,915.

Information about the number of nurse-*dais* and *dais* trainees is not available.

The following post-certificate courses in nursing are at present available:—

- (a) *Sister Tutor's Course*.
Christian Medical College, School of Nursing, Vellore (Madras).
- (b) *Nursing Administration Course*.
(i) Christian Medical College, School of Nursing, Vellore (Madras).
(ii) General Hospital, Madras.

(c) *Teaching and Nursing Administration Course*.
College of Nursing, New Delhi.

(d) *Midwife Tutors' Course*.
College of Nursing, New Delhi. (This course was instituted in 1956 in collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF).

(e) *Public Health Nursing Course*.
All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

(f) *Ward Sisters' Course*.
Examination Board of Nurses Auxiliary of Christian Medical Association of India, (Mid India Branch) Girls High School, U.C.C. Mission Hospital, Indore.

(g) *Psychiatric Nursing Course*.
(i) Mental Hospital, Ranchi.
(ii) All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

(h) *Tuberculosis Nursing Course*.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arongavaram (Andhra).

Health visitors are trained at centres in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras, Lucknow, Nagpur, Poona, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Trivandrum, Ranchi, Indore, Patna and Vishakapatnam.

Over 1,400 trained lady health visitors will be available during the Second Plan period to man maternity and child welfare centres—one of the most vital needs for the provision of adequate health protection to rural population—under the Community Development Programme.

At present, approximately 400 students are receiving training at eight centres. To double the number of trainees, these centres located in the States of Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Punjab, Delhi and Bombay, were expanded during the First Five-Year Plan with Central assistance.

With the expanded programme, it will be possible to train 720 health visitors in the existing eight schools during the Second Plan period and 180 at the Lady Reading Health School. Besides, it is also proposed to establish six new schools where another 540 health visitors will be trained during the Second Plan period.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The total provision for Health schemes in the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 140 crores. Rs. 101 crores were provided by the States and Rs. 39 crores by the Centre. During the period 1951-56 expenditure on medical and public health amounted to Rs. 10,546.20 lakhs which is about 75 per cent of the planned outlay.

The progress under broad heads of development is given below.

Rs. 30 crores were provided by the States in their plans for water supply and sanitation of which Rs. 14 crores were meant for rural and Rs. 16 crores for urban areas.

For the urban areas 190 water supply and 58 sewage schemes were sanctioned. The total amount of money sanctioned was Rs. 12.00 crores and the money paid was Rs. 8.3 crores. The number of water supply schemes actually taken in hand was 187 and of sewage schemes 42 in March 1956.

In the rural areas 134 schemes were sanctioned. The total amount of money sanctioned was Rs. 5.8 crores, and the money paid Rs. 2.8 crores upto March 1956.

The urban programme has been more successful than rural, but even here some of the schemes were just getting started and the majority only about 40 to 50 per cent complete in March 1956.

MEDICAL COLLEGES

There were at the end of 1956, 42 properly so-called colleges* and the number of admissions into the colleges was about 3,500.

1. The Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam.
2. The Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
3. The B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
4. The B. J. Medical College, Poona.

* Five new medical colleges were to be started from the academic year 1957-58 at Kozhikode, Bhopal, Kanpur, Jamnagar and Jabalpur.

5. The Baroda Medical College, Baroda.
6. The Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.
7. The Christian Medical College, Vellore.
8. The Darbhanga Medical College, Laherisara (Bihar).
9. The Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior.
10. The Grant Medical College, Bombay.
11. The Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
12. The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (South Kanara Dt., Mysore State).
13. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi.
14. The Madras Medical College, Madras.
15. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore.
16. The Medical College, Kanpur.
17. The Amritsar Medical College, Amritsar.
18. The Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta.
19. The University Medical College, Mysore.
20. The Nagpur Medical College, Nagpur.
21. The Government Medical College, Patiala.
22. The Trivandrum Medical College, Trivandrum.
23. The National Medical Institute, Calcutta.
24. The Nilratan Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta.
25. The Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
26. The Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
27. The R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta.
28. The Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra.
29. The Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur.
30. The Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay.
31. The Sriram Chandra Bhang Medical College, Cuttack.
32. The Stanley Medical College, Madras.
33. The Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.
34. The Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.
35. The Bhopal Medical College, Bhopal.
36. The Jabalpur Medical College, Jabalpur.
37. The Jamnagar Medical College, Jamnagar.
38. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
39. The Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
40. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung, New Delhi.
41. Aurangabad Medical College, Aurangabad (Bombay).
42. Medical College, Kurnool (Andhra).
43. Medical College, Pondicherry.

Medical Schools

1. The Arya Medical School, Ludhiana.
2. The University Medical School, Bangalore.

Dental Colleges

1. The Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.
2. The Dental College, Amritsar.
3. The King George's Medical College's (Dental Wing), Lucknow.
4. The Madras Medical College (Dental Wing), Madras.
5. The Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
6. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Hospital and Dental College, Bombay.

Others

1. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
2. The College of Nursing, Delhi.
3. The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.
4. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.
5. Sri Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.
6. All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

AYURVEDIC INSTITUTIONS

- Government Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.
 Ajodhya Sheekumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai, Bihar.
 Government Ayurvedic College, Patna.
 Government Tibbi College, Patna.
 Sheo Ganga Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Madhubani (Bihar).
 Sri S. N. Y. Aslaing Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur (Bihar).
 Aryanga Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara (Bombay).
 Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar.
 Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Poona.
 B. A. Poddar (Ayurvedic) Medical College, Worli, Bombay.
 M. G. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nadlad (Bombay).
 O. H. Nazar Ayurveda Medical Mahavidyalaya, Surat (Bombay).
 Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.
 Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.
 Nizamla Government Tibbi College, Hyderabad.
 Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior.
 Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore.
 College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.
 Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore.
 All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.
 Gopabandhu Ayurveda Vidyapith, Puri (Orissa).
 Arya Medical School, Ludhiana.
 Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur.
 Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur.
 S. G. A. S. Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Jamnagar.
 Ayurvedic College, Rishikul, Harwar.
 Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi.
 Gurukul University, Kangri (Dist. Saharanpur, U. P.).
 Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pillbhit (U. P.).
 Takmil-ul-Tib College, Lucknow.
 Unani Medical College, Allahabad.
 Ayurvedia Pratishthan, 123, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.
 D. N. De Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 63, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
 Jamin Bhusan Ashtanga Ayurveda College, 170, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.
 Pratap and Hering Memorial Homoeopathic College and Hospital, 14-1, Narkeldanga North Road, Calcutta.
 School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.
 Shyamadas Vaidya-hastapith, 204/3/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
 The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 265, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
 The Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Midnapore.
 Vaidyak Pathshala, Contai, Midnapore.
 Vishwanath Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.

SPECIAL TRAINING

Post-graduate medical education facilities are now available at the following institutions:

1. Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam—M.D. (clinical, pathology, bacteriology); M.Sc. (clinical); D.G.O.; D.V.; Dip. Dermatology; D.L.O.; D.O.; D.A.; M.Sc. (physiology, anatomy, biochemistry).
2. Grant Medical College, Bombay—M.D. (medicine, pathology, midwifery, gynaecology, pediatrics, T.B., pharmacology); M.S. (gen. surgery, ophthalmology, E.N.T., orthopaedics); D.P.H.; D.M.R.E.; D.P.M.; D.A.; D.V.D.; M.Sc.

(biochemistry); M.Sc. (microbiology); M.Sc. (medical).

3. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay—D.O.M.S.; D.A.; D.D.V.; D.P.B.; D.G.O.; F.C.P.S.; D.P.M.; D.C.H.
4. Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay—M.D. (medicine, pathology, bacteriology, obstetrics, gynaecology, pediatrics); M.S. (surgery); B.Sc. (medical); M.Sc. (medical).
5. B. J. Medical College, Poona—M.D. (medicine), M.D. (midwifery, gynaecology); M.D. (pathology); M.D. (pharmacology); M.S. (surgery).
6. B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad—M.D. (medicine); M.S.
7. Medical College, Nagpur—M.D. (medicine); M.S. (surgery); M.O. (obstetrics, gynaecology); M.Sc. (medical, anatomy, pharmacology, physiology, pathology, bacteriology).
8. Stanley Medical College, Madras—M.D. (gen. medicine); M.S. (gen. surgery); M.Sc. (anatomy, physiology, pharmacology); Ph.D. (anatomy).
9. Christian Medical College, Vellore (Madras State)—M.D. (medicine, pathology, bacteriology).
10. Medical College, Mysore—T.D.D.
11. Medical College, Amritsar—M.D.; M.S.; D.T.D.; D.O.M.S.
12. S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur—M.D. (medical, pathology, bacteriology); M.S. (surgery); M.Sc. (anatomy, physiology, pharmacology).
13. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta—D.P.H., L.P.H., D.M.C.W. (Dip. in Maternity and Child Welfare); certificate in Maternal and Child Health; Dip. Diet; D.I.H.; Dip. in Nutrition; D.Sc. (Public Health).
14. Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta—D.T.M. & H.; L.T.M.
15. R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta—D.G.O., D.O.M.S.
16. Medical College, Agra—M.D.; M.S.; D.C.H.
17. Medical College, Lucknow—M.D. (medical, pathology, physics, forensic medicine, social med. and pub. health, pharmacology, tuberculosis, radiology); M.S. (surgical, ophthalmology, obstetrics, gynaecology, anatomy, orthomology, surgical, E.N.T.); D.M.R.E. (medical, radiology and electricity); D.L.O. (laryngology, otology); D.T.D. (tuberculosis); D.O.M.S. (ophthalmic, medicine and surgical); D.G.O. (gynaecology, obstetrics); D.C.P. (clinical pathology); D. Orth. Sur. (orthopaedic surgery).
18. Institute of Ophthalmology, Allgarh Muslim University, Allgarh—D.O.M.S.
19. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi—M.D. (medicine, pathology, obstetrics, gynaecology); M.S.; M.Sc. and Ph.D. (anatomy, physiology, pharmacology).
20. Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi—D.T.D.; M.Sc. and Ph.D.
21. Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras—D.G.O., M.D. (Midwifery).
22. Institute of Venerology, Government General Hospital, Madras—D.V.
23. All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore—D.P.M., D.M.P.
24. Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay—Cancer (research and clinical work).

Training in nursing is offered, as already mentioned, in almost all hospitals. The Nursing Colleges at Delhi and Vellore offer higher training equivalent to the B.Sc. standard.

Health visitors are trained at centres in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras, Lucknow, Nagpur, Poona, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Vishakapatnam, Indore, Patna, Ranchi, Trivandrum.

Courses in malaria are conducted at the Malaria Institute of India.

SOCIAL WELFARE IN INDIA

THE period under British rule (1800-1947) witnessed a destruction of the older social structure in India. In the newer structure that emerged a number of reforms and institutions were introduced by bodies like the Bramho Samaj (associated with the name of Raja Ram Mohan Roy), the Prarthana Samaj, the Deccan Education Society and the All-India Social Reform Association (Justice M. G. Ranade), the Ramkrishna Mission (Swami Vivekananda), the Servants of India Society (G. K. Gokhale) and the Arya Samaj (Dayanand Saraswati). Though these organisations were in the nature of religious orders, they took it as a part of their faith to serve the needy and the suffering. The Arya Samaj and the Ramkrishna Mission sponsored social reforms, established orphanages, widows' homes, free dispensaries and relief centres in periods of emergency. The Servants of India Society is especially notable for its ramifications in the fields of labour, tribal welfare, youth welfare and emergency and relief work. An impetus to women's welfare was given by D. K. Karve's Women's University and G. K. Devadhar's Seva Sadan in Poona.

During this period pioneering work in many neglected fields of service, e.g. founding homes, leper asylums and institutions for the maimed and the handicapped, was undertaken by Christian missionaries in the country.

By 1920 Mahatma Gandhi's contribution began to gain recognition throughout the country. He provided for a number of constructive social welfare programmes through organisations like the Harijan Sewak Sangh, All India Village Industries Association, Charkha Sangh, the Hindustani Nai Talimi Sangh, Goseva Sangh, and the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, etc. His constructive programme also included dignity of manual labour and labour welfare, prohibition of alcohol, drugs and gambling, Tribal welfare and leprosy relief.

The late '30s saw the formation of the first popular Ministries in eleven provinces in India. During the same period professional social work began to be recognised with the establishment of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in 1936.

The new profession generally covers the following fields of social work: Community Welfare Services; Family, Child and Youth Welfare Service; Public Welfare Administration; Social Security Services; Services for the mal-adjusted and handicapped groups; Social Defence and Correctional Administration; Services for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation; Social Legislation and Social Action; Social Research; Training in Social Work; Tribal Welfare and Rural Welfare.

The establishment of the Indian Conference of Social Work at a meeting of over 450 social workers assembled in Bombay in November 1947 marks a significant development in the field of social work in India. The Conference undertakes and promotes the study of social problems and endeavours to foster co-operation, collaboration and co-ordination amongst social service agencies in India and abroad. It has held sessions in Bombay (1947), Madras (1948), Delhi (1949), Jamshedpur (1950), Calcutta (1951), Hyderabad (1953), Lucknow (1954), Bangalore (1955) and Jaipur (1956). In 1952, it enabled the International Conference of Social Work to hold its Sixth Session at Madras—the first International Conference on Asian soil. In 1955, a very successful Seminar on "Casteism and Removal of Untouchability" was organized by the Indian Conference of Social Work. This Seminar was given very wide publicity both in India and abroad.

Another national seminar on slum clearance was scheduled to be held in Bombay in May 1957.

The aspirations of the Indian people towards State responsibility for social welfare are reflected in Part IV of the Constitution which lays down the "Directive Principles of State Policy", as follows:—

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic, and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Social legislation on an all-India scale dates back to 1843 when the first law abolishing slavery was passed. The earlier laws sought to reform the evil social practices existing at the time, practices such as *Sati*, infanticide, and child marriage. Later, social legislation began to assume a more positive and constructive role. Laws for better working conditions in factories, laws providing maternity benefits, for the abolition of traffic in women and children, and laws for the protection and care of destitute and delinquent children have all received attention in the first half of this century.

Since 1947 there has been an unprecedented increase in social legislation both at the national and the State levels.

Some of the laws which are applicable to the entire country are the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Factories Act, 1948; The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, The Mines Act and the Provident Fund Act, 1952.

Two Acts were passed to remove caste discrimination, namely, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act XXI of 1950 and the Untouchability Offences Act XXII of 1955.

Three laws introducing changes in Hindu law governing Marriage and Succession have been passed since 1954, namely, The Special Marriage Act 43 of 1954; The Hindu Marriage Act XXV of 1955 and the Hindu Succession Act XXX of 1956. (See also 'Laws of 1955').

According to the Constitution of India, social legislation can be formulated and implemented both by the Central and State Governments. Most social subjects are on the concurrent list, i.e. they can be legislated upon by the Central or State Governments. These subjects include marriage and divorce, social security and social insurance, economic and social planning, welfare of labour, charities and charitable institutions, vagrancy and mental deficiency.

Prison Reform Bills and Borstal Institutions are subjects in the State list. An informative volume entitled "Social Legislation", which contains detailed information regarding the laws pertaining to women, children, handicapped groups and social defence was published in 1956 by the Planning Commission of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT SET-UP

In India, the Central Government does not have a special Ministry or department for social welfare. The Ministries of Health, Education, Labour, Home, Rehabilitation, Agriculture and the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes undertake several important social services. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have Departments of Social Welfare, whereas Madras possesses a Women's Welfare Department.

The expenditure allocated to Social Services in the first Five-Year Plan period was 547 crores of rupees out of a total outlay of 2,356 crores, which works out to 23 per cent, whereas in the Second Five-Year Plan, out of a total outlay of 4,800 crores of rupees 946 crores that is 20 per cent has been earmarked for Social Services, including Housing, Rehabilitation, etc.

To the above amount we could also add the provision of 90 crores in the First Plan period for community development and 200 crores in the Second Plan period, both of which work out to four per cent of the total outlay, respectively.

PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

	First Five-Year Plan		Second Five-Year Plan	
	Total Provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total Provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent
(a) Education	169	7	320	7
(b) Health (including water supply and sanitation programme)	140	6	267	6
(c) Labour & Labour Welfare, Welfare of Backward Classes, Scheduled Tribes, Social Welfare	39	1	149	3
(d) Housing	63	3	120	2
(e) Rehabilitation	136	6	90	2
Total	547	23	946	20

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORK

The groups of voluntary social work in India largely fall under the following heads: Administrators; Professional social workers; Missionaries; The Gandhian social workers; and Voluntary social workers belonging to the various private agencies.

Of these the religious believe in the traditional form of charity, the Missionaries in institutionalised social work, the Gandhians in the 14-point constructive programme.

The group of professionally trained social workers is small though most compact. This group consists of some 1,000 alumni and teachers of the following post-graduate schools of social work in India, viz., The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Devnar, Chembur, Bombay 38; Delhi University School of Social Work, 3, University Road, Delhi 8, the Faculty of Social Work of the M. S. University of Baroda, Camp Road, Baroda; Shri Kashi Vidyapeeth, Banaras, Chavni, Banaras 2; Madras School of Social Work, 1, Jarrett's Gardens (upper flat), 23-24,

Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras 8; The All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, College Square West, Calcutta 7. The J. K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations, Lucknow University, Lucknow also imparts training in social work, while the Patna University has a department to train social workers for industrial welfare work.

Voluntary Social Service Agencies operating on an All-India basis are mentioned below :—

Child Welfare

Balkan-Ji-Bari (6-A, Cooperage, Bombay 1); Society for the Protection of Children in India (2-B, Camac Street, Calcutta); Indian Council for Child Welfare, 5, Sikhandra Road, New Delhi; Indian Council for Child Education (Sumanas, 39 Edward Elliotts Road, Madras 4).

Youth Welfare

Y.M.C.A. (5, Russel Street, Calcutta 16); Y.W.C.A. (Parliament Road, New Delhi); Bharat Scouts and Guides Association (Regal Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi).

Women's and Family Welfare

All India Women's Conference (5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi); Family Planning Association of India (Metropolitan House, Dadabhai Naorji Road, Bombay 1); National Council of Women in India (C Block, Western House, Curzon Road, New Delhi); Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Kasturba Gram P.O. Indore, Madhya Pradesh).

Health

Tuberculosis Association of India (20, Red Cross Road, New Delhi 2); Indian Red Cross Society (20, Red Cross Road, New Delhi 2); All India Cancer Prevention Society (Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay 13); Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh (Red Cross Road, New Delhi); Akhil Bharat Sharirik Sikshan Mahamandal (Tilak Road, Nagpur, Bombay State).

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped

Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India (50, Bondel Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta); All India Light House for the Blind (89, Elliot Road, Calcutta); National Association for the Blind (Victoria Memorial Blind School, Tardeo, Bombay 7); All India Blind Relief Society (11-F, Rajatnagar, New Delhi).

Rural Welfare

Sarva Sewa Sangh (Maganwadi, Wardha, Bombay State); India Village Service (I.V.S. House, Marhera, Dist Etah, U.P.).

General Social Welfare

Servants of India Society (Poona 4); Ramkrishna Mission (Belur, Dist Howrah); Gandhi Memorial Fund (5, Mansingh Road, New Delhi); Salvation Army (Moreland Road, Bombay 8); Friends' Service Unit (1, Upperwood Street, Calcutta 16); All India Seva Samiti (Seva Samiti Building, Allahabad); Indian Co-operative Union Ltd. (American Barracks, Queensway, New Delhi).

Rural Women's Welfare

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Kasturbagram, Indore, Madhya Pradesh).

Relief and Rehabilitation

United Council of Relief and Welfare (Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi).

Social Education

Indian Adult Education Society (30, Faiz Basar, Delhi); Nai Talimi Sangh (Wardha, M.P.); Jamia Millia (Okhla, Delhi).

Welfare of Under-Privileged Groups

Harijan Sewak Sangh (Kingsway, Delhi); Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh (Kingsway, Delhi).

Social Defence

All India Crime Prevention Society (Behari Niwas, Kanpur, U.P.); Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India (Room No. 211, 'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi).

Co-ordination of Social Welfare

The national organization for the co-ordination of all welfare services is the Indian Conference of Social Work located at 6/A, Cooperage, Bombay 1.

There is also a South-East Asia Regional Office of the International Conference of Social Work which has been established in conjunction with the Indian Conference of Social Work in Bombay.

International Welfare Agencies in India

The following are some of the International agencies and organizations working in the country: International Conference of Social Work (South East Asia Regional Office (6/A, Cooperage, Bombay-1); Ford Foundation (32, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi); World Health Organisation (S.E.A. Office, Patia's House, Harding Avenue, New Delhi); Rockefeller Foundation (Room No. 16, Indian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Road, New Delhi); International Labour Organisation, Indian Branch (Mandi House, New Delhi); International Union for Child Welfare (Consultant for Far East Asia, Rooms Nos. 14 & 15, Block A, Barracks B, Queensway, New Delhi); United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (Patia's House, Harding Avenue, New Delhi); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Old Mill Road, New Delhi); Food and Agricultural Organization, UNO.

Bhoodan Movement

Special mention must be made of the Bhoodan Movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, one of the ablest disciples of Gandhiji. He is effecting a silent but nevertheless remarkable social revolution within the country by the voluntary gift of land (Bhoodan), wealth (Samattidan), labour (Shramdan) and life (Jeevandan).

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Hyderabad State Branch (now Andhra) of the Indian Conference of Social Work has established an Institute of Radiology in Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and is sponsoring another Bham to get more money for the same purpose.

The Madras State Branch has started a School of Social Work, the only post-graduate institution of its kind in South India, as well as a Juvenile Service Bureau.

The Children's Aid Society, Bombay, has initiated a Juvenile Service Bureau for Bombay City, and through a grant from the Central Social Welfare Board, a Bureau of Delinquency Statistics and Research, which has prepared a detailed Report on this subject.

The Union Ministry of Health has decided to encourage Medical Colleges to employ Medical Social Workers and Occupational Therapy Workers by granting them substantial financial assistance for the purpose.

A significant development in the movement for planned parenthood in India has been the active interest taken by the Municipalities of Bombay, Bangalore and Madras in incorporating family planning services in their welfare programmes. Several large industrial concerns are also working in this direction.

An important conference, at which 73 Indian social workers, social scientists and administrators played an important role, was the 7th Session of the International Conference of Social Work held in Toronto, Canada, in June-July, 1954.

The 3rd annual conference of the All India Council of Labour and Welfare officers was held at Nagpur in December 1955, to discuss various questions connected with labour welfare.

An annual session of the Association for Moral & Social Hygiene was held at Jaipur in January, 1956.

The First National Conference on Child Welfare was held at Delhi in May 1956.

In May 1956, the Indian Conference of Social Work submitted a Memorandum to the Prime Minister on the creation of a Ministry of Social Welfare at the Centre and Departments of Social Welfare in all the States. The main objective of the Memorandum is to secure the establishment of a single channel for welfare administration.

The Indian Conference has also undertaken a research survey of beggars in Bombay city, which is financed by a grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Education.

The Eighth Session of the International Conference of Social Work was held in Munich, Germany in August, 1956. About 8,000 delegates from 56 countries participated. The main theme for discussion was "The impact of Industrialisation on the family and community". About 25 delegates from India under the leadership of Mrs. Hanra Mehta, President, Indian Conference of Social Work and the Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University attended the Conference.

The Prison Reforms Committees in Madras, Orissa and Kerala have published their Reports.

On 1st September 1956 a Family Planning Board was set up, by the Union Ministry of Health to direct the family planning programme in the Second Five-Year Plan period. The Board consists of members whose term of office will normally be for five years, under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Health.

The Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 497 lakhs (Rs. 400 lakhs at the Centre and 97 lakhs in the States) for family planning work. The Board will advise on various matters and the recommendations of the Board will be implemented by the Ministry of Health.

On 18th September 1956 the Government of India announced the creation of a new Ministry of Community Development with Mr. S. K. Dey as Minister.

The creation of the new Ministry will involve no major change in the present organisation of the Community Projects Administration, but it will work in full co-operation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and, when necessary, will utilize the resources of that Ministry.

The co-ordinated development programmes under Community Projects and National Extension already cover 123,000 villages and a population of 80 million. It is proposed that the entire country should be served by the National Extension Service during the Second Plan period through the creation of 3,800 additional development blocks of which 1,120 should be converted into community development blocks.

With a provision of Rs. 200 crores community development should become one of the most important activities of Government during the Second Plan period.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953 as an autonomous body under the general administrative charge of the Union Ministry of Education to promote programmes of social welfare under the First Five-Year Plan. The two main functions of the Board are :—

1. To extend financial assistance to existing voluntary welfare organisations;
2. To sponsor and aid new welfare services in uncovered areas where they are needed.

Under its grant, the Board gave (up to 24th November, 1956) a total number of 4,081 grants of the total value of Rs. 1,47,28,189. Of these, 1,203 grants amounting to Rs. 42,66,197 were given to Child Welfare Organisations; for women's welfare programmes, 1,371 grants amounting to Rs. 48,14,125; for the Welfare of the handicapped persons, 299 grants of the order of Rs. 20,36,970; and for general welfare institutions, 1,208 grants of the total value of Rs. 36,10,897.

In fulfilment of its second function of sponsoring and aiding new services, the Board has sponsored the following schemes:—

1. Welfare Extension Projects for women and children in rural areas; 2. Urban Family Welfare projects for women in the low income groups in urban areas; 3. After-care programmes for women rescued from moral danger and for other persons discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

A Welfare Extension Project consists of about 25 villages having 5 multipurpose welfare centres, each to cater for about five villages. The activities in the centres are:—

Balwadis (creches-cum-pre-basic schools), maternity services, craft classes, social education for women and recreational activities for women and children. There are nearly 350 such projects functioning all over the country.

From the beginning of January 1957, eleven Welfare Extension Projects were sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board—one in the Punjab, four in West Bengal, five in Bombay and one in Rajasthan bringing another 300 villages in these four States within the ambit of Welfare Extension work for women, children and the handicapped sections.

The Central Social Welfare Board will not thereafter entertain any proposals from State Social Welfare Advisory Boards for sanctioning new projects, except those in an advanced stage of consideration, in view of the scheme for the co-ordination of welfare activities for women and children in the community development blocks and Welfare Extension Projects proposed to be put into effect from about April 1957.

Under this scheme all new Welfare Extension Projects of the Board are to be located in Community Development Blocks and each such

project would be co-extensive with a community development block of 100 villages.

Of the Urban Family Welfare Projects, there are four of these functioning one each at Delhi, Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Poona. These are really industrial co-operatives for the manufacture of matches. The making of match boxes was selected because of the facilities for distribution of work to women in their homes for six out of the nine processes that go into the making of match boxes. A few women work in the factories also. The capacity of each co-operative is 500.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. three crores had been set apart for grants-in-aid to voluntary welfare organisations. Of these, some grants will be given on an assured basis for a continued period of five years to institutions of good standing and for new effort in undeveloped areas. For smaller organisations, grants will continue to be given on a year to year basis.

For Welfare Extension Projects, a provision of Rs. 8.6 crores is made in the Second Plan to provide half the cost of 1,320 projects which will include those already started.

The provision for Family Welfare Industrial Co-operatives would come from the plans of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Board has a training programme for gram sevikas and midwives which is entrusted to existing voluntary welfare organisations like the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, and to hospitals, etc. The total number of persons to be trained would be about 6,600 gram sevikas and about 1,320 midwives. A total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Social Welfare

Budget estimates for 1957-58 : Rs. two crores.

Revised estimates for 1956-57 : Rs. 1.25 crores.

Advisory Committees

The Central Social Welfare Board appointed an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. S. Gore, Principal, Delhi School of

Social Work to report on the after-care programmes. The Committee came to the conclusion that the programme of Rehabilitation consists of two phases—institutional and post-institutional or after-care. After-care in its turn has two aspects, namely vocational rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.

The Committee has suggested a total outlay of Rs. 1,77,00,000 for after-care services during the Second Plan period.

The Board also appointed another Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Dhanvanti Rama Rau to study the problem of social and moral hygiene in the country. The Report observes that prostitution is mainly an urban problem and as many as 66.5% of women come from the rural areas in the age group 10 to 29. The causes that lead to prostitution:—55.4% economic stress, 27.7% disharmony or family mal-adjustment, and 6.9% social and religious practices. Figures for kidnapping and seducing were not available.

It is the view of the Committee that vigilance or preventive work is very scanty and the standard of rescue work by voluntary institutions needs to be improved.

As a result of the recommendation of the Advisory Committees, appointed by the Board, a programme of social and moral hygiene and after-care services has been drawn up for the Second Plan. Under these, 80 institutions would be set up in groups of five each. One of the institutions will be for the rehabilitation of women rescued from moral danger. Two institutions will be for persons discharged from correctional institutions and the remaining two, for persons discharged from non-correctional institutions. In addition, there will be a shelter in each district to receive and transmit persons to these after-care centres. Each institution will have a production unit on a co-operative basis attached to it. The capacity of each institution will be a hundred and that of the production unit five hundred. This scheme will also be run by Managing Committees consisting of officials and non-officials. A total provision of Rs. 9.5 crores has been made in the plans of the appropriate Ministries in the Government of India and also in the State plans.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Note: The States referred to in this article are the old States before the reorganization in November 1956, unless otherwise stated.

THERE were 2,19,288 societies of all types at the end of 1954-55 as against 1,98,598 societies at the end of 1953-54. In the same period, the membership of primary societies rose from 151.80 lakhs on June 30, 1954 to 160.21 lakhs at the close of 1954-55 covering 21 per cent of the population. The total working capital of all types of societies showed an increase from Rs. 351.79 crores at the end of 1953-54 to Rs. 390.52 crores as on June 30, 1955.

The total advances made during 1954-55 showed a rise of 6.9 per cent over the previous year's figure. The increase was more marked in former Part 'A' States where the loans rose from Rs. 94.73 crores to Rs. 101.16 crores. There was a deterioration in the position of overdues being 17 per cent of the outstandings at the end of 1954-55 against 15.5 per cent at the close of 1953-54.

At the apex level the increased demand for funds was met out of increased borrowings from the Reserve Bank, Governments and commercial banks which in all amounted to Rs. 12.14 crores as against Rs. 10.33 crores in the previous year. The investments of the State co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 14.38 crores as against Rs. 13.06 crores and of the Central banks amounted to Rs. 19.88 crores as against Rs. 18.84 crores.

The number of agricultural credit societies, which constitute the base of the co-operative credit structure in the country, increased from 1,26,951 on June 30, 1954, to 1,43,320 at the end of 1954-55, their membership and working capital respectively being 65,65,416 and Rs. 62.93 crores. The upward trend in fresh advances which was noticed in the preceding year was maintained during the year under report being Rs. 35.48 crores as against Rs. 29.64 crores. Overdues amounting to Rs. 14.70 crores formed 30.3 per cent of the outstanding loans. They were especially heavy in Bhopal (86 per cent).

The working capital of all types of societies were 11 per cent higher at Rs. 390.52 crores as on June 30, 1955, as against Rs. 351.79 crores as at the close of 1953-54. Of this, deposits formed 38.2 per cent and owned funds 31 per cent.

Co-operative societies in the long-term credit sector are most unevenly distributed among different States. There were several States where there were no arrangements for long-term agricultural finance and certain States where the arrangements were inadequate. Consequently at the end of 1954-55 the number of central land mortgage banks (excluding the Land Mortgage Banking Section of the Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Bank) was unchanged at nine as in the previous year and twelve States had primary land mortgage banks. Of the total number of 292 primary land mortgage banks, as many as 56 were in Andhra, 73 in Madras and 83 in Mysore. Central land mortgage banks advanced fresh loans to the tune of Rs. 2.43 crores during the year as against Rs. 1.92 crores in 1953-54. Debentures of the value of Rs. 12.71 crores were in circulation at the end of 1954-55 as against Rs. 11.45 crores in the preceding year. Andhra and Madras between themselves accounted for nearly 63 per cent of the total debentures.

Agricultural non-credit societies showed a decline in their number and membership at 30,197 and 24,94,508, respectively on June 30, 1955, as against 30,306 and 25,11,386 at the end of the previous year. So also their working capital recorded a fall from Rs. 21.54 crores to Rs. 20.72 crores and their sales from Rs. 33.74 crores to Rs. 27.04 crores.

During 1954-55, 2,593 societies were brought under liquidation as against 3,496 societies in the previous year.

At the end of the year, 13,639 societies were under liquidation as against 12,938 at the close of June 1954, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 4.07 crores and assets to Rs. 3.72 crores.

During the year under review, profits of practically all types of co-operative societies showed a general improvement. While the primary non-credit societies continued to register losses, though of a lesser extent, the State and Central non-credit societies, which had suffered losses in 1953-54, were able to earn a profit. The net profit in 1954-55 of all the societies amounted to Rs. 271.52 crores as against Rs. 187.79 crores in 1953-54.

MAIN FACTS

The main position as at the end of 1954-55 is as follows:

Total number of Co-operative societies, 2,19,288; the total number of agricultural societies, 1,81,911; non-agricultural societies, 33,614. If we take the average size of an Indian family as 5 this means that about 80.1 million people were served by co-operative societies. The percentage of the population served works out at 21.

Total membership, 1,60,20,681; membership of agricultural societies, 1,00,22,360; membership of non-agricultural societies, 59,98,321.

Total number of Central Societies, 517 (excluding Bhopal State Co-operative Bank); of supervisory unions, 587; of provincial and central non-credit societies, 2,659.

Total membership of Central Societies, 3,08,294 (excluding data for Bhopal); membership of supervising unions, 78,086; membership of provincial and central non-credit societies, 18,27,601.

Total number of agr. credit societies, 1,43,320; number of non-agr. credit societies, 9,348; number of agr. non-credit societies, 30,197; number of non-agr. non-credit societies, 24,237.

Total membership of agr. credit societies, 65,65,416; membership of non-agr. credit societies, 28,47,944; membership of agr. non-credit societies, 24,91,508; membership of non-agricultural non-credit societies, 28,95,855.

Note: All the figures below are in lakhs of rupees. Working capital (1955 June), 890,51.66; Paid-up share capital, 64,72.72; Loans and deposits from members, 30,40.98; Loans and deposits from societies, 20,44.65; From Provincial or Central Banks, 68,98.78; From Government, 20,16.25; From non-members and other sources, 105,61.93; Borrowings of land mortgage banks and societies, 24,05.35; Reserve Fund, 56,10.99. Loans to individuals, 1,11.15.17; Loans repaid by individuals, 99,14.88; Loans outstanding against individuals, 1,24,33.74; Loans overdue from individuals, 21,82.12.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

The position about central land mortgage banks is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of banks, 9; no. of individual members, 65,418; no. of bank members, 475; share capital, 60.83; funds, 48.00; working capital, 15,78.83; loans due at end of year, 11,62.20.

The position about primary land mortgage banks is as follows: no. of banks, 292; no. of members, 2,90,931; share capital, 77.95; funds, 16.36; working capital, 10,41.97; loans due at end of year, 9,51.06.

CENTRAL FINANCING AGENCIES

The Central financing agencies are of two types, the central bank at the headquarters of a district and the provincial bank at the headquarters of the State.

The position about provincial banks is as follows (Rs. in lakhs): no. of provincial banks, 23; no. of offices, 166; no. of individual members, 11,188; no. of banks and societies which are members, 25,106; share capital, 8,23.62; reserve fund, 1,39.24; bad debt reserves, 72.58; other funds, 1,18.92; working capital, 47,62.63; loans to individuals, 7,45.99; loans to societies, 42,77.83; investments, 14,38.36 (in addition, there was a State Co-operative Bank in Bhopal with a membership of three individuals and 33 banks and societies; a share capital of Rs. 5.28 lakhs; and a working capital of Rs. 5.86 lakhs).

The position about central banks, (Rs. in lakhs): No. of banks, 485; no. of offices, 811; share capital, 6,92.16; reserve fund, 3,17.41; bad debts reserve, 1,13.18; other funds, 1,82.99; working capital, 73,69.37; no. of individual members, 1,32,272; no. of banks and societies which are members, 1,39,728; loans advanced to individuals, 17,84.60; loans to societies and banks, 51,32.18; investments, 19,88.46.

The rate of interest on borrowings and lendings varies from State to State.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The position about the non-agricultural credit societies is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of societies, 9,348; number of members, 28,47,944; share capital, 17,43.83; Reserve fund, 4,72.44; other funds, 2,85.79; working capital, 78,31.66; loans due at end of year, 54,97.82; value of goods marketed, 2,77.46.

NON-CREDIT MOVEMENT

The position about the provincial non-credit societies (marketing unions) is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of societies, 17; no. of individual members, 3,058; no. of societies which are members, 3,431; share capital, 26.81; funds, 96.65; working capital, 4,96.11; goods sold, 3,42.16.

The position about other provincial non-credit societies (whole-sale stores and supply unions) is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of societies, 10; no. of individual members, 2,132; no. of societies which are members, 684; share capital, 3.57; funds, 12.82; working capital, 21.49; goods sold, 12.86.

The position about yet other provincial non-credit societies (industrial unions) is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of societies, 13; no. of individual members, 927; no. of societies which are members, 1,443; share capital, 21.05; funds, 15.33; working capital, 79.19; goods sold, 49.07.

The position of another type of provincial non-credit societies (housing societies) is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of societies, 3; no. of individual members, 63; no. of societies which are members, 447; share capital, 68.29; funds, 1.02; working capital, 80.41; loans advanced, 26.47.

The position about the rest of the provincial non-credit societies is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of societies, 17; no. of individual members, 1,741; no. of societies which are members, 1,983; share capital, 10.21; funds, 54.21; working capital, 2,10.84; goods sold, 3,61.58.

CENTRAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The position is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

Total no. 2,599; no. of marketing unions or federations, 2,233; whole-sale stores and supply unions, 98; industrial unions, 107; milk unions, 63; other types, 97; no. of individual members, 17,43,072; no. of societies which are members, 68,710; paid-up capital, 3,88.16; funds, 4,91.70; working capital, 17,55.24; goods sold, 50,44.66.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Total no. of societies, 30,197; purchase and sale societies, 4,150; production and sale societies, 14,184; production societies, 6,499; social services societies, 5,236; housing 128; no. of members 24.96 lakhs; share capital, Rs. 5,71.78 lakhs; funds, Rs. 4,60.60 lakhs; working capital, Rs. 20,72.14 lakhs; loans made during year, Rs. 8,88.41 lakhs; value of goods sold, Rs. 27,74.42 lakhs.

NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Total no. of societies, 24,266; purchase and sale societies, 8,182; production and sale societies, 9,852; production societies, 1,863; social services

societies, 2,782; housing societies, 2,118; insurance, 29; no. of members, 31.50 lakhs; share capital, Rs. 10,92.38 lakhs; funds, Rs. 15,11.82 lakhs; working capital, Rs. 62,54.55 lakhs; value of goods sold, Rs. 31,65.55 lakhs.

INSURANCE SOCIETIES

The position of life insurance societies is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

No. of societies, 23; no. of members, 2,51,091; no. of policies, 2,36,235; sum assured, 25,12.48; premium income, 1,23.23; life fund, 6,46.00; assets, 7,16.36; cost of management, 29.70.

SUPERVISING UNIONS

The position about supervising unions is as follows:

No. of unions, 563; societies affiliated, 36,673; individual members of societies affiliated, 29.80 lakhs; working capital of affiliated societies, Rs. 43,29.04 lakhs.

The position about provincial unions and institutes is as follows:

No. of unions, 24; primary affiliated societies, 38,700; central affiliated societies, 713; individual members, 808; expenditure Rs. 41.45 lakhs.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The total working capital in the movement on June 30, 1955 was Rs. 390.52 crores (excluding data relating to the Bhopal State Co-op. Bank), composed of owned funds 120.84 crores, deposits 149.32 crores, debentures 12.79 crores, and loans 96.30 crores.

This working capital was spread among different types of institutions as under :—

Institutions	No.	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
Provincial Banks	24	47,62.53
Central Banks and Banking unions	485	73,69.37
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	1,43,320	62,92.70
Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	9,348	78,31.66
Credit—Total	1,53,177	262,56.26
Provincial Non-credit Societies	60	8,91.09
Central Non-credit Societies	2,599	17,55.24
Primary Agricultural Non-credit Societies	30,197	20,72.14
Primary Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies	24,237	52,54.55
Non-credit—Total	57,093	99,73.02
Central Land Mortgage Banks	9	15,78.82
Primary Land Mortgage Banks	292	10,41.97
Land Mortgage—Total	301	26,20.79
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,571*	388,50.07†

* The figure does not include 8,102 grain banks and 563 supervisory or educational societies.

† The figure does not include working capital of grain banks which amounted to Rs. 2,01.59 lakhs.

The following tables give the position as regards Co-operative Societies for the year 1954-55 :—

State*	CENTRAL										AGRICULTURAL					
	Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions†		Non-Credit		Central Land Mortgage Banks		State Unions or Institutes		Supervising Unions (e)		Credit		Non-Credit		Primary Land Mortgage Banks	
	No. of Societies	Members	No. of Societies	Members	No. of Societies	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No. of Societies	Members	No. of Societies	Members	No.	Members
Andhra ..	16	10,364	34	10,717	1	190	3	1,054	123	3,915	6,542	5,88,816	2,527	3,56,203	56	87,558
Madras ..	17	14,610	41	12,855	1	406	6	1,121	148	8,530	10,473	10,11,254	1,520	3,58,114	73	93,670
Bombay ..	34	73,789	53	33,627	1	977	1	244	219	10,863	11,125	9,39,558	1,701	2,99,879	18	31,090
West Bengal ..	44	13,268	35	5,236	..	..	1	48	..	..	10,990	2,92,958	3,015	1,92,717	9	2,494
Uttar Pradesh ..	63	36,082	2,159	17,03,943	..	..	1	74	..	..	38,159	12,00,860	5,497	1,10,880	6	891
Madhya Pradesh ..	42	60,798	5	3,487	..	25	1	63	5	10,054	11,518	3,12,819	723	1,02,568	12	20,240
Punjab ..	58	18,790	63	24,205	..	..	1	33	..	..	9,593	4,45,570	2,335	1,31,431	..	..
Bihar ..	53	15,090	89	9,103	..	..	1	20,129	1	41	10,803	3,72,746	7,435	2,81,987	..	..
Orissa ..	24	8,060	3	164	1	6,671	1	1,043	..	..	6,045	3,29,457	69	11,572	..	..
Assam ..	16	2,819	13	1,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,535	30,049	82	2,201	2	267
Mysore ..	13	4,542	12	4,123	1	378	1	778	..	..	2,894	1,20,195	1,787	3,00,242	83	46,584
Hyderabad ..	29	8,475	9	1,774	1	28	1	13,205	6	287	5,936	1,86,337	484	1,65,592	10	5,914
Madhya Bharat ..	26	14,227	..	..	..	..	3	1,454	..	..	7,015	1,57,045	183	5,334	1	62
Rajasthan ..	13	6,808	43	3,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,275	79,151	309	9,761	10	285
Travancore-Cochin ..	2	3,232	14	4,837	1	5,286	1	72	43	2,569	1,166	1,74,350	514	54,280	..	..
PEPSU ..	19	4,279	5	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,601	54,047	301	10,102	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir ..	9	3,361	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,081	1,52,049	328	24,276	..	..
Saurashtra ..	4	4,063	29	3,186	1	51,925	1	68	2	40	1,031	59,366	44	1,169	..	..
Ajmer ..	7	1,874	13	569	1	7	..	..	..	..	599	15,757	35	554	12	1,576
Bhopal ..	13	985	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	214	7,185	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	1	723	3	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	2,142	431	18,171	..	..
Coorg ..	1	1,081	9	3,069	..	..	..	..	15	354	212	25,627	16	3,669	..	..
Himachal Pradesh ..	3	650	19	1,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	2,720	482	33,627	..	..
Vidhya Pradesh ..	1	269	2	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	2,729	218	6,121	..	..
Manipur ..	..	..	3	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,266	191	11,585	..	..
Tripura ..	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	27	..	..	40	1,519	13	2,075	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..
Kutch ..	..	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	844	4	45	..	..
Pondicherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	322	..	..
Total ..	503	3,06,294	2,659	18,27,691	9	65,893	24	39,413	563	36,673	1,43,820	65,65,416	30,197	24,94,508	292	2,90,931

* The States existing before the reorganisation in November 1956.

† Excludes the data relating to the Bhopal State Co-operative Bank.

State*	NON-AGRICULTURAL						TOTALS						
	Credit		Non-Credit		Insurance		Total Number of Primary Societies	Total Membership of Primary Societies	Working Capital in the Movement (in Rs.) †	Working Capital per head (in Annas)	Loans per Member (in Rs.)		
	No of Societies	Members	No of Societies	Members	No of Societies	Members							
Andhra	439	1,20,515	1,304	2,38,301	..	..	11,045	50.80	13,95,693	64.2	35,16,43,144	258.8	52.2
Madras	882	5,98,023	1,920	4,94,328	3	73,365	15,100	39.87	26,29,571	69.4	64,72,14,307	278.4	68.1
Bombay	1,638	9,58,618	3,599	4,83,264	11	91,605	18,805	47.80	28,42,476	72.3	1,21,33,26,296	498.5	150.4
West Bengal ..	439	3,18,898	2,061	1,75,403	9	69,889	16,686	63.66	10,59,975	40.3	21,09,27,957	128.8	132.8
Uttar Pradesh ..	710	1,22,058	1,923	3,07,318	..	..	48,518	73.10	17,42,007	26.2	35,66,44,396	86.0	31.2
Madhya Pradesh ..	251	71,819	709	77,655	..	..	13,266	60.35	5,85,136	26.6	1,15,61,068	139.4	90.9
Punjab	1,405	69,298	2,585	1,23,149	..	..	16,040	124.82	7,69,448	59.9	20,37,45,920	253.7	50.3
Bihar	154	35,796	1,123	1,01,255	..	..	19,632	46.94	8,31,890	19.8	9,94,33,537	37.9	36.5
Orissa	211	31,515	1,007	98,048	3	478	7,764	51.66	5,18,279	34.5	7,23,54,841	77.0	26.3
Assam	163	12,434	1,964	2,56,281	..	..	3,780	38.73	3,03,212	31.1	2,89,07,411	47.4	6.4
Mysore	657	1,59,072	456	70,371	..	..	5,868	54.54	6,97,455	64.8	10,29,37,825	153.1	25.1
Hyderabad ..	461	89,930	656	1,72,161	2	20,187	14,533	73.55	11,85,324	60.0	13,99,07,293	113.3	12.9
Madhya Bharat ..	254	39,314	609	21,736	1	..	8,207	98.76	2,26,025	27.2	6,59,48,532	127.0	48.7
Rajasthan	155	18,313	1,147	48,244	..	..	4,957	30.54	1,55,858	9.6	3,71,60,794	36.0	45.5
Travancore-Cochin ..	407	1,01,766	737	95,120	..	..	2,885	28.40	4,25,516	41.9	3,53,77,594	55.7	17.8
P.P.S.U.	448	12,012	331	8,516	..	..	2,795	78.73	84,679	23.9	2,46,25,606	111.0	73.1
Jammu and Kashmir ..	92	3,368	390	15,235	..	..	2,901	64.75	1,94,923	43.5	1,42,02,174	50.7	16.0
Saurashtra	81	12,680	466	26,848	..	..	1,709	38.67	1,00,063	22.6	4,97,13,099	180.0	188.6
Almer	102	7,420	233	11,580	..	..	1,002	133.60	36,837	49.1	88,67,228	189.2	30.3
Bhopal	6	374	6	578	..	..	240	27.27	8,137	9.2	13,68,327	24.9	8.8
Delhi	242	26,448	523	33,035	..	..	1,277	58.53	79,793	36.6	2,39,21,075	175.6	81.2
Coorg	24	9,981	39	13,393	..	..	415	159.62	63,522	244.3	1,04,44,645	642.7	57.7
Himachal Pradesh ..	19	1,129	74	8,301	..	..	700	61.95	40,777	36.1	1,06,93,143	151.4	11.9
Vindhya Pradesh ..	..	..	136	5,494	..	..	535	14.62	14,958	4.1	12,17,704	5.3	13.1
Madipur	3	452	146	8,193	..	..	377	61.80	21,497	35.2	9,67,886	25.4	7.0
Tripura	2	133	36	2,504	..	..	93	13.29	6,291	9.0	5,11,931	11.7	10.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	..	..	16	412	..	..	17	56.67	443	14.8	2,14,286	114.3	83.7
Kutch	18	2,581	30	975	..	..	77	12.83	4,445	7.4	12,56,607	33.5	198.2
Pondicherry .. ..	..	..	12	1,124	..	..	14	4.24	1,446	4.4	71,342	3.5	..
Total	9,348	23,87,944†	24,237	28,95,855	29	2,54,522	2,19,268	57.42	1,60,20,681	42.0	3,90,51,65,958	163.6	69.4

* States existing before the reorganization in November 1956.

† Excludes the data relating to the Bhopal State Co-operative Bank.

LABOUR

[Where any statistics about States are given, or any reference to States made, the States mentioned are those existing before the reorganization in November 1956].

THE achievement of Independence and the emergence of India as a Republic wedded to the idea of a welfare State has made the welfare of the working classes a prime responsibility of the State. Several administrative and legislative measures of far-reaching significance have already been introduced in the country. Health, education, housing and social welfare for the masses find a prominent place in the First and Second Five-Year Plans.

The general position in 1953-54 was as follows:—

Total Labour Force	139,300,000
(men 98,700,000; women 40,600,000).	
No. employed in factories coming under the Factories Act of 1948	2,564,534
No. of trade unions on register	6,034
No. of trade unions which submitted returns of membership	3,300
No. of members of trade unions submitting returns	2,113,904

The Central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour legislation is the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India with the Labour Minister in charge. The administration of matters connected with the English and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, the Mercantile Marine Department and Indian Seamen is with the Ministry of Transport. In respect of all the Railways, the Labour Minister is responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, trade disputes, hours of work for employees not covered by the Factories Act and regulation of employment of children. He is also responsible for regulation of labour and safety in respect of mines and oilfields; trade disputes in industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by the Central Government, and inter-State migration.

Among the more important Acts that govern labour conditions and relations in India are the following: 1. Indian Factories Act, 1948; 2. Indian Mines Act; 3. Payment of Wages Act; 4. Minimum Wages Act; 5. Workmen's Compensation Act; 6. Maternity Benefit Act (States); 7. Indian Trades Union Act; 8. Industrial Disputes Act; 9. Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act; 10. Shop Assistants Act (States); 11. Employees' State Insurance Act; 12. Collection of Statistics Act; 13. Employees Provident Funds Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1948

The Act covers all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers and using power and establishments employing 20 or more workers and not using power. The State Governments have been empowered to apply the provisions of the Act to any premises, irrespective of the number of persons employed, where a manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power, except where the work is done by the worker solely with the aid of his family.

The Act prescribes that every factory should be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from drains, privies, etc., and lays down stipulations regarding sweeping, cleaning, disinfecting, white-washing, ventilation, temperature, drinking water, latrines, etc.

In existing factories 350 cubic feet of space should be provided for every workman. In new factories to be built the space for each workman should be 500 cubic feet.

Elaborate provision regarding safety such as fencing of machinery, etc., has been laid down. Women and children are prohibited from employment on certain types of machinery.

Washing facilities for the workers, appliances for first-aid, rest shelters, canteens, etc., are prescribed under the Act. In every factory where 500 or more workers are employed the occupier shall employ Welfare Officers.

Weekly hours of work have been fixed at 48 and daily hours at 9. The maximum spread-over allowed is 10½ hours. No worker shall work for more than 5 hours (later amended to 6) before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour. Payment for overtime has been prescribed at double ordinary rate of wages. No woman shall be employed in any factory except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. A weekly day of rest has also been prescribed.

No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory. A child who has completed his fourteenth year or an adolescent (a person who has not completed his eighteenth year) shall not be allowed to work in a factory unless a certificate of fitness by a certifying surgeon is in the custody of the manager of the factory and he carries while at work a token giving reference to such certificate. No 'child' shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory for more than 4½ hours in a day or between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Every adult worker who has completed a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory (later amended, see below) shall be allowed during the subsequent period of 12 months leave with wages including dearness allowance for a period calculated at the rate of one day for every 20 days of work performed by him during the previous 12 months, subject to a minimum of 10 days. In the case of children the leave should be at the rate of one day for every 15 days of work subject to a minimum of 14 days.

Where any worker in a factory contracts any disease specified in the schedule appended to the Act, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed.

The administration of the Act is left to the State Governments. The Central Government have set up an advisory organisation, namely the Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories.

The Act was amended in 1954. Under this amendment eligibility for leave with pay would be 240 days' service during a calendar year. Proportionate leave will be granted to those whose service starts after the beginning of the calendar year.

The annual leave with wages will be exclusive of holidays during or immediately before or after the period of leave.

The leave can be carried forward from one calendar year to another provided the maximum does not exceed 30 days in the case of an adult and 40 days in the case of a child.

No prior notice will be necessary when a worker requires leave to cover a period of illness.

The Act permits six hours' work at a stretch without any interval when the total number of hours to be worked on any day in a shift does not exceed six.

It also permits newspaper printing presses to work their entire night shift of six hours at a stretch.

It allows a worker a maximum of 50 overtime hours in a quarter year which is deemed to have begun on the first day of January, April, July or October.

It enables continuous employment of workers in case some of the subsequent shift workers do not turn up in time.

For the purpose of computing the rate of wages of a person who takes advantage of the concessional sale of foodgrains and other articles the basis will be the maximum ration admissible to a standard family of a specific number of consumption units.

Women and children are prohibited from working in factories at night.

Women and children are also prohibited from cleaning, lubricating or adjusting any prime mover of transmission machinery while it is in motion if such work exposes them to risk of injury.

FACTORY STATISTICS

Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, registered factories submit annual and half yearly returns on employment to the Chief Inspectors of Factories in the various States. All-India figures are compiled by the Labour Bureau and are published in the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

The number of factories on registers in the areas covered by the Part A States and of the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Andamans during 1953 and 1954 was 30,458 and 30,053 respectively.

In the Part B States and the remaining Part C States there were in 1952, 4,794 factories with an average daily employment of 4,50,148.

The following table sets out the statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in factories during the year 1954.

WORKERS EMPLOYED 1954.

(Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) factories only.)

Industry	Average Number of Workers Employed Daily
Processes allied to agriculture (Gins and Presses)	93,352
Food except beverages	310,326
Beverages	5,135
Tobacco	129,119
Textiles	1,024,374
Footwear, other wearing apparels and made up textile goods	13,088
Wood and Cork except furniture	23,790
Furniture and fixture	7,413
Paper and paper products	24,079
Printing, publishing and allied industries	69,906
Leather and leather products (except footwear)	18,129
Rubber and rubber products	23,228
Chemicals and Chemical products	77,238
Products of petroleum and coal	10,449
Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)	93,548
Basic metal industries	86,781
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	52,918
Machinery (except electrical machinery)	84,892
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	26,668
Transport equipment	211,708
Miscellaneous industries	125,697
Electricity, gas and steam	24,865
Water and sanitary services	4,849
Recreation services (Cinema Studios)	3,582
Personal services (Laundries, dyeing, cleaning)	19,316
Total	2,564,534

Women formed 10.9 per cent of factory employment during 1954. Adolescents and children constituted 0.48 per cent and 0.18 per cent respectively.

MINES ACT

With a view to amending and consolidating the law relating to the regulation of labour and safety in mines, the Mines Act, 1952 was passed and brought into force from July 1952. The Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. The Act restricts the hours of work for adults to 9 per day and 48 per week above ground and 8 per day and 48 per week below ground. Overtime work below ground should be paid for at twice the ordinary rate and above ground at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the ordinary rate. The Act prohibits the employment of children below 15 years of age. It also prohibits the employment of women in any part of a mine which is below the ground level. Women can be employed above ground only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. Adolescents who have not completed 18 years of age are not

allowed to work underground unless they are certified fit to work as adults. Adolescents not certified fit to work as adults should not be allowed to work for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day. Annual leave with wages for a period of 14 days in a year in the case of monthly-paid employees and 7 days in the case of weekly-paid employees and piece workers is granted to the workers. Provisions relating to health and safety are laid down in the Act, besides which the Central Government may direct that the Health and Safety provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 shall apply to all mines and the precincts thereof.

MINING STATISTICS

Figures are published in a Monthly Bulletin which is being issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines. We set out the available figures in the following table:—

EMPLOYMENT IN MINES
(Figures for the Indian Union)

State*	1939	1951	1952	1953
Bihar	170,384	247,780	240,666	235,542
West Bengal	60,065	96,293	98,700	96,154
Madhya Pradesh	41,666	75,994	86,225	104,975
Madras	14,549	22,748	24,750	7,189
Others	11,086	106,283	108,837	150,008
Total ..	298,650	540,048	559,196	593,868

The average daily number of workers employed in mines in 1954 was 568,254.

* Old States existing before the reorganization on November 1, 1956.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

The Act applies only to wages and salaries which average below Rs. 200 per month.

For purposes of the Act 'wages' means all remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money and includes any bonus or additional remuneration but does not include travelling allowances, employers' contribution to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge or the value of housing or other services rendered to the worker.

No wage period is to exceed one month and wages are to be paid within a prescribed time not exceeding 10 days from the end of the wage period. All wages are to be paid in coin and, or, currency notes. Fines are not to exceed half anna in the rupee. Permissible deductions from wages have also been specified.

The administration of the Act, as far as factories are concerned, has been entrusted to the Inspectors of Factories in the States. In regard to persons employed in mines and in railways the responsibility of administering the Act rests upon the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

The Act covers the following industries or types of establishments. Woollen carpet making or shawl weaving; rice, flour or dal mills; tobacco manufactories (including bidi making); plantations; oil mills; employment under any local authority; road construction or building operations; stone breaking or stone crushing; lac manufactories; mica works; public motor transport; tanneries and leather manufactories; and agriculture. The appropriate Governments can extend the application of the Act to any industry wherein, in their opinion, minimum wages should statutorily be fixed.

The Act requires the Central or State Governments, as the case may be, to fix minimum rates of wages payable to persons employed in the industries mentioned above.

The Act provides for the fixation of minimum time rates, minimum piece rates, guaranteed time rates and overtime rates appropriate to different occupations, or localities and for adults, adolescents, children and apprentices. The minimum rate may consist of a basic rate and a cost of living allowance and/or cash value of concessions or it may be an all-inclusive rate.

The Act authorises the appropriate Governments to appoint Committees and Sub-Committees to hold inquiries and advise them to fix minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employment or for the revision of these rates. They may also appoint an Advisory Board for co-ordinating the work of various Committees and also to advise Government generally in the matter of fixing or revising minimum rates of wages.

The Central Government have set up a Central Advisory Board for advising the Central and State Governments and for co-ordinating the work of State Advisory Boards. The Committees and Sub-Committees as well as the Central and State Advisory Boards are to consist of equal number of representatives of employers and employees, and of independent persons not exceeding a third of the total number of members.

The Central or the State Governments, as the case may be, can fix the number of hours of work per day, provide for a weekly holiday, etc., in regard to any employment in which minimum wages have been fixed under the Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Under the Act payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, and injured workmen or the dependents of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by

accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where, except in the case of injury resulting in death, the accident is not directly attributable to the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs or to wilful disobedience of rules or orders or wilful disregard of safety devices.

Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and mercury, lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident, provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months.

The main provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it stands today are as follows:

In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 400 (except Railway Servants) are excluded.

As far as seamen are concerned, those employed on ships registered in India are covered. But if accidents take place within the three mile limit of the territorial waters the Act applies even to those employed on ships not registered in India.

Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

Any person who is covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and who is entitled to receive disablement or dependent's benefit from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is not entitled to claim any compensation from the employer under this Act.

The amount of compensation payable depends, in the case of death, on the average monthly wages of the deceased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc.

The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total, and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 300 per month are Rs. 4,500, Rs. 6,300 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at the uniform rate of Rs. 290 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement.

The interests of dependents in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner; (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependents get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependent advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees.

The Act is administered by Commissioners appointed by State Governments. In areas in which the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented, the payment of workmen's compensation is the responsibility of the E.S.I. Corporation.

STATISTICS

An annual note on the working of the Act is published regularly in the *Indian Labour Gazette*. The latest available statistics on the subject will be found in the following table :—

Year	Total number of cases	Total compensation paid Rs.
1944 †	31,581	16,96,494
1945	67,390	42,25,339
1946 ‡	55,241	36,25,808
1947 ¶	53,574	33,26,495
1948	66,776	42,20,068
1949	60,511	52,17,162
1950	61,950	67,38,066
1951	63,133	58,98,253
1952	58,734	56,37,368
1953	61,742	61,38,389
1954	66,118	64,25,062

† Excludes figures for Bombay and Madras.

‡ Excluding Punjab and Sind.

¶ Excluding figures for Punjab.

Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureau in Calcutta and Madras.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them.

The table below shows the accident rate per thousand workers and the average compensation paid in the main industry groups during 1954.

INDUSTRY	1954	
	Accident Rate per thousand.	Average compensation paid per case.
		Rs.
Factories	19.41	77
Plantations	6.13	30
Mines	26.50	134
Railways	17.24	108
Docks and Ports	23.43	147
Tramways	22.55	67
Posts & Telegraphs	0.19	1393
C.P.W.D.	0.35	23
Buildings & Construction	22.47	231
Municipalities	1.21	295
Miscellaneous	12.82	264
Total	17.64	97

MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT

The first Maternity Benefit Act in India was passed by the Government of the former Bombay State in 1929. After that, Maternity Benefit Acts were passed by the Governments of all the pre-reorganization Part 'A' States; Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin among Part 'B' States; Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi and Tripura among the pre-reorganization Part 'C' States and similar Acts. The West Bengal Legislature passed a separate Act in 1948 for women employed in tea-plantations under the title of the West Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act, 1948. The Government of India passed the Mines Maternity Benefit Act in 1941.

The scope, qualifying conditions and rate of benefit are not uniform under the various State Acts. The Andhra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab, Orissa, Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal Acts apply to women employed in regulated factories. The other State Acts apply to women employed in non-seasonal factories only. The Bihar Act till recently applied to non-seasonal factories only, but by an amending Act passed in 1953 it now applies to all registered factories except those engaged in cotton ginning, jute pressing, manufacture of lac or sugar (including gur). The Bombay Act applies to women employed in regulated factories in certain notified districts and towns of the State. Women employed in plantations in Assam,

Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal only are entitled to maternity benefits under the respective Acts.

The qualifying period of service is generally 9 months though under the Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and the Mines Acts it is 6 months. The period of benefits is 8 weeks in most of the States, it is, however, 7 weeks in Madras, Andhra and Orissa and 12 weeks in Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin under the Acts.

The rate of benefit is annas eight per day in Madras and Andhra under the Acts. In the Hyderabad Act and the Mines Benefit Act the rate is Ans. 12 or average daily earnings whichever is more. In Orissa, it is the actual daily wage or salary subject to a maximum of Ans. 12 per day. The Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal (Tea Estates) Acts provide for Rs. 5-4-0 per week. Women workers on plantations in Assam receive under the Act Ans. 11 Pies 6 per day in addition to the usual food concessions and women in other industries in the State get their average weekly earnings subject to a minimum of Rs. 2. Although maternity benefit legislation does not apply to plantations in other parts of South India, the employers' associations have recommended payment of benefit on a voluntary basis at the rate of Ans. 12 per day for a period of 8 weeks.

The Mines Maternity Benefit Act and the Assam, Bihar and U.P. Acts provide for some additional benefits which take the form of free medical treatment, maternity bonus, provision

of creches, additional rest intervals for nursing mothers etc. In the Central Act for women employed in mines and in the U.P. and Bihar Acts, an additional bonus of Rs. 3 and in Rajasthan Rs. 5 is paid if the women avail themselves of the services of a qualified mid-wife. But if such assistance is provided by or in an institution of an employer, the bonus is not paid.

The U.P. and Bihar Acts lay down that factories employing 50 or more women or where women employed form 25 per cent. or more of the workers, should maintain creches, and appoint female attendants to look after the children.

Provision is made in the Acts for protection of women against dismissal by the employers to avoid liability of payment. Nor can a woman be discharged during the period of maternity leave. Employment of women during maternity leave is a penal offence but the Assam Act permits such employment provided it is on light work during the four weeks preceding child birth. The West Bengal Maternity (Tea Estates) Act also permits such employment on light work during 6 weeks before confinement if certified fit to do such work by the prescribed medical practitioners.

The administration of the Acts in the States is the responsibility of the Factory Inspectors. The enforcement of the Mines Maternity Benefit Act in the coal mines is the responsibility of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner. In other mines, it is administered by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

The table below shows the figures relating to payment of Maternity Benefit in 1954 :

Statest	Average No. of women employed.	No. of women who claimed maternity benefit.	No. of women who were paid maternity benefit in full or in part.	No. of cases in which a bonus was given or maternity benefit was paid for miscarriage or death.	Total amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6
PART 'A' STATES					Rs.
Andhra	43,165	216	199	..	5,104
Assam	201,334	39,488	38,605	54	33,01,980
Bihar	9,355	853	852	1	73,595
Bombay	52,462	3,606	3,321	17	1,27,870
Madhya Pradesh	24,599	378	352	..	18,300
Madras	58,047	4,903	3,566	579	1,48,244
Punjab	2,487	2	2	..	200
Uttar Pradesh	807	20	17	4	1,723
West Bengal	39,708	3,249	3,244	109	4,35,750
TOTAL PART 'A' STATES —1954	431,064	52,715	50,158	761	41,12,766
1953	435,242	63,762	61,005	412	36,40,184
PART 'B' STATES.					
Hyderabad	6,635	410	409	..	31,324
Madhya Bharat	1,942	330	339*	..	24,724
Mysore	9,752	369	369	..	29,173
Saurashtra	7,195	478	467	1	11,759
Travancore-Cochin	Returns	not	received.		
TOTAL PART 'B' STATES 1954	25,524	1,587	1,584	1	96,980
1953	55,202	4,731	4,111	..	2,16,123
PART 'C' STATES.					
Ajmer	871	16	14	..	277
Bhopal	216	..	..	..	..
Delhi	686	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PART 'C' STATES —1954	1,773	16	14	..	277
1953	1,836	24	23	..	533
MINES—					
Coal	37,740	3,927	3,893	876	1,54,057
Others	66,071	3,137	3,033**	218	1,39,543
TOTAL MINES—1954	103,811	7,064	7,526	1,094	2,93,600
1953	127,900	9,110	8,708	1,261	3,55,641

* Includes some claims pending for the year 1953.

** In some cases only second instalment of 1953 benefit was paid in 1954.

† States before reorganization in Nov. 1956.

The average amount of benefit paid in the years 1953 and 1954 was: Rs. 60 and 82 for Part 'A' States; Rs. 53 and 61 for Part 'B' States; Rs. 23 and 20 for Part 'C' States; and Rs. 41 and 38 for Mines.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

This Act was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927 and was slightly amended in 1928.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers. Persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

The administration of the Act is entirely on a State basis and each State Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless at least fifty per cent of the executive consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover.

Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a Judge appointed by the State Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date.

A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom.

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS

All-India Figures.—The following tabular statements show the latest available position in regard to Registered Trade Unions:—

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

(The States mentioned below are those existing before the reorganization in November 1956)

	No. of Unions on registers		No. of Unions submitting returns		Membership of Unions submitting returns	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
Central Unions	128	169	72	89	415,703	211,918
Part A States—						
Andhra .. ..	..	167	..	109	..	31,232
Assam	93	102	70	70	129,216	149,798
Bihar	411	435	280	338	232,945	263,530
Bombay	673	765	422	461	401,077	401,594
Madhya Pradesh ..	118	144	62	65	41,467	33,133
Madras	658	534	320	328	131,914	138,098
Orissa	52	81	52	62	32,325	31,037
Punjab	139	168	82	86	20,608	17,424
Uttar Pradesh ..	567	620	428	466	170,582	143,406
West Bengal	1,163	1,436	554	680	226,631	400,814
Total (Part A States) ..	3,874	4,452	2,261	2,674	1,486,775	1,611,065
Part B States—						
Hyderabad	55	276	41	57	16,473	22,369
Jammu and Kashmir ..	..	5	..	5	..	1,209
Madhya Bharat	40	62	40	34	15,765	14,900
Mysore .. ..	..	35	25	33	24,071	36,075
PEPSU	6	10	6	6	4,803	2,239
Rajasthan	33	85	33	36	8,445	7,888
Saurashtra	64	91	47	57	13,741	12,869
Travancore-Cochin ..	568	645	67	137	59,032	85,125
Total (Part B States) ..	775	1,209	250	365	143,360	182,674
Part C States—						
Ajmer	15	18	15	14	6,143	6,010
Bhopal	12	21	12	16	3,634	4,309
Coorg	3	5	3	5	819	2,042
Delhi	93	134	90	115	40,176	60,164
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	6	2	2	332	351
Kutch	1	1	1	1	419	419
Tripura	6	11	3	11	1,646	2,850
Vindhya Pradesh ..	..	8	..	8	..	1,982
Total (Part C States) ..	132	204	126	172	53,169	78,217
Grand Total	4,980	6,034	2,718	3,309	2,089,907	2,113,954

.. = Not Available.

The verified industry-wise membership as on 31st March 1955 of the four Central Trade Union Organisations recognised by the Central Government, viz. the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the United Trade Union Congress, was as follows:

Name of Industry	I.N.T.U.C.	A.I.T.U.C.	H.M.S.	U.T.U.C.
Textiles	322,681	69,033	55,246	32,740
Transport	123,662	21,592	31,851	76,169
Plantations	165,331	27,564	1,160	4,565
Mining	80,599	30,062	37,988	4,793
Sugar	42,761	2,182	14,573	..
Others	196,934	156,530	70,797	76,975
TOTAL	931,968	306,963	211,315	195,242

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

The Act provides for setting up of two types of organisations, namely, (1) Works Committees and (2) Industrial Tribunals for the prevention or settlement of disputes. It makes conciliation compulsory in all disputes in public utility services and optional in other cases.

Section 22 of the Act declares any strike or lock-out in a public utility service to be illegal if it is commenced or declared (i) without giving to the employer or employees, as the case may be, a notice of strike or lock-out in a prescribed manner, within six weeks before striking or declaring a lock-out, or (ii) within 14 days of giving such notice, or (iii) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice; or (iv) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings, etc. The Act also prohibits certain other strikes and lock-outs and declares them illegal if commenced or declared during the pendency of (i) conciliation proceedings before a Board and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings; (ii) proceedings before a Tribunal and 2 months after the conclusion of such proceedings, or (iii) during any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award.

The Act was amended once in 1953 and twice in 1956. It now provides that no workman, who has been in continuous employment for more than a year, shall be retrenched unless he has been given a month's notice or wages in lieu thereof and also compensation calculated at the rate of 15 days' average pay for every completed year of service. If a workman who has put in more than a year's continuous service is laid off, he is required to be paid compensation which should be equal to 50 per cent of the total of basic wages and dearness allowance for a maximum of 45 days in a year unless periods of lay-off after the first 45 days are of the duration of one week or more on each occasion.

According to a decision of the Supreme Court in November 1956 on retrenchment compensation, workers cannot, under the Act, claim compensation for retrenchment in case of bona fide closure of business or termination of their services by the employer on the business being sold to another employer.

The definition of the term "workman" has been extended to cover technical personnel and supervisory staff drawing upto Rs. 500 per month.

The machinery for adjudication of disputes has been re-cast and a three-tier machinery consisting of National Tribunals, Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts is brought into being. Functions of these tribunals are demarcated and the importance of the dispute will determine which tribunal should adjudicate upon it. The tribunals are authorised to appoint experts having special knowledge as assessors to advise them. Schedules covering subjects which should go before each tribunal are attached to the Act.

Every employer who proposes to effect any change in the conditions of service of his workmen in respect of wages, hours of work, rationalisation, shift-working, increase or reduction in complement, etc. is required to give 3 weeks' prior notice to the workmen concerned.

The Act also provides for voluntary reference of disputes to arbitration by agreement between the employer and the workmen. Such a reference may be made to the Tribunals constituted under the Act.

All State Acts relating to the settlement or adjudication of disputes are expressly saved and the Industrial Disputes Act will not override them.

STATISTICS

The following table sets out the number of disputes in some of the years since 1946, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days:

Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of man-days lost.
1946 ..	1,629	1,961,948	12,717,762
1947 ..	1,811	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948 ..	1,259	1,059,120	7,837,173
1949 ..	920	685,457	6,600,595
1950 ..	814	719,383	12,806,704
1951 ..	1,071	691,321	3,818,928
1952 ..	963	809,242	3,386,961
1953 ..	772	466,607	3,382,639
1954 ..	840	477,138	3,372,630
1955 ..	1,160	527,767	5,697,848

An analysis of the disputes for the year 1955 by States is given in the following table:—

State*.	No of disputes.	No. of workera involved.	No. of man-days lost.
Andhra ..	6	7,797	15,806
Assam ..	3	463	793
Bihar ..	91	19,093	263,702
Bombay ..	252	102,905	374,080
Madhya Pradesh ..	39	27,678	316,816
Madras ..	189	67,007	193,266
Orissa ..	13	2,278	148,907
Punjab ..	20	1,784	31,919
U t t a r Pradesh ..	88	57,364	2,025,071
West Bengal ..	399	219,795	2,192,641
Ajmer ..	7	1,336	1,505
Delhi ..	59	19,667	134,362
Total ..	1,166	527,767	5,697,848

Statistics presented in this section relate to industrial disputes which have resulted in work-stoppages involving 10 or more workers.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL ACT, 1950

The divergent and sometimes conflicting decisions given by the various Tribunals set up in different States under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 created serious anomalies leading to discontent and bitterness among parties to industrial disputes. To meet this situation the Government of India enacted the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 to enable them to set up a Labour Appellate Tribunal which would hear appeals from awards or decisions of Industrial Tribunals, Industrial Courts, Wage Boards, and other statutory bodies set up by the Central or State Governments to adjudicate on industrial disputes.

The Appellate Tribunal consists of a Chairman and such number of other members as the Government may, from time to time, think fit to appoint. The Chairman is authorised to constitute as many benches of the Appellate Tribunal as he may consider necessary. Each bench is to consist of not less than two members, one of whom is to be appointed as the President. Four benches of the Tribunal are functioning at Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow and Madras. The Appellate Tribunal is empowered to hear appeals from any award or decision of an adjudicating authority if (i) the appeal involves any substantial question of law, or (ii) the award or decision relates to wages, bonus or travelling allowance, employers' contribution to any pension or provident fund, gratuity payable on discharge, classification by grades, retrenchment and any other matter which may be prescribed by rules made under the Act.

During the period of 30 days allowed for filing the appeal or during the pendency of an appeal no employer shall alter the conditions of service to the prejudice of the workmen concerned nor shall he discharge or punish any such workman without obtaining the written permission of the Appellate Tribunal.

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 has been repealed by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956 with effect from 1st September 1956. After that date no appeals were to be entertained. Pending appeals were however, to be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if the Act had not been repealed.

On 30th June 1956 the number of appeals pending with the Labour Appellate Tribunal was 593 of which no less than 145 were more than one year old.

The headquarters of the Tribunal are now in Bombay.

BANKS DISPUTE

The industrial dispute between the Banks and their employees numbering about 60,000 was decided by an Industrial Tribunal presided over by Mr. K. C. Sen, an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court in 1950. The award was declared void by the Supreme Court of India.

The dispute was thereafter referred to the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) popularly known as the Sastry Tribunal which gave its award on 20th April 1953. The employees appealed against the award to the Labour Appellate Tribunal which gave its decision on 28th April 1954. As the Government of India considered it inexpedient to give effect to certain provisions of the Appellate Tribunal's decision it modified the award on 24th August 1954 by restoring the original recommendations of the Sastry Tribunal in so far as they related to adjustments of the new scales of pay and dearness allowance.

This action of Government evoked strong criticism from trade union organisations in the country mainly on the ground that it would undermine the faith of the people in the judiciary established by law. The Union Minister for Labour, Mr. V. V. Giri resigned on this issue. Mr. Khandubhai Deral who was appointed in his place announced the appointment of a one-man Commission consisting of Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha, Judge of the Bombay High Court, who was to conduct a fact-finding enquiry and to report on the steps to be taken. Upon the death of Mr. Rajadhyaksha which took place before the inquiry was completed, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar of the Bombay High Court was appointed to complete the enquiry.

While the Galendragadkar Commission recommended substantial acceptance of the Labour Appellate Tribunal's Award it effected certain alterations in Government's award. The Commission fully upheld the protection granted to employees in the matter of their existing emoluments; it confirmed the creation of a separate class for towns with less than 30,000 population; it confined the exemption to rural areas in Part 'B' States* to Travancore-Cochin State* only; and it restored the Appellate Tribunal's scale of dearness allowance to all class A, all but two class B and a few class C Banks.

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Commission and introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha for giving statutory effect to them. The Bill which was passed without any amendments received the assent of the President on 21st October 1955.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

The Ahmednagar Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association signed two collective agreements on 27th June 1955. The first Agreement provides that disputes between a member-mill of the Association and the Trade Union shall be settled by mutual negotiations

and if negotiations fail by arbitration. This Agreement is to be in force till 30th Dec. 1957.

The second Agreement lays down the formula for grant of bonus.

The Bombay Millowners' Association and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay have also reached a similar agreement. The Bonus Agreement which was signed on 1st March 1956, is to cover the period 1952 to 1957. The pact provides for the appointment of a Commission to investigate into the requirements of industry for rehabilitation and modernisation. Finally and though this does not form a part of the Agreement, the Association has agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs towards industrial housing which will enable 4,000 tenements to be built.

The machinery for settlement of disputes, an agreement regarding which was signed between the parties on 18th September 1956 consists of a Committee of Assessors and a Board of Arbitrators.

The agreement between the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and the Tata Workers Union reached on 8th January 1956, is to remain in force for 3 years. The most distinctive feature of the agreement is that it provides, *inter alia*, for union security, workers' participation in management and recognition of the union as the sole bargaining agent.

The Company accepts the principle of union membership security system and the collection of union dues through the pay-roll. The Union recognises the right of the Company to take disciplinary action and lay down personnel policies.

With a view to the improvement of productivity, the parties agree on the need for establishment of a standard force in each department, on the assurance that no employee will be retrenched and that if they are transferred to other jobs after training their earnings will not be adversely affected.

The agreement stipulates that a programme of job evaluation should jointly be undertaken in order to eliminate inequities in the structure of wages and other emoluments.

In a supplementary agreement reached on 4th August 1956 machinery has been devised to associate works employees with Management in the working of the industry.

A five-year Agreement between the Indian Aluminium Company Limited, Calcutta and its workers represented by the Indian Aluminium Belur Works Employees Union was reached on the 31st August 1956.

The most significant part of the Agreement is that dealing with bonus.

WORKING JOURNALISTS' ACT

(See under article on the Press)

THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952

The Act was enacted to provide for the institution of provident funds for employees in factories and other establishments. It applies to factories employing fifty or more persons in the cement, cigarettes, electrical, mechanical or general engineering products, iron and steel, textiles (made wholly or in part of cotton, wool, jute or silk whether natural or artificial) industries.

The Scheme framed under the Act requires the employer and the employee to contribute at the rate of 6½ per cent of the basic wages and the dearness allowance. The Scheme which was enforced on 1st November 1952 applies to employees whose basic pay does not exceed Rs. 300 per month.

The Act does not apply to any factory belonging to the Government or a local authority and any other factory established before or after 1st November 1952 unless three years have elapsed since its establishment. The Central Government is also empowered to exempt any

* States existing before reorganization in Nov. 1956.

class of factories having regard to the financial position or other circumstances of the case by a notification in the Official Gazette.

The Scheme provides for prompt settlement of claims in case of retirement, migration, death or other circumstances. Withdrawals from the Fund are permitted subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, for payment towards a policy of life insurance.

The Scheme is administered by a Central Board of Trustees which is tripartite in character. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer and is assisted by Regional Commissioners for different regions. The Act aims at the decentralisation of the administration of the Scheme by setting up State Boards with the State Commissioners as Chief Executive Officers.

Section 17 of the Act empowers the appropriate Government to exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the scheme factories which provide provident fund benefits which are equal to the benefits provided under the Act; or factories where the employees are in enjoyment of benefits in the nature of provident fund, pension or gratuity which the appropriate Government considers are, on the whole, not less favourable to such employees than the benefits provided under the Act.

In the middle of February 1957, the total number of factories under the Act was about 4,000, number of subscribers about 20 lakhs, average monthly collection of fund contribution Rs. 1.65 crores.

With effect from 31st July 1956, the Act and the Scheme were applied to the factory industries of edible oils and fats, sugar, rubber and rubber products, electricity (including generation, transmission, distribution), tea, printing, stone-ware pipes, sanitary wares, electrical porcelain insulators, refractories, tiles and match and sheet glass factories. With this extension about 4 lakhs of additional workers in approximately 1,400 factories are estimated to get provident fund benefits and their monthly contribution together with the employers' share will be about 32 lakhs.

By a notification dated 3rd September 1956 the scheme was extended to four more industries viz. (1) Heavy and Fine Chemicals, (2) Indigo, (3) Lac including Shellac, (4) Non-edible Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats. Approximately 54,000 workers in about 200 factories would be covered as a result of this extension.

In February 1957 it was decided to extend the operation of the Act to cover plantation workers in plantations employing 50 or more. This was to be effective in May 1957.

At the end of 1955, the Act covered about 2,146 factories of which 522 factories had been permitted to run their own schemes of provident fund. The total number of subscribers to the Fund as on 31st January 1956 was 14.55 lakhs of whom 9.15 lakhs were in exempted factories. The total collection of subscriptions till the end of January 1956 was over 56 crores.

To supervise the administration of the scheme, the Central Government constituted six Regional Committees in the States* of Bombay, Bihar, Madras, Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The total number of employees covered by the Employees' Provident Funds Act is now about 20 lakhs.

Provident fund for workers in the coal industry was introduced by an Ordinance, namely, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Ordinance, promulgated in December 1948. The Ordinance was later repealed by an Act which authorised the Central Government to frame a scheme for bonus and another for provident fund in coal mines. The scheme applies to the coal mines, in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, the former Madhya Pradesh, the former Vindhya Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan and the former Hyderabad. The rate of contribution is one anna per rupee of the total of basic wages,

dearness allowance and value of food concessions in cash or in kind. An equal contribution is paid by the employer. About 3.5 lakhs of workers are members of the Fund. In the middle of 1956, the provisions relating to forfeiture of employer's contribution to the provident fund were liberalised. The employer's contribution will now not be forfeited in the case of members who retire after reaching the age of 50 years though they have not completed 5 years service as members. The proportion of forfeiture of employer's contribution for varying periods of service has also been reduced. There will be no forfeiture at all in the case of employees who have been members of the fund for 15 years or more.

TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT

The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, was brought into effect from the 1st October 1933.

State Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV).

The forwarding of recruits to Assam must be made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding, rest and medical treatment have been made and by authorised forwarding agents. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband.

Repatriation.—It is provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15).

Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrant Labour with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrants Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy.

The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration. Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate. All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it. Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 500. The rate of the cess is fixed at Rs. 5.

According to the statistics collected under the Act, the labour force in Assam in 1953 consisted of approximately 471,200 adults and 445,600 children. The number of new emigrants dropped from 38,593 in 1952 to 3,881 in 1953 because the Government of Assam requested the employers not to recruit labour from outside the State but to meet their requirements by transfer of labour from gardens having surplus workers. The number of emigrants repatriated and of those who postponed their right to repatriation during the year 1953 was 31,240 and 16,061 respectively.

SHOPS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS

Subject to certain exceptions the Acts apply to shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and places of amusement in certain selected

urban centres. Some employees such as those employed in a confidential capacity and those whose work is of an intermittent character are excluded from the scope of the Acts.

The Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Assam Acts have fixed daily hours of work at nine. In the U.P. and Madras Acts the daily hours are eight while in the West Bengal and the Punjab Acts a ten-hour day has been prescribed. Rest intervals, of half an hour are prescribed in the West Bengal, U.P. and the Punjab Acts while an hour's interval has been granted in the Assam, Bombay, U.P. and Madras Acts. Opening and closing hours have also been fixed by the Acts. The Assam and West Bengal Acts, however, prescribe only closing hours. Most of the Acts also fix the maximum overtime work that can be taken from the employees. In some cases slightly different hours of work have been fixed for employees of commercial establishments, restaurants and places of amusement.

Provision has been made in all the Acts for weekly closure of shops and establishments although in some Acts, for example the Bombay and Assam Acts, theatres, hotels, etc. are exempted from this provision. In addition to the weekly holiday, provision for privilege leave of 12 to 15 days in a year has been made in all the Acts. The Assam, West Bengal, Madras and U.P. Acts make further provision for casual leave and sick leave of 10 to 12 days and 12 to 30 days respectively.

All the Acts, except the Bengal Act, have made provision for the regulation of employment of children and young persons. The minimum age for the employment of children in the Assam, and Madhya Pradesh Acts is 12 while in the Madras and U.P. Acts it is 14. The hours of work for children and young persons are 7 per day in the Punjab, Madras and Madhya Pradesh Acts and 6 in the Bombay and U.P. Acts. Children cannot work after 7 p.m. according to the Bombay, Madras and the Punjab Acts and after 9 p.m. according to the Madhya Pradesh Act.

The Bombay Act empowers the Government to apply the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to establishments covered by the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act. By a notification issued under Section 38(1) of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, the Government of Bombay made the Payment of Wages Act applicable to all establishments in the local areas of Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur and Baroda Cities.

By the Madras and U.P. Acts the wage period should not exceed one month and by the Punjab Act it should not exceed a fortnight. The Assam Act fixes the wage period at one month. After they become due wages should be paid within 10 days in Assam and West Bengal, 7 days in U.P. and 5 days in Madras. In the area covered by the former Punjab wages should be paid on demand at the expiry of the wage period. Overtime wages are payable at twice the ordinary rates in Madras, U.P. and the Punjab, at one and a half times in Bombay and the area covered by the former Madhya Pradesh and at one and a quarter times the ordinary rate in Bengal. Hotels, restaurants and other eating places in Bombay are, however, required to pay overtime wages at twice the ordinary rate. Fines and deductions are regulated under the Madras and U.P. Acts.

One month's previous notice or one month's wages in lieu of notice before discharge is stipulated in the Acts of U.P., Punjab, Madras and Madhya Pradesh. The Bombay Act provides for only 14 days' notice or pay in lieu thereof. The Madras and Bombay Acts make provisions relating to cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and precautions against fire in establishments covered by the Acts.

Delhi, Bihar, Ajmer and Saurashtra (former States)† passed similar legislation. The total number of establishments covered by the various State Acts and the persons employed therein

* Pre-organization.

† That is, before the reorganization in Nov. 1956.

were 811,851 and 1,029,821 respectively during the year 1954

The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 provides for a weekly closure of shops and for the grant of a weekly holiday to employees. The Act has been in force in the areas of the former Bihar, Ajmer, Coorg, Orissa, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh and Hyderabad States.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 which applies to industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers provides for the framing of Standing Orders laying down the conditions of employment of workers employed in the establishments

The Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and is administered both by the Central and State Governments.

So far as the Central Government is concerned it is responsible for administering the Act on railways, major ports, mines, oil fields and other establishments under its control. Both the Central and the State Governments have been empowered to extend the scope of the Act to establishments in any industry employing less than 100 workers or to any other class or classes of establishments or to exempt any establishment from any of the provisions of the Act

In exercise of these powers the Government of Uttar Pradesh has extended the Act to all establishments which are members of the Employers' Association of Northern India and the U.P. Oil Millowners' Association and to the

glass industry, electricity supply undertakings and water works.

The Government of Assam has extended the Act to all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers excepting mines, quarries, oil-fields and railways.

In January 1952 the Government of West Bengal extended the Act to all industrial establishments employing 50 or more workers.

In December 1955 by an amendment of the Act the Government of Bombay made the Act applicable to establishments employing 50 or more workers and provided that so long as a set of Standing Orders have not been certified for an industrial establishment the Model Standing Orders framed under the Act will apply.

Till the end of the year 1954, 3,815 establishments had certified Standing Orders in the then Part A States, 741 in the then Part B States and 135 in the then Part C States.

Besides these there were 675 Central Undertakings which had certified Standing Orders.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 1953

This Act which replaces and embodies the main provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act is designed to facilitate the collection of statistics of certain kinds relating to industries, trade and commerce. It empowers the Central and the State Governments to direct that statistics shall be collected about—

(a) any matter relating to any industry or class of industries,

(b) any matter relating to any commercial or industrial concern or class of commercial or industrial concerns and in particular any matter relating to factories, and

(c) any of the following matters, so far as they relate to the welfare of labour and the conditions of labour, namely, (1) price of commodities, (2) attendance, (3) living conditions including housing, water supply and sanitation, (4) indebtedness, (5) rents of dwelling houses, (6) wages and other earnings, (7) provident fund and other funds, (8) benefits and amenities provided for labour, (9) hours of work, (10) employment and unemployment, (11) industrial and labour disputes, (12) labour turnover, and (13) trade unions.

The Central or State Government can appoint an officer to be the Statistics Authority for the purpose of collecting any statistics and such authority has the power to call upon the owner of an industrial or commercial concern to furnish the necessary information. He has also the right of access to any relevant records or documents in the possession of any person required to furnish the information and can enter any premises where he believes such records or documents are kept for the purpose of inspecting them or taking copies. The Act prescribes penalties for improper disclosure of information or returns or for wilfully furnishing false information.

WAGES

No serial statistics of wages and earnings are available in India except for those compiled under the Payment of Wages Act. The returns under the Act, however, relate only to persons in receipt of wages and salaries of Rs. 200 per month.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES DRAWING LESS THAN Rs. 200 PER MONTH.

(Excludes railway workshops, the groups of food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses)

State (before reorganization)	1939	1952	1953	1954
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	—	728 4	664 0	—
Assam	263 7	1,264 5	1,231 4	—
Bihar	415 5	1,422 7	1,450 0	—
Bombay	370 4	1,338 8	1,273 1	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	876 8	939 3	966 5
Madras	175-0	837 8	821 9	822 0
Orissa	161 8	847 8	873 9	894 9
Punjab	296 0	806 4	880 5	1,047 6
Uttar Pradesh	235 6	1,002 9	1,054 0	997 0
West Bengal	248 7	987 7	973 0	1,087 4
Ajmer	163 7	702 0	605 1	643 6
Coorg	—	—	513 5	559 4
Delhi	309 4	1,340 5	1,279 6	1,319 5

The tabular statement below shows the basic wages and earnings of important categories of industrial workers in India.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BASIC MINIMUM WAGE, DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND THE MINIMUM MONTHLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES.

Industry	Centre	Minimum basic wage	Minimum dearness allowance	Minimum monthly earnings
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton*	Bombay City ..	30 0 0	71 5 0	101 5 0
	Ahmedabad ..	28 0 0	63 13 6	91 13 6
	Sholapur ..	26 0 0	58 5 4	82 5 4
	Baroda ..	26 0 0	57 7 4	83 7 4
	Indore ..	26 0 0	46 2 0	76 2 0
	Nagpur ..	26 0 0	47 2 0	73 2 0
	Madras ..	26 0 0	48 0 0	74 0 0
	Kanpur ..	30 0 0	49 11 0	79 11 0
	West Bengal ..	20 2 5	30 0 0	50 2 5
	West Bengal ..	26 0 0	37 6 0	63 6 0
Jute†	West Bengal ..	30 0 0	25 0 0	55 0 0
Engineering† ..	West Bengal ..	30 0 0	40 0 0	70 0 0
Dockyards†† ..	Bombay ..	30 0 0	—	—
	Calcutta ..	30 0 0	31 0 0	61 0 0

The most important wage revision during the year 1956 was in the collieries. By an award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) which was published on the 26th May 1956 and which came into force from that date, the minimum daily wages of the lowest category of male and female workers were fixed as under:

	Male Workers	Female Workers
Basic wages ..	Rs. a. p. 0 15 0	Rs. a. p. 0 11 8
Dearness Allowance (150 per cent) ..	1 6 6	1 0 11
	2 5 6	1 12 2

Inclusive of the statutory bonus, the minimum wage will be Rs. 2-10-6 for male and Rs. 1-15-11 for female workers. Those working underground will get an allowance of 12½ per cent of basic wages.

* June 1956.

† December 1955.

†† September 1955.

The Chief Inspector of Mines in his Monthly Coal Bulletin publishes figures of average weekly earnings of certain categories of workers in different coalfields. The position in Dec. 1954 (the latest available information) is given in the table below :

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN COAL MINES.*
(December, 1954).

Category	Assam	Raniganj	Jharia	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Orissa	Hyderabad	Rajasthan	Indian Union
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Underground—									
Miners and Loaders	17 2 2	12 11 3	14 4 1	11 11 4	12 5 4	11 7 7	15 2 7	14 9 5	13 6 10
Open Workings—									
Miners and Loaders	11 11 9	12 12 11	12 11 11	11 6 4	6 15 3	—	—	—	12 4 9
Women	9 5 1	10 1 9	8 15 9	6 10 9	6 5 3	—	—	—	8 12 9
Surface—									
Men	14 15 10	12 4 7	12 10 8	10 10 5	10 11 4	14 5 9	14 15 7	9 12 1	12 7 6
Women	8 8 11	7 11 7	8 1 8	5 7 8	5 5 7	7 10 10	7 15 0	4 5 7	7 10 10
OVERALL	15 10 11	12 0 3	12 9 10	10 2 0	10 1 4	12 11 5	13 14 10	11 9 10	12 2 6

Employees of about 228 plantation estates in the districts of the Nilgiris, Ma'alar, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai and Tirunelveli have been awarded revised scales of pay and dearness allowance by the Industrial Tribunal for plantations. It has fixed the rate for first and second grade workers at Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 respectively while a child worker will get Re. 1 per day. This revision is to be given, according to the decision, retrospective effect from 24th March 1952.

* It has been mentioned elsewhere that by a collective agreement employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur have been given an increase in wages.

* The States existing before the reorganization in November 1956.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

The scale of the allowance varies not only from centre to centre and industry to industry, but also, except where these matters are adjudicated upon, from unit to unit in the same industry at the same centre.

In coal mines dearness allowance is paid on the basis of a percentage of basic wages. In Bihar and Bengal the dearness allowance is 150 per cent of basic wages for those earning up to Rs. 30 per month.

In the engineering industry in West Bengal dearness allowance is graded according to income and ranges from Rs. 25 per month in the case of those getting basic wages up to Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 60 for those getting more than Rs. 200. In Bombay some concerns pay at a flat rate and others on a graded scale. Several Adjudicators have granted dearness allowance either at the Bombay Millowners' Association scale which was Rs. 70-8-0 in August 1950, or at a percentage, varying from 66½ per cent to 85 per cent, of that scale. The rate of dearness allowance payable to Bombay City cotton mill workers itself was increased by a decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal by 5 per cent when the Bombay Cost of Living Index Number is between 325 and 335; by 7½ per cent when it is between 336 and 350; and by 10 per cent when it is above 350. The enhanced rate was given retrospective effect from May 1953; the average dearness allowance for a month of 26 working days now comes to Rs. 71-11-0 for 1954 and Rs. 64-12-0 for 1955.

In Madras the rate varies from 8 annas to Re. 1-9-6 per day and in a number of concerns it is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 25 per month. In the tanneries and leather goods industry dearness allowance paid is around Rs. 25 per month in West Bengal and Madras, about Rs. 30 in Bombay and between Rs. 40 and 60 in Kanpur.

The Committee on Fair Wages appointed by the Government of India examined the question of dearness allowance and came to the conclusion that for the lowest categories of employees the target should obviously be compensation to the extent of 100 per cent of the increase in the cost of living, but that in the case of higher categories

a lower rate of compensation should apply and that the amount of compensation should be based on salary scales or slabs.

BONUS

As in the case of dearness allowance the practice in regard to the quantum of profit bonus varies from centre to centre and industry to industry. In Bombay City and Ahmedabad the cotton mill workers received for the year 1951 a bonus equivalent to 25 per cent of basic wages earned. In 1952 the cotton textile workers of Bombay got 20 per cent of their wages as bonus. In Madras cotton mills workers received 3 months' basic wages.

A five-year agreement to settle the problem of bonus for about 250,000 textile workers in Bombay City was entered into on 1st March, 1956 between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh. The agreement will assure the workers of both profit and non-profit making mills a bonus ranging from 15 days to 3 months basic wages for every year of service for 5 years from 1953 to 1957 both years inclusive. The quantum of bonus will be decided by the profit made by each unit. Mills whose bonus disputes for 1952 were pending before the courts were also covered by the agreement for that year. There were 20 of these employing about a third of the textile labour.

Subsequently, it was calculated that about 250,000 textile workers in 56 mills would receive by the end of 1956 about Rs. 6 crores as bonus for the first three years of the agreement starting 1953.

For the year 1955 the workers received as bonus an amount of about Rs. 2.5 crores which was paid at the time of the Divall festival in 1956. As many as 21 mills paid their workers bonus equivalent to 3 months' basic wages.

The Millowners' Association also agreed to contribute Rs. 50 lakhs during the five years 1956 to 1961 towards housing schemes which the State Government might undertake for industrial workers. It is estimated that this might finance the construction of 4,000 tenements.

The Textile Labour Association and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have also entered into an agreement laying down a procedure for the grant of bonus. This agreement applies to all member mills of the Association in Ahmedabad, in respect of bonus claims for the years 1953 to 1957.

Claims are to be determined on the basis of published balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year adopted by each mill company. It is provided that a claim for bonus would only arise if there is an available surplus of profit after making provision for all the prior charges including a return on paid-up capital and on reserves employed as working capital in accordance with the formula laid down by the Full Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. In no case will a mill pay to its workers by way of bonus less than 4-8 per cent, or more than 25 per cent of the basic wages earned during the year. If in any year the mill has an available surplus of profit which according to the Full Bench formula is adequate for granting bonus at a higher quantum than the ceiling of 25 per cent of basic wages, then such a mill will be deemed to have set aside a part of the residue not exceeding 25 per cent to a reserve for bonus for purpose of adjustment in subsequent years, provided, however, that such amount shall at no time exceed an amount equivalent to 25 per cent of basic wages. On the other hand, a mill whose profit is not adequate to provide for any prior charges or has suffered a loss and which will, in any case, be required to pay the minimum bonus of 4-8 per cent, of the basic wages will be entitled to set off the amount so paid against the amount of bonus payable in subsequent years.

Though under the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the parties are free to terminate the agreement after a period of one year, the parties to the bonus agreement have agreed not to exercise the right of termination of the agreement for a period of five years.

The amount of bonus for the year 1955 distributed to the workers before the Divall festival in 1956 totalled Rs. 1.2 crores.

No bonus has so far been paid in the jute mill industry in West Bengal.

By an agreement with the Workers' Union the Madura Mills, Madurai paid their 24,000 workers bonus equal to Rs. 35 lakhs for the financial year 1955. The bonus was distributed in April 1956.

The dispute regarding bonus for the year 1955 to the textile workers of Coimbatore was decided by a board of arbitrators representing employers and labour with the District Judge as Chairman. As a result of the decision, employees of 44 mills were required to pay varying amounts of bonus to their workers before Divall. Two mills which incurred losses were exempted. As many as 23,000 workers in 21 mills got bonus equal to 5 months' basic wages.

The dockyards in West Bengal generally pay an annual bonus amounting to a month's wages. Some of the dockyards in Bombay pay two months' wages as bonus.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Jamshedpur pay a good attendance bonus amounting to 10 to 12 per cent of basic wages and a performance bonus of 10 to 50 per cent of basic wages is also given to workers. To the latter, however, only skilled and semi-skilled workers are entitled. Under the Company's revised Profit Sharing Scheme, the employees are entitled to a share of 27½ per cent of the annual net profit of the company and such share is credited to and/or distributed among the employees of the company in proportion to the basic salaries and wages earned or deemed to be earned by such employees respectively during the year in which such net profits were earned by the Company. In 1951-52 this bonus amounted to 3 months and 8 days wages. The Indian Iron and Steel Company pays bonus at the rate of 2 days' wages for every one per cent dividend declared by the Company.

The Board of Conciliation appointed for the coal-mining industry recommended the grant of an annual bonus equal to four months' basic wages, split into two parts. An attendance bonus of two months' basic wages to those ful-

filling specified minimum attendance requirements, and a production bonus related to output and basic earnings and subject to their qualifying for it on the basis of a minimum attendance of 66 days per quarter in the case of surface workers and 64 days per quarter in the case of underground workers in the case of collieries in Bihar and West Bengal. Bonus on the above basis is also to be paid, according to the Fact-Finding Committee's recommendations subject to a minimum attendance of 60 and 66 days in a quarter in the case of underground and surface workers respectively in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Orissa collieries. In Assam, the existing rate of bonus has been raised by fifty per cent so as to raise the amount of bonus earned to a sum equal to four months' wages per year.

An agreement between the representative of the Indian Tea Association and the workers' representatives regarding bonus for the years 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 was reached on 7th January 1956. According to the agreement the claims for 1953 and 1954 will be met by lump sum payments to male and female adult workers who have completed at least 240 and 175 days of work in the year 1954. The payments are Rs. 130 for the Assam and Doars Zones, Rs. 100 for Terai, Rs. 65 for Tripura and Cachar and Rs. 55 for Darjeeling. Workers who have not put in the requisite number of days will receive *pro rata* bonus. It was also agreed that the figures for bonus laid down for 1953 and 1954 will be the base upon which entitlement of bonus for 1955 and 1956 shall be calculated.

The demand for bonus made by the Sindri Fertilizer Factory was not conceded, but the Government decided to give on an ad hoc basis a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs, partly in cash and partly in the form of special amenities.

PAY STRUCTURE

As for wages, allowing for minor differences and considering the major industries and the important centres it can be stated that in the jute industry in West Bengal and in the plantations the wages are generally paid weekly. The

system of wage payment in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and Sholapur is monthly. A peculiarity of Ahmedabad is that the wages are paid per *happe* which varies from 14 to 16 days. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways. In some concerns wages are paid daily to certain types of workers, weekly to others, fortnightly to yet others and monthly generally to the clerical and supervisory staff.

Mining labour is mostly paid on a weekly basis.

A study was recently made by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India of the wage periods in factories covering about 7½ lakhs workers in the former Part 'A' States of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and the Punjab where the total employment is over 14 lakhs; about ½ lakh of workers in Part 'B' States of Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Pepsu out of a total of 1½ lakhs; and almost the entire employment of about ½ lakh workers in Delhi, Ajmer, Bhopal and Coorg. The study showed that 81.2 per cent of the workers were paid monthly, 3.7 per cent fortnightly and 15.1 per cent weekly. In the textiles the percentage of monthly paid workers was as high as 95.7 per cent. The industries in which the proportion of weekly paid workers is higher than that of monthly paid workers were food (except beverages), tobacco, wood, cork and non-metallic mineral products.

The wage structure just before Independence was chaotic. Reform in this sphere was brought about through the agency of industrial tribunals, industrial courts, etc. As a result, not only was an increase in wages to conform with the rise in the cost of living granted but also a degree of rationalisation and standardisation was introduced in the wages schemes. The Planning Commission had advised that during the First Plan period an upward movement of wages should be discouraged in order to arrest inflationary tendencies, but wage increases should be allowed to remove anomalies and to restore the pre-war real wage as a first step towards a living wage. The following table shows the comparison between the real wages in 1939 and in the post-war years:

INDEX OF EARNINGS (1939 = 100)

Year	All India Consumer Price Index	Factory workers		Miners	
		Index of earnings	Index of real earnings	Index of earnings	Index of real earnings
1940	285	208.6	73.2	250.7	88.0
1947	323	253.2	78.4	342.8	106.1
1948	360	304.0	84.4	361.8	100.5
1949	371	340.3	91.7	376.2	101.4
1950	371	334.2	90.1	391.9	105.6
1951	387	356.8	92.2	413.0	106.7
1952	379	385.5	101.8	436.9	115.8
1953	385	384.6	99.9	437.4	113.6
1954	371	381.2	102.7	441.9	119.1

According to a decision of the Bombay Labour Court delivered on 29th Nov. 1956, textile workers in Bombay were to get gratuity upto a maximum of fifteen months basic wages if their services were to be terminated after 15 years' service.

The award was to have retrospective effect from 22nd Nov. 1954.

They would get this gratuity whether they were mentally or physically handicapped for further service or, voluntarily retired after 15 years' service.

The gratuity was to be calculated at the rate of one month's basic wages for every completed year, for the period before the coming into force of the Provident Fund Act, 1952, and half a month's basic wages for each completed year of service thereafter, subject to a maximum of 15

months' basic wages to be paid to them or their heirs or executors or nominees as the case might be.

HOURS OF WORK

The most important happening in regard to hours of work in factories was the reduction of the weekly hours of work for adults to 48.

Actually, in many industries in this country the hours of work were not in excess of 8 per day. In the coal-mines in Bihar and West Bengal the workers seldom work for more than five to six hours in the day or for more than four to five days in the week. According to a recent investigation the average weekly attendance of a coal-miner was 4.66 days. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 8-hour day.

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, cement factories, etc., work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are regulated by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of 8 hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of 12 hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours.

The question of hours of work of railway servants was one of the points submitted for adjudication to the late Justice Rajadhyaksha of the Bombay High Court who made the following recommendations:

The employment of railway servants under the Hours of Employment Regulations should be classified under anyone of the following heads:

- (i) Intensive.
- (ii) Continuous.
- (iii) Essentially Intermittent.
- (iv) Excluded.

(i) The statutory limit of weekly hours for persons whose employment is classified as intensive should be fixed at 75 hours a week on the average in a month;

(ii) The statutory maximum limit for the employment of continuous workers should be fixed at 64 hours a week on the average in a month;

(iii) The statutory maximum for staff classified as essentially intermittent should be 75 hours a week; and

(iv) For excluded workers no statutory minimum limit can be prescribed but this should not absolve the Administrations of their responsibility on humanitarian grounds, of seeing that unreasonable conditions are not imposed. The Government of India accepted these recommendations and by an Order dated 18th June 1948 declared them binding for a period of three years. These regulations are still in force.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 has restricted hours of work to 54 per week for adults and 40 per week for children and adolescents.

In the major municipalities the hours of work vary from department to department but are generally 8 to 10 per day. Speaking generally, municipal workers get a weekly holiday. Although those in the conservancy department get half a day off per week, there is a certain amount of discontent among the conservancy staff: they demand a weekly holiday. But since they are engaged in essential work most of the municipalities find it difficult to grant a full holiday.

COST OF LIVING

Bombay (pre-reorganization State) was the first State in India to compile and publish a price series intended for measuring changes in the cost of living.

Other States in India which compiled cost of living index series for working classes are pre-organization Andhra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad States, and the U. P., Bihar and Orissa States. The Mysore Government compiled figures for Bangalore, Kolar Gold-fields and Mysore.

The Government of Madras compiled six series in all: Madras City, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Kozhikode with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base. The Government of Andhra compiled cost of living indices for Vishakhapatnam and Eluru.

In Uttar Pradesh, the series are for low paid Government employees at Lucknow, Banaras, Bareilly, Meerut and Gorakhpur.

The Government of Orissa compiled a cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack and another for Berhampur.

INDEX FIGURES

Owing to the variations in the method of compilation of these indices, they are not strictly comparable, but the table below shows the movement of the working class cost of living index numbers in selected centres for the twelve months of the year 1955:—

(Base shifted to August 1949 = 100).

STATE (Pre-Reorganization).	BOMBAY				UTTAR PRADESH	MADHYA PRADESH	MADRAS	TRAVANCORE- COCHIN		MYSORE			HYDER- ABAD
Town	Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Shola- pur	Jalgaon	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras	Ernakula- lam	Trichur	Bangalore	Mysore	Kolar Gold Fields	Hyder- abad City
Original base (= 100)	July, 1933 to June, 1934	August, 1926 to July, 1927	February, 1927 to January, 1928	August, 1939	August, 1939	August, 1939	July, 1935 to June, 1936	August, 1939	August, 1939	July, 1935 to June, 1936	July, 1935 to June, 1936	July, 1935 to June, 1936	August, 1943 to July, 1944
1955													
January	115	85	92	85	78	98	103	106	104	102	100	112	99
February	112	83	85	83	80	96	101	105	105	101	100	111	94
March	111	83	77	80	79	95	99	106	106	101	100	111	94
April	111	81	78	80	74	94	97	106	105	101	101	109	92
May	109	82	75	80	70	93	95	106	104	101	99	109	92
June	108	85	77	82	73	95	96	104	103	100	96	107	95
July	111	90	83	85	78	97	98	107	106	102	98	109	98
August	111	92	83	84	78	97	98	109	107	105	100	108	97
September	108	90	83	82	78	97	100	108	106	106	99	108	99
October	108	91	83	82	81	98	100	107	107	104	100	106	100
November	107	92	85	85	82	98	101	107	108	104	100	108	101
December	108	93	88	88	82	99	103	108	109	104	99	109	102*

* Provisional.

The Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments, launched upon an All-India Scheme for the preparation and maintenance of working class cost of living index numbers for selected centres in the country. This scheme was started in the year 1942 and

was completed in 1946. Over 27,000 family budgets were collected in some 25 selected centres.

The main object of these investigations was to obtain weights for compiling and maintaining cost of living index numbers on uniform lines. Accordingly, the Labour Bureau of the Govern-

ment of India started publishing regularly in the Indian Labour Gazette on base 1944=100 cost of living index numbers for some 20 centres in India and the latest available annual average figures for these centres with base shifted to 1949 = 100 are given below:—

Year	Delhi	Ajmer	Jamshedpur	Jharia	Dehri on Sone	Monghyr	Cuttack	Berhampur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Ludhiana	Akola	Jabalpur	Kharagpur	Mercara	Madras Plantation Centres	Bhopal	Beawar	Satna
1950	100	104	105	114	109	113	111	105	98	106	104	101	96	101	100	105	112	—	—	—
1951	108	111	116	116	116	110	123	123	110	115	113	102	98	111	99	106	120	—	—	—
1952	108	108	112	110	111	101	109	101	111	102	116	92	93	99	97	99	110	101	99	—
1953	106	104	112	104	102	91	107	101	102	95	108	90	96	100	101	105	120	97	90	—
1954	105	91	102	82	85	78	100	101	95	83	103	90	89	93	93	105	104	91	83	86
1955	99	83	98	77	82	79	90	97	87	86	90	84	79	88	92	99	93	87	78	77

The original base for all these series is calendar year 1944 except as follows:

(i) Madras Plantation Centres—January to June 1949. (ii) Bhopal—Calendar year 1951. (iii) Beawar—August 1951 to July 1952. (iv) Satna—Calendar year 1953. The group House Rent is not included in the indices for Jharia, Mercara and Madras Plantation Centres. In all other centres, it is kept constant at 100.

The group fuel and lighting is not included in the index for Madras Plantation Centres as the priced items of this group have been included in the miscellaneous group.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The Bombay Labour Office carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. Similar enquiries were also conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the year 1938. In Madras, the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an inquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organized and unorganized industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour. A number of family budgets were also collected at Kanpur, Nagour, and Jabalpur with the object of compiling cost of living indices.

The statement below contains in a tabular form the main results of some of these surveys.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, THE AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT IMPORTANT GROUPS

Centres (States before re-organization)	Average number of per- sons in the family	Average number of earn- ers in the family	Average monthly in- come per family	Average monthly family expenditure on																Total family expenditure
				Food		Fuel and Lighting		House Rent		Clothing and Footwear		Bedding & Household Requisites		Miscellaneous						
				Actual	Per- cent- age	Actual	Per- cent- age	Actual	Per- cent- age	Actual	Per- cent- age	Actual	Per- cent- age	Actual	Per- cent- age					
I. W. BENGAL—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1. Calcutta ..	4.09	1.43	70 8 4	47 1 6	65.66	5 3 3	7.28	4 13 2	6.71	5 8 10	7.74	0 1 0	0.06	8 15 11	12.55	71 11 8				
2. Howrah & Bally ..	4.83	1.63	80 4 6	59 13 11	71.49	6 6 8	7.68	4 12 5	5.72	5 5 5	6.39	0 0 1	0.67	6 12 1	8.05	83 11 7				
3. Kharagpur ..	5.62	1.57	120 5 8	68 12 7	69.18	5 13 8	5.89	3 5 4	3.35	10 2 8	10.23	0 6 4	0.40	10 14 5	10.95	99 7 0				
II. BOMBAY—																				
1. Ahmedabad ..	4.33	1.56	134 5 8	50 0 9	52.74	8 10 1	0.99	5 2 11	5.40	12 0 2	212.04	2 0 4	2.11	17 7 11	18.25	95 1 2				
2. Bombay ..	3.96	1.53	97 2 3	44 15 2	51.96	5 12 8	10.16	3 9 7	20.10	2 2 11	72.0	6 10	0.50	15 15 5	18.46	86 8 0				
3. Jalgaon ..	5.58	1.66	60 2 5	34 5 10	56.57	5 4 4	8.63	2 5 2	23.82	10 9 6	17.44	4 3 0	0.45	7 14 9	13.04	60 11 10				
4. Sholapur ..	5.39	1.85	66 16 0	37 12 2	48.75	9 7 3	12.20	3 13 2	23.64	11 4 6	14.57	0 11 11	0.96	15 6 4	19.88	77 7 4				
III. BIHAR—																				
1. Dehri-on- Sone ..	6.07	1.64	59 6 0	38 12 10	69.62	2 9 0	4.59	1 1 5	5.196	6 8 10	11.75	3 6 2	2.19	5 8 2	9.89	55 11 9				
2. Jamshedpur ..	4.42	1.33	92 13 3	44 11 2	65.76	3 11 0	5.43	3 8 0	4.69	6 13 6	10.07	8 11 0	0.36	9 4 11	13.69	67 15 6				
3. Jharia ..	3.62	2.02	52 0 0	33 2 6	77.70	0 3 8	0.47	..	..	2 12 11	6.56	4 2 0	0.63	8 4 0	14.64	42 11 3		
4. Monghyr ..	6.80	1.57	78 5 1	51 9 0	69.75	4 2 4	5.61	1 4 3	3.171	7 9 5	10.27	1 2 2	1.54	8 3 6	11.12	73 14 8				
IV. MADHYA PRADESH—																				
1. Akola ..	5.08	1.84	60 3 3	34 0 8	58.61	4 3 5	7.25	1 3 3	32.07	7 8 1	12.93	0 10 0	1.08	10 7 11	18.06	58 1 4				
2. Jabalpur ..	4.06	1.56	64 10 9	37 1 2	58.24	4 9 7	7.22	1 11 6	62.70	7 6 5	11.62	1 11 1	1.76	11 11 11	18.46	63 10 6				
V. ORISSA—																				
1. Berhampur ..	5.50	2.05	59 12 8	48 10 6	62.42	5 13 4	7.48	2 9 0	03.28	7 15 5	10.22	0 14 6	1.17	12 0 5	15.43	77 15 2				
2. Cuttack ..	5.54	1.45	43 8 0	39 10 1	67.15	5 3 9	8.86	1 12 0	2.97	4 1 0	6.88	0 15 7	1.64	7 6 0	12.50	59 0 9				
VI. PUNJAB—																				
1. Ludhiana ..	4.56	1.84	74 10 2	47 7 1	61.25	7 1 10	9.18	2 13 4	43.66	8 4 9	10.71	0 0 11	0.07	11 11 5	15.13	77 7 4				
VII. ASSAM—																				
1. Gauhati ..	5.05	1.32	96 3 8	50 3 2	63.36	6 13 7	8.64	3 8 10	4.48	2 13 4	3.58	2 1 2	2.61	13 11 7	17.33	79 3 3				
2. Silchar ..	5.91	1.40	86 5 0	57 9 0	71.69	5 11 2	7.10	3 11 4	4.35	5 0 7	6.27	0 7 4	0.57	8 0 10	10.02	80 4 10				
3. Tinsukia ..	4.11	1.21	83 14 5	44 1 1	68.65	4 11 7	7.35	2 1 4	4.324	4 9 11	7.19	4 9 2	0.82	7 6 9	11.55	64 3 9				
VIII. DELHI—																				
1. Delhi ..	3.80	1.34	66 4 11	36 15 2	60.98	5 5 8	8.84	3 13 7	76.35	5 8 6	9.13	1 15 9	3.27	6 14 10	11.43	60 9 6				
IX. AJMER—																				
1. Ajmer ..	5.18	1.16	62 12 8	38 4 6	63.74	4 14 7	8.17	1 12 7	72.97	4 11 11	7.90	0 4 8	0.50	10 0 8	16.72	60 0 11				

Studies of living conditions of plantation workers were conducted in the year 1947 by the Government of India and the results of these surveys have been incorporated in two separate reports. The tabular statement below contains details regarding the main findings of these enquiries.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT GROUPS

Plantations	No. of budgets	Average number of persons in the family	Average number of wage earners in the family	Average weekly income per family	Average weekly family expenditure on												Total weekly family expenditure
					Food		Lighting		Clothing and footwear		Bedding and household requisites		Miscellaneous				
					Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
North India																	
1. Surma Valley ..	200	4.57	2.29	11 3 7	8 8 8	77.07	0 2 9	1.55	0 12 3	6.90	0 2 0	1.13	1 7 8	13.35	11 1 4		
2. Assam Valley ..	560	4.15	2.44	10 13 1	7 11 8	71.55	0 3 5	1.98	1 0 4	9.45	0 3 1	1.78	1 10 4	15.24	10 13 10		
3. Bengal ..	297	4.16	2.52	13 5 2	9 8 4	77.42	0 4 1	2.08	0 14 11	7.58	0 2 6	1.27	1 6 11	11.65	12 4 9		
South India																	
1. Madras—Tea ..	274	3.80	2.41	11 13 1	8 10 5	73.79	0 2 7	1.38	0 15 0	7.99	0 4 1	2.18	1 11 6	14.66	11 11 7		
2. Madras & Coorg —Coffee ..	122	3.40	2.38	8 12 1	6 2 3	71.24	0 2 0	1.45	0 13 0	9.43	0 4 2	3.02	1 4 6	14.86	8 9 11		
3. Madras & Coorg —Rubber ..	15	2.86	1.40	8 15 4	7 8 5	78.11	0 2 11	1.88	0 11 4	7.84	0 1 10	1.17	1 1 9	11.80	9 10 8		

Recently the Labour Bureau conducted family budget enquiries in Bhopal and Beawar and published reports. The statement below contains the main results of these enquiries.

Centres	No. of family budgets	Average no. of persons per family	Average no. of wage-earners per family	Average monthly income per family	Average monthly expenditure per family on						Average monthly family expenditure
					Food	Fuel and lighting	House rent	Clothing and footwear	Bedding and household requisites	Miscellaneous	
					Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	
				Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. Beawar ..	371	5.08	2.17	96 8 3	66.40	6.68	3.85	10.85	1.38	10.84	89 13 6
2. Bhopal ..	360	5.03	1.63	91 1 11	61.12	6.07	6.21	8.43	1.31	16.86	86 15 2

RECRUITMENT

Many of the larger and more progressive concerns have Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment.

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have dealt with the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badli Control System." Daily casual vacancies are filled only from card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these card holders. The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated. A recent development in this matter is the 'decasualization' scheme of the Government of Bombay which has been introduced in some of the textile centres.

In the jute mill industry during recent years, many of the mills have established what are known as Labour Bureaux one of whose functions is to recruit labour.

In this connection mention might also be made of the Employment Exchange started by the Northern India Employers' Association in Kanpur. Some progressive cotton mills in the south have also opened special Labour offices through which only recruitment is made.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay conducts special classes for the training of Mill Labour Officers and actively supervises and controls the work done by all such Officers where they have been appointed through the Association. Following the example of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the University of Calcutta, in co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association, has a special course of social work for giving suitable training to Labour Welfare Officers engaged in jute mills. Among other institutions imparting training for Labour Officers mention may be made of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay; Institute for Training of Welfare Workers, Bombay; Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi; Institute of Social Sciences, Banaras; Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur; Department of Labour and Social Welfare, Patna University; J. E. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations, Lucknow University, and the training course conducted by the Madhya Bharat Millowners' Association, Indore.

The Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment set up by the Government of India organises technical training.

There were 454 training centres in June 1956 and the number of persons undergoing training in these centres was as follows:—

Technical training	9,378
Vocational training	1,310
Apprenticeship training	1,030
Vocational training—women	555
TOTAL	12,273

The number of registered unemployed was 792,345 in July 1956, of whom 301,809 were unskilled and 231,109 were clerks.

A survey conducted by the National Sample Survey towards the end of 1953 revealed that approximately 2.6 per cent of the population in these towns was unemployed. The towns covered were over 175 and each had a population of over 50,000. The four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, however, were not covered by the Survey. Of the 2.6 per cent unemployed 1.16 were seeking employment for the first time and about 1.44 per cent were out of work. The Survey also disclosed that 55.85 per cent of the population belonged to working age-group (16-61).

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN INDIA

1955	No. of exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registrations during the period	No. of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	Monthly no. of employers using the exchanges	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies being dealt with at the end of the period
January	128	116,889	12,548	613,912	4,152	22,300	29,015
February	128	109,464	12,293	605,938	4,435	20,094	29,640
March	128	119,875	13,763	595,828	4,847	22,706	31,029
April	128	125,141	13,962	606,506	4,935	23,522	33,208
May	129	124,628	16,331	607,112	5,246	26,263	36,235
June	129	145,424	17,668	624,074	5,248	23,765	34,245
July	130	157,446	11,904	666,145	5,034	20,136	34,969
August	131	141,068	18,746	683,632	4,865	20,846	34,780
September	131	144,888	13,366	693,775	5,045	23,343	36,044
October	131	121,978	13,461	695,230	4,599	28,289	43,376
November	138	129,227	14,456	581,164	4,835	23,625	42,425
December	136	147,996	16,817	691,958	5,330	25,514	42,248

The number of the educated unemployed registered at the employment exchanges all over India at the end of December 1955, was 216,157. Of these, 189,933 were matriculates and 26,224 graduates.

Among the graduates, 628 were engineers, 179 doctors and 25,417 were degree-holders in subjects other than engineering and medicine. The number of women unemployed was 10,510 of whom 9,276 were matriculates and 1,235 graduates.

Of the educated unemployed 96,679 were registered during October-December, 1955, and those placed in jobs by the exchanges numbered 13,486 during the period.

The largest number of registrations—21,134—were made at the employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh and the largest number of placements, namely, 1,368, were secured in Madras State.

The number of the educated unemployed registered at the exchanges during the period in Uttar Pradesh was 40,072, in West Bengal 31,046, in Bombay 28,718 and in Madras 25,084.

In February 1956 the total number of educated applicants on the live registers of 142 employment exchanges was 260,000.

SHIVA RAO COMMITTEE

A Committee, with Mr. B. Shiva Rao as Chairman, was appointed in November 1952 to inquire into the future set up of the Organisation of the Director-General of Re-settlement and Employment. The Committee submitted its report in April 1954.

The Committee recommended that the Employment Exchange Organisation should be placed on a permanent footing and its administration should be handed over to the States. The Central Government, however, should lay down national policies, standards and

programmes to be followed by the Exchanges. Private employers should be required on a compulsory basis to notify all vacancies to the exchanges, and the Employment service should develop standardised aptitude tests. A Central Advisory Committee representing employers, labour and other important public interests should be formed to advise the Director.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Government of India have accepted in principle the recommendation of the Shiva Rao Committee that all recruitment to Government posts not filled through Public Service Commissions or by competitive examinations, should be made through employment exchanges. Now that the administration of the employment services is transferred to the State Governments, this recommendation will be taken up by them. The Union Government bears 60 per cent of the expenditure in respect of the Exchanges while

the State Governments meet the remaining 40 per cent.

Provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for opening an additional 125 employment exchanges, bringing the total number of exchanges at the end of the Plan period to 256. In locating the new exchanges the need for developing the employment service uniformly in all states as well as the requirements of specific local areas would be kept in view.

Government has also decided to set up a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades with the Union Labour Minister as the Chairman. The Council includes representatives of Central and State Governments, employers' and workers' organisations, and professional bodies. Its functions are to co-ordinate vocational training of national importance throughout the country, to advise Government of India in the framing of training policy and to establish and award national trades certificates.

A pilot scheme to help the educated unemployed enter into avenues of employment other than 'white collar' jobs was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1957.

Under the scheme, four work and orientation centres will be set up in the country, one each in the States of Kerala, Delhi, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

At each of the proposed work and orientation centres 250 educated unemployed of the matriculation to university standard and registered with the exchanges will be given an orientation course for about six months. They will also be paid a stipend.

The centres will give vocational counselling, manual work and some theoretical and practical instruction in occupations selected with reference to the aptitudes of the participants. The plans of Government to develop small scale industries, the loans available and the facilities accessible to co-operative societies will also be explained at the centres.

The scheme will not guarantee subsequent placement in life, though some may get placed in positions in which shortages are felt. The instruction and orientation given, however, will be directed to giving them the necessary 'know how' to set up business either by themselves as entrepreneurs or in co-operatives.

The centres will be guided by Local Advisory Committees, consisting of officials and non-officials and will maintain close liaison with important local employers. The centres will be organised and administered by the State Governments.

ABSENTEEISM

One of the commoner complaints of Indian industrialists has been the high percentage of absenteeism and the large labour turnover in Indian factories, mines, etc. The percentage of absenteeism amounts to about 8 to 15 per cent in factories, about 10 to 15 per cent in mines and about 20 per cent in plantations. It is noteworthy that in factories in which the conditions of work and wages are satisfactory and also where there is a system of granting leave with pay apart from the statutory holidays with pay, the incidence of absenteeism is not so high as is otherwise the case. The available statistical data on absenteeism in certain types of concerns for the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, and the twelve months of 1955 are given in the tabular statement below :—

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

Period	Cotton Mill Industry							Woollen Industry	
	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Madras	Madura	Coimbatore	Kanpur	Kanpur	Dhariwal
1950	14.5	8.4	20.1	9.5	14.6	9.7	16.1	12.5	9.3
1951	12.7	8.3	18.7	8.9	11.3	10.0	12.0	13.2	10.6
1952	12.7	8.8	20.2	9.7	10.5	10.3	11.7	9.4	6.3
1953	12.6	9.4	20.5	9.3	10.9	8.2	12.3	11.0	5.0
1954	10.8	8.7	17.4	9.1	11.0	8.8	12.4	10.7	5.2
1955	8.2	6.8	18.0	6.6	12.2	9.9	12.8	10.6	5.0
January 1955 ..	7.3	5.8	16.9	9.5	13.5	8.0	11.6	8.8	4.9
February	6.9	6.5	18.4	9.5	13.5	9.6	11.9	10.4	4.8
March	8.6	6.9	18.2	9.6	12.2	10.8	13.9	15.7	6.8
April	9.6	7.6	19.8	5.7	12.5	8.4	14.3	15.5	7.6
May	10.2	8.7	23.5	5.2	14.3	10.5	—	—	5.6
June	8.7	7.5	18.5	5.3	13.8	10.6	—	—	6.3
July	7.8	6.6	16.0	4.9	12.2	8.7	—	—	5.6
August	7.4	6.2	14.8	5.3	11.4	9.4	12.2	7.5	2.6
September	7.6	6.6	15.4	5.6	10.6	10.3	10.9	8.3	3.3
October	7.8	6.5	16.9	5.2	10.5	9.4	14.7	7.4	5.0
November	8.4	6.5	19.4	5.7	10.7	12.6	13.8	11.8	4.2
December	7.7	6.2	18.2	7.3	11.1	10.4	11.7	10.2	3.7

Period	Engineering Industry		Telegraph Work-shops	Tramway Work-shops	Iron and Steel Industry	Ordnance Factories	Cement Factories	Match Factories	Leather Industry
	Bombay	West Bengal	All India	All India	All India	All India	All India	All India	Kanpur
1950	13.9	10.1	8.5	13.0	11.0	8.6	11.8	10.6	7.8
1951	13.4	10.3	9.0	10.6	10.9	9.4	11.5	10.6	9.2
1952	13.7	10.8	10.1	7.0	10.9	9.9	11.9	10.1	9.3
1953	14.9	11.7	12.0	7.1	12.0	11.8	12.1	10.4	9.8
1954	14.9	11.7	12.0	7.1	12.0	11.8	12.1	10.4	9.6
1955	15.6	12.8	12.1	7.2	11.4	12.4	11.7	10.6	10.1
January 1955 ..	13.5	10.3	9.7	5.5	10.9	9.9	10.5	9.7	6.8
February	16.3	10.4	10.7	6.5	10.8	11.5	12.1	10.8	7.7
March	16.6	12.0	14.4	6.8	12.4	13.6	12.7	10.8	9.7
April	19.4	13.1	14.7	7.6	12.1	15.3	12.3	12.9	11.2
May	22.0	17.5	18.4	8.7	14.4	18.0	16.2	11.3	15.7
June	18.4	21.0	15.4	7.3	13.8	15.6	12.8	12.0	14.6
July	12.7	12.0	11.3	7.2	11.4	10.7	10.7	11.2	10.9
August	11.8	11.6	11.5	8.7	10.1	10.2	10.2	11.4	12.7
September	12.8	8.6	8.6	6.7	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.2	7.8
October	12.8	8.0	9.3	7.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.4	8.4
November	15.6	12.8	10.7	7.4	11.0	11.6	10.9	9.7	7.7
December	14.9	14.1	10.6	7.2	9.9	13.7	12.3	7.4	7.6

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 applies to all factories including factories belonging to Government other than seasonal factories and covers employees in receipt of wages or salaries up to Rs. 400 per month. The administration of the Act is entrusted to an autonomous body called the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. A Standing Committee is set

as the executive of the Corporation. There is also to be a Medical Benefit Council to advise the Corporation on matters relating to administration of medical benefit, certification, etc. All these bodies are tripartite in character. The scheme is contributory but the Central Government is to make an annual grant to the Corporation during the first five years of a sum equivalent to 1/10th of the administrative expenses of the Corporation. The rates of contribution payable in respect of an employee have been fixed as follows:—

Group of employees	Employees' contribution (recoverable from employees)			Employers' contribution			Total contribution (employees' and employers' contribution)		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Employees whose average daily wages are below Re. 1				Nil			0	7	0
2. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 1 and above but below Rs. 1-8-0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	9	0
3. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 1-8-0 and above but below Rs. 2-0-0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
4. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 2-0-0 and above but below Rs. 3-0-0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	2	0
5. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 3-0-0 and above but below Rs. 4-0-0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	0
6. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 4-0-0 and above but below Rs. 6-0-0	0	11	0	1	6	0	2	1	0
7. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 6-0-0 and above but below Rs. 8-0-0	0	15	0	1	14	0	2	13	0
8. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 8-0-0 and above	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0

The insured persons are entitled to the following benefits:

(i) sickness benefit, (ii) maternity benefit, (iii) disablement benefit, (iv) dependents benefit and (v) medical benefit.

Amounts (Rs.) distributed in form of cash benefits in 1955-56 are as follows:—

State	Rs. '000				
	Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit	Temporary Disablement Benefit	Permanent Disablement Benefit	Dependent Benefit
Delhi	590	3	60	27	4
Punjab	97	2	28	13	6
Uttar Pradesh	802	2	80	22	7
Bombay	3,840	161	782	26	20
West Bengal	—	—	94	*	—
Madhya Pradesh	245	9	43	1	1
Andhra	16	1	9	—	*
Madras	145	36	27	*	—
Total	5,735	214	1,123	89	38

* Amounts below Rs. 500.

The implementation of the scheme throughout the country simultaneously being attended with practical difficulties, a plan of phased application of the scheme in different places was drawn up.

Under this plan, it was proposed to introduce the scheme in Kanpur and Delhi in July 1950. The proposal had to be postponed at the last moment owing to objections received from

employers in Kanpur that the introduction of the scheme in selected places, without its simultaneous application elsewhere, would place industries in those areas at a competitive disadvantage. To overcome these objections, and to remove a few other lacunae, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, was amended in 1951. Under the amended Act, the employers' contribution will be levied from employers throughout the country in a manner which will make the extra cost on all employers as equitable as possible.

The scheme was inaugurated in Kanpur and Delhi on 24th February 1952.

The Schemes covered over 10.5 lakh employees in Dec. 1956.

The number of employees covered in different areas are:

Delhi (40,000); Kanpur (80,000); seven cities of the Punjab State (32,000)—namely, Amritsar (including Chhahrata), Ambala, Batala, Bhiwani, Jagadhri-Abdullapur, Jullundur and Ludhiana; Nagpur (22,000); Greater Bombay (4,30,000); Coimbatore (38,000); Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam (50,000); Hyderabad (17,000); Calcutta City and Howrah District (2,30,000); seven industrial centres of Andhra State (17,000)—namely, Vishakhapatnam, Chittivale, Nellimarla, Guntur, Mangalagiri, Eluru and Vijayawada; and Madras City and suburbs (50,000); Agra, Saharanpur and Lucknow (17,000); Akola and Hingrahat (10,000); Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Trichur (31,000); Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin (40,000).

On 1st Dec. 1956 the scheme was extended to the following cities of Rajasthan: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Lakheri.

A Scheme to liberalise benefits to insured workers suffering from T.B. was put into force from 1st June 1956. After exhausting his sickness benefit of 56 days, an insured person suffering from T.B. who has put in two years continuous service in a factory will get additional sickness benefit at a reduced rate of Annas 12 for 18 weeks more. Insured persons with three years continuous service will receive free medical treatment for an extra period of about one year.

The Government of India has decided to extend medical care under the scheme to families of insured persons with effect from April 1957. Co-operation of the State Governments is being sought to implement this decision. The rates of contribution from employers will then be raised from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. in the implemented and from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent. in the non-implemented areas. The insured employees will pay the scheduled rates of contribution in the implemented areas and nothing in the non-implemented areas.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits became payable from the date of commencement of the first benefit period and the remaining three benefits from the date of implementation in each area which are indicated below:—

State	Area	Date of Implementation	Date of commencement of 1st benefit period
Delhi	Delhi State	24-2-52	23-11-52
Punjab	Punjab Areas	17-5-53	14-2-54
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	24-2-52	23-11-52
Madhya Pradesh	Agra, Lucknow and Saharanpur	15-1-56	14-10-56
	Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam	23-1-55	22-10-55
Rajasthan	Burhanpur	2-9-56	2-6-57
	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Lakheri, Pali (Marwar) and Bhilwara	2-12-56	29-9-57
Bombay	Greater Bombay	3-10-54	3-7-55
	Nagpur	11-7-54	10-4-55
West Bengal	Akola and Hingrahat	27-3-56	23-2-57
	Calcutta City and Howrah District	14-8-55	12-5-56
Andhra	Hyderabad-Secundersabad	1-5-55	29-1-56
	Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam, Chittivale, Nellimarla, Guntur, Mangalagiri and Eluru	9-10-55	8-7-56
Madras	Coimbatore	23-1-55	22-10-55
	Madras City	20-11-55	19-8-56
Kerala	Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin	27-10-56	28-7-57
	Alleppey, Quilon, Trichur, Ernakulam and Alwaye	16-9-56	16-6-57

Main Office : 2A-3, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
 Delhi Regional Office : B-9, Pusa Road.
 Kanpur Regional Office : 7-202, Swarup Nagar.
 Bombay Regional Office : Colaba Causeway, Bombay 5.
 Madras Regional Office : 2, Sir Desikachari Road, Mylapore.
 Calcutta Regional Office : 64, Ganesh Chandra Avenue.
 Indore Regional Office : 65, Race Course Road, Indore.

ACCIDENTS

The Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, has done a considerable amount of good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety-First measures. Working in conjunction with the Safety-First Association of India, the Association drew up a Safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published and put into operation from August 1940. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1939.

The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident.

It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps

for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act.

Provision has been made for the training of miners in first-aid. There are also in the mining areas two rescue training centres where training has been given for fighting fires, etc. in coal mines.

The Department of Mines has been strengthened to facilitate more frequent inspection of mines. As an emergency measure, the Coal Mines (Temporary) Regulations, 1955 have been promulgated for the prevention of apprehended danger and for the speedy remedy of the conditions likely to cause danger. The entire codes of coal and non-coal mines regulations are being revised to provide for more comprehensive measures for safety in mines.

The Government of India has constituted four Committees for collection of the basic data for preparing safety pamphlets on different types of machinery. One of the Committees has already completed its work and will report shortly.

An unofficial Council of Industrial Health, Hygiene and Safety was formed in Bombay with a view to promoting interest in safety measures. The Council works in close co-operation with the State factory inspectorate and the industry.

The Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories now issues from time to time valuable literature on the subject of industrial safety.

The table below shows the number of accidents in Indian factories and mines in the years 1939 and 1941 to 1953.

Year	FACTORIES				MINES			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
1939	221	5,837	29,948	36,006	286	1,410	10,584	12,280
1941	271	8,374	40,091	48,736	303	1,489	10,969	12,761
1942	323	9,111	44,740	54,174	342	1,484	10,871	12,697
1943	361	10,016	48,799	59,176	328	1,509	9,000	10,837
1944	348	10,638	56,336	67,322	365	1,568	8,946	10,879
1945	342	11,006	58,775	70,123	307	1,441	8,724	10,472
1946*	252	8,423	48,460	57,135	328	1,275	9,812	10,915
1947†	214	8,075	49,892	58,781	263	1,450	8,137	9,850
1948	219	9,192	58,673	68,084	272	1,295	8,518	10,085
1949	194	6,513	46,902	53,609	271	1,558	16,529	18,358
1950‡	248	72,168	**	72,416	273	2,033	15,616	17,922
1951	234	75,713	**	75,947	425	2,568	N.A.	2,993§
1952	257	91,033	**	91,290	453	3,887	N.A.	4,340
1953	236	93,431	**	93,667	388	4,286	N.A.	4,674

* Excluding the Punjab and the N.W.F.P. in the case of factories.

† From 1950 onwards figures for Serious and Minor accidents have been combined into Non-fatal accidents.

‡ The figures relate to 12 States of the Indian Union, known as Provinces before the 1950 constitution whereas the previous figures relate to the pre-partition British India.

§ Excluding Punjab and West Bengal in the case of factories.

|| Since Statistics for minor injuries are incomplete, total figures for 1951 onwards in respect of mines are not strictly comparable with those for the previous years.

N. A. Not available.

The latest available figures show the number of accidents in mines as follows :—

	Fatal	Serious	Total
1954	281	4,332	4,613
1955	270	4,229	4,499

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Reports of the Labour Investigation Committee on labour conditions in 36 industries as also their Main Report as well as the issues of the Indian Labour Year Book published by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India contain detailed and comprehensive information regarding labour welfare undertaken in various States and industries.

Until recently the Government of India had not undertaken any activities to promote the welfare of industrial labour employed in Central concerns. Recently, however, they have done a great deal in this respect. Welfare Funds have been instituted in coal and mica mines. The

Central Government have issued directives to all employing departments to constitute Labour Welfare Funds in all Government undertakings. The Fund is to be utilised for providing indoor and outdoor recreation, reading rooms, etc., to workmen employed in the undertakings. The Fund will be financed partly by Government grants.

Welfare work had been done directly by the Governments of the pre-Reorganization States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin Coorg, Delhi and Tripura in the areas which these States covered.

HOUSING

In the past the policy of Government as well as of industrial employers was to leave the matter of housing more or less in the hands of private enterprise. The rapid growth in industrial employment made the housing problem serious

and the influx of large numbers of workers to urban centres during the war further aggravated the situation.

In April 1948 the Government of India announced as part of their industrial policy a scheme for the construction of a million workers' houses to be completed within a period of ten years but on account of financial stringency much headway could not be made in the furtherance of the scheme.

The Government of India introduced a Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in 1952. Under the Scheme, houses are to be constructed for industrial workers through the agency of State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards, employers and registered co-operative housing societies of industrial workers. The Central Government would assist financially these agencies both in the form of subsidies and loans. For housing schemes undertaken by State Governments or Housing Boards the subsidy will be to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of construction and the loan also to the extent of 50 per cent. In the case of other housing schemes the subsidy and loan will be to the extent of 25 per cent and 37½ per cent respectively. The Government of India also allotted during 1952-53 a sum of Rs. 716.625 lakhs for the industrial housing scheme. As a result of the review of the working of the scheme during 1952-53 certain important modifications were later made in the scheme.

During the year ended September 1954 a number of State Governments' and Employers' schemes for the construction of 22,881 tenements, involving the grant of Rs. 6 crores as loans and subsidy were sanctioned. Up to 31st July 1954, 15,441 tenements were completed.

The scale of financial assistance to the employers and workers' co-operatives under the Government of India Subsidised Housing Scheme was liberalised for the period 1953-1956. The percentage of loan payable to co-operatives under the original scheme was 37½. This was raised to 50 to offer better incentive to workers' co-operatives. The employers and workers' co-operatives may get as much as 25 per cent of the approved cost of a project as subsidy; in addition 37½ per cent of the cost is advanced as loan to employers and 50 per cent as loan to co-operatives. The loan to employers is repayable in 15 years and bears an interest of 4½ per cent. In the case of workers' co-operatives, the period is 25 years and the rate of interest 4½ per cent.

The draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan gives rough figures of the total number of houses constructed during the First Plan period in the public and private sectors, as follows :—

Public construction :	No. of houses/tenements.
Industrial Housing	77,000
Low Income Group Housing	40,000
Refugee Housing	323,000
Housing by Central and State Governments	300,000
Total	740,000
Estimate Private Construction	750,000
Grand Total	1,490,000

The subject of industrial housing has also been engaging the attention of several State Governments in recent years. The pre-reorganization Governments of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, had in hand schemes of industrial housing and some of the States, as for instance Bombay, Bihar, and U.P., made substantial progress in regard to the construction of new houses.

As regards housing accommodation provided by employers, the standards vary widely. In the cotton mill industry only a small proportion of the workers are provided with houses. The jute mills in and around Calcutta have provided housing for about a third of their workers but the standards of housing provided leave much to be desired. In the engineering industry only

the larger units generally provide housing for their employees. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. for instance, have provided 12,000 houses at Jamshedpur. As many as 8,600 houses have also been built by the employees themselves on the company's land leased to them at very low rates. The cement industry in India is much ahead of other factory industries in regard to the proportion of workers housed as well as the standards of housing provided.

The Scindia Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam houses about 25 per cent of their workers in a special housing colony. In the sugar industry, the employers provide housing for about 30 to 50 per cent of their labour force.

In the coal mines up to 80 per cent of the workers are housed in dhowrahs free of rent. Under the housing scheme of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund constituted by the Government of India for coal miners over 1,500 houses have been completed. The mining companies in the Kolar Goldfields in Mysore provided about 12,800 houses for their employees.

In the plantations nearly all the settled labour force have been provided with housing but the scale and standard of houses provided are far from adequate. However, in recent years the industry has become keenly alive to the urgency of the problem and at a Tripartite Conference held in November 1950, the planting interests agreed to replace the then existing sub-standard houses by stages spread over 12 years. The number of houses provided for plantation labour up to September 1951 was as follows: Assam and Bengal 323,865; Bihar 1,531; Madras 22,864; Orissa 40; U.P. 108; Mysore 2,171; Travancore-Cochin 18,216; Coorg 1,877.

On Government Railways there were on 31st March 1952, 230,988 units of residential quarters for the use of class III and class IV employees. During 1952-53, 7,323 quarters were constructed.

During the year 1953-54 further 6,848 tenements of various types were added.

Several co-operative housing societies have recently been formed in Ahmedabad through the efforts of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association.

Out of the 24,056 tenements sanctioned, under the Central Government's subsidized industrial housing scheme 4,570 had been constructed upto the end of Nov. 1953 and 6,888 were under construction.

Under the industrial housing scheme of 1949 2,856 tenements had been constructed and 840 were under construction.

Under the Bihar State Industrial scheme financed by the Centre 763 tenements had been constructed and 316 were under construction.

In all upto the end of 1954, about 32,000 houses had been built—13,000 by State Governments, 8,000 by employers and 16,000 by other agencies except co-operative societies.

SHELTERS, CANTEENS

Section 47 of the Factories Act, 1948 makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters and a suitable lunch room for the use of workers during periods of rest. Almost all large industrial establishments had provided tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns had also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this, little effort had been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West.

The Act of 1948 provides for the setting up of canteens in factories that employ more than 50 women.

Except for the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, the Railwaymen's Unions, and the Masdoor Sabha of Indore labour unions have not done much by way of labour welfare. This has been due largely to lack of funds. Some of the Railwaymen's Unions have organised co-operative societies, and various kinds of funds

for the provision of specific benefits, such as, legal defence, death and retirement benefits, unemployment and sickness benefits and life insurance, etc.

In 1939, the Bombay Government first organised model welfare centres. In July 1953, the Government of Bombay transferred all welfare activities to the Bombay Labour Welfare Board constituted under the Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953. The Board consisted of 14 members including representatives of employers, workers, independent persons and women. The Board maintained (in the area covering the pre-reorganization State) 54 labour welfare centres classified under four classes—'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'. In Bombay now there are 3 'A' class 13 'C' class and 2 'D' class centres, located in various parts of the city; at Ahmedabad, 1 'A' class and 8 'C' class centres; at Sholapur there are 1 'A' class and 8 'C' class centres; at Jalgaon, Hubli and Dhulia there is 1 'B' class and 1 'C' class centre each. There is one 'B' class centre each at Poona, Baroda, Gadag, Barseil, Viramgaum, Broach, Surat and Nadiad. 'A' class centres have a full-time nursery school for children; a women's section providing literacy, sewing and embroidery classes and suitable games; outdoor games and gymnasium with all facilities for men; and separate arrangements for water-taps and shower baths for both men and women. Static as well as circulating libraries are attached to these centres; radio sets are provided; monthly cinema shows are arranged; and well-equipped dispensaries are attached. 'B' class centres are intended to be a replica of 'A' class centres but on a very much smaller scale. 'C' class centres provide indoor recreation and educational facilities, static and circulating libraries and dispensaries. 'D' class centres provide only outdoor recreation, such as games and sports.

Welfare centres were also opened in the areas covered by the pre-Reorganization States of Assam (12), Bihar (3), Madhya Pradesh (4), Punjab (5), U.P. (38), West Bengal (25), Hyderabad (1), Madhya Bharat (4), Mysore (2), Rajasthan (3), Saurashtra (20), Travancore-Cochin (3), Delhi (1) and Tripura (2).

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical facilities provided by employers range from first-aid posts and dispensaries to first-class hospitals. There are some examples, in which first rate medical facilities are provided. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. maintain a large well-equipped hospital with 400 beds, and also 8 outdoor dispensaries. The Delhi Cloth Mills maintain a hospital which is fully equipped with X-ray apparatus and other modern appliances, and which gives free medical aid to both mill workers and their families and free food to indoor patients. The hospital at the Kolar Goldfields is a model of its kind. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills of Madras and the three important groups of employers of the Assam Oil Co. at Digboi have also provided adequate medical facilities. In all railways in India there are medical departments under the control of chief medical and health officers with divisional medical officers seconded by a number of assistants.

Although the Factories Act requires that provision should be made for washing especially in factories where workers come into contact with injurious or obnoxious substances, very little effective provision exists in this regard because most factories only provide water for washing but not soap, soda, towels, etc. As for bathing facilities, extremely few employers provide this amenity. Section 48 of the Factories Act, 1948 provides for the maintenance of such facilities in every factory.

Other types of welfare work done by factories relate to the provision of recreational facilities, amenities for the education of workers and their children, the provision of cost price grain shops, the establishment of co-operative societies, etc.

On railways there are educational facilities for the children of the employees mostly free of charge. Staff Benefit Funds have also been created which give monetary help to the children and widows of the deceased employees.

COAL MINES WELFARE FUND

This Fund was constituted under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1947. The principal objects for which this fund is to be utilised are defined in the Act. These are: (1) the improvement of standards of living including housing and nutrition, the amelioration of social conditions and the provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the labour employed in the coal mining industry; (2) the provision of transport to and from work; (3) the improvement of educational facilities; (4) the provision of improvement of supplies of water; and (5) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, the provision of medical facilities and the improvement of existing medical facilities. The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of Government Officers and an equal number of members representing colliery owners and workers employed in the coal mining industry of whom one has to be a woman.

Both the cost of administration of the fund and the salaries and allowances of the officers appointed in connection therewith are to be defrayed from the fund itself.

At present a cess of six annas per ton of coal or coke has been levied for being credited to the welfare fund. The principal activities of the fund which are financed out of this cess are:—

- (i) Housing
- (ii) Hospitals
- (iii) Prevention of disease
- (iv) Water supply
- (v) Pit-head baths and canteens and others.

The cess is now being apportioned between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account of the fund in the ratio 2:7. A Coal Mines Labour Housing Board consisting of eight members has been set up.

The fund gives certain grants and subsidies to various other funds such as the Leper Fund.

Regional hospitals and maternity child welfare centres at Katras and Tiers in the Jharia coalfield and Chora and Searsoole in the Raniganj coalfield have been opened. A central hospital for Jharia coalfield has been opened and the construction of a central hospital for the Raniganj coalfield has started.

For the prevention of disease, grants are being made to the Mines Boards of Health and a scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis has been drawn up. Anti-malaria work is also in full progress.

The construction of pit-head baths and of canteens has now been made compulsory.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.—The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, which was designed to constitute a similar fund for the benefit of mica workers, provides for the levy of an *ad valorem* duty not exceeding 6½ per cent on all mica exported from India. Under the Act Advisory Committees for Bihar, Madras, and Rajasthan were constituted. In Madras three dispensaries have been started for use by mica miners and five radio sets have been installed in selected mica mining centres.

In June 1956, the Fund was running 13 primary schools, one middle school and 10 adult education schools at its own expense and was giving financial and other aids in the shape of buildings, furniture, books, etc. to 10 schools.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES

All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of ten years' service has been put in. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although some concerns give

small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly as *gratis* and cannot be claimed as of right.

All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns.

In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than ten years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 provides as already mentioned for compulsory provident funds for employees in Cement, Cigarettes, Engineering, Iron and Steel, Paper and Textile industries. A provident funds scheme under the Act was prepared and brought into force from October 1952.

A few large industrial establishments in India have started on their own Retirement Benefit schemes where an account is opened for every individual worker to which a fortnight's or 13 days' pay is credited every year. Interest is allowed and the amount standing to a worker's credit is paid to him on retirement.

The Provident Fund Rules of different State Governments in India are by no means uniform. The Government of the former Bombay State by a notification dated 20th March 1941, made it compulsory for all Government servants in receipt of a monthly income of Rs. 50 per month who joined Government service before that date or of Rs. 25 per month who joined after that date to subscribe to the Government Provident Fund. Pensionable Government servants can only join the non-contributory section of the Fund.

Compulsory Schemes.—Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust; whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, and the Burmah Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen.

The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the amount put in by the employee.

Profit sharing in this country has mostly taken the form of payment of bonuses according to the profit making ability of a concern. The question of bonus has already been dealt with elsewhere.

Under the Factories Act, 1948, the factory employees are entitled to a minimum of 10 days holidays with pay in the year. However the recent tendency for many units particularly in south India, has been to allow holidays with pay in excess of this limit. In many of the recent awards of Adjudicators, leave with pay up to 14 days has been awarded.

The workers in Jute Mills in West Bengal have been awarded gratuity by the Industrial Tribunal on the following lines. On retirement, resignation or great disaffection after 15 years service $\frac{1}{2}$ month's been instituted.

Organisation.

basic wages per year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic wages. On reaching the age of superannuation or termination or retirement on medical grounds and on death $\frac{1}{2}$ a month per year of service with a maximum of 15 months' basic wages.

No gratuity is payable to a worker dismissed for mis-conduct.

For the period for which provident fund has been in operation no gratuity will be payable.

Schemes of gratuity have been introduced in several engineering concerns by awards of Tribunals, the pattern followed being similar to that in the case of the Jute mills.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Out of 68 million rural families in India nearly 17.6 million are those of agricultural labourers having an average annual income of Rs. 447 per family as against an expenditure of Rs. 468, according to an inquiry into the working and living conditions of agricultural labour conducted by the Union Labour Ministry in 800 villages representative of the Indian Union.

The object of the agricultural Labour Enquiry was to collect data on employment, earnings, cost of living, living standards and indebtedness of agricultural labourers in the Indian Union with a view to considering what protective and ameliorative measures, including the fixation of minimum wages, should be undertaken to improve conditions.

The enquiry was conducted in three stages viz General Village, General Family and Intensive Family Surveys in about 800 villages selected on the principles of stratified random sampling. The General Family Survey covered 104,000 families and the Intensive Survey about 11,000 agricultural labour families. The data collected during the Intensive Family Survey related to the year March 1950 to February 1951. For administrative convenience the Inquiry was divided into six zones namely, North, East, South, West, Central and North-West, which corresponded with the Census Zones of 1951.

FINDINGS

The more important findings of the Enquiry are summarised below—

Earning Strength.—On an average the total earning strength (which included helpers) per family was about 2.6. Little was done by almost all the men and a little over half the women and the children above 10 years of age. The proportion of women was more in south, west and central India.

Employment.—The Zonal differences in the average number of days employed on wages were considerable. Male agricultural labourers were employed for 280 days in North, 245 in Central, 224 in East, 202 in North West, 196 in West and 181 in South India.

Most women undertook casual employment mainly to supplement the family income. The average employment of women workers was 120 days in agricultural and 14 in non-agricultural labour. Of the total number of man days worked by casual labourers, men contributed 62 per cent, women 35 per cent and children the remaining 3 per cent.

Unemployment.—In the Indian Union as a whole as many as 97 per cent of the attached workers reported wage-paid employment every month; and on the average they were unemployed for only 10 days during the year. The problem of unemployment concerned essentially the casual workers, of whom 82 per cent at a monthly average reported unemployment during an average of 8 days per month. On the average in the whole of India, an agricultural worker had paid employment for 218 days in the year, cultivated his own land for 49 days and was unemployed for 98 days.

Wages.—The actual payment of wages was made in a variety of ways, wages in cash and in kind, wages partly in cash and partly in kind, payment on time basis and on a piece basis, with or without perquisites in the form of mid-day meal, tea or tobacco.

Of the total man days worked by adult casual workers in the Indian Union, payment on a piece basis accounted for only 5.5 per cent. Time wages amounted to 94.5 per cent.

In the total wage employment in agriculture 57.7 per cent of the man days were paid in cash, 32.2 per cent in kind and the balance 10.1 per cent partly in cash and partly in kind. The practice of supplying perquisites prevailed to the extent of 33 per cent of the total man days worked by adult workers.

The average daily wage rate of the casual worker was found to be 17.5 annas for the whole of India. It was 23 annas in the North-West, 20 in the East, 19 in the North, 18 in the West, 16 in the South and 13 in Central India.

The average daily wage of women workers amounted to 62 per cent of the men's average daily wages. The wage rates of women workers in South, West and Central India were proportionately much lower than in other zones.

Of the male workers about 58 per cent could secure additional non-agricultural employment during an average of 56 days per annum. Among women about 34 per cent were employed on non agricultural labour for an average of about 41 days a year.

Unlike casual workers attached workers, who were mostly men, received fixed wages that were generally for a period of one year irrespective of the seasonal nature of the work.

Minimum wage rates have so far been fixed for agricultural workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 by the Statist of Punjab, Delhi, Kutch, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Rajasthan, in Kutch, in Bombay, in Coorg, in Mysore, and in the former Vindhya Pradesh area in Madhya Pradesh.

In the Indian Union as a whole children formed 4.6 per cent of the total agricultural labour force. On the average they were employed for 150 days in agricultural and 15 days in non-agricultural work during the year. The daily wage was 11.1 annas in agricultural and 9.9 in non agricultural employment.

Income.—The family had as an economic unit various sources of income, including agricultural and non agricultural labour, the cultivation of its own land, and occupations other than farming. The average annual income per family worked out to Rs. 447 of which Rs. 287 accrued from agricultural labour. About 57 per cent of the total income from agricultural wages accrued from cash payments and the remaining 43 per cent from payment in kind, including perquisites.

The average income of an attached worker's family was Rs. 489 and that of a casual worker's family Rs. 442.

Cost of Living.—The income of the agricultural labour families being low, it was the necessity to subsist that guided their expenditure and there was hardly any problem of preference as regards goods and services on which money should be expended.

With an all India average income of Rs. 447 the expenditure per agricultural labour family was Rs. 468 including Rs. 7 on ceremonies. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 14 on consumption alone. Of the 461 rupees spent on recurring items of expenditure, Rs. 393 (85.3 per cent) was spent on food, Rs. 29 (6.3 per cent) on clothing, totalling 91.6 per cent on food and clothing alone. Considered by zones, the annual income per family was Rs. 551 for North, Rs. 506 for East, Rs. 382 for South, Rs. 391 for West, Rs. 417 for Central, and Rs. 651 for North-West.

Taking the Indian Union as a whole the calorific intake of an agricultural worker was 2,220 and thus short of the normal requirement (3,000 calories) by about 25 per cent.

Indebtedness.—About 45 per cent of the agricultural labour families were indebted, the average debt per family being Rs. 47. Taking into account only the indebted families, the average debt was Rs. 105. The percentage of indebted families was the highest in North-West (75.8) and lowest in North. The percentage of casual workers families in debt was 44 and of attached workers families 51. The amount of debt per indebted family was Rs. 100 for casual workers and Rs. 143 for attached workers. The higher indebtedness of the latter was accounted for by the fact that it was easier for them to secure loans from their employers, generally as advances from wages. Debts were incurred mainly for production, consumption and social purposes, the debt on consumption alone being Rs. 78 out of an average debt of Rs. 105 per indebted family.

The biggest single source of borrowing was moneylenders; next in importance came employers. The amounts borrowed were Rs. 38 from the former and Rs. 22 from the latter. Shopkeepers lent Rs. 6 and Co-operative Societies only Re. 1.

CENTRAL LABOUR INSTITUTE

As a step towards meeting the need for an agency designed to afford facilities for the scientific study of the various aspects of industrial development as relating to the human factor, the Planning Commission, as part of the First Five Year Plan, recommended the establishment of a National Museum of Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare. The Museum is to serve as a nucleus of an Institute for conducting specialised courses of training and education in labour problems.

The Institute will be a composite one, comprising (1) a Museum of Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare, (2) and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, (3) a Training Centre, (4) a Library-cum-Information Centre, (5) a Productivity Centre, and (6) a Training-within-Industry Centre.

A course in Training-within Industry has started functioning with a well-equipped staff. It provides facilities for the training of nominees of industrial concerns as T.W.I. instructors. The Centre which is designed to cater to the needs of the industry in the country is at present located in the Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay, 1, and is under the direction of Mr. P. K. Sathe, Deputy Adviser (Factories) Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

The Government of Bombay have made available free of cost a 13 acre plot of land on the Kurla Hills just behind the Santa Cruz Aerodrome at Bombay. A capital grant of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Central Government for the construction of the main Institute building. An Operational Agreement has been signed between the U.S. Government and the Government of India under which a sum of \$100,000 has been made available for the purchase of plant, equipment and technical publications of the Institute. The Institute is expected to start functioning by the middle of 1957.

TRIPARTITE LABOUR MACHINERY

The Tripartite Labour Machinery at the centre consists of (a) Indian Labour Conference, (b) Standing Labour Committee and (c) Industrial Committees. Besides, there are such bodies as the Joint Consultative Board, the Central Advisory Council, the Labour Ministers' Conference etc.

Indian Labour Conference

The Indian Labour Conference is composed of 24 members representing the Central and State Governments and 9 members each representing the employers and workers, nominated by the Government of India in consultation with the

all-India organisations of employers and workers.

The function of the Conference as laid down at the fourth Indian Labour Conference is to "advise the Government of India on any matters referred to it for advice taking into account suggestions made by the Provincial Governments, States and Chamber of Princes and the representative organisations of employers and workers recognised for the purpose of the Conference".

Since 1942 the Indian Labour Conference has held 11 sessions. No meetings were held in 1946, 1949 and 1953. The last session was held in Bombay in May 1955.

Standing Labour Committee

The Standing Labour Committee was constituted by a resolution of the Indian Labour Conference adopted in August 1952. At present the Committee consists of 5 representatives each of the employers and workers and 12 representatives of the Government. The representatives are nominated by the Government of India in consultation with the all-India organisations of employers and workers. The function of the Committee is to consider and examine such questions as may be referred to it by the Plenary Conference or the Central Government. The Committee has met 15 times so far, the last session being the one held in New Delhi in April 1956.

Both the Conference and the Committee have so far considered no less than 80 items each and besides promoting such legislation as Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, they were responsible for the appointment of the Labour Investigation Committee, introduction of health insurance schemes for industrial workers etc.

Industrial Committees

The Eighth session of the Indian Labour Conference decided to establish Industrial Committees to discuss various specific problems special to industries covered by them and submit their reports to the Conference. The first Industrial Committee to be set up in pursuance of the decision was that on Plantations in January 1947. In 1948 Industrial Committees were set up for four important industries viz. Cotton Textiles, Coal Mining, Cement and Leather goods, and in 1955 for Building and Construction industry. There is no uniformity in the representation accorded to Government, employers and workers in these Committees but the representation given to employers and workers is equal in all cases.

Barring the Plantation Committee which has met seven times so far, the other Committees have not been very active. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the extension of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1953 relating to lay-off and retrenchment compensation to plantation labour, grant of sickness benefit of two weeks in a year are some of the achievements of this Committee.

Joint Consultative Board

The Joint Consultative Board for Industry and Labour was constituted to promote agreements between employers and workers and to ensure their proper implementation following a recommendation in that regard made by the Development Committee on Industries in 1951. The Board as originally constituted consisted of three representatives each of employers and workers with the Union Minister for Planning as Chairman. Since February 1954 the Board has been reconstituted as a purely bi-partite body and it now consists of 8 members, 4 representing employers and 4 workers. It considers such questions as rationalisation, productivity studies, payment by results, association of workers with management etc. At its last meeting held in September 1956 the Board decided to set up a subsidiary Joint Consultative Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

Tripartite Machinery in the States

Bombay was the first State to set up tripartite Labour Advisory Board in March 1947. This example was followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madras etc.

The function of these boards is to help maintain harmonious industrial relations and advise Government on matters affecting labour.

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

Apart from dealing with labour legislation and labour conditions and attempting and bringing about uniformity of standards in the different States the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India has undertaken additional responsibilities for the placement of civil and military demobilized personnel, refugees, etc. It has continued active co-operation with organized employers and labour organizations through the Tripartite Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee.

Apart from the main Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour it has several attached and subordinate officers. The activities of some of these have been described in the relevant sections, such as Miners' Welfare Fund, and notes on some others are briefly given below.

Labour Bureau.—To meet the ever growing needs of Government, industry and labour for accurate and reliable information relating to labour conditions, labour legislation, etc., the Central Government established on 1st October 1946, a Labour Bureau.

Among other things the Bureau edits the *Indian Labour Gazette* and the *Year Book*.

Chief Labour Commissioner.—The Central Government, in the Ministry of Labour, have also appointed a Chief Labour Commissioner. This officer is in charge of industrial relations and conciliation, labour welfare, operation of labour laws, and maintenance of information regarding wage rates and conditions of work in Central undertakings. There are a number of deputies working under him known as Regional Commissioners.

Chief Adviser of Factories.—In order to ensure uniformity in the administration of the Indian Factories Act and to improve conditions generally in Indian factories, the Government of India have appointed an officer designated the Chief Adviser of Factories. The Chief Adviser has a number of deputies, including deputies who attend to matters relating to the health of the workers and the sanitation and cleanliness of factories.

INDIA AND THE I. L. O.

India joined this organisation at the very start and since 1922 has been one of the eight countries of chief industrial importance and as such has been allotted a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the Organisation. India also contributes liberally towards the finances of the Organisation. In 1956 India's contribution amounted to U.S. \$252,194 which is 3.41 per cent. of the total contribution of all member States. India's share in the appointments of the office is, however, somewhat inadequate.

At the headquarters in Geneva the number of Indian nationals employed at the end of 1955 as Assistant Members of division and above was twelve. Among these the highest post is held by Mr. R. Raghunath Rao who is the senior-most Assistant Director General and the only Asian holding such a post. The Indian Branch at New Delhi employs 19 persons including the Director. The Asian Field Office of the I.L.O. at Bangalore which has been supervising the technical assistance programme in countries of South and East Asia employs 15 Indians.

† Does not now exist.

India has so far ratified 23 out of the 103 Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation. Twelve of these were ratified upto 1951. She has in addition incorporated into her national legislation the essential features of many other Conventions.

The following is a list of Conventions ratified by India together with the dates of ratification within brackets:—

- †1. No. 1 Hours of Work (Industry), 1919 (14-7-1921).
- @2. No. 2 Unemployment, 1919 (14-7-1921).
- 3. No. 4 Night Work (Women), 1919 (14-7-1921).
- 4. No. 5 Minimum Age (Industry), 1919 (9-9-1955).
- 5. No. 6 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry), 1919 (14-7-1921).
- 6. No. 11 Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921 (11-5-1923).
- 7. No. 14 Weekly Rest (Industry), 1921 (11-5-1923).
- 8. No. 15 Minimum Age (Trimmers & Stokers) 1920 (10-12-1922).

- 9. No. 16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921 (20-11-1922).
- 10. No. 18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), 1925 (30-9-1927).
- 11. No. 19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), 1925 (30-9-1927).
- 12. No. 21 Inspection of Emigrants, 1926 (14-1-1928).
- 13. No. 22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1928 (31-10-1932).
- 14. No. 26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, 1928 (10-1-1955).
- 15. No. 27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels), 1928 (7-9-1931).
- 16. No. 29 Forced Labour, 1930 (30-11-1954).
- 17. No. 32 Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised), 1932 (10-2-1947).
- @18. No. 41 Night work (Women) (Revised), 1934 (21-11-1935).
- 19. No. 45 Underground Work (Women), 1935 (25-3-1938).
- 20. No. 80 Final Articles Revision, 1946 (17-11-1947).

- 21. No. 81 Labour Inspection, 1947 (8-4-1949).
- 22. No. 89 Night Work (Women) (Revised), 1948 (27-2-1950).
- 23. No. 90 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) (Revised), 1948 (27-2-1950).

In April 1951 the I.L.O. and the Government of India concluded an agreement for provision of technical assistance to India. In consequence of this three experts visited India in September 1952 to advise the Government of India on the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. A team of five experts on productivity came to this country in December 1952 to show how productivity and earnings of workers could be improved by the application of modern techniques of work-study, plant organisation and payment by results. To prepare plans for a national Training within Industry Centre an expert arrived in this country in August 1953 and demonstrated the utility of the system in mills in Ahmedabad and Baroda. Besides this assistance, I.L.O. experts have also advised on vocational training, employment information and occupational classification.

† Conventions containing special provisions applicable to India.

@ Ratification denounced.

FORESTS

Total Forests: 280,348 sq. miles;
Percentage of Forests to Land: 22.8.

Average annual revenue: Rs. 20.5 crores.

Allotment under First Five-Year Plan: Rs. 11.69 crores.

The general policy of Government in relation to forests was laid down in 1894, when forests were classified into four classes: (a) protection forests; (b) timber forests; (c) minor forests; and (d) pasture lands.

The limited outlook of this policy was enlarged upon by the Government of India, and the new forest policy laid down in 1952 provides for the following:

(1) An objective of one-third of all land in the country under forests, with a larger proportion in the hills; (2) the reconditioning of our mountainous regions, river valleys and coastal lands by preserving and establishing protection forests; (3) the immobilisation of deserts and shifting sands; (4) sustained yield management of national forests, aiming at national self-sufficiency; (5) regulated development and utilisation of village forests; (6) development of tree lands more systematically; (7) State control over and guidance of working of private forests; (8) preservation of wild life; and (9) for State policies to be in conformity with the general principles laid down in the National Forest Policy.

Most of the country's forests are worked according to Forest Working Plans prepared by special staff. On the basis of present conditions and past working, these plans lay down, for a 10-15-year period at a time, silvicultural systems, schedules for thinning and other cultural work, methods of management, staff requirements and exploitation programmes, besides development schemes for roads, buildings.

The formation of forest plantations involving a long-term policy for increased production, is now-a-days an important feature of Indian Forestry, e.g. the very valuable and extensive plantations of Teak, Bluegum, Wattle, Casuarina, Sal, Deodar, and evergreen species.

'Forests' are a State subject.

The Government of India, however, are responsible for forest research and forest education. The Ministry of Agriculture in the Government of India co-ordinates forest activities in the country, but no forests are directly worked by it. The Inspector-General of Forests is his technical adviser in forest matters.

All States have separate Forest Departments. Usually a Chief Conservator of Forests (C.C.F.) heads the Department.

For purposes of administration the States are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests.

Forest research and education are centralised in one large institution known as the Forest Research Institute and Colleges located at Dehra Dun.

The Forest Research Institute as such came into being in 1906 as an adjunct to the Imperial Forest College, as it was then called. Through progressive stages of development the Institute has now attained a position which has earned for it international prestige as evidenced by its recognition by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations as a Centre for training in Forestry for South-East Asia.

The Forest Research Institute and Colleges are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India. Its administrative Head is designated the President.

The education wing of the Institute comprising three Colleges is in the charge of the Director of Forest Education.

The Indian Forest College trains recruits of the State Governments to their gasetted forest services. The course stretches over a period of three years.

The Northern Forest Ranger College (Dehra Dun) and the Southern Forest Ranger College (located in Coimbatore) offer training for two years to rangers selected by State Governments in the northern and southern regions of the country respectively.

The research wing of the Institute is organised under two main heads—biological and utilisation. Research on the biological side pertains to the rearing and protection of forests and is conducted in the Silviculture, Botany, Mycology and Entomology branches, while that on the utilisation of forest products is undertaken in the Wood Anatomy, Wood Seasoning, Wood Preservation, Composite Wood, Timber Mechanics, Timber Engineering, Minor Forest Products, Chemistry of Forest Products and Cellulose and Paper Branches.

Silviculture is under the direction of a Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local State silviculturists in the States, but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work, does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India.

The Institute also runs a Service Branch, a Statistical Branch and a Publicity and Liaison Branch.

FOREST PRODUCE

Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, i.e., timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products, such as bamboos, canes, leaves, fruits, fibres, grasses, gums, resins, essential oils, medicinal and poisonous plants, fatty oils and fats, dyes, tans and animal and mineral products.

The annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 559 million cubic feet.

The bulk of the timber supply is used for railway sleepers, constructional requirements, furniture, plywood (especially for tea chests), matches, etc.; but the country imports timber for specialized uses such as jute and textile mill accessories.

Exports from India are limited to selected rosewood logs for high grade furniture to Europe, teak poles for the Middle East and a few other items. Up-to-date, Indian rural economy (and perhaps only to a slightly less extent even its urban population) depends on wood fuel, most of which is derived from the forests. The large-scale use of bamboos and some forest grasses in the expanding paper industry, the exports of sandalwood and its oil and the development of medicinal plants deserve mention in connection with the utilisation of other forest produce.

In the Andamans, a recent departure from usual practice was the monopoly lease to a private agency for working the virgin forests of the North Andamans. The Middle and South Andamans continue to be worked departmentally, mainly to meet the needs of the mainland especially for matchwood and plywood logs. The Andamans are also expected to contribute in an increasing measure (by restricting on exports abroad) towards the needs of railways, etc. on the mainland for Padank, Gurjan and other hardwoods.

The census show nearly two million people and their dependents employed on forest work, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not full-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture.

The general practice of the Forest Departments in the various States is to dispose of standing timber and forest produce by open auctions. Departmental conversion and sales of the produce itself are resorted to only where special considerations necessitate them, e.g. working of sandalwood because of its great value.

While recent investigations have shown that Andamans timbers could be successfully marketed in Europe, the mainland requirements under the development schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan have necessitated curtailment of export efforts.

A large number of bulletins and other publications are issued by the Forest Research Institute. Of these a list can be obtained from the Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute, New Forest, Dehra Dun.

Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of Forests in India (1952-53) (Rupees in thousands)

State (existing before the reorganization).	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
Assam	58.83	42.57	16.26
Bihar	67.16	52.18	14.98
Bombay	3,19.82	1,40.35	1,79.47
Madhya Pradesh	3,65.34	1,20.37	2,44.97
Madras*	1,58.13	90.34	67.79
Orissa†	97.01	31.77	65.24
Punjab	40.18	47.15	2.03
Uttar Pradesh†	3,57.94	1,23.75	2,29.19
West Bengal	47.02	55.46	(—) 8.44
TOTAL	15,19.93	7,08.94	8,10.99
Hyderabad	87.79	28.15	59.64
Jammu and Kashmir	70.89	28.74	42.15
Madhya Bharat	62.55	22.12	40.43
Mysore	92.78	39.00	53.78
PEPSU	7.26	7.21	5
Rajasthan	38.78	21.42	17.36
Saurashtra	4.67	6.39	(—) 1.72
Travancore-Cochin	1,78.00	65.72	1,12.28
TOTAL	5,42.22	2,18.75	3,23.47
Ajmer	1.42	79	65
Bhopal	12.77	3.54	9.23
Coorg	36.24	13.70	22.54
Himachal Pradesh††	65.39	26.17	39.22
Kutch	31	1.10	(—) 79
Manipur	1.96	1.38	58
Tripura	6.14	4.81	1.33
Vindhya Pradesh	61.17	19.29	41.88
TOTAL	1,85.40	70.78	1,14.62
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.16	57.66	3.50
Forest Research College	5.36	22.46	(—) 17.10
GRAND TOTAL	23,14.07	10,78.50	12,35.48

* Includes figures for Andhra State and a portion of former Bellary district of Madras, now merged with Mysore state.
† Provisional and relates to the year 1951-52.
†† Includes data for former Bilaspur State.

The area and classes of forest State-wise (States before the re-organization) in 1952-53 are shown in the table below :

State	Forest Area in Sq. Miles.			
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total
Assam	6,362	109	17,888	24,359
Bihar	1,472	5,835	7,325	14,132
Bombay	14,079	1,304	4,912	20,295
Madhya Pradesh	26,190	10,253	25,957	62,400
Madras*	18,811	2,192	..	21,003
Orissa†	10,167	13,622	..	23,789
Punjab	181	4,646	258	5,085
Uttar Pradesh‡	9,936	1,821	4,072	15,829
West Bengal	2,673	9	2,575	5,257
TOTAL	89,871	39,291	62,987	192,149
Hyderabad	8,613	1,919	2,356	12,888
Jammu and Kashmir	10,171	754	133	11,058
Madhya Bharat	7,385	3,451	5,872	16,708
Mysore	3,887†	814	..	4,701
PEPSU	106	66	124	296
Rajasthan .. .. .	..	..	13,095	13,095
Saurashtra	565	..	432	997
Travancore-Cochin	2,976	76	..	3,052
TOTAL	33,703	7,080	22,012	62,795
Ajmer	181	..	..	181
Bhopal	1,240	..	623	2,077
Coorg	517	..	610	1,127
Himachal Pradesh‡	637	2,665	319	3,621
Kutch .. .. .	..	..	197	197
Manipur	384	561	1,380	2,325
Tripura	1,020	2,438	..	3,458
Vindhya Pradesh	5,432	65	4,391	9,918
TOTAL	9,420	5,759	7,725	22,904
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,498	555	447	2,500
GRAND TOTAL	134,492	52,685	93,171	280,348

* Includes figures for Andhra State and a portion of former Bellary district of Madras State, now merged with Mysore State.

† Provisional and relates to the year 1951-52.

‡ Includes data for former Bilaspur State.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS

Expenditure on forests steadily increased in the first four years of the First Five-Year Plan from Rs. 8.51 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 10.14 crores in 1953-54. The revenue from forests during the same period has remained more or less unchanged at about Rs. 20 to 21 crores.

The States made provision in their First Plan for an expenditure of Rs. 9.70 crores on schemes of forest development of which Rs. 3.46 crores or 35 per cent had been spent by the end of 1953-54.

Expenditure incurred by the following States on development of forest communications in the first three years is: Assam: Rs. 7.78 lakhs on 57 miles of new construction and 185 miles of road improvement against the Plan provision of Rs. 12.4 lakhs; Madhya Pradesh: Rs. 3.6 lakhs on forest roads against Rs. 2.85 lakhs

earmarked in the Plan; Orissa: Rs. 2.34 lakhs on 187 miles of roads.

As against 7,500 tons of hard and soft wood in 1951-52, about 25,000 tons were supplied from Andamans in 1953-54.

Matchwood Plantations: A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs was made in the plan for the development of matchwood plantations out of which Rs. 2.17 lakhs have been spent by the end of 1953-54. Plantations of trees suitable for the match industry are being raised in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U.P. and Kerala. About 15,000 tons of matchwood timber are being obtained from the Andamans.

In order to protect the interests and to improve the condition of the forest tribes co-operative societies of Adibasis and forest labourers were formed in Bombay State. Similar measures were initiated in Madhya Pradesh and, Andhra.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, forest development will be co-ordinated and assisted by the Centre on a large scale, in the period 1956-61. States have adopted many schemes for raising commercial, industrial and fuel plantations, for increased output of timber and other produce, for afforestation of degraded forests and waste lands, for making forests more accessible for extensive working, for conservation of wild life and for amenities for forest labour and staff.

On all this an expenditure of about Rs. 25 crores is proposed and the Centre is likely to help the States with loans and grants. To co-ordinate this work and generally to advise States on their forestry problems, a Central Forestry Commission is being established. The Government of India has also plans for an expenditure of over Rs. 2 crores for expanding their research and training organizations.

AGRICULTURE

SOME major facts about Indian agriculture (1953-54): Area of India, 811 mil. acres; area available for land utilization, 719 mil. acres (rest is mostly unsuitable for cultivation); uncultivated area 406 mil. acres (forest 128 mil. acres, area not available for cultivation 119 mil. acres, other uncultivated area 98 mil. acres and fallow 61 mil. acres); area actually sown 313 mil. acres; total cropped area taking into account area sown more than once 352 mil. acres; area sown with food crops 270 mil. acres; area sown with non-food crops 82 mil. acres; total area irrigated 54 mil. acres.

Average rainfall 45"; deficiency of 25 per cent is classed dry; deficiency of 40 per cent severe drought; usually one year in five is a dry year, one in ten, a year of severe drought, one in 20 to 25 years wide-spread severe drought.

Out of the total cultivated area in the Indian Union of 313 million acres about 54 million acres are irrigated annually. Of this area 22 million acres are irrigated by canals, 10.2 million acres by tanks, 16.4 million acres by wells, and 5.1 million acres from other sources. The percentage of irrigated area to total cultivated area is, however, small, being only a little over 17 per cent. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts.

About one-fifth of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet.

Tank irrigation is common in central and southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Construction of temporary Bandharas across streams and small rivers after heavy monsoon period is over is also common in parts of Bombay and Madras States for irrigation during the drier Rabi period.

The great bulk of agricultural land in India is deficient in organic matter. In the other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of compost made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised as village fuel and only about 40 per cent of it is used for manurial purposes.

The agricultural season is divided into two main sub-divisions the Kharif season of the

monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. This is not well-marked in the extreme east or extreme south. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops.

The ground is generally prepared for cultivation in April and May for kharif crops, and by the end of October or early November for rabi crops, i.e., after the kharif crops have been harvested. Kharif crops are sown in the monsoon, generally after the first shower. The usual time for sowing of rabi crops is the middle of November. The crops are harvested from the middle of March to the end of April.

The chief Kharif crops are: rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The chief Rabi crops are: wheat, barley, tea, gram, linseed, rape and mustard; and in south India rice, jowar and cotton.

The harvest comes on the market as follows: Kharif crop (Nov. 1), Rabi crop (May 1), Rice (Nov. 1), Wheat (May 1), Sugarcane (Nov. 1), Cotton (Sept. 1), Jute (July 1), Kharif oil-seeds (Nov. 1), Rabi oil-seeds (April 1), Tea (Jan. 1), Coffee (July 1), Sugar (Jan. 1).

The following table will show the area under principal crops and the yield:

Crops	Area under crops (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1953-54	1954-55 (a)	1955-56 (a)	1953-54	1954-55 (a)	1955-56 (a)
Rice (e)	77,318	75,949	76,253	27,769	24,531	26,474
Wheat	26,394	27,517	29,225	7,890	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,719	8,309	8,145	2,905	2,870	2,721
Maize	9,561	9,311	8,909	2,991	2,939	2,519
Jowar	43,882	43,446	42,721	7,954	9,093	6,940
Bajra	30,145	27,983	27,025	4,475	3,421	3,400
Ragi	5,767	5,711	5,627	1,846	1,640	1,844
Small millets	14,028	13,799	13,095	2,438	2,456	2,103
Total Cereals	215,814	212,205	211,000	58,268	55,734	53,349
Gram	19,754	22,047	22,902	4,775	5,393	4,865
Redgram (Tur)	5,931	5,944	5,757	1,827	1,688	1,814
Blackgram (Urad) (d)	3,247	3,520	3,664	412	468	413
Greengram (Mung) (d)	3,047	3,081	3,160	302	273	272
Horsegram (Kulthi) (d)	2,798	2,623	2,701	249	233	225
Lentil (Masur) (d)	1,286	1,194	1,186	215	213	198
Khesari (d)	2,080	2,077	2,079	298	291	264
Peas (d)	2,314	2,172	2,248	585	577	580
Moth (d)	3,193	3,114	3,120	215	218	246
Other pulses (d)	10,056	8,321	9,450	1,580	1,516	1,310
Total pulses	53,715	55,300	55,100	10,458	10,870	10,187
Total foodgrains	269,520	267,325	266,100	68,726	66,604	63,536
Sesamum	6,351	6,501	5,738	554	569	458
Groundnut (e)	10,495	13,548	12,585	3,391	4,128	3,804
Rape & Mustard	5,545	6,025	6,262	858	1,019	832
Linseed	3,428	3,354	3,424	379	382	376
Castor Seed	1,346	1,394	1,462	103	124	126
Total Oilseeds	27,165	30,822	29,471	5,285	6,242	5,596
Coconut (c) (d)	1,564	1,577	NA	3,880,674	3,854,553	NA
Sugarcane (e)	3,485	3,994	4,446	4,423	5,760	5,850
Tobacco	912	840	921	268	244	259
Cotton (e)	17,265	18,684	20,230	3,944	4,227	3,998
Jute (e)	1,228	1,243	1,581	3,091	2,928	4,137
Mesta (e)	463	528	618	650	1,018	1,201
Sann-hemp (f)	630,885	614,640	NA	120,636	121,220	NA
Pepper black (e)	208	208	214	24	26	27
Ginger (Dry) (e)	45	35	37	14	14	15
Chillies (Dry) (e)	1,336	1,623	1,492	303	363	340
Turmeric (f)	114,173	115,723	NA	117,350	120,325	NA
Tea (b)	775	NA	NA	588,733	NA	NA
Coffee (b)	232	NA	NA	55,016	NA	NA
Rubber (b)	169	172	NA	44,700	43,266	NA
Banana (d)(f)	324,110	347,081	NA	1,781,588	1,838,071	NA
Papaya (d)(f)	8,796	12,094	NA	64,050	77,869	NA
Potato	635	665	658	1,925	1,762	1,643
Sweet Potato (d)(f)	421,228	478,231	NA	1,308,571	1,573,603	NA
Tapioca (d)	707,725	612,231	NA	2,044,027	1,786,136	NA
Indigo (d)(f)	11,064	11,535	NA	59	60	NA
Opium (d)(f)	53,648	43,309	NA	11,709	9,479	NA
Lac (d)	—	—	—	654,000	1,023,000	NA

Note:—(a) Figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are based on revised and partially revised estimates respectively, hence subject to revision. (b) Figures for tea and rubber relate to the calendar year (i.e. for 1953-54 relate to 1953 and so on) and production (of tea, rubber and coffee) is mentioned in thousand pounds. (c) Coconut production is mentioned in terms of 1,000 nuts. (d) Estimates of area and production of non-forest crops (i.e. banana, papaya, sweet potato, tapioca, turmeric, sann-hemp, indigo, lac, opium, coconut, and pulses excluding gram and redgram (tur) are made on *ad hoc* basis, and hence subject to revision. (e) Rice production is estimated in terms of cleaned or husked rice; sugarcane in terms of raw sugar or gur; groundnut unshelled; cotton as lint (of bales of 392 lbs.); jute and mesta as fibre (in bales of 400 lbs.); pepper as dry black pepper, ginger and chillies dry. (f) In the case of banana, papaya, sweet potato, tapioca, turmeric, sann-hemp, indigo the acreage is in acres (and not in thousand acres) and production in tons (and not in thousand tons). Similarly also opium, the production of opium and lac is however expressed in maunds (of 82 2/7 lbs.). NA stands for data not available.

SOILS

Four main soil groups can be recognized in the sub-continent, viz., (1) the red soil derived from rocks of the Archaean system which characterises Madras, Mysore and the south-east of Bombay and extends through Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the south of W. Bengal; (2) the black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan tract and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and Andhra Pradesh with extensions into central India and Bundelkand; *regur* soils also occur in Madras though not so typical as proper *regurs*; (3) the great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in the country as well as the most extensively cultivated includes mainly the Indo-Gangetic plain embracing northern Rajasthan, most of the Punjab area, the plains of Uttar Pradesh, most of Bihar and the West Bengal area and half of Assam and (4) the laterite and lateritic soils which are found in the east a belt round the Peninsula and extend through West Bengal into Assam and Burma. Besides these soils there are muck soils in Travancore and forest soils in the northern part of India.

In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of the sub-continent occupy a large tract in Rajasthan and the south Punjab area of which the Thar-Rajasthan desert—alone occupies an area of 40,000 square miles.

Saline and Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *war* in Uttar Pradesh, *rakkar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan*, or *kari* in Bombay State. Such soils are characterized by a high degree of impermeability and "stickiness" together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excesses of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation. A considerable amount of working the reclamation of these soils has already been done in the Punjab area and Bombay which shows the possibility of bringing these unproductive lands back to cultivation.

Forest soils occupy a large part of the sub-continent. Investigations on the nature of soil profiles of the Chaubatia Hill in U.P. and of the Kulu Forest in the Punjab area indicate that these soils belong to the brown-earth and podsol groups.

Marshy and peaty soils are found in coastal areas of Orissa and West Bengal, North-West Bihar, Almor district of U.P., south-east coast of Madras, and in Kerala.

The important question of soil conservation and development is receiving great attention. A sample soil conservation survey conducted over 80,000 acres of the scarcity tract of Bombay State reveals that over 71 per cent of the land surface has been denuded either partially or severely out of which about 32 per cent is unfit for crop growing.

A basic soil region map of India has been prepared at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Run-off and soil loss studies on black soils of the Deccan derived from basalt have been carried out at the dry farming research station at Sholapur (Bombay) and Bijapur (Mysore) and at Hagari (Andhra). The average percentage run-off of total annual rainfall is 18, 22 and 20, and the average soil loss in tons per acre per year, is 44, 8 and 6 at Sholapur, Bijapur and Hagari, respectively, on 1.25 per cent slope. Similar studies are also in progress on the red and laterite soils derived from granite at Nanjanad (Madras), from old alluvium at Shantliniketan (Viava Bharati Soil Conservation Research Station, West Bengal) and at the experimental station of the D.V.C. at Deochanda in Hazaribagh. At Nanjanad, in one season, the soils loss on 20 per cent slope, was 1 ton per acre under sod and six tons per acre in cultivated fallow. At Shantliniketan, the soil loss is as much as 23 tons in a year in a bare plot on 1.7 per cent slope.

Under the Technical Co-operation Administration Programme a research project on soil

fertility and fertilizer use has come into operation at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Under this project the twenty major soil regions of India have been grouped into six zones (Poona, Delhi, Kanpur, Nagpur, Colabatore and Sabour) for purposes of soil survey and collection of soil data.

The fertility status of these soils is being examined by manual trials at 40 centres throughout the country.

The organization of soil conservation work in the States and Territories is the responsibility of the respective Governments. The co-ordination of work between these is achieved through the agency of the Central Soil Conservation Board which was set up in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1953. Similar boards are also set up in most of the States and Territories.

The function of this Board includes the organization, co-ordination and initiation of research in soil conservation, the arrangements for the training of the State technical officers in soil conservation, collaboration between the States and the Centre in the promotion of soil conservation research, and the provision of financial assistance for projects undertaken in the States and Union territories and in the river valleys.

Altogether seven research-cum-training centres have been established at the following places:—

1. Ootacamund (Madras) for erosion control in the Nilgiri and other hills;
2. Bellary (Mysore) for soil conservation studies in black soils;
3. Kotah (Rajasthan) with sub-centre at Agra for erosion control in the Chambal and Jumna ravines;
4. Jodhpur (Rajasthan) for afforestation in the Rajasthan desert;
5. Dehra Dun (U.P.) for studying problems of afforestation in the Sivalik hills with the sub-station at Chandigarh (Punjab) for training *chao* (hill torrents);
6. Vasad (in the Gujarat tract of Bombay) for erosion control in the ravines along rivers in Gujarat.
7. Research-cum-training centre at Hazaribagh (in Bihar) under the Damodar Valley Corporation.

The Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur (Rajasthan) maintained shelter belts of 25 miles (along roads and railway tracks) and continued tree planting on 27 miles of road sides bringing the total so covered to 52 miles by the end of September 1955. The Station also carried on experiments in afforestation on 354 acres of desert areas in Rajasthan, besides maintaining the previous plantation on 1,003 acres making a total of 1,357 acres on which experimental afforestation was done by the end of September 1955.

Large financial assistance was given by the Soil Conservation Board to State Governments in respect of soil conservation schemes. The total assistance afforded upto 31st October 1955 comes to Rs. 7.3 million as loans, and Rs. 3.8 million as subsidy. As many as sixteen States benefited by this assistance. Besides this, the Board also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 for each of the two years 1954-55 and 1955-56 to the Soil Conservation Society of India.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics is one of the main organizations under the Central Government which deals with all agro-economic problems in the sphere of food and agriculture.

The main functions of the Directorate are to advise the Ministry on all agro-economic problems, to prepare memoranda on current issues of agro-economic policy and to prepare special periodical statements and reports either for the use of the Ministry or for submission to U.N. Bodies.

The Directorate also collects, compiles and publishes all types of agro-economic intelligence and statistics relating to food and agriculture. Other activities of the Directorate include measures for the improvement of land records and agricultural statistics for which a provision of

Rs. 2 million existed in the First Five-Year Plan. Besides the scheme for training of primary reporting agencies, grants-in-aid have been given to various State Governments for certain schemes designed to effect improvements in land record and agricultural statistics. The State Governments of Andhra, Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P., have taken advantage of this.

Assistance was continued for the conduct of research in agricultural economics through special grants to the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and the four agro-economic research centres set up early in 1954. The studies into the economics of farm management initiated during 1954 under the auspices of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission was continued in six regions viz., Bombay, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.

The statistical wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is a sister organisation, but mainly concerned with fundamental and applied research in statistical technique, to impart training in agricultural and animal husbandry statistics, and to tender advice to central and State Governments, Commodity Committees, etc. on the application of statistics in these fields.

RICE

Rice crop occupies the largest area in the Indian Union, 76 million acres giving 25.5 million tons of cleaned rice.

Rice is a predominantly tropical crop requiring warm temperature and high humidity. It requires 70°-100°F. temperature throughout its growing period and in India, its distribution follows the rainfall line. Where the annual rainfall exceeds 80" rice is predominant; with 30"-80" it is still an important crop, while under 30" it is grown mostly with irrigation. Madras, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Andhra and Bombay are the main rice growing States and they together claim about 95 per cent of the total rice area in India.

About a third of the crop is irrigated.

The bulk of the rice is winter crop, i.e., sown in June-July and harvested in November-December, but there are rice grown in different seasons the harvest coming in summer, autumn or winter.

Rice yield in India is, however, one of the lowest in the world. The average yield is a fourth of that of Spain and Italy, a third of Japan, and half of what the Chinese and the American rice farmers obtain. At present 76 research stations spread almost all over the States of the country are working on similar problems of rice. Though about 4,000 distinct types of rice differing in essential characteristics occur in this country, 455 superior strains giving an average of 10 to 20 per cent better yield than the farmers varieties have been evolved.

The recent investigations in Kashmir revealed the possibilities of growing rice at high altitudes of 7,000 ft. where higher to low-grade millets and other coarse grains only grew. Some of the acclimatized Chinese varieties of rice have also yielded bumper harvests in that State, which on an average was 60 per cent more than any of the local or introduced rice varieties. The diseases are also tackled particularly in Madras and Bengal and blast resistant varieties have already been produced in Madras, where programmes for resistant varieties of shorter seasons are now being worked. Similarly effective formulations for seed treatment against another fell disease of rice, foot rot, were successfully adopted in that State.

Rice farming practices vary considerably from region to region and even from place to place depending upon such factors as climate, soil type, and rainfall. Investigation on various aspects of these have shown that early planting (May-June) with a spacing of about 6" x 6" for early maturing varieties and wider 8" x 8" for larger duration varieties is conducive to higher yields. Also that transplanting is superior to broadcast

sowing as it gives about 15-80 per cent increase in the produce with $\frac{1}{2}$ of the seeds used for broadcasting. Manuring is an effective way of stepping up the yield of the produce. A rational and general plan of manuring rice crop is as follows. First apply 50-150 lbs. of superphosphate to the soil in April-May and grow a green manure crop over it. Plough it down after 6-8 weeks of growth, timing it to be about a week before transplanting the crop. Twenty cartloads of cattle manure or compost may be substituted for green manuring and be applied before planting. A month after planting 100-150 lbs. of ammonium sulphate is to be applied as a top dressing.

The dietetic importance of rice and its nutritive value have always been questioned. But it has not been widely realised that the comparatively lower protein content of rice can be conserved by parboiling and other processing and that it is more easily digested than the comparatively larger quantum of protein contained in wheat. However, among different rices, wet cultivated is known to be more nutritious than dry, and long duration varieties are better cookers than short duration ones.

Japanese Method

In the last few years the Japanese method has been tried with good results specially in areas of assured water supply. But many

individual steps in this were evolved through research in India.

The main feature of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation is heavy manuring of the crop both in the nursery (seed bed) and in the field. In the nursery, one maund of farm yard manure or compost is applied for every 100 square feet of the area. Then a mixture of equal parts of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate is next sprinkled at the rate of one pound for every sq. ft. In the field, farm yard manure or compost at the rate of 15-20 cartloads per acre are applied. If the field is green manured, half of the above quantity will be sufficient. At puddling time a mixture of 100 lbs. of ammonium sulphate per acre is supplied next. A month after transplanting, the same dosage of fertilizers is applied.

The increase in rice production as a result of this method was 0.2 mln. tons in 1953-54, 0.67 mln. tons in 1954-55, and 0.8 mln. tons in 1955-56. The experiment was started with 0.4 mln. acres in 1953-54. The area rose to 1.32 mln. acres in 1954-55, and in 1955-56 to 2.01 mln. acres. The yield per acre in 1953-54 was 25.82 mds. as against 16.92 mds. by local methods. In 1954-55 the respective yield was 23.46 and 12.93, and 24.89 and 13.33 in 1955-56.

In the Second Plan it is proposed to cover 4 million acres with Japanese methods.*

The seasonal rice crop has different names in different States :

State	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Andhra	...	Sarava, abli	Dalua, Tabli
Assam	Ahu, aus	Sali, Bao	Boro
Bengal	Aus	Aman	Boro
Bihar	Bhadol	Aghani	Boro
Bombay	Early	Middle	...
Kerala	Viruppu	Mundakan	Punja
Madras	Kar, Kuruval	Samba	Navara
Mysore	...	Hainc	...
Orissa	Beali	Sarad	Dalua
Punjab, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh	...	Karfi	...

WHEAT

The area under wheat is about 29.2 million acres and production about 8.3 million tons. Wheat is grown widely throughout the north as a winter crop. U.P., M.P. and Punjab supplying over 72 per cent of the total output in the country. This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

More than one-third of the crop is irrigated.

The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*; *T. durum* is also cultivated to some extent particularly in Peninsular India.

The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. Dry crop is rarely manured, but application of 5 cartloads of farm yard manure or compost is useful. For irrigated wheat an application of 15-20 lbs. of nitrogen together with a dose of 20-30 lbs. phosphoric acid (in phosphate deficient soil) in addition to farm yard manure or compost is necessary. The crop is generally harvested in February to April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May.

Unfortunately, wheat is subject to a virulent fungus disease called rust, which is the potent factor limiting its larger production in all wheat growing regions of the world, including India. The magnitude of the loss to wheat crop due to this fell disease during periods when it occurs in an epidemic form is very great indeed. For example, during 1946-47, as a result of severe rust attack in Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere, nearly two million tons of wheat valued at 800 million rupees were lost. In normal years, the loss is about 5 per cent involving about sixty

million rupees. In other wheat growing countries, generally, one kind of rust only is a serious menace. Though in Peninsular India only black rust is serious, northern India with the largest wheat area has to face the onslaughts of three different rusts, i.e., black, red and yellow, each with a number of races.

Systematically planned work on the development of rust resistant wheats was started under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1935 at three centres, i.e. Simla, Mahabaleshwar (Bombay) and Powerkheda (Madhya Pradesh). In 1949 work on wheat rust problem was intensified and extended by the Council in a co-ordinated wheat rust control scheme located at New Delhi, Simla, Pusa, Indore and at Nilgiris. As a result of this, rust resistant strains such as Hy. 65-4 and 7 other hybrids in M.P. and in bread wheat group Kenphad 21, 25, 28 and 32 in Bombay have been evolved. Similarly, at the I.A.R.I., N.P. 789 and 790 resistant to black rust, N.P. 783 and 784 resistant to brown rust and N.P. 785 and 786 resistant to yellow rust have been produced. Crosses made to develop varieties that combine resistance to all the three rusts have resulted in the production of N.P. 800, which possesses appreciable degree of resistance to all the three rusts in the adult stage besides being agronomically superior. The Ministry of Agriculture is now financing a major part of the scheme. Varieties such as N.P. 710, 718, 761 and 770 which are highly resistant to loose smut disease are also evolved.

Breeding is not confined only to disease resistance. N.P. 710 is of great adaptability for a wide range of conditions and also yielding quality grain; N.P. 770 is suited to higher altitudes. Elsewhere in Punjab, also various

varieties are evolved; C. 217 and C. 250 for rainfed and humid conditions respectively and C. 253 and C. 281 for Kangra valley and Jharana tract respectively.

Investigation for testing the milling and baking qualities of wheat showed that the vitamin B content of flour from wheat ground by power driven stone mill loses Thiamine most, upto 50 per cent, while the loss is only 20 per cent in hand mill. In baking tests a variety of *vulgaris* wheat (i.e. Nijhad 4) and *durum* wheat (Guilah) proved best for bread making. Barley flour could be mixed upto 15 per cent with wheat flour without appreciably affecting the loaf making quality of the mixture. For making chapattis proportion of barley flour in the mixture can be increased even upto 25 per cent.

BARLEY

Barley is an important cereal in Northern India, particularly in U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar and Punjab. It is specially important in the hills and is grown even at considerable altitudes. The area under this crop in India is over 8 million acres, and production over 2.7 million tons, with an average yield of 748 lb. per acre. The advantage in the crop is that it can be grown on soils unsuited for wheat and that it generally matures earlier.

Improved varieties of barley have been evolved at Pusa such as N.P. 13 and 21. The former does well in the Delhi and surrounding areas yielding upto 56 mds. per acre, while N.P. 21 is a high yielding type suited to the eastern U.P. and Bihar. The Punjab varieties such as type 4 and 5 and C. 251 are not only high yielding quality varieties, but of excellent quality for malting and brewing. Malting and brewing tests at the Imperial Institute of Brewing, London showed that soil and climatic factors influence the malting and brewing quality of a barley type and that in U.P., the type 251 grown at places like Raya can match in quality the best Californian Barleys in England. Similarly, the Sahour barleys of Bihar are considered to be equal to Chilean barley of which a good deal is malted by English brewers. C. 155 is another variety bred in the Punjab suitable for pearing and powder products, in addition to its malting and brewing qualities. The commercial possibilities of these improved types are enormous. A fodder type called C. 144 with lesser requirements of water than other barleys and thrive well in alkali lands has also been bred in the Punjab.

MAIZE

Maize is cultivated over an area of about 9 million acres and gives an annual production of over 2.5 million tons. The average yield is about 633 lbs. per acre. It occupies the largest area in U.P., Bihar, and Rajasthan, but is also grown on a quite extensive scale in several other States. Maize crop is of special importance as the staple diet of the inhabitants of sub-montane, hilly regions. In the northern parts of the country it is extensively grown also as a fodder crop. The variety grown is mostly the "flint" type. Maize is grown both under rain-fed and under irrigated conditions. For irrigated crop, an application of 30-40 lb. nitrogen is profitable also 20-30 lb. of phosphoric acid in phosphate deficient soils; nitrogen may be given in two doses, half at the time of sowing and the other half, after about a month, as a top dressing.

In recent years, the investigations on this crop have been orientated to step up its yield by the technique of "hybrid corn".

While the researches in the Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra are concentrating on synthesis of high yield hybrids, the emphasis in the scheme operating at the I.A.R.I. is mainly on problems of fundamental importance, with a view to devise short cut methods for production of inbreds and also to conserve hybrid vigour induced in the first generation for two or more successive generations. Side by side with the above arrangement for the production of hybrids in India, ready made double crosses of "dent" corn are

* It was later announced that this was likely to be raised to 10 million acres. This would give an additional five million tons of rice.

imported from U.S.A., Canada and Australia to test their suitability under Indian conditions. In the trials carried out with them both in the hilly regions and in the plains in almost all the important maize growing States during the last three years, the results have been generally favourable to certain American and Australian hybrids such as U.S. 13, Dixie 11, 22, 23 and N.C. 27 which have recorded better yield than local varieties. Steps have also been taken for the production of hybrid maize seed on a commercial scale on modern lines and a pilot scheme for this purpose has been in operation at Almora for the last 2-3 years for an annual production of about 100 mds. of seeds. Possibilities for the cultivation of another variety of maize, the "sweet corn", is also being investigated in the Kulu valley in Kangra.

MILLETS

Mostly of short duration (2½ to 6 months from seed to seed) millets are grown in localities and in conditions where most of the other cereal crops are not grown, such as poor and infertile soils and low rainfall (of 20-50"). They are associated with the staple diet of the lower than the upper strata of society, and provide the chief cereal supplement for all regions outside the main rice and wheat tracts. Millet stalk form the chief food of the cattle population for about half the year in the millet regions of the country either in green or dry form. Some of them like jowar are grown in substantial areas solely for fodder purposes and special varieties are developed for fodder purposes. Associated as they are with poor land, dry conditions, and the chief crops of the rain-fed and dry farmed tracts of the country, they respond to both manuring and irrigation. The major types of millets such as jowar, bajra and ragi require better land than others and are raised under irrigation also and sometimes with manuring with advantage. For crops like Jowar and Bajra which are usually grown in areas of scanty rainfall an application of 3-5 cartloads of farm yard manure or compost is useful.

Millets are grown in India on about 86 million acres annually and their production is estimated to be about 15 million tons. They are raised in almost all the States, particularly in the dry areas extending at a tangent from Punjab and Bombay in the north-west to Tinnevely in Madras, in the south-east.

The more common millets cultivated in India are:—

Jowar (*Sorghum sp.*), Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoides*), Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*), Kora or Kangni (*Setaria italica*), Koriol (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), Same or Kutki (*Panicum mitare*), Chena or Varagu (*P. muticum*), Oodalu or Sanwak (*Echinochloa frumentacea*) and Sawan (*P. crusgalli*).

Jowar—Among the millets jowar occupies a premier position because of the size of the crop and the economic importance of the grain. Annually about 43 million acres are grown under this to yield about 7 million tons of grain. Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Rajasthan contribute to about 89 per cent of the national acreage. Though mostly grown under rain-fed conditions about 3 per cent are raised by irrigation. Jowars require better land than the Bajras and the distribution of the two crops follow the quality of the soil. There are also two main types, dry or juicy. The former is mostly grown in the dry Deccan areas though those with the juicy stem are more relished by cattle. The duration of the crop ranges from 8 to 6 months.

The average yield is about 4½ mds. per acre.

About 42 improved high yielding strains with other desirable economic characters have been evolved. The Council has given considerable help in the investigations for the formulation of farming practices for raising this and other millets in dry farming, particularly at Rohtak in the Punjab, Bajapur in Mysore, Sholapur and Parbhani in Bombay, and Hagari in Andhra. Successful translation of the results of these investigations in ryots practices has made it possible to farm about 40 million acres in the

scarcity regions of the country where hitherto it was very difficult. Jowar grains have been successfully used for malting purposes at Coimbatore. Cholam malt being cheap can be utilised with profit in the preparation of malt biscuits, cakes, and bread for adults and invalids; also as supplementary food for infants.

Bajra—Bajra covers over 27 million acres to yield about 3.4 million tons of grain. The average yield of the crop is about 3.6 mds. of grain per acre. Bombay, U.P., Rajasthan, and Punjab are the chief growing tracts. The duration of the crop varies from about 2½ to 5 months. Recently the I.C.A.R. has initiated investigations to evolve high yielding types of bajra by the hybrid corn method at Coimbatore and Poona and some very promising hybrid seeds are under distribution. As in the case of jowar, investigations on dry farming practices have given considerable amount of information to raise it as a paying crop.

Ragi—Ragi ranks the third in importance among the Millets and occupies over 5 million acres to produce about 1.8 million tons of grain. Its average yield is rather high, 9 mds. per acre. More than half the area is in Mysore, Madras and Andhra. Sixteen improved strains of ragi evolved in Madras and two in Mysore are being grown in these States. In recent years, researches on various aspects of this crop have been undertaken in Bihar, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh also.

Other Millets—The others grouped under lesser or minor millets form about 1/6 of the total area under millets and are grown in about 14 million acres and yield about 2.4 million tons of grain. Some of them are of regional or local importance only and also of limited consumer demands. The most important among them are Kora or Kangni, Kodon, Cheena or Varagu, Oodalu, and Sawan.

PULSES

Pulses form an important group of crops occupying about 1/7 of the cultivated area in India. The total acreage is about 54 million and production over 10 million tons. They form the primary source of protein for the vegetarian population of the country. Some of them form a source of nutritious fodder, while others make excellent green manure crops. Being leguminous plants they enrich the soil and rightly form an inevitable component in mixed cropping as well as the linch pin in most crop rotation.

The major pulse crops of India are:—Gram or Bengalgram (*Cicer arietinum*), Redgram (*Cajanus cajan*), Blackgram (*Phaseolus mungo*), Greengram (*P. aureus*), Horsegram (*Dolichos biflorus*), Peas (*Pisum sp.*), Khesari (*Lathyrus sativus*), Lentil (*Lens culinaris*), Moth (*Phaseolus acroitifolius*), Guar (*Cyamopsis tetraloboides*), Soyabean (*Glycine hispida*), Cowpea (*Vigna catjang*).

Gram is the most important pulse crop as it occupies about 40 per cent of the total pulse area and accounts for about 50 per cent of the total pulse production.

The main tracts of production are in U.P., Punjab, M.P. and Rajasthan where it is used to some extent as a substitute for cereal. Elsewhere it is considered merely as a pulse.

Redgram is the second important pulse crop covering about 11 per cent of the pulse area and responsible for about 16 per cent of the total pulse production. It is produced in U.P., M.P., Bihar, Andhra, Bombay and Madras.

Blackgram accounts for 6 per cent of the total pulse area and 4 per cent of the production. Improved varieties in this crop have been evolved in Bihar (B.R. 10, 11, 68 and S.T. 8); U.P. (Type 9 and 27); Madras (Vzm. 1) and Orissa (S. 1801). Mixed cropping of early autumn (beal) paddy with blackgram has been found to be more profitable than farming these crops alone in Orissa.

Greengram comes next as an important pulse crop with 6 per cent in the total pulse area and 2 per cent of the total pulse production. High yielding quality types of greengram is

produced in Bihar (B.R. 1-6 and S. 7); Bombay (781 and 1/49); and Madhya Pradesh (two strains). Also, one each in Orissa (S-150), Madras (Co. 1), and in U.P. (Type 1).

Horsegram covers 5 per cent of the total pulse area but accounts for 2 per cent of the production. Five improved types of this crop are under distribution in Madras and 2 each in Orissa and Andhra. Mixed cropping experiments at Vizianagram (Andhra) of horsegram with millets and cotton indicated that it forms a profitable mixture.

Peas form about 4 per cent of the total pulse area and about 6 per cent of the production. As in the case of green gram *vicia* redgram this is an important vegetable pulse crop of northern India as cowpea is in the high rainfall areas of south-west and north-east India. It is produced in Bihar and U.P.

Khesari accounts for 4 per cent of the acreage under pulses and 3 per cent of the production; Bihar is the most important Khesari growing State, M.P. and Bengal coming next.

Lentil is cultivated over 2 per cent of the pulse area and it accounts for 2 per cent of the production. Bengal, Bihar, M.P. and U.P. are the important lentil growing States. Type 677 and 94 in Bengal and two types (3 and 36) in U.P. are evolved, out of which type 36 has been found to be good for late paddy rotations in U.P. Lentil has been found to be very useful also for green manuring paddy crop in Kashmir valley.

Moth is cultivated in 5 per cent of the total pulse acreage and its contribution to the pulse production is 2 per cent. An improved variety of this crop (4301-12) has been distributed in U.P.

The rest of the pulse crop including guar, cowpea, wal and soyabean account for 17 per cent of the total pulse area and 14 per cent of the pulse production.

Guar—Cluster bean, is cultivated throughout India in varying extent and also for varied purposes. Not less than 0.2 million acres are under this crop and its grain production is estimated at about 2 million maunds annually. Except in North and North-Western India cultivation of guar is mostly as garden crop, particularly for its tender pod for vegetable purposes. On the other hand Punjab, Rajasthan, western U.P. and Bombay are the main areas of organized cultivation. The first region accounts for 60 per cent, U.P. for 12 per cent and Bombay for the rest.

About a third of the total grain produced in the country is exported mainly for industrial purposes. About 0.05 million maunds are used for the same purpose in India for finishing in the textile mills in the Gujarat tract; the rest is utilized as a concentrated feed for livestock. The foliage of the crop makes good forage and is often used for green manuring purposes also. Improved types of this crop suiting to various purposes have been evolved. Long podded types for vegetable purposes have been produced at Coimbatore, Nagpur and Pusa and four grain types in Bombay; also dual purpose, fodder cum grain types. Types purely meant for fodder purposes are also produced in Bombay (such as D. 111 and D. 128) and in the Punjab (D. FOS. 22).

Soyabean—The acreage under soyabean is not more than 0.2 million in India and production not more than 0.2 million mds. of grain. The crop is of some importance in U.P. and in the Himalayan tract and to a lesser extent in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore. Soyabean flour can be blended in varying proportion with wheat flour for making chappatis and bread, cake and other bakery goods; it can be used also in the making of soyabean milk, curd, sauce, etc. Soya milk is almost as good as cow's milk and costs only as. 2 per lb.

Cowpea—Cowpea is an important vegetable and grain pulse particularly in the Kerala and Bengal regions where improved varieties are evolved; also in Madras and the Punjab.

Oilseeds

Excluding coconut and cotton, the total acreage under major oilseeds in India is over 29 million acres (i.e. about 9 per cent of cropped area) with a production of 5.6 million tons of seeds. Most of them produce edible oil while others (like castor and linseed) yield non-edible oils for industrial and medicinal uses. The cakes barring a few exceptions make good concentrate feed for the livestock or manures for our crops. Elsewhere industrial uses of these cakes have been increasingly exploited. They are grown under a variety of soil and climatic conditions. But, coconut is confined to the coastal areas mainly of South-West India and Linseed to the upper part of the Indian Peninsula.

The most important oilseed crops grown in the country are:—Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*), Rape and Mustard (*Brassica* sp.), Sesamum (*Sesamum orientale*), Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), Castor (*Ricinus communis*), Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*), Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*).

Groundnuts—India is the largest producer of groundnuts accounting for about 40 per cent of the world's production. Groundnut occupies over 12 million acres representing about 44 per cent of the area under oilseeds in India. Total production is over 3.8 million tons. The average yield per acre is over 9 mds. Bombay, Andhra and Madras are the principal growing areas. Several varieties are under cultivation. Those commonly cultivated are broadly divided into "bunch" and "spreading types." The Commercial types "Bold" and "Coromandel" are produced by the spreading type and the "Peanuts" and "Red natal" from the bunch varieties. The latter generally possess higher selling per cent (80 per cent) than spreading varieties (60-75 per cent). This, and the oil content of the Kernel as well as the colour and size of the produce are important factors apart from yield, deciding the economic assets of a variety. Four strains (TMV 1 to 4) are produced in Madras and 3 spreading and 2 bunch types in Bombay. The spreading type 25 is popular in U.P. and one spreading (H.G. 7) and ten bunch types have been produced in Mysore.

The most serious pests and diseases of the crop are the leaf miner and the tikka disease. Spraying, or dusting with DDT at 0.1 and 5 per cent strength respectively for the pest, and spraying 0.75 per cent Bordeaux mixture or sulphur dusting at monthly intervals for 3 months for tikka are effective. The rate of deterioration of the crop under storage is greater in the summer than in the winter crop.

Rape and Mustard cover over 10 per cent of the oilseed crop area. They are cultivated in 6 million acres and produce over 0.8 million tons. The average yield per acre is about 4.2 mds. U.P. accounts for nearly 1/4th of the area, and Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam and Bihar are other important States where this crop grows. In some regions it is grown as pure crop and in others, mixed with wheat and gram.

Sesamum is the next important oilseed crop covering about 22.0 per cent of the total oilseed area. It is cultivated on about 6 million acres and with an average yield of 2.4 mds. per acre the production is about 0.5 million tons of seed. U.P. is the largest producer, followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Bombay.

Linseed accounts for about 11 per cent of the total area under oilseeds in India. From about 3.4 million acres with an average yield of 12.3 mds. per acre this crop produces about 0.4 million tons of seed. States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra, Bombay, Rajasthan, Mysore and Punjab grow the crop to a considerable extent. Improved strains of this crop with high yield and oil content are produced in important growing areas.

More than a third of the crop is, however, confined to M.P.

An erect white-flowered variety which is resistant to rust as well as hilt diseases and matures about two weeks earlier and gives double the yield and better seeds has been produced for cultivation in the Kangra Valley in the Punjab.

Castor* forms only 4 per cent of the total oilseed area in India, and about 1.5 million acres are under this crop. Its annual production is over 0.1 million tons and average yield, about 5 mds. seeds per acre. Over 60 per cent of the all India acreage is confined to Andhra; the next important castor growing area is Bombay. It is more often than not, raised as a mixed crop. The leaves of the plant are used for feeding Eri silk worm in Assam, Mysore and elsewhere. High yielding strains with other desirable economic characters have been evolved in castor also in various States.

Niger—India is the chief producer of Niger seed in the world and has an area of about 0.7 million acres under the crop with an annual production of about 0.06 million tons. It is chiefly cultivated in M.P., in the Deccan and North-East Madras. Five improved high yielding varieties of this crop with good oil content have been produced in Bombay; also one (i.e. N. 6) in M.P.

Safflower is the source of an important dye also of oil. It is largely cultivated in Bombay, M.P., Mysore and in the North-East of Madras. Five improved varieties have been brought out in Bombay and one (No. 7) in M.P.

Coconut—India ranks second among the coconut growing countries, accounting for about 18 and 22 per cent of the world's acreage and production respectively. 1.6 million acres were under this crop which produced about 3,900 million nuts in 1954-55. Kerala accounts for more than 75 per cent of the production. The rest are in Mysore, Andhra, Madras, Orissa, Bombay, Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in the Laccadive Islands off the Kerala coast in scattered patches. Considering the importance of the crop as the main food and cash crop of the population of the Kerala region the Government of India set up the Indian Central Coconut Committee in 1945, which has concentrated attention on better production, marketing and utilization of coconut products and co-ordinated the various other aspects of the industry. It has set up two Central Research Stations one at Kasargod and the other at Kayamkulam both in the heart of coconut regions to deal with the various fundamental problems facing coconut farming. Regional Stations are also established in important coconut growing States.

Others like Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*), Punna (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Choolmorga (*Hydnocarpus alpinus*) and Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) are also oil producing trees of local importance. Cotton seed is also an important source for vegetable oil in India.

The annual production is about 1.5 million tons, most of which—about 75 per cent—is *desi* and the rest American. The *desi* seeds contain more oil.

SUGARCANE

India with its 35 per cent of the world's sugarcane acreage is the largest sugar producing country in the world. The total area under the cane is over 4 million acres. Sugar industry is one of the largest industries in India, second only to cotton textiles. The total capital involved in the industry is about 350 million rupees. The total value of the production of sugar industry (both gur and sugar) is about 2,600 million rupees. It finds employment for 3,500 university men and 0.13 million labour in addition to large number of persons employed in the Gur industry, transport, wholesale and retail trade. No less than 20 million farmers are also engaged in the cultivation of cane. The excise and other duties accruing due to sugar industry is more than 6 million rupees annually. These underline the importance of the crop in our national economy.

The Planning Commission has asked for an increased output of sugarcane to the extent of 0.69 million tons in terms of sugar which would enable the industry to work at full capacity and also raise the per capita consumption of sugar from 6.3 lbs. (in 1949-50) to 8.3 lbs. (in 1955-56). The increased output of cane will be large enough to allow simultaneous expansion in the production of white sugar to 1.5 million

tons (by 1955-56), and in the per capita consumption of gur and Khandassari from 22.8 lbs. to 24.4 lbs. This target was almost achieved by 1951-52, even though in the later years it has fallen down. Much worse, the production showed a negative relation to expanding consumption. Production in 1951-52 to 1953-54 was 1.48, 1.34 and 1.001 million tons while the consumption was 1.17, 1.06 and 1.82 million tons, with a progressive increase in per capita consumption of 8.14, 9.13 and 11.4 lbs. The gap is bridged with imports again, as it was before the protection.

Sugarcane is consumed in India in four different ways: 1.5 per cent of the total product as Khandassari, 30 per cent as white sugar and about 50 per cent as gur and the rest for seed, chewing and such like. A portion of gur is also processed for white sugar. The consumption of factory sugar has gone up by about 60 per cent since 1951-52 when it was 1.17 million tons, while the consumption of gur has fallen from 3.24 million tons to 2.82 million tons in the same period. In the case of Khandassari there had been neither rise nor fall. Consumption has moved both ways around a rough average of about 0.1 tons. These show that the increasing demands of the nation for sugar have been met wholly by factory sugar industry which in addition has also encroached upon the market for gur.

The important sugarcane areas are U.P., Punjab and Bihar which contribute about 55.6, 8.9 and 8.3 per cent respectively of the total sugarcane area in the subtropical belt and Bombay, Madras and Andhra in the tropical areas making up 5.3, 3.3 and 3.1 per cent. Thus about 1/2 of the cane area is situated in the subtropical belt where the yield is 12-15 tons in contrast to 30-50 tons of the tropical region. Sugarcane being a tropical crop, yields better (i.e. by 25 per cent) and is raised cheaper in that area and a shift of the cultivation to the tropical belt of India itself will solve a major sugar problem.

COTTON

Cotton area was 20.2 million acres (in 1955-56) with an estimated production of 4 million bales. The expansion in output consists mainly of better quality cotton of which we are still in short supply. At the same time, about one million bales of superior cotton still continue to be imported annually from Egypt, East Africa and U.S.A. for meeting the requirements of our mills.

Cotton is a subtropical crop grown in varying measures in all parts of India. The rainfall of the cotton tracts range from 10-12 inches in Punjab and Rajasthan to over 100 inches in the hill tracts of Assam. The crop is sometimes entirely rainfed or partly or wholly raised by irrigation. Cotton is sown in almost all parts of the year depending upon the region and the variety. Early sowing usually increases its yield. Cotton is rotated with various cereals, oilseed legumes and other crops in different areas. Of the 15 million acres planted with cotton only a million acres are under irrigation. They are largely confined to North and North-Western India and to the South.

Cotton is attacked by various pests and diseases. Among the diseases wilt is prevalent almost throughout. Desi cotton tracts and varieties resistant to it are bred such as "Suyog" and "Vijay" in Bombay, "Virmar", "Jarila" and "H. 420" in Madhya Pradesh and "Jaywant" and "Jayadhar" in Karnataka.

JUTE

Jute is a very important fibre crop. India has the world monopoly for its production and trade. About 1.6 million acres are under the crop, almost 85 per cent of which are confined to Bengal Bihar and Assam. It is also grown to some extent in Orissa, U.P. and Tripura. The total production of the fibre amounts to 4.1 million bales (of 400 lbs.). Bengal accounts for about 42 per cent of the total acreage and about 50 per cent of the production. It is an annual crop cultivated for the fibre obtained from its bark. It is mostly grown in the alluvial soils with plenty of moisture. Seeds are generally sown on the prepared land

* Final estimate of castor seed 1956-57: area 1,403,000 acres; production 129,000 tons.

in February to May and harvested in July to September. The crop is retted before fibre extraction. Outturn of dry fibre varies from 8-25 mds. per acre with an average of 11 mds., depending upon soil fertility and other factors.

Two varieties of Jute grown in India are *Corchorus olitorius* (Tossa Jute), and *C. capsularis* (White Jute) and in both of them high yielding strains of good fibre quality have been evolved, such as C.G., 0-620, 0-632 and 0-753 strains in *olitorius* and D.154, C.212 and C.321 in *capsularis*.

Best time of sowing jute is March second half to April end for *capsularis* and April first half to May second half for *olitorius*. Jute responds well to the application of all inorganic nitrogen fertilizers and most of the organic manures. The fungus (*Macrophomina phaseoli*) is the serious disease and various insects like Jute stem looper, hairy caterpillar, Indigo caterpillar and jute mites. Measures to control them are found and practiced.

Retting is the most important factor affecting the quality of jute.

TOBACCO

Though contributing only about 8 per cent of the world's production, India is one of the principal tobacco growing countries of the world and third after U.S.A. and China. The total area under tobacco is over 0.92 million acres and production about 0.26 million tons. The average yield per acre is 644 lbs. Even though the area under tobacco is less than 0.4 per cent of the total cropped area of the country it is a leading cash crop and the mainstay of some of the regions and also of considerable importance to the national economy. It is the ninth important item of Indian export (of about 123 million lbs.) earning about 123 million rupees annually and in addition contributes about 327 million rupees to the nation's exchequer. It provides employment for millions of workers in farming and in its industry. However, India still imports manufactured tobacco (in the form of cigarette, cigar and pipe tobacco) amounting to about 2.5 million lbs. costing 7.9 million rupees and also unmanufactured tobacco (i.e. virginia cigarette tobacco leaf from U.S.A. for blending in the manufacture of high class cigarette; and cigar wrapper tobacco from U.S.A., Java, Pakistan and Burma, and chewing tobacco from Ceylon) of about 2.5 million lbs. costing 7.9 million rupees. But, the import requirements are steadily and speedily being met by indigenous production.

Andhra, Bombay and Madras account for about 71 per cent of the tobacco area and 72 per cent of the production. U.P., Bengal, Bihar and Mysore are other tobacco growing States of importance. There are about five zones of concentrated production of distinct types of Tobacco (1) North Bihar and Bengal area where tobacco is mostly grown for Hookah, (2) Charotar (Gujarat area), (3) Nipani area (Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj) where bidi are extensively grown, (4) Guntur area in Andhra which is most important for cigarette (Virginia tobacco) and (5) Southern Madras area comprising mainly Madura and Coimbatore where cigar, binder and chewing tobacco are mostly grown.

The Central Tobacco Research Institute has now been established at Rajahmundry (in Andhra) for fundamental research on all tobaccos and applied research on cigarette and Lanka tobaccos grown in that area. Regional experimental stations have also been established for Cigar and Cheroot tobaccos at Vedsandur (Madras), for Hookah and Chewing tobaccos at Pusa (Bihar) and for wrapper tobacco at Dinhat (Bengal). Three sub-stations viz. Cigarette Tobacco Research Sub-Station at Guntur (Andhra), Cigarette Tobacco Research Sub-Station at Nipani (Bombay) and Hookah Tobacco Research Sub-Station at Ferozepore (Punjab) are also investigating their specific types of tobacco from a regional point of view. The Institute of Agriculture, Anand is being subsidised for bidi tobacco investigations and for aspects of the agronomy and pathology of local types of tobaccos. Measurable progress has

been made in the field of marketing with the establishment of a Tobacco Grading Inspectorate at Guntur and other packing centres around for the control of the quality of tobacco proposed for export. Achievements of the various agencies and sections mentioned above are reflected through the production of improved high yielding quality types of tobacco of various categories suited to different regions, raising them under modern farming conditions, protected from pests and predators, and disposing them through organized and regulated marketing conditions.

Tobacco grown in India belongs to two distinct botanical classes viz. *Nicotiana tabacum* and *N. rustica*. *N. tabacum* provides for the whole of export and forms about 92 per cent of India's production. 80-90 per cent of this is grown in Peninsular India for all the purposes not covered by the other variety. The latter forms only about 8 per cent of the total tobacco production in India and is mainly confined to upper India, where *tabacum* cultivation is not of much importance.

(a) *Cigarette Tobacco*: Andhra State accounts for almost the entire virginia tobacco in India as it produces about 96 per cent of the cigarette tobacco; rest in Mysore, Bihar, Punjab and Bombay. A new variety called "Cantham" which is superior in quality and yield to the existing "Harrison special" has been recently released at Rajahmundry.

(b) *Cigar and cheroot types* of tobacco are cultivated mostly in Madras and West Bengal and to a lesser extent in Orissa.

(c) *Bidi Tobacco* is mainly confined to Charotar and Nipani areas of Bombay, Muzaffarpur, Dharbhanga tract of Bihar and to Farukhabad, Sitapur and Meerut districts of U.P.; also sparingly in Madras and Mysore States.

(d) *Snuff and Chewing* types are mostly produced in Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Bihar and U.P.

(e) *Hookah Tobacco* is primarily grown in U.P., Bihar and Punjab and to a much lesser extent in Bombay State also.

MARKETING AND INSPECTION

There is a Central marketing organization called the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, and a number of State marketing organizations, e.g., in Bombay, Bihar, Andhra, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal.

The official in charge of the Central Directorate is designated Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The Directorate conducts marketing surveys for a number of commodities and issues reports. About 70 reports have so far been published and among the commodities covered are: rice, wheat, millets, potatoes, gram, other pulses barley, grape, bananas, citrus fruit, linseed, ground-nuts, cashewnuts, lac, sugar, coconuts, tobacco, milk, fish, cattle, hides, skins, wool and hair, sheep and goats, eggs, coffee, castor seed, ghee and milk products, arecanuts, rapeseed and mustard, sann hemp and cardamom.

Revised editions of the reports on rice, tobacco, skin and fish are now available. A brochure on Isopogon has also been brought out.

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 aims to provide the consumers with a standardized produce of specified purity and quality under a mark of guarantee. The process of grading and marketing is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorization issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. There are now about 550 packers under the various grading schemes.

There are grade specifications for several varieties of rice, fruit, cotton, castor oil, coconut oil, sann hemp, tobacco, ghee, eggs, butter, sugarcane gum, vegetables, coffee, wheat, oilseeds, lac, myrobalans, hides and skins, wool, goat's hair, wood, turpentine, araca nuts, rosin, bristles.

The marketing of certain commodities is also regulated by law in some States. For instance, in Madhya Pradesh cotton is regulated in Amraoti; in the south, cotton is regulated in

Tirupur and Tirunelveli, ground nuts in South Arcot and Coimbatore, tobacco in Guntur, West Godavari and Coimbatore, arecanuts, coconuts, ground nuts, tobacco, turmeric and potatoes elsewhere; in Bombay there are over 50 regulated markets; in the Punjab about 100; in Madhya Pradesh Gwalior district has 36; in Mysore coconut, copra, oilseeds and jaggery are regulated at Tiptur, there is also a regulated market at Davangere. There are also regulated markets in Ajmer.

During 1956 quality grading of various agricultural commodities like ghee, edible oils, eggs, butter, cotton, rice, fruit and potatoes intended for internal consumption was undertaken on a voluntary basis.

The principle of compulsory grading of agricultural produce for export has been recognised by the Planning Commission. Exportable commodities such as tobacco, sann-hemp, wool, and bristles were graded on a compulsory basis.

It is proposed to extend compulsory grading to other exportable commodities such as essential oils (viz., lemon-grass and sandalwood oils), pepper, ginger, cardamom, cashewnut kernels, lac, raw goatskins, East-India tanned leather and vegetable oils and oilseeds.

Steps were also initiated for the establishment of a Central Control Laboratory at Nagpur (in Bombay State).

With a view to assisting and advising the State Governments in the matter of regulation of markets an Advisory Section was set up in the Directorate on 1st July, 1955. The Directorate is also assisting the National Extension Services Blocks and Community Project areas.

During the Second Plan, the number of regulated markets (under the Agricultural Produce-Markets Act) will be increased from 450 to 900.

An All-India Market News Service will also be set up in collaboration with the States, mainly to help the farmers.

RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was created in 1929. The Council is divided into a Governing Body composed of State Ministers of Agriculture, representatives of Parliament and an Advisory Board consisting of experts. The Governing Body is in charge of general affairs and of the funds, while the Advisory Board examines scientific projects submitted to the Governing Body.

To afford relief to the Governing Body in the discharge of its executive functions there is a Standing Committee. The Governing Body is also assisted by a Board of Research and a Board of Extension. The latter is concerned with pilot schemes.

The Minister for Food and Agriculture of the Government of India is the president of the Council.

In general the Council co-ordinates research work, suggests programmes of research, gives financial assistance for approved schemes, and also undertakes schemes of its own.

There is now an extension service to make known the results of research work to the cultivator. The training of extension workers for the National Extension Service blocks is arranged by the Council.

The annual grants made to I.C.A.R. fall under two main heads:—(a) An annual Government grant for running the administration. This varies from year to year according to requirements, and is estimated to be Rs. 13,15,000 for 1955-56. (b) Payment of the net proceeds of the census on agriculture produce. The income from this source is estimated to be Rs. 49,12,400 during 1955-56.

Besides these, specific grants are made to I.C.A.R. for undertaking certain schemes from time to time. A sum of Rs. 10,34,000 was provided for this purpose in the 1955-56 budget. The total estimated expenditure (including the special grant) was about Rs. 5.3 mln. for 1955-56. Of the 775 schemes to be sponsored by the Council 346 relate to agriculture and 200 to animal husbandry.

The cess is a customs duty of one half of one per cent *ad valorem* on the following: bones, bristles, butter, cereals other than rice and wheat, drugs, fibre for brushes, fish, fruit, ghee, hides (raw), manures, oil cakes, pulses, seeds, skins (raw), spices, tobacco (unmanufactured), vegetables, wheat, wheat flour, wool (raw). This applies to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir.

A number of Central Committees have been set up to promote the production and marketing of agricultural commodities:

- Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
- Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.
- Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Madras.
- Indian Central Oil-seeds Committee, New Delhi.
- Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam (S. India).
- Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, New Delhi.
- Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Kozhikode (S. India).
- Indian Central Lac Cess Committee, Ranchi (Bihar).
- All India Cattle Show Committee, Karnal (Punjab).

These Committees are financed by the proceeds of a cess levied on the particular commodity. For instance, for the Cotton Committee there is a cess of As. 4 per bale of 400 lb. of cotton; for the Coconut Committee there is a cess of As. 4 per cwt. on copra consumed in Indian mills; for the Lac Committee the cess is As. 14 per md. of export of lac and As. 10 for refuse lac exported; for the Oil-seeds Committee the cess is 1 anna per md. of oil extracted in mills, and annas 2 per md. of oil-seeds.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture maintains a number of research laboratories:

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi.
Sub-stations at Karnal (Punjab) and Pusa (Bihar).
2. Central Potato Research Institute, Patna. Laboratory, at Potato Multiplication Sub-division, Bhowali (U.P.).
Laboratory, at Potato Breeding Sub-Station, Simla.
3. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
4. Research Laboratory, Central Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore (Madras State).
5. Forest Research Institute and College, P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun.
6. Sugar Cane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore. Sub-station at Karnal (Punjab).
7. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar-Mukteswar (U.P.).
8. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.
9. Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu, P.O. Naggar, District Kangra (Punjab).
10. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, P.O., Southern Railway.
11. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Manirampur, Pulta P.O., Barrackpur, 24 Parganas.
12. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.

A number of research institutes, stations and farms are also maintained by the Central Commodity Committees:

- The Indian Central Cotton Committee has:
1. Technological Laboratory, Matunga.
 2. Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.
- The Jute Committee has:
1. Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore (West Bengal).
 2. Technological Research Laboratories, Tollygunge, Calcutta.
 3. Economic Research Section, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.
- The Tobacco Committee has:
1. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry.
 2. Cigar and Chertoot Tobacco Research Station, Vedaasandur.
 3. Hookah and Chewing Tobacco Research Station, Pusa, Bihar.
 4. Cigarette Tobacco Research Sub-station, Guntur.

5. Wrapper Tobacco Research Station, Dinahatta (West Bengal).

The Coconut Committee has:

1. Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.
2. Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.

Three regional stations at Thodupuzha, Kumarakam and Neyyattinkara all in Kerala State. And two more at Rajole in Andhra and Ratnagiri in Bombay.

The Sugar Committee has:

Sugarcane Sub-Station, Karnal (Punjab).

The Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee has two regional centres for research, one at Tindivanam in Madras for the southern region, and the other at Kanpur for the upper India oil seeds.

Five regional stations for conducting research on fruit and vegetable preservation were opened in different States of India, one each in Punjab, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and West Bengal. This arises out of a recommendation made by the I.C.A.R. Fruit and Vegetable Development Committee. It was recommended that two of these regional stations should be opened in 1957-58 and the other three in 1958-59.

There are 29 agricultural colleges in India; at (1) Bapatia and (2) Hyderabad (in Andhra); (3) Jorhat (in Assam); (4) Tollyganj (in Bengal); (5) Sabour and (6) Ranchi (in Bihar); (7) Anand, (8) Poona, (9) Nagpur and (10) Akola (in Bombay); (11) Vellayani (in Kerala); (12) Coimbatore (in Madras); (13) Gwalior, (14) Jabalpur and (15) Raipur (in Madhya Pradesh); (16) Dharwar and (17) Hebbal (in Mysore); (18) Cuttack (in Orissa); (19) Ludhiana and (20) Amritsar (in Punjab); (21) Jobner and (22) Udaipur (in Rajasthan); (24) Allahabad, (25) Baraut, (26) Banaras, (27) Lakhoni, and (28) Kanpur (in Uttar Pradesh); and (29) Delhi, (The Central College of Agriculture) in Delhi Territory.

LAND POLICY

The land policy of the Government of India has been formulated for the promotion of agricultural production and for the provision of social justice in the rural economy. The agrarian reform undertaken by the various State Governments during the past few years fall generally into four broad classes:—

- (1) The abolition of intermediaries.
- (2) Tenancy reform designed to, (a) Scale down rents to 1/4-1/5 of the produce, (b) to give permanent rights to the tenants (subject to the landlord's rights to resume a minimum holding for his personal cultivation within a limited time) and (c) to enable tenants to acquire ownership of their lands (subject to the landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation) on payment of moderate compensation to the landlord spread over a period of years.
- (3) Fixation of ceiling on holdings.
- (4) Reorganisation of agriculture including (a) Consolidation of holdings, (b) Prevention of fragmentation and (c) Development of co-operative village management and co-operative farming.

Abolition of Intermediaries

Semi feudal conditions prevailed over a considerable part of the country and land was owned by intermediaries between the State and the actual tiller of the soil. Such tenures included permanently and temporarily settled estates, jagirs, talukdars and inam lands as well as non-ryotwari tenures.

There are three main systems of land tenure: the *ryotwari* or peasant proprietary tenure, where the individual owners are responsible for the payment of land revenue; the *zamindari* or landlord tenure where one or more persons jointly own a large estate and are responsible for the payment of land revenue; the *mahalswari* or joint village tenure where village communities jointly hold an estate and are jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land revenue.

The *ryotwari* system prevailed largely in Bombay and Madras; the *zamindari* in West Bengal, Bihar, parts of Assam, Orissa, Madras and Uttar Pradesh; the *Mahalswari* in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab and parts of U.P.

The system of intermediaries (*zamindars*, *talukdars*, *jagirdars*, *inamdars*, *malguzars*, and similar special tenure holders) has been abolished in all States wherever they existed.

Most of the legal work in the acquisition of intermediate areas was undertaken during the First-Plan period. Intermediaries have been almost entirely abolished except in a few small pockets (such as temporarily settled estates in Assam, *zamindaris* in Rajasthan, minor intermediary tenures, such as service inams and other minor inams in a number of States and intermediary areas (i.e. Coorg in Mysore State, Kutch in Bombay, and in Tripura Territory). Progress, was, however, comparatively easy in the temporarily settled areas (such as U.P. and Madhya Pradesh), where adequate records and administrative machinery existed. On the other hand, in the permanently settled areas (i.e. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa) and in areas under jagirdari settlement (i.e. Rajasthan and Saurashtra) land records and revenue administration had to be built up from the beginning.

Nevertheless, abolition of intermediary tenures have been given effect to in most of the States. The total amount of compensation and rehabilitation assistance payable is estimated at Rs. 450 crores. Out of the total compensation, 70 per cent is accounted for by Bihar and U.P. The rate of compensation has been fixed as a multiple of the net income of the intermediaries from their estates. However, higher multiples are allowed to persons in the lower income groups. Compensation is payable in cash and also in the form of negotiable bonds redeemable over a period spread over 10 to 40 years.

With the abolition of intermediaries, the tenures come under two broad categories, i.e. (i) owners who hold land directly from the State; (ii) and the tenants who hold land from owners. Their rights and obligations are regulated under tenancy laws enacted in the States. Thus the multiplicity of tenancy has been considerably reduced, and in the most parts, tenants who hold land under intermediaries have now become owners of land.

Tenancy Reform

(a) *Scaling down rents-Land revenue assessment*: The land revenue is assessed differently in different States. In the following States it is a fixed share of the net produce: Madras 50 per cent; Punjab 25 per cent; Uttar Pradesh 40 per cent. In these States it varies from time to time: Bombay, Mysore, parts of Madhya Pradesh and parts of Andhra.

The rent payable by tenant cultivators to landlords has now been reduced to about 1/4th over more than half the country.

In the following States the maximum rent noted against is applicable to tenants of all categories and in all areas: Bombay and Rajasthan 1/4th; Delhi 1/5th; Himachal Pradesh, former Hyderabad area and Orissa 1/4th; U.P. twice the hereditary rate.

In the following States the maximum rent is subject to the qualification noted against each: Assam, 1/4th (in the case of crop-sharers only); Bombay, five times the assessment (in Berar); Madhya Pradesh, twice the assessment (in the former Madhya Bharat area in respect of future tenancy only); Mysore, 1/4th (Malnad area); Bombay, 1/4th (in irrigated area in Kutch); in M.P., 1/4th (unirrigated areas of former Vindhya Pradesh); Kerala, thrice of annual assessment (dry land in Malabar); Jammu and Kashmir, 1/4th (irrigated land belonging to owners with 12½ acres of land and over).

(b) *Security of tenure and right of acquirement*: Land reform legislation with a view to security of tenure and right of acquirement to the cultivating tenants has been adopted in U.P., Delhi, Rajasthan. In the former Madhya Bharat area the right to acquire ownership had to be exercised within two years of the enactment of the

legislation. With a number of variations land-lord's right for personal cultivation, conformer of security of tenure upon tenants in non-renewable areas, and the right to purchase ownership have been adopted in Bombay, former Hyderabad area, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, and parts of Mysore. The right of purchase has been given in Punjab only to those tenants who have held the land continuously for 12 years. On the other hand, such right has not been conferred in Bombay (in respect of Berar), Kerala (in respect of Malabar) and Mysore.

Considerable progress has been made in the conferment of security of tenure to tenants by law in a number of States such as Assam, Bihar, Bombay (Berar), Orissa, Punjab, U.P., former Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh. In Kerala the ejectment of tenants has been stopped for a year pending comprehensive legislation. In some other States legislative measures for security of tenures are still under consideration. In yet other States implementation is handicapped by the lack of a strong revenue administration and the weak socio-economic position of the tenants.

Fixation of Ceiling on Holding

(a) *Size of Holding*: One of the problems of Indian agriculture is the small size of the average holding and of fragmentation. The average size of a holding for the whole of India is 5.6 acres, but this varies from State to State: Assam 4.8 acres, Bihar 5.6 acres, Bombay 5.1 acres, M.P. 4.5 to 5.0 acres, Madras 4.4 to 5.8 acres, Orissa 5.1 acres, Punjab 5.6 acres, U.P. 5.0 acres, W. Bengal 4.9 acres, All India 5.6 acres. The majority of the holdings will be less than 5 acres, a great majority indeed less than 2.

(b) *Ceiling on Holding*: There is a general movement towards fixing a maximum and minimum on land holdings, as an aspect of land reform. This relates to the future acquisition of land as also the absolute amount of land which any individual may hold. No provision had been made in any State except U.P. (before 1951) limiting future acquisition of land. The limit placed by U.P. is 30 acres. Since then, limits on future acquisition have been imposed by former Hyderabad (three family holdings); former Saurashtra (three economic holdings); Delhi (30 standard acres); and former Madhya Bharat (fifty acres of dry land). As to the ceiling on existing holdings, only in Jammu and Kashmir, holding in excess of 22 and 4th acres have been transferred to the actual tiller without compensation.

In Assam, West Bengal and Rajasthan (Ajmer) and in former Hyderabad ceilings have been imposed on areas which can be retained for personal cultivation by intermediaries after the abolition of intermediary rights.

Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and former Hyderabad have imposed ceilings on existing holdings but have not implemented them.

It is proposed that during the Second Five Year Plan steps should be taken in each State, to impose ceilings in existing agricultural holdings. The ceiling would apply to owned lands (including land under heritable and permanent rights), held under personal cultivation tenants being enabled to acquire rights of ownership. As to the question whether ceiling should apply to individual holdings or holdings of family each State may decide according to social and other relevant considerations.

(c) *Regulation of Standards of Agriculture*: With the exception of former Hyderabad, no State has so far made provision for regulating the standards of cultivation and management of land and resumption of land in case of failure to maintain these standards. Some of the agricultural Legislation in Orissa and Himachal, however, have some provision for this, more or less of an obligatory nature.

Reorganization of Agriculture

(a) *Consolidation of Holdings*: The movement towards consolidation of holdings is partly voluntary and partly compulsory. Legislation towards this end has been enacted in the States

of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal. Special provision for consolidation of holding have also been incorporated in the Tenancy Acts of Orissa, former Hyderabad and Ajmer. Consolidation work has so far been undertaken in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Delhi. The total area consolidated upto date is about 1.36 million acres.

(b) *Prevention of Fragmentation*: Measures to check sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, relate to putting restriction on partition and transfer below specified limits. Legislation disallowing such partitions has either been enacted or in the process of enactment in the following states. U.P. below 6½ acres; former Hyderabad below a basic holding ranging from 2-24 acres; Rajasthan below a size to be determined by the State Government; Delhi below 8 standard acres; former Madhya Pradesh below 15 acres; former Bhopal below 15 acres; former Vindhya Pradesh below 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of dry land.

(c) *Co-operative Farming*: Co-operative farming has not made much progress in India. The total number of co-operative farming societies in Bombay by 1954 was 287 with a membership of 9,432 and covering 69,000 acres. In U.P., there were only 32,406 acres under co-operative farms with a share capital of about one million rupees. In former PEPSU, and Saurashtra, 8 and 6 co-operative farming societies respectively have been registered.

(d) *Agricultural Labour*: Out of about 250 million agricultural population 2 per cent is non-working landlords, 67 per cent peasant proprietors, 13 per cent tenants and 18 per cent landless labourers. There is tenancy legislation in many States while minimum wages for agricultural workers are fixed in former Ajmer, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, former Kutch, Patna District of Bihar, Punjab.

Landless agricultural workers are now being settled on the Central Mechanized Farm, Bhopal, under a scheme for the settlement of 5,000 families over an area of about 6,800 acres.

Bhoodan

(See under 'Late Particulars').

LAND USE

The topographical factors are as follows (the figures which are in lakh acres are inclusive of Jammu and Kashmir):

Total land area, 8,116; mountains, 873; hills, 1,606; plateau, 2,148; plains, 3,498; unusable

area, 3,082; topographically usable area, 5,034.

Land area per capita—2.25 acres.

The high density sub-regions are as follows:

Sub-regions	Population (lakhs)	Density per sq. mile	Land area (lakh acres)
Lower Gangetic Plains ..	700	832	538
Upper Gangetic Plains ..	389	681	366
Malabar-Konkan ..	238	638	239
South Madras ..	307	554	355
North Madras and Orissa Coastal ..	211	461	293
Total 5 sub-regions	1,845	600	1,791

The medium density sub-regions are as follows:

Sub-regions	Population (lakhs)	Density per sq. mile	Land area (lakh acres)
Trans-Gangetic Plains ..	259	332	499
South Deccan ..	315	247	817
North Deccan ..	239	246	621
Gujarat-Kathiawar ..	161	226	456
Total ..	974	253	2,393

The low density sub-regions are as follows:

Sub-regions	Population (lakhs)	Density per sq. mile	Land area (lakh acres)
The Desert ..	46	61	482
Western Himalayas ..	90	68	852
Eastern Himalayas ..	124	118	674
North-West Hills	104	163	409
North Central Hills and Plateau ..	138	164	537
North-East Plateau ..	290	192	967
Total ..	792	129	3,921

The following table shows the indices of land used in the high density, medium density and low density sub-regions:

Indices	High	Medium	Low	India
Percentage of net area sown to total land area ..	50	50	19	35
Percentage of net area sown to topographically usable area ..	62	70	40	56
Double-crop percentage ..	23	6	12	13
Irrigation percentage ..	25	11	10	16
Fallow percentage ..	18	26	22	22
Percentage of forests ..	11	11	22	15
Percentage unavailabale ..	17	15	16	16
Percentage unused ..	12	8	27	17

It has been found by sample study of Districts in different parts of the country (with a population of 12 crores) that the area of cultivated land per capita has fallen from 1891 to 1951 in some such proportion as the following (the area is given in cents):

1891—109; 1901—103; 1911—109; 1921—111; 1931—104; 1941—94; 1951—84.

The same study revealed that double-crop area per capita has also fallen from 1891 to 1951: 1891—12; 1921—13; 1951—10.

So has the irrigated area per capita: 1891—16; 1921—18; 1951—14.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Plan sought to increase the production of food and raw material and transform the

village environment and outlook of the rural population.

The outlay was as follows (Rs. in crores):

Agriculture ..	199.18
Veterinary, dairying ..	20.68
Forests ..	11.17
Co-operation ..	6.38
Fisheries ..	4.83
Rural development ..	11.50
Community Projects ..	90.00
Local Works ..	15.00
Programme for scarcity affected areas ..	15.00
Total ..	378.74

The targets to be attained were additional production of 7.6 million tons of foodgrains, 1.26 million bales of cotton, 2.09 million bales of jute, 0.7 million tons of sugar, 0.4 million tons of oilseeds.

The major and minor irrigation works were to irrigate 19.7 million acres.

Under the reclamation programme 7.4 million acres were to be brought under the plough by the Central and State Governments at a cost of Rs. 35 crores. About 1.4 million acres would be reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation, 1.2 million acres by similar organizations in the States. The remaining 4.8 million acres were expected to be developed by the farmer with the assistance of the State.

Improved seeds and fertilizers would be supplied and the use of improved implements encouraged.

Besides schemes drawn up in consultation with the Central Government, there were supplementary schemes proposed by the Commission.

The allotments for the latter were as follows (rupees in crores):

Additional provision for minor irrigation works	20
Construction of tube-wells	25
Grow More Food	86
Community Projects and National Extension Service	101
Provision for landless labourers	1.50

Under the Plan finance would be made available to the cultivator through the Reserve Bank, as well as by the States through co-operative credit societies.

It was hoped that by the end of the Plan period Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 25 crores, and Rs. 5 crores would be made available as short term, medium term, and long term loans respectively.

About land policy, the Commission thought that there should be an upper limit to the amount of land held by one person. This would apply to resumption of land for personal cultivation and future acquisition not exceeding three family holdings.

Tenants who hold land should be enabled to acquire ownership on payment of compensation. Where such land is cultivated by the owners themselves the test should be efficiency. Farms which are badly managed should be taken over by the State and cultivated through the co-operatives of landless or displaced workers.

Owners of middle-sized and small farms should be encouraged to develop their production on a co-operative basis. If they do not resume land for personal cultivation within a reasonable period the tenants should be allowed to become the owners.

A tenancy should last at least for five to ten years and should be renewable.

Rents should vary between one-fourth and one-fifth of the produce.

There should be co-operative village management under which land and other resources are pooled and utilized in the interests of the community as a whole.

For the same type of work everyone should receive the same remuneration.

Increased facilities for training and experiments in co-operative farming were to be provided at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 2 crores was provided for settling landless agricultural workers on reclaimed land.

The State should also provide them with house sites give preference to co-operatives of landless workers in the allotment of reclaimed land, entrust co-operatives of agricultural workers with construction work on behalf of the Public Works and Forest Departments.

The outlay item-wise is as follows :—

	Centre	States	Total
Agricultural Production	97.0	719.009	816.009
Minor Irrigation	28.0	631.824	659.824
Land Development	50.0	170.305	220.305
Soil Conservation	40.0	155.838	195.838
Ware housing and Marketing	39.0	156.671	195.671
Co-operation .. .. .	...	275.694	275.694
Miscellaneous	6.0	87.598	93.598
Village Panchayats .. .. .	...	120.502	120.502
Local Development Works	150.0	...	150.000
Total Agriculture	530.00	4,197.441	4,727.441
Animal Husbandry	40.00	342.337	382.337
Dairying and Milk Supply	18.00	159.919	177.919
Total Animal Husbandry	58.00	502.256	560.256
Forests	24.00	247.255	271.255
Fisheries	38.00	79.758	117.758
Total (Grand)	650.00	5,026.710	5,676.710

The targets to be attained are an additional production of 15.4 million tons of foodgrains, 2 million tons of sugar, 2.1 million tons of oilseeds, 2.3 million bales of cotton, and 1.5 million bales of jute, over the estimated production for 1955-56 in the First Five Year Plan.

If the Second Five Year Plan targets are realised agricultural production as a whole would increase by about 28 per cent, the increase in the production of foodgrains being nearly 25 per cent, and that of commercial crops about 34 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TARGETS OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

(In million tons)

Commodity	Estimated Production of 1955-56	Targets for the Second F.Y.P. 1960-61	Additional production over 1955-56	Per cent increase in index of production
Foodgrains	65.0	80.4	15.4	24.6
Sugar (gur)	5.8	7.8	2.0	33.9
Oilseeds	5.5	7.6	2.1	37.0
Cotton*	4.2	6.5	2.3	55.6
Jute*	4.0	5.5	1.5	58.1
Other crops* .. .. .	..	..	..	22.4
All commodities .. .. .	..	..	..	27.8

* In million bales.

This is to be effected through various measures including the following :—

(a) **Land Reclamation & Improvements** :—As against 7.4 million acres to be brought under the plough by the Central and State Governments (1.4 million acres by C.T.O., 1.2 million acres by State Tractor Organisation, and 4.8 million acres by the farmers themselves with State assistance) proposed in the First Five Year Plan, during the Second Five Year Plan, 1.5 million acres are to be reclaimed and land improvement measures are to be undertaken on 2 million acres through Central and State Tractor Organisation, farmers and other agencies.

(b) **Soil Conservation** :—The Second Five-Year Plan has provided Rs. 200 million for soil conservation alone as against a total of Rs. 130 million for forest and soil conservation combined provided in the First Five Year Plan. During the Second Plan soil conservation work is to be undertaken in a concentrated manner over 3 million acres of land in areas seriously affected by soil erosion. The programmes include soil conservation measures for two million acres of agricultural land. Measures for the control of shifting sand dunes are to be undertaken over an area of 0.35 million acres. Measures such as afforestation, fire control in forests, waste lands, contour bundings, etc. are to be undertaken in important river valleys over an area

of about 0.33 million acres, in hilly regions over an area of about 0.17 million acres, in ravine lands over an area of 0.15 acres, and in waste lands over 0.1 million acres.

(c) **Seeds**.—Each State will have seed farms for raising nuclear seeds and multiplying them through registered growers, keeping in view the requirements of the entire area to be served by State farms; 13,000 seed farms with a total area of about 93,000 acres are proposed. Co-operative seed stores will be set up at the headquarters of every national extension block and similar stores for each group of 20 villages. Fertilisers and other agricultural accessories will also be made available in these stores.

(d) **Irrigation**.—As against 19.7 million acres to be irrigated (by major and minor irrigation projects) in the First Five Year Plan, an additional area of 21 million acres (12 million acres from large and medium projects, and 9 million from minor irrigation projects) is proposed for the Second Five Year Plan.

(e) **Fertilisers and Manures**.—The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers will be increased from 0.61 million tons (in 1955) to over 1.8 million tons during the Second Plan; phosphate fertilisers consumption will also be stepped up. Utilisation of oilcake (non-edible to livestock) will also be increased. Green manuring practices will receive increased attention in the manurial practices. Larger utilization of town compost and sewage too will be adopted.

Horticulture

(f) **Fruits and Vegetables**.—About half a million acres of orchards will be rejuvenated in the different States and about 0.2 million acres of new orchards will be laid during the Second Five Year Plan. Vegetable production will be encouraged, particularly in the neighbourhood of towns by organising nurseries and providing seeds and plants to vegetable growers on credit, and by co-operative marketing organisation of food and vegetable growers. Nucleus potato seed production will be taken up in the different potato growing States. Fruit and vegetable preservation will be encouraged by assistance to the canning industry and by setting up cold storage plants, etc. Export of such products will also be encouraged.

(g) **Marketing**.—Compared with only Rs. 7.5 million in the First Five Year Plan, Rs. 60 million have been earmarked by the Centre for marketing, including warehousing. In addition, separate funds are also provided for a National Co-operative Development Board and an All-India Warehousing Corporation in State plans. The marketing programmes formulated on the basis of recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee include 1,800 marketing co-operative societies, 350 warehouses and over 1,000 regulated markets.

(h) **Plant Protection**.—Plant protection work will be intensified; existing centres will be strengthened and five new centres will be established.

(i) **Research**.—For increasing the tempo of agricultural research in the States and in the Central Institutes and Commodities Research Stations, Rs. 140 million are provided. Agro-economic research will also be intensified, and two more agro-economic centres will be added to the present four.

(j) **Agricultural Education**.—For the training of village-level-workers, in addition to the existing 54 basic agricultural schools and 44 extension centres, it is proposed to establish 25 new basic agricultural schools, 21 extension centres and 16 basic agricultural wings attached to extension training centres. Additional agricultural colleges will be set up where they are needed, as 6,500 agricultural graduates are needed during the Second Plan. Financial assistance will be provided to State Governments for the establishment of four new agricultural colleges and expansion of training facilities in an equal number of existing agricultural colleges in the country. The financial details are, about 2/3 of the non-recurring expenditure will be provided by the Centre as grant, and the balance as loan, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2½ million for a new college and Rs. 0.75 million for the expansion of an existing college. The entire recurring expenditure would be the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. They are, however, obliged to reserve a suitable number of seats in their colleges for students from States without agricultural colleges.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

(Thousand acres)

States and Territories	Forests		Area not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows		Fallow lands		Total cropped area	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
STATES										
Andhra Pradesh	12,314	12,302	12,105	11,916	7,760	7,695	8,501	6,953	27,746	29,801
Assam (A)	15,797	15,797	10,092	10,092	3,658	3,658	1,136	1,136	5,022	5,022
Bengal (West)	2,017	2,088	3,789	3,769	2,040	1,914	1,343	1,177	15,081	15,378
Bihar	8,755	8,841	4,979	5,515	2,742	2,881	5,641	5,972	26,681	25,336
Bombay	10,090	15,029	20,050	20,368	9,880	10,678	10,645	7,912	65,679	68,686
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1,267	1,380	1,847	1,695	891	721	334	425	1,750	1,818
Kerala	2,458	2,460	1,042	1,042	1,034	1,027	531	512	5,078	5,218
Madhya Pradesh	32,752	33,617	13,138	11,441	18,528	18,068	6,181	6,464	40,378	41,547
Madras	4,749	4,757	5,456	5,488	3,937	3,812	4,740	3,876	15,082	16,777
Mysore	6,319	6,413	4,459	4,395	6,745	6,779	4,702	3,960	24,285	25,265
Orissa	9,949	10,125	5,488	5,329	5,990	6,164	2,807	2,667	15,025	15,079
Punjab	755	831	7,706	7,736	2,806	2,615	2,897	2,214	18,874	20,176
Rajasthan	2,070	3,260	21,089	19,392	22,855	22,217	12,458	14,032	27,049	28,069
Uttar Pradesh	7,866	8,479	11,556	11,116	8,887	8,208	3,361	3,749	49,230	50,632
TOTAL STATES ..	124,067	125,979	122,776	118,294	97,343	96,437	65,276	61,049	337,860	349,704
TERRITORIES										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34	34	16	16	15	15	2	1	12	12
Delhi	(a)	(a)	79	79	46	46	14	14	228	228
Himachal Pradesh	403	400	188	160	991	1,018	58	58	989	1,019
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Islands ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manipur	87	87	(b)	(b)	96	96	10	10	203	203
Tripura	1,573	1,574	60	65	472	472	43	61	566	589
TOTAL TERRITORIES ..	2,047	2,045	343	320	1,620	1,647	127	144	1,998	2,001
TOTAL INDIA ..	126,114	128,024	123,119	118,614	98,963	98,084	65,403	61,193	339,858	351,705

* Not available. (a) Less than 500 acres. (b) Included under forests. (A) Including North-East Frontier Agency.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT FOOD CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1952-53 & 1953-54

(Thousand acres)

States and Territories	Rice		Wheat		Barley		Maize		Jowar		Bajra		Ragi	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
STATES														
Andhra Pradesh ..	5,143	6,372	39	49	5	8	434	464	6,769	6,380	1,624	1,834	754	827
Assam ..	4,238	4,237	6	6	•	•	37	36	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bengal (West) ..	11,007	11,327	114	141	77	128	158	155	7	4	1	(a)	31	30
Bihar ..	12,262	12,200	1,486	1,544	990	1,126	1,732	1,693	9	9	23	6	521	400
Bombay ..	3,880	3,990	2,374	2,780	34	38	520	553	17,563	17,826	9,267	10,134	634	626
Jammu & Kashmir ..	497	477	248	230	69	78	370	396	1	1	31	44	(a)	(a)
Kerala ..	1,061	1,906	(a)	(a)	•	•	1	1	9	12	2	1	10	10
Madhya Pradesh ..	9,335	9,473	5,039	5,248	478	375	1,105	1,051	5,384	5,058	1,075	522	37	36
Madras ..	4,239	5,097	4	4	1	1	15	31	1,741	1,913	1,413	1,703	894	1,001
Mysore ..	1,933	2,058	715	710	7	13	26	27	6,214	6,214	1,043	1,314	1,841	2,006
Orissa ..	9,546	9,619	12	12	1	1	61	61	17	17	11	11	306	305
Punjab ..	610	648	3,880	4,097	474	566	980	977	760	822	3,076	3,056	9	9
Rajasthan ..	161	169	1,691	1,957	1,002	1,213	1,064	1,307	2,151	2,700	6,272	8,647	(a)	(a)
Uttar Pradesh ..	8,848	9,053	8,341	9,230	4,801	5,084	2,126	2,535	2,473	2,274	2,729	2,813	464	474
TOTAL STATES ..	73,360	76,633	23,949	26,008	7,939	8,631	8,629	9,287	43,308	43,830	26,567	30,085	5,501	5,724
TERRITORIES														
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	6	6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Delhi ..	(a)	1	57	60	13	15	2	3	30	49	46	60	•	•
Himachal Pradesh ..	110	112	279	325	69	73	277	271	2	3	(a)	(a)	41	43
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands ..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Manipur ..	177	176	1	1	•	•	(a)	(a)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tripura ..	403	391	•	•	•	•	(a)	(a)	•	•	•	•	•	•
TOTAL TERRITORIES	696	686	337	386	82	88	279	274	32	52	46	60	41	43
TOTAL INDIA ..	74,056	77,318	24,286	26,394	8,021	8,719	8,908	9,561	43,340	43,882	26,613	30,145	5,542	5,767

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT FOOD CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1952-53 & 1953-54—*contd.*

(Thousand acres)

States and Territories	Small Millets		Total Cereals		Gram		Red Gram		Other Pulses		Total Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
STATES														
Andhra Pradesh ..	2,508	3,124	17,276	19,058	258	281	421	461	2,702	3,000	3,381	3,742	20,657	22,800
Assam ..	13	8	4,204	4,287	8	7	8	9	149	151	165	167	4,459	4,454
Bengal (West) ..	30	34	11,425	11,819	416	492	69	44	1,290	1,476	1,784	2,012	13,209	13,831
Bihar ..	845	747	17,868	17,725	1,470	1,357	589	446	3,449	4,722	5,504	6,625	23,376	24,250
Bombay ..	1,176	1,153	35,448	37,106	1,142	1,215	1,446	1,589	3,632	3,883	6,220	6,687	41,668	43,793
Jammu & Kashmir ..	31	57	1,247	1,283	10	3	•	•	•	•	19	3	1,266	1,286
Kerala ..	27	31	1,710	1,961	•	•	8	8	21	22	29	30	1,739	1,991
Madhya Pradesh ..	3,265	3,554	25,718	25,917	3,447	3,430	918	1,048	4,166	4,103	8,531	8,581	34,240	34,498
Madras ..	1,443	1,765	9,750	11,515	6	4	125	163	887	915	1,017	1,082	10,767	12,597
Mysore ..	1,056	1,455	13,045	13,797	384	400	600	683	1,797	1,885	2,781	2,968	15,826	16,765
Orissa ..	106	115	10,060	10,141	62	61	33	38	929	1,001	1,024	1,095	11,084	11,236
Punjab ..	28	22	9,817	10,197	3,377	3,976	•	•	611	647	3,988	4,623	13,805	14,820
Rajasthan ..	207	266	12,548	16,259	1,292	1,831	17	19	2,550	3,150	3,859	5,000	13,407	21,259
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,070	1,041	31,452	33,104	6,010	6,592	1,696	1,439	2,927	3,044	10,633	11,075	42,085	44,179
TOTAL STATES ..	12,405	13,972	201,658	214,169	17,890	19,049	5,930	5,912	25,119	27,999	48,039	53,590	250,597	267,759
TERRITORIES														
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	•	•	6	6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6	6
Delhi ..	•	•	148	188	34	25	•	•	5	8	39	33	187	221
Himachal Pradesh ..	59	56	837	883	6	15	(a)	(a)	53	55	59	70	896	953
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands ..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Manipur ..	•	•	178	177	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	178	177
Tripura ..	•	•	403	391	•	•	•	•	2	2	2	2	405	393
TOTAL TERRITORIES	59	56	1,572	1,645	40	40	•	•	60	65	100	105	1,672	1,750
TOTAL INDIA ..	12,464	14,028	203,230	215,814	17,930	19,089	5,930	5,942	25,179	28,064	48,039	53,695	252,269	269,509

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Not known.

AREA UNDER OILSEEDS IN 1952-53 and 1953-54

(Thousand acres)

States & Union Territories	Groundnut		Sesamum		Rape & Mustard		Linseed		Castor Seed		Total Oilseeds	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
STATES												
Andhra Pradesh	2,945	2,417	887	827	3	3	67	66	880	860	4,782	4,173
Assam	•	•	14	14	293	287	2	3	3	4	312	308
Bengal (West)	•	•	13	11	226	204	64	70	•	•	303	285
Bihar	•	•	57	48	292	226	327	313	22	21	698	608
Bombay	3,992	3,878	867	930	61	72	482	501	184	220	5,586	5,601
Jammu & Kashmir	•	•	•	•	34	32	28	42	•	•	62	72
Kerala	28	31	8	9	(a)	(a)	•	•	(a)	(a)	36	40
Madhya Pradesh	608	496	1,039	1,216	311	315	1,229	1,235	20	22	3,207	3,284
Madras	1,803	1,308	287	431	3	2	3	•	80	31	2,126	1,770
Mysore	1,952	1,878	219	254	13	11	125	106	124	126	2,433	2,375
Orissa	60	61	273	272	124	127	26	26	53	52	536	536
Punjab	124	117	66	74	421	503	23	23	•	•	634	722
Rajasthan	71	62	858	1,058	192	279	204	148	3	3	1,328	1,550
Uttar Pradesh	265	249	1,274	1,195	3,206	3,461	784	888	7	7	5,536	5,900
TOTAL STATES	11,848	10,496	5,862	6,339	5,179	5,522	3,364	3,426	1,326	1,346	27,579	27,128
TERRITORIES												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Delhi	•	•	•	•	3	4	•	•	•	•	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	2	2	10	8	2	2	•	•	14	12
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Manipur	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tripura	•	•	10	10	9	11	•	•	•	•	19	21
TOTAL TERRITORIES	(a)	(a)	12	12	22	23	2	2	•	•	36	37
TOTAL INDIA	11,848	10,496	5,874	6,351	5,201	5,545	3,366	3,428	1,326	1,346	27,615	27,165

(a) Below 500 acres. * Not known.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CASH CROPS IN 1952-53 AND 1953-54

(Thousand acres)

States & Union Territories	Sugarcane		Tobacco		Cotton		Jute		Mesta	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
STATES										
Andhra Pradesh	188	139	873	350	1,084	1,198	•	•	237	138
Assam	68	64	21	22	38	38	313	284	3	3
Bengal (West)	53	48	40	39	2	1	849	560	18	12
Bihar	359	299	39	80	13	12	431	283	26	17
Bombay	202	198	177	220	8,415	9,284	•	•	85	159
Jammu & Kashmir	•	3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kerala	1	6	(a)	(a)	15	17	•	•	•	•
Madhya Pradesh	80	67	17	20	2,073	2,107	•	•	46	25
Madras	73	78	39	33	692	813	•	•	2	4
Mysore	103	112	95	115	1,958	2,283	•	•	41	87
Orissa	61	60	11	11	26	26	116	59	26	17
Punjab	434	387	7	7	809	898	•	•	1	1
Rajasthan	42	40	15	18	358	427	•	•	•	•
Uttar Pradesh	2,645	1,073	59	43	207	140	80	27	•	•
TOTAL STATES	4,259	3,474	893	908	15,690	17,244	1,789	1,213	484	463
TERRITORIES										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Delhi	5	3	1	1	(a)	(a)	•	•	•	•
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	1	2	1	1	•	•	•	•
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Manipur	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tripura	5	5	1	1	22	20	24	15	•	•
TOTAL TERRITORIES	13	11	3	4	23	21	24	15	•	•
TOTAL INDIA	4,272	3,485	896	912	15,713	17,265	1,813	1,228	484	463

(a) Below 500 acres. * Not known.

AREA UNDER SPICES, CONDIMENTS AND PLANTATION CROPS, 1952-53 AND 1953-54

(Thousand acres)

States & Union Territories	Pepper (Black)		Ginger (Dry)		Chillies (Dry)		Tea		Coffee		Rubber	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
STATES												
Andhra Pradesh	•	•	1	1	311	343	•	•	(a)	(a)	•	•
Assam	•	•	•	•	6	7	385	384	•	•	•	•
Bengal (West)	•	•	1	1	16	16	193	191	•	•	•	•
Bihar	•	•	•	•	67	61	4	4	•	•	•	•
Bombay	•	•	1	1	280	295	•	•	•	•	•	•
Jammu & Kashmir	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kerala	180	180	33	32	10	11	87	87	25	27	149	149
Madhya Pradesh	•	•	1	1	73	88	•	•	•	•	•	•
Madras	9	10	3	3	113	113	73	73	45	44	16	16
Mysore	16	18	2	2	245	263	9	9	160	161	4	4
Orissa	•	•	1	2	23	24	•	•	(a)	(a)	•	•
Punjab	•	•	(a)	(a)	55	63	9	9	•	•	•	•
Rajasthan	•	•	(a)	(a)	28	43	•	•	•	•	•	•
Uttar Pradesh	•	•	•	•	4	5	6	5	•	•	•	•
TOTAL STATES	205	208	43	43	1,231	1,332	766	762	230	232	169	169
TERRITORIES												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Delhi	•	•	•	•	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•
Himachal Pradesh	•	•	3	2	1	1	2	2	•	•	•	•
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Manipur	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tripura	•	•	•	•	2	2	10	11	•	•	•	•
TOTAL TERRITORIES	•	•	3	2	4	4	12	13	•	•	•	•
TOTAL INDIA	205	208	40	45	1,235	1,336	778	775	230	232	169	169

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Not known

AREA SOWN UNDER ALL CROPS IN 1952-53 AND 1953-54

States & Union Territories	Net area sown		Area sown more than once		Total area sown	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
STATES						
Andhra Pradesh	25,428	27,272	2,318	2,529	27,746	29,801
Assam†	5,081	5,081	841	841	5,922	5,922
Bengal (West)	13,106	13,247	1,976	2,131	15,081	15,378
Bihar	20,324	19,232	6,357	6,104	26,681	25,336
Bombay	63,638	66,032	2,041	2,054	65,679	68,086
Jammu & Kashmir	1,598	1,681	152	137	1,750	1,818
Kerala	4,307	4,331	771	887	5,078	5,218
Madhya Pradesh	36,331	37,540	4,047	4,007	40,378	41,547
Madras	13,077	14,034	2,006	2,743	15,082	16,777
Mysore	23,647	24,378	638	887	24,285	25,265
Orissa	14,187	14,116	838	963	15,025	15,079
Punjab	16,037	16,894	2,837	3,282	18,874	20,176
Rajasthan	25,709	26,690	1,340	1,379	27,049	28,069
Uttar Pradesh	40,009	40,959	8,621	9,673	48,630	50,632
TOTAL STATES	303,079	311,487	34,781	38,217	337,860	349,704
TERRITORIES						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11	12	1	(a)	12	12
Delhi	227	227	1	1	228	228
Himachal Pradesh	663	667	326	352	989	1,019
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•
Manipur	203	203	•	•	203	203
Tripura	486	482	80	77	566	559
TOTAL TERRITORIES	1,590	1,571	408	430	1,998	2,001
TOTAL INDIA	304,669	313,058	35,189	38,647	339,858	351,705

† Including North-East Frontier Agency.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

* Not known.

LIVESTOCK

It is estimated that there were about 307 million total livestock in 1956. Of these the cattle formed about 159 million, buffaloes about 66 million, sheep 38.6 million, goats about 56.6 million, horses, ponies about 1.5 million, other livestock (mules, donkeys, camels and pigs) about 6.7 million and poultry about 97.4 million.

The imports during 1954-55 and 1955-56 were worth Rs. 51 lakhs and Rs. 56 lakhs respectively, and exports (excluding monkeys) were worth Rs. 885 lakhs and Rs. 393 lakhs respectively.

Monkeys have been exported recently on a large scale, namely, 100,330 in 1954-55 valued at Rs. 18 lakhs and 106,296 in 1955-56 valued at Rs. 29 lakhs.

For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and humid parts of the country. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk.

As for the fodder that is required, only two-thirds in the roughage variety and one-third in the concentrate are available.

Generally speaking, cattle thrive well in the dry areas of less than 30" rainfall, but where the rainfall is heavy they are poor producers.

Among the well-defined breeds of cattle (26 in all), three broad divisions are: dairy and draught cattle and those that serve a dual purpose.

Milch :—The Sahiwal, the best milch breed, are responsive to environment, have an yield of 4,000 lbs. a year. The Sindhi are also responsive to environment, the Gir in Saurashtra and Rajasthan have an yield of 3,700 lbs. a year.

Dual :—The Gao in Madhya Pradesh are draught animals but also good milkers, 3,000 lbs. The Kangayam in the south and south-east of the country are powerful draught animals of average milk yield. The Kankrej, are essentially draught but have milk potentialities (3,000 lbs.), they belong to Gujarat. The best known in this group are the Hirana (Punjab, 3,000 lbs.), Tharparkar (Gujarat and Rajasthan, 3,000 lbs.), and Ongole (Andhra).

The best known breeds (26 in all) are the Murrah, Nili and Ravi buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jufferbadi buffaloes of Saurashtra, Melana of Gujarat, Nagpuri of Vidarbha and the Surti and Pandharjuri, a type of Nagpuri buffaloes of Bombay State. All except the Nagpuri are noted dairy breeds. Murrah, is adapted to all climates. They also yield on an average about 3,000 lbs. of milk for over 300 days in a year.

Draught :—The Amritmahal (Mysore) are poor milkers; then there are the Hallikar (Mysore).

Other breeds are the Konkatha (U.P.), the Kherigarh, chiefly draught (U.P.); the Malvi, chiefly draught (Malwa, Andhra); the Bachaur, chiefly draught (Bihar); the Krishna, fairly good milkers (Maharashtra, Andhra); the Mehwati, for heavy ploughing and carting (Rajasthan); the Nagori, essentially draught but good milkers too (Andhra); the Ruth, strong and heavy (Rajasthan); the Dangi, active workers with poor milk yield but good for heavy rainfall areas (Maharashtra); the Deoni are good for cultivation and also as milch cattle (Maharashtra).

In the order of the productivity of milk we might arrange the cattle as follows: the Sahiwal, the Kankrej, the Ongole.

Generally speaking, buffaloes provide the Indian farmer with milk and ghee while the cow is only the mother of the working bullock. The buffalo is therefore better fed and looked after.

The average annual milk yield of buffalo is 1,100 lbs. against 413 lbs. of the Indian cow. Further buffalo milk being one and a half times as rich in fat content as cow milk, is more valued for butter and ghee production. Buffaloes are also better utilizers of coarse fodder and are less expensive to keep.

Experience of Government farms is that by better feeding and management the production of village cows can be increased by 50 per cent, whereas that of the buffaloes can be increased only by 15 per cent. In view of the early maturity of the cow and the greater utility of its males for work, cows have more overall utility, but buffaloes are comparatively economical where there is cheap fodder or free grazing in plenty.

It has been estimated that the number of sheep in the country is about 39 million and that the total quantity of wool produced is 52 million lb. annually valued at Rs. 10 million. The yield of wool per sheep varies greatly in different parts of the country. In Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, the annual production per sheep is estimated at between 3.1 lb. and 4 lb., while in the rest of the States it does not exceed 1 lb. The average for the whole of the country is in the neighbourhood of 2 lb. per sheep per year.

Sheep also supply meat worth about Rs. 112 million every year in addition to pelts and manure.

India still requires large quantities of wool. About 16 million pounds of wool, tops and yarns costing about Rs. 120 million are imported. At the same time, we export about 38 million pounds valued at Rs. 81 million annually. This is because the fibre composition of the selected breeds of our major sheep rearing areas (such as Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Deccan) are variable, and also coarse or coloured or otherwise defective. The wool produced from Indian sheep is mottled and not fit for the manufacture of cloth. It is mostly used for making carpets.

A sheep and wool development scheme has now been launched on the lines of the key village scheme for cattle improvement, in 250 centres in different States.

Goats form an integral part of Indian agricultural economy. The goat is the principal source of meat supply; it also provides manure, skin, hair (Mohair) and milk. There are about 57 million goats in India, which is a fourth of the world's goat population. About a fifth of this is used for milk production. Annually about 17 million goats are in demand for human consumption. About 21.3 million pieces of goat skins and hides valued at Rs. 75 million are produced in India, of which skins worth about 57.2 million rupees are exported. Goats are of active habit and multiply rapidly. Rajasthan has the largest goat population followed by Bombay, Bihar and U.P.

The important breeds of Indian goats fall under four broad groups:—Himalayan Goats are found in the hills of Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. These are mostly reared for mohair production and also for meat. There is also the Pashmari goat of Kashmir which produces an undercoat of very fine variety of hair which goes into the manufacture of shawls. The plain goats, comprise some of the best mutton and milch animals. Some of the better known breeds are Marwari, Konor and Jamnapuri. The last yield 600 lbs. in a lactation of 250 days. Deccan plateau goats yield small quantities of milk and are mostly reared for mutton.

Another group consists of animals reared by landless labourers and artisan classes purely for milk supply. The local goat (Punjab) yields only 1 to 1 lb. of coarse hair mainly used for rope and belt, whereas the cross bred (with Angora) yields 4 to 6 of mohair a year. Results from the Punjab and U.P. have shown that selected goats yield (6 to 8 lbs. milk per day going up to even 12 lbs. in U.P.) on an average about 400 lbs. of milk per lactation of 150 days while a few went up to 700 lbs. and even higher.

Exploratory breeding of imported Sannien goat (which is one of the highest milk yielders of the world) at Poona have shown that a suitable milk breed can be evolved for the Hill regions of the Deccan plateaux.

Poultry-keeping is an important subsidiary industry of the poorer classes. Indigenous poultry of low grade produce on an average 50 small-sized eggs per year.

Even at a low rate of production, the annual contribution of Indian poultry to the country's economy is not less than Rs. 100 million.

At present, the *per capita* consumption of eggs in India is only four per annum as compared with 400 in U.K., U.S.A. or Denmark.

An improved strain of poultry has been evolved at Izatnagar by selective breeding for ten generations which give an average annual egg yield of 150 and sometimes of 234 of the larger egg type.

DAIRYING

Like agriculture dairying is one of the major industries in India as milk and milk products contribute not less than Rs. 6,200 million to the national income.

Despite the large vegetarian population and large number of cattle, the dairy industry is still unorganised. Of 200 million cattle and buffaloes, 72 million or 36 per cent are milch animals (females over 3 years). Milk yield is, however, low: Cow 413 lb. per year, buffalo 1,100 lb. Though buffaloes form only 30 per cent. of milch animals, due to their comparatively high yield, they account for 55.9 per cent of the total milk produced. Buffalo milk has butter fat content 6.5 to 7 per cent. as against 4 to 5 per cent. of cow.

Gross production of milk is 20.65 million tons, of which 13.2 million tons are marketed, the rest being used for home consumption or fed to calves. *Per capita* daily consumption of milk and milk products varies from 16.89 oz. in the Punjab to 26.4 oz. in Orissa; average 5.5 oz.

Intensive steps are being taken by most States to improve the cattle, both from the view-point of draught and milk production; and many important schemes have been put in operation: cattle fairs, milk recording projects, cattle breeding farms. Cross breeding with imported bulls did not yield good results in the long run. Only Indian bulls are now used for this purpose.

Most of the States have appointed Dairy Development Officers to organize dairying both on co-operative lines as well as through private enterprise.

The Government of Bombay has established a very large milk colony at Aarey near Bombay where about 15,000 animals are housed under the most modern conditions and milk supplied to Bombay City after pasteurization. Milk supply schemes are operating in various States.

Research in dairying is done at the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal and its southern regional station at Bangalore. This Institute also runs courses in Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

ANIMAL DISEASES

There are fourteen Veterinary Colleges in India, one each at Gauhati, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Mathura, Hyderabad, Madras, Hissar, Bikaner, Bapatla, Mhow, Cuttack, Trichur and Jabalpur.

The chief research centre is the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in Uttar Pradesh and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This Institute is maintained by the Government of India.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the State Department. There are serum institutes in various States such as Bombay, Madras, Andhra and Uttar Pradesh.

The chief diseases that the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and surra in equines, foot and

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Bankhbet" disease is fairly widespread and its ravages have seriously hampered the poultry industry. A chick-passaged vaccine has now been developed at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Fowl pox and fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against these diseases.

(In thousands).

* Not known. † Less than 500.

•• Individual figures are not available.

Countries from which imports were obtained from 1953 to 1955 with quantity (in million tons) and C & F value (in lakhs of rupees) were as follows : The figures are provisional :

Country	1953		1954		1955	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U.S.A.	0.69	—	0.008	—	0.129	—
Australia	0.48	—	0.197	—	0.306	—
Argentina	0.24	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	0.42	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	0.02	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	0.15	—	0.603	—	0.265	—
Thailand	Neg.	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2.00	85.96	0.808	47.02	0.700	33.11

Neg.—Negligible.

Countries from which imports of individual grains were made in 1955 were as follows : (in thousand tons)

	Wheat	Rice	Millets
Canada	—	—	—
U.S.A.	129	—	—
Australia	306	—	—
Burma	—	265	—
Thailand	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	—	—
Argentina	—	—	—

In 1956, 325,000 tons of rice and 1.1 million tons of wheat were imported. In 1957 it is hoped to import about 700,000 tons of rice and about two million tons of wheat to keep down prices and build up reserves. Most of the wheat will be under the U.S. Public Law 480 and will not involve foreign exchange.

ESTIMATES FOR 1955-56

The All India (Final) Estimate of production of foodgrains for 1955-56 was 63.54 million tons.

State-wise details of production in 1955-56 (in 000 tons) are as under :—

Andhra Pradesh 5,537; Assam 1,671; Bengal (West) 4,681; Bihar 4,550; Bombay 7,218; Jammu and Kashmir 403; Kerala 944; Madhya Pradesh 7,337; Madras 4,453; Mysore 3,832; Orissa 2,496; Punjab 4,438; Rajasthan 3,769; Uttar Pradesh 11,633; Andaman and Nicobar Islands 3; Delhi 36; Himachal Pradesh 240.

The improved food situation led to a marked fall in prices in some items as shown by the following table of index numbers of wholesale prices :

	1954		1955		1956	
	January	December	January	December	January	November
Food Articles	381.5	318.0	310.3	323.7	333.4	411.2
Cereals	440.0	364.0	348.0	385	398	520
Pulses	424.0	276.0	239.0	345	361	413
Rice	478	424	399	463	449	509
Wheat	601	488	498	506	529	555
Jowar	222	147	136	133	141	307
Bajra	291	206	203	241	240	366
Gram	364	203	200	242	265	329
Red gram (fal)	546	302	322	622	607	603

Base August 1939 = 100

The continuing high prices of rice and wheat in spite of the rise in indigenous production and imports is attributed to a change in people's dietary habits and the emergence of the small hoarder.

It is believed that an increasing number of people are switching over from coarse grains to wheat not merely because of greater prosperity, but also due to the narrowing gap between their respective prices.

The poor peasant, who used to sell almost his entire output of wheat in the market for consumption in the urban areas two or three years ago, has begun to hold back a part of his produce in the hope of obtaining better prices later on.

He can afford to do so because he has more money in his hands and the State meets a considerable portion of his needs by way of aid under the community development programme or cash loans from the rural co-operatives.

It has to be said, however, that the total production of cereals has declined steadily from 58.28 million tons in 1953-54 to 55.73 million tons in 1954-55 and 53.34 million tons in 1955-56.

This is accounted for by the decline in the production of coarse grains due to seasonal factors. But the fall in the output of coarse grains has indirectly encouraged the change in the pattern of consumption.

GROW MORE FOOD

The figures below show the performance in the principal food crops as compared with the targets for 1955-56 (figures are in million tons) :

	Target, 1955-56	Achievement	
		1954-55*	1955-56*
Rice	27.2	24.5	25.5
Wheat	8.3	8.8	8.3
Other Cereals	17.0	22.4	19.5
Pulses	9.1	10.9	10.2
TOTAL	61.6	66.6	63.5

For the execution of the various Grow More Food schemes during the year Rs. 26.18 crores were allotted. Out of this loans amounted to Rs. 22.9 crores and subsidies to Rs. 2.59 crores. It was expected that production would increase by 10.0 lakh tons as a result of the G.M.F. programme.

Reclamation of land by the Central Tractor organization : 1.84 lakh acres in U.P., M.P., M.B. and Bhopal with the help of 293 tractors; 330 acres of jungle cleared in Assam and Bhopal.

The cost of reclamation for 1951-55 came down to Rs. 46 per hour and Rs. 50 per acre from the corresponding figures of Rs. 51 and Rs. 59 in the preceding year.

Tubewell construction is undertaken under two different heads (i.e. Indo-American Technical Programme of 1952-53, and G.M.F. assistance). Under the former, out of the 2,650 tubewells originally proposed, 2,375 were drilled by the end of 1955 in the States of Bihar, Punjab (including former P.E.P.S.U.) and Uttar Pradesh. Under the G.M.F. assistance, out of the 700 tubewells proposed 206 were drilled during the same period. Exploratory Project for tubewell drilling is also proposed for most of the States under the Technical Assistance programme. Out of the 350 boreholes, 19 have already been drilled in the Narbada Valley (near Itarsi) in Madhya Pradesh.

About 90 thousand maunds of seeds were allocated to the States for the Kharif season and 66 thousand for the rabi.

The amount of compost produced from urban centres was 18.8 lakh tons during 1954-55, and the number of centres producing compost was 1,926.

There were about 23 schemes in operation during 1954-55 for the utilization of sewage and sullage. These schemes were estimated to give 14 million gallons of manurial water per day expected to irrigate about 14 thousand acres and yield 14 thousand tons of additional production.

The total supply of ammonium sulphate available for consumption during 1955 was about 0.7 million tons (made up of 0.104 million tons of carry-over stocks from the previous year with the State Governments, 0.32 million tons obtained from Sindri Fertilizer Factory, 0.072 tons procured from other indigenous sources and 0.20 million tons imported from abroad).

The maximum sale price of ammonium sulphate in 1954 came to Rs. 345 per ton as against prices ranging between Rs. 350 and Rs. 450 per ton during 1953.

This is now made available to farmers throughout the country at the uniform rate of Rs. 345 per ton. Subsidies are given to State Governments for transport to ensure that the consumer gets this at the fixed price.

The consumption rose to about 0.552 million tons during 1955 against 0.50, 0.427 and 0.276 million tons during 1954, 1953 and 1952 respectively.

The consumption of superphosphate was 0.061 million tons in 1953, 0.091 in 1954 and 0.078 in 1955.

The total quantity of fertilizers distributed in 1955 was 19,400 tons. Apart from this a total

quantity of 28,000 tons of other fertilizers (comprising 12,000 tons of urea, 14,000 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate and 2,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate) were imported under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation programme during 1955. Almost the entire quantity of these was distributed free of cost to the cultivators for demonstration purposes and also to popularise this type of fertilizer.

Grow More Food campaign is now merged in the Community Development and National Extension Projects. These latter are not really new to the country in a sense. Parts of the agricultural departments have always been engaged in the demonstration and propaganda of improved farm practices. This, however, did not prove effective.

The eleven Model Village Projects of the I.C.A.R. which successfully worked on a pilot scale during the forties in various parts of India, (viz., former Madhya Pradesh 4; Uttar Pradesh 4; Bombay 2; and Travancore-Cochin 1) showed what could be done to improve traditional methods. Brayne's work in the Punjab, the Firka Development in Madras, the Etawa Project in Uttar Pradesh and Sarvodaya work in Bombay and elsewhere, were more or less the successors of the I.C.A.R. Pilot Projects, but with varying emphasis on particular aspect of rural development.

FOOD SHORTAGE

'Food controls' is really a misleading term for what is in reality a gigantic State trading system set up by the Central Government and

all State Governments working in co-operation with one another.

The operation of this system during 1949, 1950 and 1951 may be summed up as follows :

On an average 43.0 lakh tons were purchased every year in different States within the country—mostly from farmers directly, in some places from traders. Another 34.8 lakh tons were purchased every year from various foreign countries. These stocks were designed to meet the daily needs of crores of people. The average annual issues made from these stocks to grain shops, ration shops, etc. amounted to 77.1 lakh tons.

The total number of persons who received supplies (on March 31, 1951) numbered 12.66 crores.

The time when undivided India changed over from being a net exporter of foodgrains into a net importer was about 1921.

About 1880 the ordinary outturn of food in British India was 50 million tons and the surplus available for storage, export, etc. was more than five million tons.

The average imports in lakh tons for 1947-52 was 32.7.

The composition of the imports had changed greatly. Before World War II India was importing rice heavily but exporting wheat. After World War II there was very little rice and a great deal of wheat and coarse grains.

The sources from which the imports were coming in had also changed. The average

imports from Burma, for instance, were 12.1 lakh tons during 1948-50, which was less than two-fifths of the level reached just before World War II.

The decline in imports cannot be due to a shift in cultivation from food to cash crops, for this shift is hardly significant. From sample survey we find that the proportion of land sown with food crops to the total sown area changed as follows from 1891 to 1951 :

1891—80.7 per cent; 1921—77.8 per cent; 1951—77.2 per cent.

Figures for certain specific districts show : the shift was more significant before 1921 than after, it was more significant in south and west India than elsewhere, shifts in other directions also occurred being significant in north and central India.

A graph of the food prices from 1800 to 1950 will go something like this :

For the first fifty years there will be a more or less level course. For the next fifty years it is no longer level, each decade a little higher than the preceding one : the fluctuations tend to be sharper. Then for the last fifty years one big peak marking World War I, then a valley marking the depression, then finally the tallest of all peaks on which we stand today.

The index of food prices (Aug. 1939=100) was somewhat as follows :

1948—374; 1949—389; 1950—410; 1951—410; 1952—360; 1953—341; 1954—350; 1955—304.

The All-India index of whole sale prices of staple foodgrains with base 193 Aug. = 100 is given below :—

Foodgrains	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rice	514	544	527	514	417	442
Wheat	531	549	533	560	492	433
Jawar	340	297	216	212	185	119
Bajree	245	245	245	283	233	212
Gram	364	384	403	417	277	205
Dal	640	800	655	658	400	384
Chillies	729	600	345	554	556	353
Pepper	3,293	3,367	2,808	2,375	1,260	999
Sugar	279	207	294	272	298	267
Coconut	900	1,038	718	802	740	628
Groundnut	800	849	619	771	539	428
Mustard	657	574	353	412	430	337
Sesamum	529	537	400	473	359	282

CONSUMPTION

There are no reliable statistics and production and consumption figures are subject to a wide margin.

The National Sample Survey yielded the following results :

The average rural household produced 10.9 maunds of foodgrains every year and ate 26.4 maunds during the year.

The Sample accepted the figure for consumption but rejected as wide of the mark the figure for production.

Though figures for food production are throughout unreliable the following generaliza-

tions should be regarded as among the least inaccurate :

The average yield on one acre sown is 6.0 maunds for the country as a whole. The rates in maunds for the respective zones are : south India (8.2), east India (7.3), north India (6.6), north-west India (6.2), central India (4.5) and west India (3.8).

The average rate of consumption per head per annum is 4.5 maunds. The rates in maunds for the respective zones are north-west India (5.0), central India (4.8), north India (4.6), east India (4.6), west India (4.0).

These rates include the grain fed to cattle and grain wasted between field and kitchen.

India's shortage round about 1951 was 34 lakhs—being the difference between 590 lakh

tons of consumption and 556 lakh tons of harvested yield.

The shortage is equivalent to foodgrains needed for consumption for 21 days.

Among the zones the shortage is negligible in central India and relatively small in north India and north-west India. The shortage in the other three zones expressed in the number of days of consumption requirement is west India (67 days), south India (34 days), east India (17 days).

The average shortage (21 days' consumption) is small. But the fact is important because free trade cannot function in a market which is genuinely short of foodgrains—however small the shortage.

FISHERIES

THE fisheries of India potentially rich as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard.

The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to people of certain castes who from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced sections of the population extremely averse to changing the old methods; but now with the help they receive from the State Government they have changed their outlook. 'Higher' caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the 'low' caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, the capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government.

Four Japanese, one British and three F.A.O. experts are working in this country, and the Norwegian Government is operating a development scheme in Kerala as part of the Norwegian Aid Programme.

The draft 2nd Five-Year Plan provides about Rs. 12 crores for the development of fisheries.

BOMBAY STATE

Post-reorganisation

The new Bombay State has a sea board of more than 1,400 miles extending from Reddy (District-Ratnagiri) in the south to Lakhapat (Kutch) in the north inclusive of Saurashtra coast. The Inland Fisheries extend to Bhandara District in the East, a crowflight distance of over 500 miles. The total number of fishing villages along the coast is estimated at over 450. With the enlarged sea coast, the Bombay State Fisheries now enjoy a pre-eminent position on the West Coast of India both from the point of view of total production and progress of developmental activities.

With the integration of Saurashtra, Kutch, Vidarbha and Marathwada, the Fisheries of the State are bound to expand and open a venue to enterprising fishermen to increase their output of fish. The Saurashtra region, rich in its fishing grounds, will open a new chapter in the State's programme for the fishery development.

The Fisheries Department of the new Bombay State will have its Head Office in Bombay having regional offices at the following places for administrative convenience, under control of the officers indicated against each region:

Region.	Controlling Officer.
1. Saurashtra ..	Officer on Special Duty (Marine Products), at Rajkot.
2. Kutch ..	Entomologist and Plant Protection Officer, in-charge Fisheries Department, at Bhuj.
3. Vidarbha ..	Superintendent of Fisheries at Nagpur and Bhandara.
4. Marathwada ..	Superintendent of Fisheries, Aurangabad.
5. Ratnagiri ..	Superintendent of Fisheries (Coast), Ratnagiri.
6. Kolhapur ..	Superintendent of Fisheries, Kolhapur.
7. Baroda ..	Superintendent of Fisheries, Baroda.
8. Surat & Broach ..	Superintendent of Fisheries, Surat.

The new Bombay State will have a total outlay of Rs. 1,10,85,000 for development of fisheries under the Second Five-Year Plan. All the schemes have been so drawn that those will ultimately lead to elevating the present standard of the fishing industry by augmenting available supplies of fish and also by promoting the socio-economic condition of fishermen. The schemes can broadly be classified as Research, Demonstration, Development and Training schemes.

Pre-reorganization

Important varieties of sea fish caught along the coastline: Saranga (White Pomfret); Halva (Black Pomfret); Ghul (Jew fish); Dara (Giant Threadfin); Ravas (Indian Salmon); Kuppa (Tuna); Surmal (Seer fish); Bol (Mullet); Bombil (Bombay duck); Bangda (Mackerel); Mushi (Sharks); Wam (Eels).

Estimated production: about 1,00,000 tons. Price per ton of fish at present: Rs. 300. The total value of fish caught in this State: Rs. 3,00,00,000.

The number and names of the more important fishing villages and of the fishing grounds:

Greater Bombay: Lower Colaba, Worli, Danda, Versova; **Thana District:** Basseln, Arnala, Uttan, Edwan, Usarni, Satpati, Navapur, Utcheil, Nagaon, Dativare **Surat District:** Umarsadi, Kolak, Bulsar, Kosamba; **Broach District:** Broach, Bhadbut, Kavi; **Amreli District:** Madhwar, Kotda, Velan, Okha; **Kolaba District:** Karanja, Versoli, Alibag, Theronda, Revdanda, Murud, Bharadkhol; **Ratnagiri District:** Burundi, Dabhol, Jalgaed, Ratnagiri, Vijaydurg, Jaitapur, Malvan, Deobag, Venguria.

Surveys carried out by several private and Government vessels in the north of Bombay, have revealed extensive fishing areas off Saurashtra and Okha.

The estimated fishing population: 175,000.

The facilities available for curing, storage and refrigeration, co-operative marketing are:

Several ice factories in the city and also at important fishing centres along the coast.

Annually, some addition to the available cold storage space is being made by extension to the existing plants and establishment of new plants.

A seven-ton ice plant and 30-ton cold storage were erected by the State Government at a cost of about Rs. 1,32,000 and handed over to the Satpati Fishermen's Sarvodaya Co-operative Society for operation. The Society has also been allotted by the Government, refrigeration equipment to increase the seven ton ice making capacity of its existing plant to ten ton and a four ton quick freezing plant and refrigeration equipment for a fish storage, ice storage and quick frozen fish storage received under the T. C. M. Programme of the American Government. It has now attached to it 98 out of the 732 mechanised craft in the State, all of which carry ice aboard their vessels to preserve fish right from the time it is caught.

Marketing facilities. A new building was put up in 1951 by the Bombay Municipality to cater for the City's fish trade. Lifts are being installed for the convenience of shoppers as the retail sale of fish is on the first floor.

The new market adjoining the original congested market was erected at a cost of about Rs. 8 lakhs. In the fish section space is provided for 250 aquatters. Sufficient space is now available to traders to display their products. Two new additional markets one at Grant Road and another at Umakhadi were also constructed during recent years.

Marketing facilities have also been provided at Kankavli and Malvan in the Ratnagiri district.

About five times the quantity of fish at present caught in the entire State will be necessary to meet the consumers' demand.

The quantity available for sale in Greater Bombay to the public was approximately as follows:—

Year	Tons
1950-51..	31,674
1951-52..	35,849
1952-53..	36,388
1953-54..	37,812
1954-55..	32,034
1955-56..	30,072

Taiyo Fishing Co. Ltd., was permitted by the Government of India to conduct trawling off Bombay and Saurashtra waters. The firm employed trawl nets for deep-sea fishing. The total quantity of fish landed by the trawler was about 1,800 tons. The Government of India have since terminated the contract with the firm.

West Coast Fisheries (Travancore) Ltd. commenced deep sea fishing operations in Bombay waters in February 1953. It employed trawl nets for deep sea fishing and landed about 94 tons of fish during four voyages. The trawler is now conducting fishing operations off Travancore waters. New India Fisheries Ltd., a firm registered under the Company's Act, has recently been permitted by the Government of India to undertake trawl fishing. The firm in collaboration with Japanese enterprises imported four trawlers from Japan and commenced fishing operations in Bombay waters. The firm commenced bull trawling in May 1956 and landed 2,300 tons of fish upto December 1956.

GOVERNMENT HELP

Government effort in up-to-date fishing technique, money spent, trawlers gear used, quantity of fish caught: The State Government built the vessel "Tapasee", now renamed the "Mysli" in 1947, at Rs. 65,000 for catching fish.

Number of power-propelled vessels owned by fishermen: 732.

Two improved type of fishing crafts at a total cost of Rs. 54,000 were also built and allotted to two fishermen's co-operative societies in the State on half subsidy and half loan basis for capture of fish.

During 1954-55 Government advanced as subsidy Rs. 1,20,000 and as loans Rs. 4,16,100 for mechanisation of fishing craft whereas during 1955-56 subsidy of Rs. 2,02,240 and loans to the extent of Rs. 3,99,895 were granted for the purpose. Loans granted to individual fishermen during the past ten years for purchase of boats, nets, and other fishing gear: Rs. 37,15,000. Fishermen now possess more boats and nets with which they are able to catch more fish.

Government have received 322 marine engines of different H.P. valued at \$6,74,599.00 under the T.C.M. Programme of the American Government, which have been allotted to groups of fishermen on loan-cum-subsidy basis.

Government efforts in educating fishermen:—

10 fisheries schools have been established in important fishing centres, imparting special training in net making, boat repairing, fish preserving, etc. Ratnagiri District 4, Thana District 1 and Surat District 2.

Annual expenditure on these schools: Rs. one lakh (including for 3 in Kanara*).

A building costing Rs. 1,34,468 was constructed by the Government for the Fisheries School, Karwar* and Office of the Superintendent of Fisheries, Karwar.

The Department of Fisheries has also a scheme to train fishers-youths in the operation of power vessels as mechanics and navigators. So far 130 apprentices have been trained, 90 under the old scheme and 40 under the modified scheme. Under a modified scheme introduced by the Government, facilities are made available to train 20

candidates in the technique of improved methods of fishing. The centre is situated at Satpati, Thana District and is financed by the Government of India. The duration of each course is six months, the scheme having been sanctioned for three years. Each candidate is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 and food allowance of Rs. 10. A similar centre has also been established at Veraval (Saurashtra).

Besides, the State Government have started a new three months training course to train fisher-youths in handling and operation of marine engines. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month each.

Two graduates of the fishing community were also sent to U.S.A. by the State Government for two years to receive training in canning, refrigeration and other specialised branches of fisheries. The scheme has now been discontinued by the Government.

Several candidates from fishermen's community have also received training aboard the Japanese trawler "Talyo Maru" at Government expense.

Public aquaria: The State Government maintains the Taraporevala Aquarium along the Marine Drive, Bombay. The exhibits include both fresh water and marine forms, found along the coast of the State. Attached to the Aquarium is the Marine Biological Research Station where facilities are available to research students for M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. The Institute is affiliated to the University of Bombay. It is now proposed, during the Second Five-Year Plan period, to construct one additional storey over the Aquarium building at an estimated cost of Rs. 90,000. The Marine Biological Research facilities will also be intensified by appointment of technical staff to guide research. The station will also be provided with a research vessel by conversion of the department's vessel 'Mysis'.

FRESH WATER FISHERIES

The State being primarily a maritime province stretching along the western coast, fresh water fisheries have shown comparatively less expansion. Nonetheless, efforts are made to import better varieties of fish in the State such as Catla (*Catla catla*), Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and Mrigal (*Carrhina mrigala*) from West Bengal, for their release in perennial waters in the State in larger numbers every year. Large irrigation reservoirs also are being stocked with these varieties so that they may thrive and breed there in course of time. In 1956-57 about 12,80,000 carp imported from West Bengal were released in different sheets of water.

Collection of local baby fish for stocking is attempted at several places around Kolhapur, Baroda, etc., and efforts are made in all directions to boost up these less developed fisheries.

Despite the handicaps, revenue from fresh water fisheries in the State exceeds Rs. 75,000 per annum.

ANCILLARY PRODUCTS

A fisheries technological laboratory has been established at Sassoon Dock, for conducting research on problems relating to ancillary industries like shark liver oil, gelatine, glue, fish meal, etc. To ensure quick and clean extraction of oil a Sharple's super centrifuge, a fish liver boiler and a steam boiler have been installed. The laboratory also tests samples of shark liver oil from the public for vitamin 'A' content, the number of samples so tested average over 500 a year. A Beckman's spectrophotometer has been imported from the U.S.A. for this purpose.

In 1955-56, the output of neat shark liver oil was 5,420 gallons with an average vitamin 'A' content of 15,000 I.U./Gm. The oil when processed, was capable of yielding 396,720 lbs. of Oleum-vitaminatum of B.P. standard. Besides this, there is the oil disposed of by the fishermen direct which will be about 2,500 gallons.

The processed products marketed by the department comprise (i) "Sharkovit" with vitamin 'A' and 'D', 1,000 and 100 I.U. per gramme respectively, (ii) "Elaasmin Liquid", a shark liver oil concentrate with vitamins 'A' and 'D' 20,000 and 2,000 I.U./Gm. respectively, (iii) "Elaasmin Pearls", Elaasmin Liquid is offered in 3 minims capacity gelatin capsules to facilitate its use by those who do not like to take the oil in its plain form. Each capsule contains 6,000 I.U. of vitamin 'A' and 600 I.U. of vitamin 'D' and (iv) Sharkomalt, Shark Liver oil with malt extract. This product contains 12,000 and 2,400 I.U. of vitamins A and D respectively, per fluid ounce.

Another important by-product of fisheries is fish meal. The departmental laboratory is also well-equipped for the manufacture of edible gelatin and fish glue both for adhesive as well as photo-processing work.

The following schemes were included in the State Government's first Five-Year Plan: Study of marine biology and establishment of an aquarium in Bombay; Establishment of a marine biological station at Ratnagiri; Establishment of ice and cold storage plants along the coast; Development of inland fisheries at Khopoli; Stocking of inland waters with carp fry; Provision for merged States for inland pisciculture; Higher technical training for fisher-youths abroad; Establishment of fisheries schools along the coast; Provision for merged States for training schemes.

Receipts of the department during the financial year 1955-56, are shown below :-

	Ra.
Fish curing yards	1,01,508
Fisheries Tech. Laboratory ..	3,03,864
Other receipts	1,24,609
Taraporevala Aquarium	70,248
Receipts from T. C. M.	7,632
Total	6,97,261

The State Government's share under the U.S. operational Agreement No. 6 amounts to Rs. 30 lakhs, to be utilised to procure up-to-date equipment to increase existing supplies of fish and to improve the socio-economic condition of fishermen. The equipment ordered out is as follows: 322 marine diesel engines, one 11-ton ice plant and 30-ton cold storage for fish, one quick-freezing plant and equipment to enlarge the present ice production capacity of the plant at Satpati. Ice plant and cold storage machinery indented under the T.C.M. Programme have been received and distributed to the fisheries cooperative societies at Satpati and Versova. One twine and net making plant has also been indented under the T.C.M. Programme, which will be allotted to one of the fisheries cooperative societies in this State. The Plant was expected to be received in 1956-57. All the engines received under the T.C.M. Programme have been allotted to fishermen of the State. The State also received for distribution among fishermen, nylon, fish hooks and hemp twine. Additional quantity of nylon is being indented under the T.C.M. programme 1956.

FISH CURING YARDS

During 1955-56 the department maintained 36 fish curing yards of which 21 were in North Kanara District* and 15 in Ratnagiri District. Improvement comprising erection of cement concrete platforms, cement superstructure thereon, copious supply of fresh water, etc. which lead to improvement in cured product, have been provided at many of the important yards in the two districts at an approximate cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. A few of the yards still need such improvement. Accordingly it is proposed to provide the aforesaid facilities in the 2nd Five-Year Plan at an approximate cost of Rs. 80,000.

The transactions at the yards during 1955-56 were as follows:

Quantity of fish let in for curing—2,44,332 mds.

Quantity of salt issued—57,785 mds.

Quantity of cured fish removed—1,83,840 mds.

The total budget allotment for the department for the year 1955-56 was Rs. 14,76,100

The designation of the department is: Office of the Director of Fisheries, Bombay.

MADRAS†

Statistics of landings of the important shoaling fishes of the west and east coasts of the State for the year 1955-56.

Name of fish	Wt. in Mds.	Value in Ra.
A. WEST COAST		
Oil Sardine	4,79,088	25,59,259
Mackerel	10,85,877	71,78,489
Silver Bellies	3,48,802	15,95,696
Ribbon Fish	1,08,208	5,55,179
Cat Fish	84,138	8,81,154
Soles	4,10,050	9,70,785
Prawns	1,90,990	11,98,721
Horse Mackerel	75,019	3,45,792
B. EAST COAST		
Sardines	40,500	4,05,000
Mackerel	20,250	1,21,500
Mulletts	94,500	9,45,000
Ribbon Fish	3,64,500	54,67,500
Cat Fish	1,62,000	16,20,000

† Pre-reorganization

Statistics of inland fish supply of 23 important markets for 1955.

Name of fish	1955 (From 23 markets)	
	Wt. in lb.	Value in Ra.
Carps	7,88,006	2,25,047
Cat Fish	1,66,250	58,828
Murrels	2,81,021	1,38,860
Notopterus	15,331	5,473
Eels	23,707	10,738
Etroplus	35,930	8,894
Glassogobius	36,097	14,944
Mulletts	96,902	37,057
Chanos	28,355	12,328
Megalops	9,187	3,057
Lates	24,533	6,807
Hilsa	580	270
Prawn	86,290	31,168
Crab	20,200	4,623
Polynemus	6,505	2,773
Miscellaneous	10,50,177	2,43,613
Total	25,87,643	8,03,503

The names of Sea Fish and average price per maund :- Sardine Rs. 5-2; Prawns Rs. 6-3; Pomfrets Rs. 8-6; Mackerels Rs. 6-10; Seer Rs. 10-8; Hilsa Rs. 40; Perch Rs. 30; Bekti Rs. 15; Flying Fish Rs. 30; Jew Fish Rs. 5-6; Shark Rs. 10; Silver Bellies Rs. 5; Caranx Rs. 2-8; Ribbon Fish Rs. 5-2; Lutjanus sp. Rs. 10; Polynemus Rs. 50; Soles Rs. 2-8; Freshwater Fish Carps (red) Rs. 25; Cat Fish Rs. 30.

On the west coast there are 116 fishing villages in South Kanara* and 93 fishing villages in Malabar.** On the east coast there are 140 fishing villages. The total number of marine fisherfolk including women and children was 198,162 on the west coast and 84,400 on the east coast.

Census of Inland Fisherfolk for 1954:

Men engaged in actual fishing ..	12,745
Men engaged in part-time fishing ..	2,099
Number of women and children ..	29,500
Total	44,344

* Now in Mysore.

** Now in Kerala.

72 fish curing yards are maintained by Government where good salt is supplied and the process of curing is supervised and controlled by officers of the Fisheries Department. Salt is being issued for fish curing at subsidised rates in the fish curing yards.

Two ice-cum-cold storage plants have been erected one at Mangalore* and another at Calicut†. The fishermen are able to save from spoilage at least 50 per cent of their catches and keep them in a fresh condition till they are taken to the market.

259 fishermen's co-operative societies formed in many villages buy the fish from the members and market it.

The department have tried deep-sea fishing with trawlers. A secondhand admiralty trawler "T.B.8" was purchased and reconditioned in England at a cost of £5,999 and named "Lady Goschen".

A survey of the fishing banks was made in 1927. Only a few trial trawls off Madras were possible during this period. The trawling ground explored is the extensive submarine plateau within the 100 fathoms line which is around Cape Comorin. The fish landed belonged to some 20 species nearly all of which were bottom feeders. The prime table fish caught: sea bream (*Lethrinus nebulosus*), Snappers (*Lutjanus dodecanthus*) and *L. reivolatus* Rock cod (*Epinephelus* spp.) and Spade fish (*Ephippus orbis*). Arranged according to the quantity and value the species mostly caught are *Lethrinus nebulosus* over 1/6th of total catch, *Epinephelus* spp. less than 1/7th, *Lutjanus dodecanthus* 1/9th and (*Diagramma punctatum*) 1/20th.

The aim of the survey was exploration and no attempt was made to capture large quantities of fish. The fish that were captured during the experiments amounted to 26,061 lb.

66 schools have been opened for fisherchildren. Natural Science and Fisheries Science play a large part in their curriculum. The children are taught handicrafts like coil rope making, mat weaving, net making, etc. Books, pencils and stationery articles are given free to these children.

Officers of the department and teachers of Fisheries schools have done a great deal to improve the standard of life of the children.

There are a museum and an aquarium belonging to the department. In the Museum, preserved specimens of all important marine and freshwater fishes, various kinds of sharks, aquatic curios like sepias, loligo, sea horse, etc. are all exhibited. The Aquarium has eight large aquaria in which Tropical Aquarium Fishes like Gold Fish, Black Mollies, Sword Tails, Guppies, Blue Gourami and Food fishes like Catla, Laboe, Cirrhina, Gourami, etc. are kept. Most important experimental fish farms are Mettur Fish Farm, Poondi Fish Farm, Thanthipandal Fish Farm, Chetput Fish Farm, Vellore Fort Moat Farm and Chingleput Fort Moat Farm. The ponds in the farms and other ponds belonging to the department are intensively stocked with quick growing fishes every year and the catches are marketed to the public.

In addition to being an important source of food supply rich in proteins and albumenoides, food fishes play an important part in the manufacture of several bye-products in use in the everyday life. They are fish-oil (body oil and liver oil), shagren, isinglass, fish glue, fish meal (guano), fin soup, pearl essence, fish manure, etc.

The Government Shark Liver Oil Factory was opened at Calicut†, which supplies shark liver oil for use in hospitals and for sale to the public.

Schemes under the first Five-Year Plan: Intensive seed collection and distribution for development of inland waters; Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle; Mechanisation of inshore crafts; Provision of quick transport facilities; Installation of cold storage and ice plants.

Revenue from Fisheries in 1955-56: Rs. 23,24,000.

Latest Budget Allotment for the Department for 1956-57: Rs. 33,00,000.

The designation of the department is: Government Fisheries Department, Madras.

MYSORE

The facts given below refer to the post-reorganization Mysore State.

Inland Fisheries: There are 20,000 minor tanks and 3,000 major tanks in the State. The important rivers are: Thunga, Bhadra, Thunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Hemavathi, Laxmanathirtha, Vedavathi, Varada, Palar, Pennar, Sharavathi, Rhenia, Krishna, Manjeera, Don, Ghattaprabha, Mallaprabha, Chandragiri, Netravathi, Swarna and Seetha Nadi, comprising a total of over 3,000 miles. There are nearly 20 big reservoirs formed across the above rivers.

Inland Fisheries are developed only in selected areas of the State. There are 10 fishery divisions, 12 fish farms, 2 fishing units and 20 fish seed

No. plying the trade:

	No. of Fishermen.	No. of dependents on fishing industry.	No. of boats.	No. of nets.
North Kanara	7,132	23,508	—	—
South Kanara	12,096	100,000	6,700	18,900
Total	19,228	123,508	6,700**	18,900**

Average catch per fisherman per annum:—North Kanara: 2.77 tons; South Kanara: 3.00 tons.

Total annual internal consumption:—North Kanara: 7,200 tons; South Kanara: 15,000 tons.

Marketing facilities: North Kanara: Fish is transported to Bombay after icing in carrier launches. Surplus fish is dried and cured in fish curing yards. Modern facilities for marketing fish are lacking.

South Kanara: Fish is sold in local markets and also transported to interior markets in lorries and sold there in fresh condition. There is an ice factory-cum-cold storage plant of 50 tons capacity in Mangalore. Even here, marketing facilities are not adequate.

Capital value of the industry: North Kanara: Rs. 18,00,000 South Kanara: Rs. 1,50,00,000.

No. of fish curing yards:—North Kanara: 15; South Kanara: 16.

Process of modernisation (South Kanara): Mechanisation of boats for powered fishing is yet taken up as also ice plants and refrigerated storage facilities are lacking. There is considerable work to be done in this regard. The department has three 45 feet motor launches and three vehicles.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED AND THE SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT:

	Fish-meal plants.	Fish oil factories.
North Kanara	1	3
South Kanara	1	13
Total	2	16

collecting centres. The revenue from Inland Fisheries is approximately Rs. 50,000.

Marine Fisheries: The New Mysore State will have 300 miles of coast line on the Arabian Sea. All along this sea board, there are many fishing villages, the most important of them being Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honnawar, Bhatkal, Majali, Bingi, Chandia, Gangori, Malpaya, Udiyawa, Bukkapatnum and Mangalore.

Nearly 40 varieties of sea fishes are landed out of which the most important are Sardine, Mackerel and Sharks. The total fish production on Mysore coast is 1/5 of the total marine fish landings in India.

Thus, the marine fisheries confined to the districts of North and South Kanara are the richest in the whole of India.

Quantity of fish in tons and the approximate value:—North Kanara: 55,000; Rs. 44,80,000; South Kanara: 100,000; Rs. 66,00,000.

Value of fish:—exported North Kanara: Rs. 38,20,000; South Kanara: Rs. 45,00,000.

AMENITIES TO FISHERMEN

	Fishermen Co-operative Societies.	Subscribed capital	No. of fishery schools.
North Kanara	30	Rs. 1,50,000	3
South Kanara	50	2,70,000	30
Total	80	4,20,000	33

The data on Inland Fisheries for the Kannada speaking areas of Hyderabad are not available.

There are possibilities of developing prawn fisheries around Mangalore.

Designation of the department in the State: Fisheries Section, Department of Animal Husbandry Services, Bangalore.

ORISSA

(Later figures than those given here are not available).

Kinds of sea-fish caught: Pomfrets, Mackerel, Sardine and White Bait. Kinds of river fish caught: Labio Rohita, Catla, Cirrhina, Migala, Labio kalbasu and other Carps and Cat fishes.

Latest figures of fish cured (Year 1947-48): Quantity: 20,254 maunds 20 seers.

Annual production of Shark Liver Oil: 1950-51 (3,000 lb.); 1951-52 (6,730 lb.); 1952-53 (7,658 lb.); 1953-54 (10,718 lb.); 1954-55 (6,587 lb.); 1955-56 (11,681 lb.).

Average price per maund of sea-fish in pre-war years: Between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. Present price per maund of lower varieties: Between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20. Wholesale price per maund of good fish like Pomfrets: Between Rs. 35 and Rs. 55. Wholesale price per maund of higher varieties of river fish: Between Rs. 65 and Rs. 100. Price of smaller fish: Between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.

* Now in Mysore.

† Now in Kerala.

** Exclusive of North Kanara for which figures are not available.

Important marine fishing villages: Patisonapur, Markandi, Gopalpur, Paayagi, Sonapur, Baria, Aryapalli, Kandarapalli, Gajapatiagar, Purnubandha, Damodarapur, Rambha, Channubani and Arkhakuda.

Important assembly centres in the Chilka lake: Kaluparaghat, Rambha, Balugaon, Gangadharpur, Kuhuri, Chhatrapur and Khalikoti.

Important inland fishing centres: Ansupa lake, Russelkonda reservoir and Kausalya-ganga.

Number of fish curing yards run by the fishermen's own co-operative stores: 6. Number of ice factories which cater to preservation of fish for transport to Calcutta and elsewhere: 6. Co-operative marketing has developed in the Chilka area. The annual volume of trade ranges between Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 lakhs.

There is considerable demand for fish in the urban markets unlike the interior where it is very much less on account of lack of purchasing power.

The demand is approximately 100 times more than the supply.

There are no deep-sea fishing companies in the State.

The State has not taken up deep-sea fishing. There are no fishermen's schools.

There is a small experimental aquarium attached to the Fisheries Department in Cuttack.

Major experimental farms in the State: Cuttack fish farm; Puri fish farm; Chowdwar fish farm; Sonepur; Sambalpur; Balasore; Kausalyagang, Angul; Baudhi; Jajpur, Belguntha.

Shark liver oil industry has developed recently. Annual production: 1952-53, 2,240 lb. crude oil; 1953-54—12,000 lb. crude oil; 1954-55—8,062 lb.

Research is going on in the manufacture of agar agar and hydrolysed protein.

Schemes under the revised first Five-Year Plan: Development of Inland Fisheries; Reclamation of swamps to relieve unemployment; Scheme for utilisation of T.C.A. Equipments; Scheme in connection with Canadian assistance; Re-organization of the Fishery Department; Development of Inland Fishery; Biological and Technological Investigation of the Chilka Lake Fisheries; Development of Mahanadi Estuary; Development of Marine Fishery; Co-operative Marketing of Chilka Fish. Such of these schemes as have not been completed would continue during the second Five-Year Plan period. Besides these, the following are the schemes under the second Five-Year Plan: Development of fish seed centres; model fish farms; research in fresh water biology and technology; marine farms; power fishing experiments in the sea, estuaries and inland waters, research in technology.

Second Five-Year Plan provision 1956-61. Rs. 52.25 lakhs.

Income from Fisheries Department ranges between Rs. 1.5 and 2.2 lakhs per annum which does not include rent for water areas.

Budget allotment: 1956-57: Rs. 16.39 lakhs.

A separate Directorate of Fisheries was created in 1955.

THE PUNJAB

The present Punjab State comprises the former Punjab State and the former PEPSU State. Notes are separately given below about pre-reorganization Punjab and pre-reorganization PEPSU.

PUNJAB

(Pre-reorganization)

Kinds of fish caught: Goonch (Bagarina), Bochw (Chuprisoma Garna), Silund (Silonia siiondia), Mullae (Wallagonia attu), Nalakh

(Heteroponustus fossilis), Singhari (Mystus aor), Khaga (Rita rita), Kalbons (Labeo calbasu), Bahu (Labeo Rohita), Gid (Labeo diplostomus), Bhangan (Labeo microphthalmus), Mori (Cirrhina mrigala), Sunni (Cirrhina raba), Thella (Catla Catla), Kharni (Barbus sarana), Mahseer (Barbus puitora), Chhwa (Barilius modestus), Pari (Notopterus chitala), Saul (Ophicephalus Marulins), Daula (Ophicephalus punctatus).

Total quantity of fish caught in 1955-56: 5,769 maunds 5 seers 14 chh

Total value of fish caught in 1955-56: Rs. 52,727-14-9.

Price level: Prices vary from market to market. In some markets prices are fairly high. On the whole prices ranged for wholesale at as. 12 per seer; Retail at Re. 1 per seer.

Approximate strength of fishing population: 15,000.

The demand for fish in the local market is very low, the population being mostly vegetarian.

After meeting the local demand the fish is exported to Delhi and U.P. where it finds a ready market.

There are no sea fisheries. There are no companies engaged in exploring and exploiting the fisheries of the State.

The catching and marketing of fish under the supervision of the departmental staff has been abandoned. The fishing rights in public waters are now regulated by means of public auction on yearly basis preference being given to organised fishermen's co-operative societies.

There are no facilities available for canning, storage and refrigeration. The party or the individual holding the contract for fishing rights of public waters in a particular district is bound to set up a fish sale shop at the district headquarters. Permits for export of fish outside the district are however issued by the Warden of Fisheries, Punjab, or by an officer specifically authorised by him in this behalf where the local consumption of fish is very low. No trawlers are used; only primitive methods of fishing by nets are used.

There is no school in this State for educating the fishermen and their children for improved and up-to-date methods of fishing.

Public museums and experimental farms in the State: Government Fish Farm, Batala (District Gurdaspur).

There are no industries for fish products in this State.

There are three organised Fishermen's Co-operative Societies functioning in this State. The fishermen are being persuaded to organise more such societies. In order to improve their socio-economic conditions, a scheme for the grant of interest-free loans to Fishermen's Co-operative Societies has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan so that the fishermen may be able to conduct their catching and marketing on co-operative basis and get the whole profit.

There are five schemes relating to Fisheries which have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan of the Integrated State of Punjab. Their details are as under:

Name of the Scheme.	Expenditure during the plan period (Rs. in thousands).
1. Scheme for the expansion of the development of fish by stocking with fish seed a large number of impounded waters.	261
2. Scheme for the provision of cold storage arrangements at three important fish consuming centres in the Punjab.	107

Name of the Scheme.	Expenditure during the plan period (Rs. in thousands).
3. Provision of a fish ladder in Ambala District	7
4. Scheme for the grant of interest-free loans to Fishermen's Co-operative Societies for co-operative marketing of fish.	60
5. Fisheries Development Scheme. (This is according to the plan of the erstwhile PEPSU State). Total amount provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for Fisheries Schemes.	600 1,125

Revenue from Fisheries during 1955-56: Rs. 106,708 (approximately).

Budget allotment for the department (1956-57) as a whole: Rs. 83 lakhs approximately including Rs. 3,15,400 for fisheries section.

Fisheries Department in the Punjab is attached to the Animal Husbandry Department under the control of the Head of the Department who is designated as Director, Animal Husbandry and Warden of Fisheries, Punjab.

PEPSU

(Pre-reorganization)

Total quantity of fish caught from inland waters in the year ending August 31, 1956: about 6,000 md.

Different varieties of fish caught: Rohu (Labeo-Rohita), Thalla (Catla-Catla), Kalabans (Labeo-Calbasu), Mori (Cirrhina-Mrigala), Sol (Ophicephalus Manululu), Singhari (Mystus-Aor), Daula (Ophicephalus-Gachua), Pari (Noto-opterus-Noto-opterus), Par (Noto-opterus Chitala), Mully (Wallagonia-Attu); Khagga (Rita-rita).

Average wholesale and retail price of fish at important towns of PEPSU.

Name of Market	Kind of fish	Wholesale price per md.	Retail price per md.
Patiala	Carps and Cat fishes	Rs. 26	Rs. 55
Kapurthala		34	57

Fish is not an important item of diet in the region and about 50 per cent of the catch was exported to the neighbouring States in the year ending August 31, 1956.

There is a Fisheries Development Scheme for PEPSU area under the Second Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been allotted for its completion. During the plan period, it is proposed to construct three fish markets at Patiala, Kapurthala and Sangrur. The cost of each market will be Rs. 30,000. These markets are to be constructed during the year 1957-58 while in the year 1958-59 three cold storage plants will be installed in each fish market. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided under the scheme for the supply of fishing requisites to Fishermen's Co-operative Societies at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per year. In addition to this 7 lakhs of Carp Fry will be stocked in ponds and tanks during the currency of the Plan. About 90 new tanks and ponds will be constructed for stocking purposes. It is also estimated that the fish production of the area will be increased from 6,000 md. to 10,000 md. at the completion of the Plan.

A few canals would be abandoned when perennial supply of water from Bhakra Canal commences. Possibilities of starting fisheries in such canals are great. Part of the canal from Doraha to Rohiti over a length of 60 miles is to be abandoned. A scheme has been drawn to use it for hatching fish. In addition, one mile of Choo Canal from Pavlana to Mallomagra is also to be abandoned. Series of bunds, one mile apart with inlets and outlets fitted with sluices, will be constructed to form one mile long tanks for Carp Culture.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kinds of freshwater fish caught :

In plains : (i) Major carps like Labeo Rohita, Labeo Catibau, Cirrhina Mirgala, Catla Catla, Labeo Gonius, (ii) Small carps, (iii) Minnows, (iv) Cat fishes, (v) Mulleta, (vi) Spiny eels, (vii) Feather backs, (viii) Glass fishes.

In hills : (i) Kumaon Mahaseer, (ii) Hill Trout, (iii) Asela, (iv) Khurant, (v) Discognathus, (vi) Oreinus.

The State also imported three exotic varieties of fishes, viz. Mirror Carp and Darjeeling Mahaseer for culture in Uttar Pradesh hills and Gourami for culture in the plains.

Total quantity of freshwater fish caught (1944) : 241,304 mds.

Total value of freshwater fish caught in 1954-55 : The Department is concerned only with waters placed under its management. The value realised from such waters during 1955-56 was Rs 2,74,890.

Price level of the fish during April 1955 to March 1956 :

Varities	Average wholesale price per maund	Average retail price per seer
	Rs.	Rs. a.
Rohu	38	1 8
Nain	37	1 6
Bhakur	34	1 7
Calbose	35	1 5
Parhin	24	1 0
Tengan	29	1 1

Approximate strength of the fishing population : Latest figures available are for 1944 : about 10,695 families.

Facilities available for curing, storage and refrigeration, co-operative marketing : Generally fresh fish arrive in the markets and curing is rarely resorted to. Gorakhpur, Basti, Kanpur, Lucknow and Dehra Dun are some of the fish markets where there are some arrivals of dried and salted fish.

During the second Five-Year Plan stress is laid on inducing fishermen of the State to take up pisciculture as a cottage industry by organising them in co-operative societies. In order to release them from the clutches of the middlemen, provision has been made to assist 114 such parties during the plan period to give them grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 10,000 per party for purchase of modern fishing paraphernalia and improvement of their fishing areas, nursery ponds, stocking tanks, etc. The Department will also arrange to supply fish seed to these parties for stocking their tanks at a subsidised rate of Rs. 4 per 1,000. Besides, cold storage facilities at low rentals to preserve their produce will also be provided to fishermen by installing plants in the fish markets one each at Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Banaras.

Potential demand for fish in the local markets is such that a major portion of the fish production in the State is exported by the fish traders to more lucrative markets outside the State such as Calcutta, Delhi, etc. To satisfy the demand, the Tank Stocking and Development Scheme as part of Government of India's 'Grow More Food Campaign' was launched in the State in 1944-45.

It has been decided by the Government to restrict the departmental activities to large sheets of waters with no risk of drifage and overflooding and easily accessible to the markets and to set aside the small village ponds for private enterprise.

Nearly 4,274 acres were stocked during 1955-56. Besides, the stocking of reservoirs, large sheets of water, viz. Pahuj (1,372 acres), Barwar (2,485 acres) in Jhansi, Kitham (640 acres) in Agra, Kunder Tal (375 acres) in Gomti, Nankuchla Tal (480 acres) and Bhim Tal (480 acres) in Nautal, Alwara Jheel (60 acres) in Allahabad, Kampur Narwi Jheel (100 acres) in Kanpur, Darigun Jheel (220 acres) in Etah, Rata Dabri (50 acres) in Shahjahanpur, Chauki Jheel (50 acres), Chandapur Jheel (50 acres) and Ramya Bihar (200 acres) in Kheri was also undertaken.

Government effort in up-to-date fishing technique, money spent, trawlers, gears used, quantity of fish caught : A provision of Rs. 20,000 was made in the budget allotment of 1955-56 to further equip each of the five circles in the State with adequate fishing paraphernalia. A fishing vessel at a value of \$2,879 has also been imported for use in fishing of the canal reservoirs at Jhansi. Eradication of aquatic vegetation both emergent and submerged, is receiving active attention of the department and the results so far achieved are satisfactory.

Government effort in educating fishermen : Training is imparted in the State at Banaras.

Public museums, aquaria, experimental farms in the State : A small museum exists in the Central Fisheries Research Laboratory, Badshahbagh, Lucknow where all possible fish species available in the State have been displayed. An aquarium room in the Laboratory is also being fitted up.

There are two Government experimental farms in the State—one at Bhowali, District Naini Tal, where an exotic fish, viz. Mirror Carp is kept for breeding and the other is at Mirzapur where problems which confront the growth of fishes in land-locked waters are studied.

Schemes under first Plan : (i) Research Fish Farm, Mirzapur ; (ii) Revival or permanent posts of Fish Marketing Officer and Fisheries Inspectors of Lucknow Circle ; (iii) Replacement of vehicles for Fisheries Section ; (iv) Rentals for fry and fingerlings collection ; (v) Construction of special transportation tanks for road and air transport of fry and fingerlings to reduce mortality ; (vi) Development of Fisheries in Canal Reservoirs.

Schemes under the second Five Year Plan : (i) Establishment of Fisheries Co-ordination and Supervision Section at the Headquarters of Director of Animal Husbandry, U.P., (ii) Intensification of piscicultural activities with a view to augmenting fish production, (iii) Establishment of five demonstration farms with requisite nurseries, (iv) Rentals of nurseries for rearing fry and fingerlings, (v) Improvement of fish nurseries and renovation of two trout hatcheries in U.P. hills, (vi) Improvement and maintenance of tanks, (vii) Help to fishermen co-operatives and private pisciculturists, (viii) Extension and development of fisheries in Tarni State Farm, (ix) Provision of cold storage facilities in the fish markets at Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Banaras.

Revenue from Fisheries during 1955-56 : Rs. 2,74,890.

Latest budget allotment for the Department (1955-56) :

	Rs.
(a) Direction	36,400
(b) Research	95,700
(c) Development and Stocking—	
(i) Scheme qualifying for Central subsidy	2,73,700
(ii) Scheme not qualifying for Central subsidy	1,51,000
(d) Works	10,000
Total	5,66,800

The designation of the Fisheries Department : Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Kinds of sea fish caught : Pomfret, Bhetki, Mackerel, Prawn, Topsi, Hilsa, Chanda, Bhola, Bombay Duck, Kibbon, Shark, Rayr, Skate, Eel, Cat fish, Phasor, etc.

Total quantity of sea fish caught in 1955-56 : 11,558 mds.

Total value of the sea fish caught in 1955-56 : Rs. 2,05,562.

Price per maund of different kinds of fish in March 1956 :

Varities	Maximum	Minimum	Average
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Carps	110	45	76 6 3
Hilsa	70	40	51 10 0
Bhetki	110	60	84 13 0
Mulleta	100	55	76 15 0
Butter	95	20	54 5 6
Lobster	115	60	87 5 9
Shrimp	85	10	48 11 0

Approximate strength of the fishing population : 96,400 (1951).

Potential demand for fish in the local market : In West Bengal (27,647 mds.) ; In Calcutta (5,561 mds.).

Extent to which production meets this demand : Seven per cent.

Money spent by Government in connection with fishing in 1955-56 : Rs. 2,35,000.

Gears used : Haddock trawl, Prawn trawl, Herring trawl, etc., all made of cotton twines.

There is one experimental fish farm in sewage fed water maintained by the State Government. There are demonstration fish farms in private parties' tanks in each Thana of the State.

Ancillary industries like liver oil, gelatin, glue, fish-meal, and their production : One Scheme for production of shark liver oil, fish-meal, processed fish and utilisation of other fish by-products is operated at Contal coast.

Production during 1955-1956 :

Shark liver oil—10,921 lb. ; Fish-meal—29,866 lb. ; Dry fish—640 lb. ; Fresh fish—3,049 lb.

Approximate Revenue from fisheries during 1955-56 : Rs. 3,03,700.

Budget allotment for the Department for 1956-57 : Rs. 31,84,000.

The designation of the Fisheries Department : Directorate of Fisheries, West Bengal under the administrative control of Fisheries Department and Development Department, the latter controlling the sea fishing scheme only.

IRRIGATION

THE area under irrigation in India is about 56 million acres and is the largest irrigated area in any country of the world.

The total capacity of India's canals is over 220,000 cusecs, and the canals are over 67,000 miles in length.

The total amount of annual flow of water in the Indian Union is 1,356 million acre feet. Of this only 76 million acre feet or 5.6 per cent are at present being used for irrigation purposes.

The following are some of the more important new projects under construction: Bhakra-Nangal Project (Punjab), Damodar Valley Project (Bihar and West Bengal), Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa), Tungabhadra Project (Andhra, Mysore), Gangapur Storage Project (Bombay), Kakrapar Project (Bombay), Godavary Project, Stage I (Andhra), Ghatprabha Valley Project, Stage I, Left Bank Canal (Mysore), Kosi Project (Bihar), Koyana Hydro-electric Project (Bombay), Rihand Dam (U.P.), Nagarjuna Sagar Project (Andhra), Chambal Project, Stage I (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan).

The following are the different measures, which are envisaged and the extent to which, on the first estimates which have been framed, additional production may be secured from each of them.

	Area (Acres).	Additional Production (Tons).
Major Irrigation Projects	8,500,000	2,272,000
Minor Irrigation Schemes	7,621,000	1,932,000
Land Improvement & Reclamation Scheme	7,405,000	1,524,000
Manure and Fertilizer Schemes, Seed Distribution Schemes, other Sources .. ..	..	1,474,000

The table below shows the expenditure (in Rs. lakhs) on irrigation, power and multi-purpose projects for the years 1951 to 1954:

	Expenditure	Provision under First Plan
1951-52 (actual)	81.71	86.00
1952-53 (actual)	97.79	1.21,00
1953-54 (revised)	1,20.59	1.27,00
1954-55 (budget)	1,67.51	1.07,00

Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems in parts of the country have been constructed.

In the arid tracts where the annual rainfall is less than 15 inches, no cultivation is normally possible without irrigation.

In India today we have a vast network of canals in Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, the deltaic area of Madras and some parts of Bihar. There are about 120 high dams distributed mainly in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and southern India. It is interesting to note that the number of all storage works mainly earthen

works, big or small, exceeds, 35,000 in Madras and 25,000 in Mysore State.

PROJECTS

Two hundred and twenty-nine schemes costing Rs. 720 crores were included in the First Five Year Plan. Good progress has been made on these schemes and a good number of them have been completed, the total expenditure incurred to the end of the First Five Year Plan being about Rs. 420 crores. These projects were expected to bring under irrigation an area of 6.3 million acres by March 1956, and are expected to irrigate 22.28 million acres on full development.

In the Second Five Year Plan, about 200 schemes costing about Rs 410 crores will be taken up. These are expected to irrigate about 14.5 million acres of land on full development.

A provision of Rs 486 crores has been made in the Second Plan for irrigation and flood control.

The projects are mostly being executed by the State Governments.

The most important of these under actual construction include:—

Bhakra-Nangal Project (Punjab): The Bhakra-Nangal project in the Punjab comprises two big dams—The Bhakra Dam and the Nangal Dam—a vast network of canals, four power houses and a large number of transmission lines with scores of sub-stations.

The project is expected to irrigate over nine million acres and build up a power potential of 594,000 kW. The States that will benefit are the Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. According to estimates made in 1956 the project is estimated to cost Rs. 174 crores, and will be completed some time in 1960. According to the estimates made in 1948 it was to cost Rs 75 crores.

The project will irrigate 4.8 mln. acres in the Punjab, and nine lakh acres in Rajasthan. It will also improve irrigation in another 3.5 mln. acres.

The Nangal Dam, the Canal Regulator, the Nangal Hydel Channel, two power houses Ganguwal and Kotla, and the Bhakra canals have been completed.

The Ganguwal Power House with a capacity of 48,000 kW was opened on 2nd Jan 1955. The Kotla Power House also with a capacity of 48,000 kW was opened on 9th June 1956.

The increase in foodgrains as a result of the extra irrigation facilities is expected to be 1.13 million tons a year. Other gains will be cotton 8 lakh tons, sugarcane 5 lakh tons, pulses and oilseeds one lakh tons.

The Bhakra-Nangal is the biggest of the multi-purpose projects in India.

Some details are given below:

The principal feature of the project is the construction of a dam about 700 feet high on the river Sutlej near the village of Bhakra about 50 miles upstream of Rupar Town in the Ambala District. The total storage capacity of the reservoir is estimated to be 7.40 million acre feet, of which 5.7 million acre feet will be available for use. The reservoir will extend to about 56 miles above the dam.

The dam will be of the straight gravity type in concrete.

Bhakra Dam: Height 700 feet; Length at bottom 325 feet; Width at top 30 feet; Length at top 1,700 feet; Width of dam at bottom including apron 670 feet; Width at bottom including apron and heel claystone 1,310 feet. Bhakra Reservoir: Total storage capacity 7.4 million acre feet; Live storage capacity 5.72 million acre feet; Length of reservoir 56 miles; Area submerged 42,500 acres; Population to be displaced 80,000; No. of villages to be submerged or partly submerged 366; Total quantity of excavation for dam and appurtenant works

5.16 million cubic yard; Total quantity of excavation for construction plant 2.25 million cubic yard; Total quantity of concrete for Dam and appurtenant works 5.11 million cubic yard; Cost of Dam Rs. 626.8 million.

During the construction of the dam, the waters of the Sutlej are being diverted through two 50-foot diameter tunnels, one on each side. The length of the two tunnels is about one mile. Cofferdams upstream and downstream of the working area have been completed and the river has been diverted through the tunnels.

About eight miles downstream of Bhakra Dam site, Nangal Dam on the river Sutlej has been completed.

Nangal Dam: Height 95 feet; No. of bays 26 of 30 feet span each; Distance between abutments 955 feet; Nangal-Bhakra Canal System: Length of Main Line and Branches 690 miles; Length of Distributaries 2,100 miles.

This dam will serve firstly to divert the requisite supplies from the river for the Nangal Hydel Canal, secondly to provide storage to smoothen the fluctuations in supplies due to load variations in Bhakra Power Plant. The Nangal Canal will take off from the left bank of the river Sutlej at Nangal Headworks. It will be a lined canal about 40 miles long with a maximum capacity of about 14,500 cusecs, for the first 9,700 feet of its length and 12,000 cusecs thereafter.

The Bhakra Canal system, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on July 8, 1954, consists of 690 miles of Main Canals and Branches and 2,100 miles distributaries. The Nangal Hydel Canal, passes through a sub-mountainous terrain full of deep ravines and hill torrents. The work on it involved construction of 58 cross drainages and 34 bridges. It is lined with concrete and tiles throughout its length of 40 miles and has cost Rs. 11 crores.

The Bhakra electricity transmission system would consist of 2,267 miles of high tension lines ranging from 33 K.V.s to 220 K.V.s. Apart from this, there will be 800 miles of 11 K.V. lines. Greater stress would be laid on rural electrification as it would step up agricultural production by energising tube-wells.

Full benefits of the Project will be available on its completion in 1960. However, schedules have been so arranged as to bring some measure of these benefits as each step of construction is completed. Kharif irrigation was provided to over 3 lakh acres in the Punjab with effect from July 1954; 24,000 kW. of additional electricity became available with the commissioning of the Ganguwal Power House in January 1955.

Up to 1955 March Rs 8,829 lakhs were spent on the Bhakra-Nangal project.

Damodar Valley Project (Bihar and West Bengal).—The Damodar Valley Project which is one of the most important multi-purpose schemes and is to benefit the States of Bihar and West Bengal, has as its main features the construction of (a) Multi-purpose storage dams with hydro-electric plants, (b) an irrigation project with a net work of irrigation canals and distribution measuring 1,465 miles, (c) an 85 miles long irrigation-navigation canal, (d) a power transmission grid and (e) thermal power stations to supplement the hydro power.

The ultimate benefits that will accrue from this scheme include (a) effective flood control of the Damodar River, (b) perennial irrigation of 10,26,762 acres including 185,000 acres now irrigated in the kharif season and 300,000 acres in the rabi season resulting in an additional yield of rice and rabi crop valued at Rs. 23 crores a year, (c) the generating of 479,000 kW. of electric power, which will promote the growth of industry, lead to the electrification of railways, etc., (d) cheap transport facilities through the navigation canal (e) annual traffic through

the canal of coal, paddy, etc. to the extent of nearly 2 million tons and (f) efficient drainage of about 700 sq. miles of water-logged area in the lower valley in W. Bengal.

Of the electric power generated 375,000 kW will be thermal and 104,000 kW will be hydro-electric.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 95.26 crores. The construction of some of the dams was started in 1948 and others in 1949.

The Project as included in the original plan comprises (1) a thermal power station of 150,000 kW capacity at Bokaro, 7 miles by road from the Bermo railway station, in the district of Hazaribagh, Bihar, (2) Tilaiya dam with a power station of 40,000 kW in the same district, 14 miles south of Kodarma railway station on the Grand Chord line of the Eastern Railway, (3) the Konar dam, 24 miles from Hazaribagh, (4) the Malihon dam with a power station of 60,000 kW in the district of Manbhum (Bihar), 3 miles from Kumardhul railway station in the Grand Chord line, (5) the Panchet Hill dam with a power station of 40,000 kW in the district of Manbhum (Bihar), about 13 miles south of Malihon, (6) the Durgapur Barrage and Canals in the district of Burdwan (West Bengal) and (7) the transmission line system.

The construction of the first dam was started in 1948.

The Bokaro Thermal Power Station was commissioned in 1953 with an installed capacity of 150,000 kW and will ultimately have a capacity of 225,000 kW.

The Tilaiya Hydro Station was put into commercial operation in February 1953, with two 2,000 kW sets. Work on the transmission system is actively in progress and 430 miles of 132 kV (out of a total of 720 route-miles) and 91 miles of 33 kV lines with most of their associated sub-stations have been completed.

The Konar Dam in the district of Hazaribagh was completed in 1954 and was formally opened by the Prime Minister of India on October 15, 1955.

The Malihon Dam on the Barakar River is one of the two key dams on which flood control and irrigation in the lower Damodar Valley will largely depend. This dam is nearly complete and construction of attached power station is now in progress.

Work on the Panchet Hill Dam has been completed to the extent of about 50 per cent of the earth dam and about 48 per cent of the concrete dam.

The Durgapur Barrage has been completed and was opened by the Vice-President of India on August 9, 1955. Through some reaches of the completed canals, irrigation water was made available for an area of one lakh acres during 1955-56 and 1.6 lakh acres during 1956-57. The work on the remaining canals is in progress.

As the next stage of development, work has been started on (1) expansion of the Bokaro Thermal Power Station by the addition of a 75,000 kW generating set, thus raising the ultimate capacity of generation to 225,000 kW, (2) the construction of a second Thermal Station at Oyaria near Durgapur in the district of Burdwan (West Bengal) and (3) the necessary strengthening of the transmission system.

These extension works are programmed to be completed in time to meet the additional demands for power and new industrial development, such as, the expansion of the steel industry, undertaken by the Government as a part of the Second Five Year Plan.

The estimated cost of the project excluding the new schemes to be taken up during the period of the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 105.88 crores. The aggregate expenditure on the various projects upto the end of August 1956 works out to Rs. 89.36 crores.

Budget for 1956-57.

Original estimates	Rs. 16.38 crores.
Revised estimates	Rs. 16.48 crores.

It may be mentioned here that the Damodar Valley Corporation Act was passed in March 1948, and the Corporation itself came into existence on July 7, 1948.

The whole project was originally divided into two phases. A description of the first phase is already given.

Four other dams at Belpahari, Bokaro, Aiyar and Bermo with hydro-electric stations, forming part of the original programme, have been deferred to a later date till the needs of flood control, power generation and water supply justify these additional works.

Extensive land reclamation, soil conservation, rehabilitation of displaced persons, malaria control, promotion of small-scale industries and development of fisheries are some of the miscellaneous activities of the DVC.

The manner in which the costs are shared among the participating Governments is as follows:

The total amount of capital allocated to irrigation is shared between the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar in the following way:

- (i) The Government concerned is responsible for the capital cost of the works constructed exclusively for irrigation in its province;
- (ii) the balance of the capital cost under irrigation for both the States of West Bengal and Bihar is shared by the State Governments in proportion to their guaranteed annual off-takes of water for agricultural purposes.

The expenditure allocated to power is shared equally by the three participating Governments. (The Central Government, West Bengal, Bihar).

The share of expenditure allocable to flood control is equally divided between the Centre and West Bengal up to Rs. 14 crores, and any amount in excess thereof is the liability of the Government of West Bengal.

It may be added here that the reorganisation of the States of Bihar and West Bengal does not involve any change in the irrigable areas in these States. In regard to power also, no appreciable change is involved as the benefit from the DVC power system will be shared almost equally by the States of Bihar and West Bengal.

Gangapur Storage Project (Bombay).—This Project comprises a 12,500 foot earthen dam with a reservoir of 126,500 acre feet capacity on the river Godavari at Gangapur in Nasik District. This will supplement the existing supplies to the Godavari Canals and also provide water supply to Nasik City.

It is also proposed to harness falls below the dam, if possible, for generation of power. The work on the project is in hand and is expected to be completed by 1957-58. The additional area to be brought under irrigation is 45,000 acres and the increase in food production will be 7,500 tons. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 396 lakhs.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project (Mysore).—The Project involves the construction of the Left Bank Canal 44 miles long, taking off from an existing pick up weir across the Ghataprabha at Dhurpal. The canal system will command an area of 250,000 acres in Belgaum and Bijapur districts of Mysore State, and the scheme on completion is expected to irrigate an area of 100,000 acres.

The total cost of the Left Bank Canal Scheme has been estimated at Rs. 5.45 crores. Irrigation over the first 32 miles has already started, and the Project was expected to be completed by the middle of 1956.

Godavari Project, Stage I (Andhra).—The first phase of the Godavari Project involves the construction of the Kaddam dam, 5,495 feet long across the river Kaddam a tributary of the Godavari, and 48 miles of canal from the dam. This Project will irrigate 67,000 acres in the Adilabad District. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 441.0 lakhs. The scheme is expected to be completed by 1957 and it is programmed to irrigate 25,000 acres in 1955-56.

Harikie Barrage.—Work on the Harikie Barrage has been completed. The Ferozepur Feeder has also been completed. Work on the Bakhu Canal is nearing completion. The expenditure in the first four years of the Plan was estimated to be Rs. 4.92 crores.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa).—The Hirakud project was formally opened by the Prime Minister on 13th Jan. 1957. Water from the dam now completed flowed into the Baragarh Canal, the central arterial canal, in July 1956 and water was available for irrigation in Sept. 1956.

By April 1957 it is expected that the project will irrigate 672,000 acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir Districts, and 1,867,000 acres in Cuttack and Puri Districts.

The main power house with four generating units was also ready for operation in the middle of January 1957. This made available 118,155 kW of power.

Upto March 1956 Rs. 54 crores had been spent on the project. The revised estimates for Stage I are Rs. 70.78 crores.

The project was started in 1948. The full project envisages the construction of three dams and two power houses, the first at the dam sight (already in operation) and the second at Chiplima, sixteen miles below the Hirakud Dam.

The full project is designed to irrigate 2.5 mln. acres of land and provide ultimately 232,500 kW of electric power. The second stage of the project is expected to be completed by 1960.

The power will be utilized in the northern part of the State in the following Districts: Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Puri, Bolangir and Kalahandi.

More details are given below.

The Hirakud Dam which is now complete is three miles in length and is located at Hirakud near Sambalpur across the main channel of the River Mahanadi. There are also 13 miles of low dykes on the two sides.

The dam is a concrete-cum-masonry-cum earth dam. The maximum height of the concrete dam is about 200 ft. of the earth dam 195 ft.

The reservoir created by the dam and dykes will have a capacity of 6.6 million acre ft. of water covering an area of 288 sq. miles. Three flow canals (one from the right dyke and two from the left) will irrigate 6.72 lakh acres in the districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir-Patina. The length of the main canals will be 92 miles with 460 miles of distributaries and minors, and 9,500 miles of water courses.

The power from the project will be utilised for giving power not only to the various towns but also to rural areas for which purpose a large system of 33 and 11 K.V. lines are being constructed; power will also be given for small industries and for pumping of water for irrigation.

The total estimated cost of the Hirakud Power Utilisation Scheme is Rs. 155.85 lakhs. This does not include the cost of Hydro-Electric works and machinery at Hirakud Dam and also the transmission of energy at 132 K.V. and 66 K.V.

As already mentioned, the whole project has three stages. The first stage consists of the main dam (so-called Hirakud Dam) with its power house for 123,000 kW installed capacity and canal systems at either flank. This stage is complete. The second stage consists of the Chiplima power scheme to develop 72,000 kW,

sixteen miles below the main dam and a 37,500 kW unit at the main power house. This is expected to be completed in 1960. The third stage aims at the construction of a weir across the Mahanadi above Naraj with canal systems in Puri and Cuttack districts.

The immediate benefit from the completion of the first stage will be an additional quantity of 5.6 lakh tons of foodgrains and 2.4 lakh tons of other commodities.

Ultimately the whole of the protected area in the Mahanadi delta will be immune to flooding, the new embankments will provide means of communication for many villages and improve navigation on the existing canals.

Kakrapar Weir and Canals Project (Bombay).—This Project has been taken up by the C.W.I.N.C. on behalf of the Government of Bombay and was inaugurated on November 1, 1949. It was handed over to the Bombay Government in June 1954.

The project is proposed to be developed in two stages. The weir across the Tapi about 2,038 feet long and 45 feet high above the deepest river bed was completed in the middle of 1953. Canals which aggregate 850 miles are intended to irrigate 6.5 lakh acres of land in the Surat District, increasing food production by 1.6 lakh tons and cotton by 18,000 tons. Work on the left bank canal and the main tributaries was completed in 1956 April and about 30,000 acres in south Surat became open to irrigation.

The project will cost about Rs. 11 crores.

It is also proposed to construct a storage dam at Ukai, 16 miles upstream of Kakrapar.

In stage II the height of the dam will be raised for increasing the gross storage capacity to 3.55 million acre feet.

There will be two power houses, one at the dam site and the other at the end of a 18 mile power canal with a total installed capacity of 200,000 kW. The firm power available at 60 per cent load factor will be 133,000 kW. There will be in addition high level canals commanding a gross area of 100,000 acres.

Stage II will cost Rs. 31 crores and is expected to be completed by 1956-57. The scheme will ensure partial flood control of the river.

Lower Bhavani Project (Madras).—This involved the construction of a dam, 208 feet high and 1,520 feet long with earthen flanks across the river Bhavani, a tributary of the Cavery. The site is at Satiyamangalam, about 20 miles from the Mettupalayam railway station. A canal on the right side, 124 miles long, irrigates about 207,000 acres of cotton, cholam and rice crops in Coimbatore District.

The cost of the scheme was Rs. 9.4 crores. A start on the construction was made in 1949 and it is now completed. Water has been allowed in the canal to irrigate 167,000 acres from September 1955.

About 10,000 kW of seasonal power is also obtained.

Mayurakshi Reservoir Project (West Bengal).—This project involved the construction of a low masonry dam at Messanjore in Bihar, 123 feet high to store 0.5 million acre feet of water, a weir at Tilpara and a canal system extending over 1,240 square miles on both sides of the river Mayurakshi.

The scheme brings under irrigation an area of 595,000 acres for kharif and 120,000 for rabi crops. In addition 4,000 kW hydro-power is also generated. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 16.11 crores. The project is now completed. The Massanjore Dam which is named Canada Dam was opened on November 1, 1955.

Tungabhadra Project (Andhra, Mysore).—This Project was originally sanctioned by the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad which had territorial jurisdiction over this area at that time, primarily as a famine relief measure. Work on the Project was commenced in 1945 by the Governments of these two States.

It is now being executed by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States which have become successors to the Governments of Madras

and Hyderabad in respect of this area on account of the re-organisation of States in India.

The Government of Mysore is solely in charge of the execution of the Project on the northern side of the Tungabhadra River.

On the southern side the Tungabhadra Board constituted under the directive of the President of the Indian Union, is in charge of all common works relating to Mysore State and Andhra Pradesh, and the respective States are in charge of other works in which only the concerned States are interested.

The Tungabhadra Reservoir is 146 square miles in extent and has a capacity of nearly 3.1 million acre feet at the full Reservoir level of plus 1633.

The Tungabhadra Dam across the river Tungabhadra at Mallapuram in Bellary District (Mysore) is 7,942 feet long and 160 feet high at the deepest foundation. There is only one canal on the northern side. This is expected to irrigate about 5,80,000 acres in Mysore State.

There are two canals on the southern side of the river—the Low Level Canal and the High Level Canal.

The former has already been executed and the latter is now under construction.

The area irrigated on the southern side is as follows: From the Low Level Canal, Andhra 1,57,000 acres and Mysore 92,000 acres. From the High Level Canal (it is calculated) Andhra 2,53,500 acres, Mysore 1,36,500 acres.

The areas irrigated from the Low Level Canal in Mysore are in Bellary, and in Andhra in Kurnool. The areas irrigated from the High Level Canal in Mysore are in Bellary, and in Andhra in Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah.

Only areas in Mysore are irrigated by the Northern Canal and these are in Raichur Dt.

When completed, the Hydro Electric Scheme on the southern side will consist of 2 Power Houses with 4 Generators, each of 9,000 kW capacity making an aggregate of 72,000 kW. The first station is near the Dam and the second about 13 miles along Canal.

The first generator at the Dam Power House was commissioned in December, 1956. The Second Generator at the Dam Power House, and the first and second generators at the Canal Power House were expected to be commissioned in April 1957.

The balance of four generators in the two Power Houses will be installed later.

On the northern side of the Project, it is initially proposed to have one Power House near the Dam with 4 Generators of 9,000 kW capacity each. It is also proposed to develop later Power Houses along the Canal.

The expenditure on the northern side of the river will be borne solely by the Government of Mysore.

The expenditure on the southern side for the works executed by the Tungabhadra Board, will be shared between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State in the following ratio.

	ANDHRA PRADESH.	MYSOORE STATE.
Headworks and Low Level Canal.	5	4
High Level Canal.	65	85
Hydro Electric Scheme	80	20

The expenditure on the works which are being executed by the Board is as indicated below:

Headworks and Low Level Canal: Rs. 21.5 Crores. Hydro Electric Scheme: Rs. 7.5 Crores. High Level Canal: Rs. 10 Crores (Approx.).

The Tungabhadra Dam proper was completed early in 1953 except for the installation of split-way gates in outflow section which work was nearing completion early in 1957.

The water for irrigation on the northern side Canal, and on the Low Level Canal on the southern side has been supplied from 1st July, 1953.

Work on the northern side Canal in its length of 125 miles is in progress, about 50% of the work having been completed; the balance is expected to be completed by 1959.

Work on the Low Level Canal with entire length of 223 miles, is as already mentioned fully completed.

Work on the Power Houses on the southern side is in progress and will be completed before the first half of 1957. The transmission system on the northern side is completed, while work has commenced on the construction of the Power House at dam-site.

Work on the High Level Canal was expected to be started early in 1957.

The Dam will help in raising food production by 140,000 tons.

Kosi Project (Bihar).—The Kosi project envisages the construction of a dam of the unprecedented height of 785 feet above rock foundations on the Kosi River, a mile upstream of Barakhshetra temple in Nepal where the Kosi leaves the hills, for flood control, power, irrigation, navigation, soil conservation, silt control, fish culture and recreation, etc. The total scheme was to cost Rs. 177 crores.

The present scheme estimated to cost Rs. 45.95 crores was prepared by the Central Water & Power Commission in November 1953. It consists of a barrage in Nepal, three miles above Hanumanagar, two flood embankments on either side of the river, both upstream and downstream of the barrage, training of the river by spurs and dredging wherever required, works to divert 75,000 cusecs of flood water into old courses of the Kosi, and an eastern Kosi canal to irrigate annually an area of 13.97 lakh acres, and a western canal to irrigate 29,000 acres in Nepal.

There is a proposal for power development of 21,000 kW but this is not finally approved.

The schemes were considered by an *ad hoc* Technical Advisory Committee which recommended execution of the project. The work is to be implemented by the Government of Bihar. The Central Government will render necessary technical assistance.

The work on the embankment which was done by the local villagers and the Bihar Sewak Samaj was completed upto about 60 per cent towards the end of 1956.

Koyna Hydro-electric Project (Bombay).—The Koyna Project contemplates the construction of a dam across the Koyna River at Jalkwadi near Helwak in North Satara Dt. The scheme is ultimately capable of generating 580,000 kW of firm power at about 75 per cent load factor. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 92 crores.

In the first stage four units of 60,000 kW will be erected at a cost of Rs. 33.32 crores.

The dam will be 208 ft. to start with. Later it will be raised to 268 ft. The power house will be built under-ground on the western slope of the ghats.

The project was part of the First Five-Year Plan, and generation of power is expected to start in October, 1960.

Rihand (Pipri) Dam and Power Station Project (Uttar Pradesh).—This Project is proposed to impound 8.6 million acre feet of water by a 296 feet high dam across the river Rihand, a tributary of the Son, near the village of Pipri in Mirzapur Dt. The power house will have an installed capacity of 250,000 kW and it will also bring under irrigation about 14 lakh acres of land in U.P. and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar.

The estimated cost of the scheme including transmission and transformation, is about Rs. 45.27 crores.

The project is under construction and is expected to be completed in 1961.

Nagarjuna Sagar Project (Andhra).—The project in its first stage comprises the construction of a masonry dam 302 feet high above the foundation level, across the Krishna river near Nandikonda about 90

miles below Siddeswaram, and two canals taking off from the reservoir, known as the left and the right bank canals. The dam is situated about ten miles from Macherla railway station. Large areas extending between the Krishna and the Godavari in the north and the Krishna and the Pennar in the south can be commanded by the reservoir.

The right bank canal which will be 140 miles long will carry a discharge of 14,000 cusecs in the first stage. The left Bank Canal will be 108 miles long and will lead up to the river Muneru in the first stage.

Work was started in Dec. 1956, and the project will take nine years to complete.

The cost of the first Stage of the project, namely, construction of the dam and the two canals is estimated to be about Rs. 88.18 crores. The present scheme which forms the first Stage of the project will irrigate about 23.6 lakh acres of land spread over the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Warangal and Nalgonda.

The first stage will irrigate about 23.6 lakh acres, and the full scheme about 34.02 lakh acres.

The second Stage of the project which will be taken up later on will provide for the generation of electric power of 75,000 kW capacity.

Chambal Project, Stage I (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan).

The full development consists of:—

- Three dams across the Chambal River with a power-station at each dam site.
- High tension transmission lines for power transmission to various sub-stations in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- A barrage across the river near Kota city to divert the water from the storage and power dams into irrigation canals.

- A network of irrigation channels on either bank of river fed from the Kota barrage.

The original estimated cost of the whole scheme was Rs. 73.40 crores and the scheme was expected to generate 2,10,000 kW of hydro-electric power, and irrigate 14 lakh acres of land annually in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The scheme was proposed to be taken up in three stages, keeping in view the immediate demand for irrigation and a gradual development of power demand. The details of the stages are as under:—

STAGE I.

- The construction of the Gandhisagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh with a power station capable of generating 75,000 kW of hydro-electric power at 60% load factor, and 540 miles of transmission system for transmitting this power.
- The construction of a Barrage above Kota City with irrigation channels to serve the proposed area of 14 lakh acres.

This stage is estimated to cost Rs. 49.49 crores, but the estimate is under revision.

The works are already in progress and are expected to be completed by 1962-63.

The works are so planned as to enable irrigation to start in 1959-60 and to reach the designed figure of 11 lakh acres in 1964-65 from the storage of Gandhisagar.

STAGE II.

- Construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and a power-station below it to generate 90,000 kW of power at 60% load factor, and suitable extension of transmission lines and sub-stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.66 crores.

These works are expected to be started in 1957-58 and completed in 1963-64. This will enable irrigation of a further 3 lakh acres in addition to the generation of extra power.

STAGE III.

This caters for a further development of hydro-electric power by building the Kota Dam about 10 miles up-stream of the Kota Barrage with a power station to generate 45,000 kW of power at 60% load factor, and a further extension of transmission lines, etc., at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10 crores. Details are yet to be finalised.

Some details are given about the projects in the first stage.

The Gandhisagar dam, the foundation of which has been laid, is located about 19 miles north-west of Ahanpura near the Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan boundary. The nearest railway station is Jhalawar Road on the Bombay-Delhi line of the Western Railway. The maximum height is 207 ft. The length of the dam is 1,680 ft. with a gross storage capacity of 6.85 M.A. ft. The dam is of stone masonry in red cement mortar and cement concrete around openings.

The Gandhisagar Power Station will have four units of 23,000 kW with a provision for a sixth unit at a later stage. The power generated will be 45,000 kW at 100 per cent load factor, and 75,000 kW at 60 per cent load factor.

The Kota Barrage will stand half a mile up-stream of Kota city. It will be 120 ft. high and its structure will be earthen in the pool portion and masonry dam on the left flank. The length of the dam at the top will be 1,970 ft. It will irrigate 11 lakh acres. The length of the right main canal will be 235.4 miles and of the left 1.75 miles.

Progress of Multi-Purpose Projects

Project	Progress of Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)					Irrigated (Additional) ('000 acres)		
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1951-56 Plan	1951-55 Achievement	Five years (Target)
Bhakra-Nangal	987	1,884	2,983	2,975	8,829	707	499	1,361
Damodar Valley Project	1,258	1,488	1,443	1,624	5,813	135	100	595
Hirakud	863	715	812	1,200	3,590	..	..	261
Additional Provision for Revised Estimates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..
New Projects	37	48	67	850	1,002	..	..	..
Total† ..	3,333	4,181	5,333	5,877	18,724	842	599	2,217

† Includes Harike.

MINOR IRRIGATION

During the first plan period the Central Government sanctioned 72 crores of rupees for minor irrigation schemes such as the construction and repairs of wells and tanks, the installation of pumps and the construction and improvements of dams and channels, out of which the State Governments utilised Rs. 32.45 crores during the first four years of the Plan.

As a result of the schemes executed during the First Five-Year Plan, about 9.4 million acres have been or are being brought under irrigation against the five-year programme of 11.2 million acres.

Details of benefits accruing from the various irrigation schemes are outlined in the following table (figures in million acres):—

Name of scheme	Target for five years.	Achievement (1951-56).
Construction & repair of wells ..	1.65	0.90
G.M.F. Tubewells ..	0.06	0.63
Special Tubewells ..	—	0.80
Pumping installations including Persianwheels, etc.	0.70	0.75
Dams, channels, tanks etc. ..	5.22	4.00
Additional minor irrigation ..	3.00	2.35
Total (programme)	11.23	9.43

The target of area proposed to be brought under irrigation by minor irrigation works completed during 1955-56 was fixed at 2.9 million acres. It is expected that most of the minor irrigation works executed or undertaken during the second half of the year 1955-56 will benefit the crops during 1956-57. Only a small proportion of works constructed before 1st Oct. 1955 would provide irrigation facilities for the rabi crops of 1955-56. It has been estimated that about 0.6 million acres may be benefited during 1955-56.

About 0.8 million acres are expected to be benefited under special tubewells programme up to the end of 1955-56.

Minor irrigation projects like dams, channels, etc. brought under irrigation 4.00 million acres

of new land during the five years of the Plan. About 0.90 million acres were benefited by the well schemes during this period.

The Government of India have a programme for the construction of 2,050 special tube-wells in the States of Punjab, PEPSU, U.P., and Bihar. Up to June, 1956, the number of tube-wells completed was 2,504.

Each tube-well will irrigate 300 acres of land and give an additional production of 60 tons of food grains.

Besides this, there is another programme for the construction of 700 tube-wells which was proposed to be completed by 1956-57. It is reported that up to August, 1956, 324 tube-wells had been completed.

It will be seen that the present tube-well programme is more or less confined to the alluvial soil of Punjab, PEPSU, U.P. and Bihar. In order to ensure uniform development of the country, it was considered necessary to start a programme for the construction of 350 exploratory tube-wells in other States under the Operational Agreement signed with the T.C.M. on 27th March, 1953. Up to the end of March, 1956, an amount equal to 10 per cent of the Plan provision was spent on this programme and 29 exploratory tube-wells

were drilled in the Narbada basin (Madhya Pradesh) out of which 15 bores turned out to be successful.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The total cost of the new irrigation projects in the Second Plan is Rs. 380 crores of which about Rs. 172 crores is expected to be spent during the Plan period.

The total provision for major and medium works is Rs. 416 crores (Rs. 172 crores for new schemes, Rs. 209 crores for continuing the projects of the First Plan, Rs. 35 crores for commencing projects to share Indus Valley and other projects).

The Plan provides for 195 new medium irrigation projects.

About tube-wells, prior to the First Plan, 2,500 tube-wells irrigated about one million acres in the country. The First Plan provided for the construction of an additional 5,830 tube-wells to irrigate about 2 million acres. The Second Plan provides for the construction of another 3,581 tube-wells to irrigate 11,000 acres. The First Plan project for digging 350 exploratory tube-wells will be continued during the Second Plan.

AREA IRRIGATED, 1953-54.

(Thousand acres)

STATE	Food grains	Non-food grains	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6,788	616	7,404
Assam	1,326	48	1,374
Bihar	3,827	370	4,197
Bombay	2,575	1,240	3,815
Kerala	741	313	1,054
Madhya Pradesh	1,806	285	2,091
Madras	5,917	854	6,771
Mysore	1,980	380	2,360
Orissa	1,985	166	2,151
Punjab	5,312	2,990	8,302
Rajasthan	2,520	833	3,353
Uttar Pradesh	11,374	2,307	13,681
West Bengal	2,750	220	2,970
Jammu & Kashmir	624	60	684
UNION TERRITORIES*			
Delhi	61	27	88
Himachal Pradesh	150	10	160
TOTAL INDIA	49,136	10,699	59,835

* Figures for Manipur, Tripura, Andamans and Laccadives Territory are not available.

NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES, 1953-54.

The following table gives the figures in thousand acres :

STATE	Government Canals	Private Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2,964	72	2,019	690	240	6,585
Assam (A)	155	661	-	-	538	1,374
Bihar	788	628	780	544	1,457	4,197
Bombay	566	61	539	2,177	90	3,433
Kerala	300	68	88	28	326	810
Madhya Pradesh	887	4	398	667	101	2,057
Madras	1,914	6	1,902	1,194	133	5,239
Mysore	354	19	769	344	147	1,633
Orissa	471	70	659	70	469	1,739
Punjab	4,722	141	7	2,561	48	7,479
Rajasthan	720	8	114	1,998	36	2,870
Uttar Pradesh	4,477	62	1,165	6,077	806	12,587
West Bengal	316	891	1,053	42	553	2,855
Jammu & Kashmir	109	505	-	9	26	640
UNION TERRITORIES						
Delhi	40	-	5	43	-	88
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	(a)	93	93
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andamans & Nicobars	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laccadive, Minicoy, Amindivi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18,783	3,196	10,188	16,444	5,083	53,694

(A) Includes North-East Frontier Agency.

GROSS IRRIGATED AREA BY CROPS, 1953-54.

The following table gives the figures in thousand acres :

STATE	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Wheat	Barley	Other Cereals and Millets	Total Cereals and Millets
Andhra Pradesh	5,942	63	165	55	464	8	7	62	6,766
Assam (A)	1,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,313
Bihar	3,376	-	-	3	-	205	140	-	3,724
Bombay	857	615	150	50	4	731	29	3	2,439
Kerala	719	2	-	-	(a)	-	-	(a)	721
Madhya Pradesh	1,247	(a)	(a)	3	-	336	112	2	1,700
Madras	4,685	346	215	13	498	1	(a)	92	5,850
Mysore	1,102	88	16	23	95	16	5	10	1,355
Orissa	1,876	4	(a)	4	17	7	-	11	1,919
Punjab	468	145	344	457	1	2,436	209	5	4,065
Rajasthan	24	46	65	190	(a)	1,012	903	11	2,251
Uttar Pradesh	948	35	11	205	27	4,623	2,625	83	8,557
West Bengal	2,608	(a)	-	10	(b)	40	2	(b)	2,660
Jammu & Kashmir	428	(a)	1	57	-	66	15	30	597
UNION TERRITORIES*									
Delhi	(a)	4	1	2	-	40	6	(a)	53
Himachal Pradesh	54	(a)	-	18	2	55	10	8	147
Total	26,647	1,348	968	1,000	1,108	9,576	4,063	317	44,117

* Figures for Manipur, Tripura, Andamans, Laccadives Territory are not available.

(A) Includes North-East Frontier Agency. (a) Below 500 acres. (b) Included under 'Other Pulses'.

—Not available.

GROSS IRRIGATED AREA BY CROPS, 1953-54—*contd.*

STATE	Gram	Tur	Other Pulses	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Sugar-cane	Other Food Crops	Total Food Crops	Cotton	Non-food other than Tobacco and Fodder	Total non-Food Crops	Total all Crops
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	18	22	6,788	136	228	7,152	2	250	252	7,404
Assam (A)	—	—	13	13	1,326	5	43	1,374	—	—	—	1,374
Bihar	40	—	63	103	3,827	73	204	4,104	—	93	93	4,197
Bombay	117	9	10	136	2,575	208	552	3,335	66	414	480	3,815
Kerala	18	—	2	20	741	11	199	951	—	103	103	1,054
Madhya Pradesh	72	(a)	34	106	1,806	59	183	2,048	7	36	43	2,091
Madras	3	3	61	67	5,917	80	263	6,260	168	343	511	6,771
Mysore	2	13	10	25	1,380	104	86	1,570	24	146	170	1,740
Orissa	(a)	3	63	66	1,985	46	89	2,120	1	30	31	2,151
Punjab	1,098	1	148	1,247	5,312	302	208	5,822	852	1,628	2,480	8,302
Rajasthan	254	(a)	15	269	2,520	43	222	2,785	250	318	568	3,353
Uttar Pradesh	1,194	5	1,618	2,817	11,374	1,324	441	13,139	90	452	542	13,681
West Bengal	(b)	(b)	90(c)	90	2,750	27	165	2,942	(a)	28	28	2,970
Jammu & Kashmir	2	(a)	25	27	624	1	20	645	2	37	39	684
UNION TERRITORIES* ..												
Delhi	6	(a)	2	8	61	4	11	76	(a)	12	12	88
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	2	3	150	(a)	5	155	(a)	5	5	160
Total	2,809	36	2,174	5,019	49,136	2,423	2,019	54,478	1,462	3,805	5,357	59,835

* Figures for Manipur, Tripura, Andamans, Laccadives Territory are not available.

(A) Including North-East Frontier Agency.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Included under Other Pulses.

(c) Includes 'Other Cereals and Millets'.

—Not available.

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM

THE rising trend in currency circulation, which has been a characteristic feature since 1953-54 became more marked during 1955-56. Over the year, money supply with the public, excluding State Governments' deposits with the Reserve Bank, increased by Rs. 264 crores to Rs. 2,184 crores as against a rise of Rs. 127 crores in 1954-55. During the Five-Year period 1951-56 as a whole, the rise in money supply was Rs. 206 crores or 10.4 per cent.

The two tables give the details of the course of money supply with the public and the factors contributing to it.

(Rs. in crores)

	Year ended March 31		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Currency with the Public (a).			
1. Note Circulation (b)	1,150.17	1,236.44	1,424.23
2. Circulation of rupee coin (c) .. .	120.71	115.01	123.45
3. Notes and coin with Treasuries (d) ..	4.26	2.83	1.14
4. Cash on hand of scheduled, non-scheduled (e) and co-operative (f) banks	37.10	36.85	41.45
5. Currency with the public (excluding small coin) (1+2+3+4)	1,229.43	1,311.77	1,505.09
6. Variation in currency with the public (g) ..	+ 30.18	+ 82.34	+ 193.32
Deposit Money.			
7. Demand liabilities (excluding inter-bank demand deposit) of scheduled, non-scheduled (e) and co-operative (f) banks	549.83	590.16	667.21
8. Other Deposits with the Reserve Bank (h) excluding balance held on I.M.F. Account No. 1	14.71	9.71	12.01
9. Deposit money with the public (7+8) ..	564.54	608.87	679.22
10. Variation in Deposit money	- 21.76	- 0.92	+ 44.31
11. MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC (excluding small coin) (5+9)	1,793.97	1,920.63	2,184.31
12. Variation in money supply with the public (g) (6+10)	+ 29.26	+ 126.65	+ 263.68

NOTE: Figures have been revised to take into account the circulation of *Hali Sica* currency. (a) Money supply with the public—figures does not take account of the inward or outward movement of currency and excludes small coin. (b) Figures from March 1950 are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crores from Pakistan awaiting adjustment. (c) Figures from March 1950 relate to the Indian Union. (d) Figures on the last day of the year. (e) From April 1952 figures of non-scheduled banks incorporated in and confined to Part B States included. (f) Cover reporting co-operative banks only. (g) Figures from October 1951 are net of adjustments of India notes returned from Aden. (h) Excluding balances held on IMF account No. 1. (i) Deposits of other Governments with the Reserve Bank have been excluded from Money Supply with the public; in earlier editions these have been enclosed.

SEASONAL VARIATION IN MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(Rs. in crores)

	Currency with the public	Demand liabilities of all banks	Other Deposits with Reserve Bank	Money supply with the public
October 27, 1951 to April 11, 1952 ..	+ 53.3	- 28.8	—	+ 24.5
April 12, 1952 to October 24, 1952 ..	- 104.3	- 13.0	- 9.4	- 126.7
October 25, 1952 to May 8, 1953 ..	+ 103.1	- 18.2	- 0.2	+ 84.7
May 9, 1953 to September 25, 1953 ..	- 124.6	- 2.6	- 0.4	- 127.6
September 26, 1953 to May 7, 1954 ..	+ 155.0	+ 10.7	+ 5.8	+ 171.5
May 8, 1954 to September 24, 1954 ..	- 96.8	+ 26.0	- 6.6	- 77.4
September 25, 1954 to May 6, 1955 ..	+ 190.0	+ 31.8	+ 0.3	+ 222.1
May 7, 1955 to Oct. 28, 1955 ..	- 32.1	+ 28.0	+ 0.0	- 3.2
Oct. 29, 1955 to May 11, 1956 ..	+ 237.2	+ 26.5	- 0.1	+ 263.6

NOTE: Figures have been revised to take into account the circulation of *Hali Sica* currency.

CIRCULATION OF NOTES: The rising trend in currency circulation noticed since 1953-54 became more marked in 1955-56. But whereas in the previous two years notes alone accounted for the currency expansion, in the year under review, rupee coins and small coin accounted for 5 per cent. of the expansion. Active notes rose during the year by Rs. 190 crores, as against Rs. 91 crores in 1954-55 and Rs. 53 crores in 1953-54. Total Notes in circulation at the end of 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 1,423 crores.

CIRCULATION OF INDIA NOTES BY DENOMINATIONS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended December			
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rs. 2	23.43	24.85	26.52	28.66
% of Total	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Rs. 5	141.20	144.72	150.57	159.36
% of Total	12.7	12.6	12.3	11.6
Rs. 10	461.64	484.41	511.50	562.89
% of Total	41.4	42.2	41.6	41.0
Rs. 100	487.49	494.21	502.02	550.05
% of Total	43.8	43.0	40.9	40.1
Rs. 1,000 .. .. .	..	..	32.06	56.37
% of Total .. .. .	..	..	2.6	4.1
Rs. 5,000 .. .. .	..	..	5.04	9.85
% of Total .. .. .	..	..	0.4	0.7
Rs. 10,000 .. .. .	..	..	1.01	5.81
% of Total .. .. .	..	..	0.1	0.4
Notes in Circulation	1,113.76	1,148.10	1,228.72	1,372.99

* See also separate article which follows.

Reintroduction of High Denomination Notes: The Reserve Bank of India commenced issuing new notes of the denominations of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 with effect from April 1954. The new notes are completely different in design, water-mark and colour scheme from the old high denomination notes.

Changes in the Form of Notes: Reserve Bank of India notes of the denomination of Rs. 100, with the numbers printed in red (instead of in black) were first issued from the Bank's offices at Calcutta and Madras in August 1953. The Government of India one rupee notes printed in purple, instead of the earlier grey colour, were first issued from the Bank's Bombay office in November 1953.

Hyderabad State Currency: According to the Hyderabad Coinage and Paper Currency (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, the Hyderabad currency (*Hali Sica* currency) ceased to be legal tender with effect from April 1, 1955. But to enable the public exchange their holdings of Hyderabad currency for Indian currency, the Union Government had provided conversion facilities, first till March 31, 1956, and then extended them by a notification dated March 24, 1956, up to September 30, 1956. At the end of March 1956, the circulation of *Hali Sica* currency amounted to about *Hali Sica* Rs. 4.07 crores (or India Rs. 3.49 crores), as against *Hali Sica* Rs. 48 crores (or India Rs. 41 crores) on January 20, 1950.

Replacement of French Indian currency by Indian currency: As from November 1, 1954, the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Currency Ordinance of 1940 were extended to the French establishments in India, consequent on the merger of these establishments with the Indian Union. Although the French currency ceased to be legal tender on April 30, 1955, the facilities for its exchange into Indian currency were available up to October 15, 1955. The total value of Indian currency issued in exchange for French currency amounted to Rs. 37 lakhs.

Decimalisation of Coinage: With a view to adopting the decimal system of coinage, a Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on May 7, 1955 and was passed on July 27, 1955. It came into force from April 1, 1957. As from that date, the rupee coin was divided into 100 equal units and the unit coin was designated as *Naya Paisa*. Thus 100 *naya paisa* will make one rupee. The old coins will continue to be legal tender for about three years after the introduction of the new coins.

The details regarding the denominations, dimensions, designs and metal composition of the new series of coins were given by the Government of India in a notification issued on May 14, 1956. The new series will have the following units: 1 *naya paisa*; 2 *naya paisa*; 5 *naya paisa*; 10 *naya paisa*; 25 *naya paisa*; 50 *naya paisa*; and 100 *naya paisa*.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION

During 1955-56, the total circulation of all forms of legal tender currency (notes, rupee coin and small coin) recorded an increase of about Rs. 200 crores against a rise of Rs. 85 crores in the preceding year.

The following table shows the circulation of currency:—

	At the end of		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Circulation—			
Notes	1,142.75	1,233.92	1,423.47
Rupee Coin	117.92	112.98	122.13
Total	1,260.67	1,346.90	1,545.60

NOTE: Figures are exclusive of *Hali Sica* currency.

Rupee Coin.—Since June 7, 1947, when all standard silver rupee coin had ceased to be legal tender, the 'rupee coin' in circulation in India has comprised (1) the Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940, (2) the quaternary silver rupees (of one-half fineness) issued between December 1940 and June 1946, and (3) the nickel rupees issued from June 1947.

During 1955-56 rupee coin in circulation advanced by Rs. 9.2 crores to Rs. 122.13 crores and was the net result of a fall of Rs. 5.5 crores in July-September and an increase of

Rs. 14.7 crores in the remaining months. On April 7, 1955, the Reserve Bank received from the Government of India one rupee notes of the value of Rs. 5 crores, in terms of Section 30(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, against payment of legal tender value.

Small Coin.—The circulation of small coin also recorded an increase of Rs. 1.5 crores in 1955-56 as compared with a decline of Rs. 1.1 crores in 1954-55. The increase was shared by coins of almost all denominations. The following are the details:

MOVEMENTS IN CIRCULATION OF SMALL COIN DENOMINATION-WISE ABSORPTION (+) OR RETURN (—)

	(Rupees in 000)		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Half rupees *	— 1,16.18	— 56.39	+ 35.13
Four anna pieces **	— 80.12	— 30.60	+ 59.81
Two anna pieces †	— 56.04	— 15.16	+ 11.61
One anna pieces	— 4.18	— 15.75	+ 23.74
Half anna pieces ††	— 4.88	— 1.22	+ 6.58
Single pie §	+ 95	— 5.27	+ 9.69
Half pie	— 10	— 13	— 1
Pie pieces	— 7	— 4	— 1
Total	— 3,16.62	— 1,14.02	+ 1,48.54

* Since the inauguration of the Reserve Bank in 1935, silver half rupees have been included in statistics relating to small coin, including pure nickel half rupees introduced in May 1946. ** Including pure nickel four anna pieces introduced in May 1946. † Including nickel two anna pieces introduced in 1917-18. †† Nickel half anna pieces introduced in January 1942. § Including single pie pieces with a circular hole issued from February 1943.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—CURRENT ACCOUNT

Region-wise Summary

	(Rupees in crores)	
	1954-55	1955-56
Sterling Area (Excluding Pakistan):		
Imports, c.i.f.	342.2	335.3
Exports, f.o.b.	327.8	323.2
Trade Balance	— 14.4	— 12.1
Official Donations (Net)	+ 0.8	+ 0.1
Other Invisibles (Net)	+ 63.0	+ 59.3
Current Account (Net)	+ 49.4	+ 47.3
Pakistan:		
Imports, c.i.f.	14.5	20.9
Exports, f.o.b.	11.9	8.9
Trade Balance	— 2.6	— 12.0
Official Donations (Net)	—	—
Other Invisibles (Net)	+ 7.4	+ 7.0
Current Account (Net)	+ 4.8	— 5.0
Dollar Area:		
Imports, c.i.f.	116.1	123.5
Exports, f.o.b.	113.8	120.5
Trade Balance	— 2.8	— 3.0
Official Donations (Net)	+ 15.0	+ 46.0
Other Invisibles (Net)	+ 2.9	+ 6.3
Current Account (Net)	+ 15.1	+ 49.3
OEEC Countries:		
Imports, c.i.f.	134.2	153.9
Exports, f.o.b.	60.6	73.1
Trade Balance	— 73.6	— 80.8
Official Donations (Net)	—	—
Other Invisibles (Net)	— 1.2	— 2.9
Current Account (Net)	— 74.8	— 83.7
Rest of Non-Sterling Area:		
Imports, c.i.f.	74.6	114.0
Exports, f.o.b.	83.0	116.4
Trade Balance	+ 8.4	+ 2.4
Official Donations (Net)	—	—
Other Invisibles (Net)	+ 5.4	+ 10.4
Current Account (Net)	+ 13.8	+ 12.8

EXCHANGE CONTROL

During 1955-56, the policy of gradual liberalisation of exchange restrictions, initiated in 1953-54, was continued: (1) On June 7, 1955, general permission was given for the transfer of Indian securities to persons resident in Nepal, though the export of such securities to Nepal was made subject to a licence from the Reserve Bank of India. (2) From June 15, 1955, authorised dealers were permitted to deal in foreign exchanges other than U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, pound sterling and Pakistan rupee. (3) Owing to the changes in the U.K. Control, the transferable account area was further extended to include Turkey. (4) From August 22, 1955, the Italian lira was included in the list of specified currencies and became a permissible medium for payments between India and the Italian Monetary Area. (5) All operations on the non-resident accounts of persons and firms, including banks, resident in Portuguese territories in India, were made subject, with effect from October 25, 1955, to the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India; and on November 10, 1955, a ban was imposed on the taking of Indian currency notes by travellers to Portuguese territories in India. (6) From November 25, 1955, travellers to Pakistan were permitted to take with them Pakistan currency notes up to Pakistan Rs. 100 per person per day. (7) In regard to invisible payments, the setting-in allowance was raised to Rs. 75,000 per family in the case of emigration to the dollar area and to Rs. 1.25 lakhs per family to any other non-sterling area country. The limit of jewellery which travellers could take was stepped up to Rs. 25,000 per person.

The trends in the balance of payments position for 1955-56 and 1954-55 are summarised in the following table:—

	(Crores of Rupees.)	
	1955-56	1954-55
Imports:		
c.i.f. Values	747.7	681.6
Exports:		
f.o.b. Values	642.2	596.6
Trade Balance	— 105.5	— 85.0
Official Donations and Invisibles (Net)	+ 126.2	+ 93.3
CURRENT ACCOUNT (NET)	+ 20.7	+ 8.3
Errors & Omissions	+ 2.8	— 12.9
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)	— 23.5	+ 4.6

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE RESERVE BANK

During 1955-56 the Reserve Bank's sterling transactions (excluding Government deals) resulted in net purchases of £39 million (Rs. 52 crores) as against net purchases of £71 million (Rs. 95 crores) in 1954-55. The particulars are given below.

Year	Purchases		Sales		Net Purchases (+) Sales (—)	
	£ Thousands	Rs. Lakhs	£ Thousands	Rs. Lakhs	£ Thousands	Rs. Lakhs
1952-53	141,300	1,88.41	67,318	89.84	+ 73,982	+ 98.57
1953-54	109,753	1,46.34	17,460	23.29	+ 92,293	+ 1,23.05
1954-55	100,159	1,33.55	29,777	38.43	+ 71,382	+ 95.12
1955-56	107,245	1,43.01	68,404	91.29	+ 38,841	+ 51.72

Notes.—Figures exclude Government transactions but include deliveries against forward contracts.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS

(Million of fine ounces)

Average of months	United States	United Kingdom	Canada	France	Switzerland	South Africa	Belgium	Netherlands	Sweden	India
1949-50	702	48	13	15	42	4	20	5	2	7
1950-51	668	87	16	15	43	5	18	7	2	7
1951-52	641	71	21	16	41	6	18	9	4	7
1952-53	666	52	25	16	40	5	20	12	6	7
1953-54	636	71	28	16	41	5	21	20	6	7
1954-55	625	82	30	16	43	6	22	23	7	7

STERLING AREA'S GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES

(Million \$)

End of	Net Deficit/Surplus	Financed By				Changes in Reserves	Level of Reserves
		U.S. and Canadian Credits	Purchase from I.M.F.	S. African Gold Loan	U.S. Aid		
1947	-4131	3273	240	..	..	- 617	2,079
1948	-1642	352	60	325	..	- 223	1,856
1949	-1416	116	..	..	1132	- 168	1,688
1950	+ 862	45	..	..	705	+1612	3,300
1951	-1140	..	..	..	175	- 965	2,335
1952	-487*	..	..	..	-1	- 489	1,846
1953	+ 672*	..	..	..	..	+ 672	2,518
1954	+ 244*	..	..	..	..	+ 244	2,762

* After taking into account payment of service charges in connection with U.S. and Canadian lines of credit, the U.S. lend-lease and the ERP Loan.

WORLD BANK (See under Foreign Aid).

PRE-DECIMAL COINAGE*

The following table gives a description of the coins in circulation at the end of March 1956:

The details of whole rupee coins issued since 1935 are given below:

Denomination	Gross weight (Grains)	Composition (Proportion of Metals)	
Quaternary Alloy Rupee	180	Silver 50 per cent. and the rest base metal.	William IV Standard .. 16,39,78,572
" " Half Rupee	90	" " " "	Victoria Standard .. 352,13,80,138
" " Quarter Rupee	45	" " " "	Edward VII .. 98,28,53,552
Pure Nickel Rupee	180	Nickel 100 per cent.	George V .. 180,74,83,517
" " Half Rupee	90	" " " "	George VI .. 98,02,178
" " Quarter Rupee	45	" " " "	George VI Quaternary .. 106,74,92,178
Cupro-Nickel Four-anna	105	75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.	George VI Nickel .. 21,42,01,000
" " Two-anna	90	" " " "	Asoka Pillar .. 1,39,00,000
" " Two-anna (George V). ..	90	" " " "	1951 .. 40,28,000
" " One-anna	60	" " " "	1951-52 .. Nil
" " Half-anna	45	" " " "	1952-53 .. Nil
Nickel-Brass Two-anna	90	79 per cent copper, 1 per cent. nickel and 20 per cent. zinc	1953-54 .. Nil
" " One-anna	60	" " " "	1954-55 .. Nil
" " Half-anna	45	" " " "	
Copper Single Pice	100	100 per cent. copper.	
" " Half Pice	50	" " " "	
" " Pie Pieces	33.3	" " " "	
Bronze Single Pice	75	97 per cent. copper, 2½ per cent. zinc and ½ per cent. tin.	
" " " "	30	" " " "	
" " " "	60	" " " "	
" " " "	45	" " " "	
" " Half Pice	37.5	" " " "	
" " Pie Pieces	25	" " " "	

* See also separate article on decimal coinage and also under article on currency.

DECIMAL COINAGE

DECIMAL coins were introduced in India with effect from 1st April 1957.

Current coins will continue to be legal tender for about three years after the introduction of the new coins.

During this period they will be gradually withdrawn from circulation.

The rupee coin is divided into 100 equal units and the unit designated Naya Paisa. Thus 100 naye paise make one rupee.

The new series have the following units: one naya paise, two naye paise, five naye paise and ten naye paise.

Later twenty-five naye paise, fifty naye paise and the new rupee coins will be issued.

The new coins are issued to the public through the Reserve Bank, the State Bank offices, treasuries and sub-treasuries.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Government accounting with effect from 1st April, 1957 was in terms of rupees and naye paise.

The State Bank and joint stock and co-operative banks also switched over to decimal accounting from 1st April 1957.

All chalangis in support of money tendered in payment of Government dues are, therefore, to be expressed in new coinage. Similarly, all bills for withdrawals also are to be expressed in terms of rupees and naye paise.

The forms of bills, chalangis and other books of account used by Government Departments are revised to provide only two columns to show rupees and naye paise separately. Until, however, the new forms and bills are printed, the existing ones will be suitably adapted for use.

A sum of Rupees 25 and five naye paise is to be written as Rs. 25-05 (and not Rs. 25-5); Rupees 25 and 50 naye paise as Rs. 25-50 (not Rs. 25-5); and Rupees 55 and 83 naye paise is to be written as Rs. 55-83.

For entering an amount of Rupees 25 and five naye paise, in forms providing for separate columns for rupees and naye paise, 25 will be entered in the Rs. column and 05 in the naye paise column.

Amounts expressed in annas and pies will be converted into whole numbers of naye paise according to the conversion table before they are entered in the books. The abbreviated form to be used for naye paise/paisa will be N.P.

Rounding off is to be made only at the stage when payment or tender of money takes place. In agreements, enactments, etc., where rates are specified, the rounding off should be made only in respect of the total amount payable, or receivable in a single transaction, and the amounts specified in rupees, annas and pies in financial sanctions, rules, orders, notifications, contracts, deeds or other enactments will be automatically construed as expressed in terms of equivalent value under the decimal system without any rounding off.

While payment of Government dues will be accepted in whatever currency it is made, every endeavour will be made to make payment of Government dues only in new coins.

In order to enable the public to understand rightly the relationship of each new coin to the rupee the number of such coins required to make one rupee is indicated on the coins themselves. Thus the coin representing one naya paise will have a legend, "rupae ka sauwan bhag" (hundredth part of a rupee), embodied on it.

Similarly, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 naye paise units indicate that they represent 1/50th, 1/20th, 1/10th, 1/4th and one-half parts respectively of the rupee.

The design and composition of the new currency units are as follows:

The obverse sides of all the new coins have the design of the lion capital of the Asoka pillar with the terms "Bharat" in Hindi and "India" in English inscribed on them.

The reverse sides of all the new coins indicate the year in which the coins are produced and their value in naye paise specified in international numerals.

The 100 naye paise, 50 naye paise and 25 naye paise are of pure nickel while 10, 5 and 2 naye paise coins are of cupro-nickel alloy (75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel). The one naya paise coin is of bronze.

After the people have got accustomed to the use of the new coinage and sufficient quantities of new coins have been put into circulation, the existing coins which continue to be legal tender after April 1, 1957, will be withdrawn.

The process of withdrawal is expected to extend over a period of about three years and there is no need for anyone to get panicky about the status of the existing coins when the new coins are put into circulation.

Coins of the denominations of two annas and under will be withdrawn first, as decimal coins of ten naye paise and below will be put in

circulation in sufficient quantities at the initial stages.

According to the rate of exchange prescribed in the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act 1955, there is no exact equivalent in naye paise in respect of coins of two annas and below and their change individually, or in combination with other coins, will result in a small profit or loss in the aggregate to either of the parties exchanging the coins.

This element of profit or loss will occur so long as the existing coins continue to circulate, but it will diminish progressively as increasing quantities of new coins enter into circulation.

The public can, however, keep down to the minimum the element of profit or loss in exchange of coins by having their holdings of existing coins exchanged for new ones by tendering amounts in terms of four annas and multiples thereof, for which exact equivalents in terms of new coinage exist.

The treasuries, have instructions to give new coins in exchange for existing coins only on this basis.

CONVERSION TABLE

The conversion table gives the exchange value in Naye Paise (rounded off in the manner prescribed in section 14 (2) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1955 as recently amended) for amount tendered in annas/pies coins. The exact Naya Paisa equivalent of the total amount to be converted is rounded off by ignoring fractions of $\frac{1}{4}$ Naya Paisa and below, and treating more than $\frac{1}{4}$ Naya Paisa as 1 Naya Paisa.

OLD COINS			NEW COINS		
Annas	Pies	Naye Paise	Annas	Pies	Naye Paise
0	3	2	8	3	52
0	6	3	8	6	53
0	9	5	8	9	55
1 Anna		6	9 Annas		56
1	3	8	9	3	58
1	6	9	9	6	59
1	9	11	9	9	61
2 Annas		12	10 Annas		62
2	3	14	10	3	64
2	6	16	10	6	66
2	9	17	10	9	67
3 Annas		19	11 Annas		69
3	3	20	11	3	70
3	6	22	11	6	72
3	9	23	11	9	73
4 Annas		25	12 Annas		75
4	3	27	12	3	77
4	6	28	12	6	78
4	9	30	12	9	80
5 Annas		31	13 Annas		81
5	3	33	13	3	83
5	6	34	13	6	84
5	9	36	13	9	86
6 Annas		37	14 Annas		87
6	3	39	14	3	89
6	6	41	14	6	91
6	9	42	14	9	92
7 Annas		44	15 Annas		94
7	3	45	15	3	95
7	6	47	15	6	97
7	9	48	15	9	98
8 Annas		50	16 Annas		100

Rounding off as has been done in the conversion table is necessary only at the end of a transaction when any amount due in annas and pies is to be converted into Naye Paise.

You can make payment either in new coins or in old coins or by a combination of both according to the coins available with you.

The conversion table is, therefore, to be used only at the end of a transaction when payment has to be made or change has to be given.

BANKING

MODERN banking in India owes its origin to the British agency houses operating in Bombay and Calcutta in the eighteenth century. Then followed the Presidency banks in the latter half of the nineteenth century; as a result of their amalgamation, the Imperial Bank of India was brought into being in 1921 by a special Act. The next stage was marked by the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India on April 1, 1935. Fourteen years later on January 1, 1949, the Reserve Bank was nationalised. Its functions are now being broadened gradually: from the role of a "lender in the last resort" it has assumed the responsibility of being "the purveyor of credit" and is charged with the responsibility of developing the banking system on sound lines. On July 1, 1955, the State Bank of India came into being and the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India was transferred to the new institution with the exception of the assets and liabilities of its foreign branches.

At the base of the banking system is the Reserve Bank with the State Bank as its agent. The edifice is made up of Indian joint stock banks other than the State Bank, foreign banks and co-operative banks.

The Banking Companies Act was enacted in 1949 with the object of improving the efficiency and the tone of the banking system. The main provisions relate to licensing of branches, requirements of minimum capital and reserves and maintenance of cash reserves. During 1952 the Banking Companies Rules were extended to more States and now apply to the entire country.

The policy of systematic inspections of banking companies irrespective of their size and stand-

ing, has been an aspect important of the Reserve Bank's supervisory activities. In pursuance of this, 227 banks were inspected during 1954, of which 15 were scheduled banks. Since March 1950, when inspections were commenced, 741 inspections have been carried out for various purposes.

The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1952, has enlarged the scope of financial accommodation by the Reserve Bank for productive purposes and enabled the Bank to reintroduce high denomination notes.

In pursuance of a press note issued on December 20, 1954, the Government of India nationalized the Imperial Bank as a first step towards the establishment of a State Bank of India by amalgamating the Imperial Bank of India with a number of other banks already associated with some State Governments. The branches would be spread over the whole country thus improving remittance and rural credit supplies. The State Bank came into being on July 1, 1955. Another development was the establishment of a Bankers Training College in Bombay.

TRENDS

In 1955, the deposits of scheduled banks increased by Rs. 91 crores to Rs. 1,013 crores, passing the Rs. 1,000 crore level for the first time in seven years. Out of this deposit expansion, Indian scheduled banks accounted for Rs. 74 crores. In the context of the sustained rise in deposits, the velocity of deposit money was 13.1, which was more or less equal to the levels for 1954 and 1951 of 13.0. But for the suspension of clearings in Calcutta, towards

the year-end, the figure should have been slightly higher.

The 'own' funds of the scheduled banks in the shape of capital and reserves increased by Rs. 1 crore. Though this was ten times the increase that took place in 1954, it still represented a less than proportionate rise compared to deposits. There was also a higher level of bank credit over the year as a whole. It showed an expansion of Rs. 80 crores. Generally speaking, the resources position of the Indian banking system was fairly comfortable in 1955.

However, there were many occasions in the early part of the year and again towards the year-end when seasonal financing pressed on their resources. On such occasions, they generally borrowed from the Reserve Bank. At the end of 1955, the outstanding of scheduled bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank were Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores higher than those at the end of 1954.

An interesting feature as regards the Bank's lending has been that while hitherto the Indian banks had been the main borrowers under the Bill Market Scheme, in 1955, exchange banks exhibited considerable interest in the scheme. It is a reflection of the belief that the Indian money market is acquiring a greater degree of autonomy. Here, it will be of interest to note that some changes were made in the Scheme. With effect from March 1, 1956, the rate chargeable on advances under the Scheme was raised from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent and the concession so far granted to banks whereby the Reserve Bank shared the cost of the stamp duty involved in converting demand bills into usance bills was also withdrawn.

CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF BANKS IN INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

1	Year.	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Deposits					Cash		Investments		Loans and Advances.	Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Net Profit.	No. of Offices.
					Fixed.	Savings.	Current.	Others.	Total.	In Hand.	At Banks.	Government Securities.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Scheduled Banks ..	1953	89	32.75	26.72	261.51	147.31	436.04	61.00	905.86	39.68	74.90	323.21	47.66	438.30	82.39	6.85	2,685
	1954	84	32.66	26.60	299.15	156.18	467.18	73.19	995.70	38.80	100.73	346.63	51.72	498.83	87.59	7.17	2,765
	1955	89	32.85	26.73	348.95	172.03	488.46	73.02	1,082.46	42.13	93.85	382.21	53.66	545.76	131.29	8.23	2,858
Non-Scheduled Banks ..	1953	437	9.13	4.68	34.48	11.55	14.53	3.20	63.76	6.16	3.94	20.51	4.16	41.01	1.65	63	1,268
	1954	410	8.80	4.81	34.67	12.05	16.15	3.96	66.83	6.17	4.43	21.69	4.99	40.79	1.65	62	1,199
	1955	385	8.44	4.76	38.16	13.30	16.70	4.10	72.26	6.53	3.84	25.47	5.65	41.42	2.11	53	1,169
Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Banks ..	1953	526	41.88	31.40	295.99	158.86	450.57	64.20	969.62	45.84	78.84	348.72	51.82	479.31	84.04	7.48	3,948
	1954	498	41.66	31.50	333.82	168.23	483.33	77.15	1,062.53	44.97	105.16	368.32	56.71	539.62	89.24	7.79	3,964
	1955	474	41.30	31.49	387.11	185.33	505.16	77.12	1,154.72	48.66	97.69	407.68	59.31	587.18	133.40	8.81	4,027

The following table relates to other financial aspects of these joint-stock banks, including the State Bank (former Imperial Bank of India):
(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Per cent of Capital and Reserves to Deposits	9.18	9.57	9.11	8.25	6.30
Per cent of cash in hand and Banks to Deposits	15.32	14.23	12.86	14.13	12.67
Per cent of Investments to Deposits	37.99	41.14	41.31	40.00	40.44
Per cent of Bank credit to Deposits	67.44	60.59	59.05	59.19	62.40
Number of offices	4,115	3,976	3,943	3,964	4,027
Number of offices outside India	126	105	106	107	106

RESERVE BANK

In pursuance of federal financial integration, the Reserve Bank entered in 1952 into agreements with three former 'B' States, Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, whereby it became their sole banker.

In 1953, it concluded agreements with two more (all former States before reorganization)

Part 'B' States, namely, Hyderabad and Saurashtra whereby it became ultimately the sole banker to these States as it already was to all the Part 'A' and Part 'C' States.

The Bank advanced to scheduled banks a gross amount of Rs. 425 crores in 1955 against Rs. 386 crores in 1954 and Rs. 195 crores in

1953. A total amount of Rs. 200 crores was advanced in 1955 by the Reserve Bank for general banking purposes at the Bank rate against Government securities as compared with Rs. 189 crores in 1954. Loans under the Bill market scheme at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent below the Bank rate aggregated Rs. 225 crores in 1955 against Rs. 148 crores in 1954.

The following table gives the position of the Reserve Bank over a period of years :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year.	Notes held in the Banking Department.	Notes in Circulation.	Total Notes Issued.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Foreign Securities.	Rupee Coin.	Govt. of India Rupee Securities.	Internal Bills and other Commercial Paper.	% of Gold and Foreign Securities to Note Issue.
30th June 1950 ..	86.61	1,168.53	1,205.14	40.02	638.15	55.80	471.67	..	56.27
" " 1951 ..	34.84	1,257.48	1,292.32	40.02	678.15	57.52	516.63	..	55.57
" " 1952 ..	34.40	1,129.48	1,163.88	40.02	583.15	76.08	464.63	..	53.54
" " 1953 ..	38.47	1,136.82	1,174.78	40.02	603.15	91.76	439.86	..	54.75
" " 1954 ..	41.03	1,172.03	1,213.12	40.02	653.15	98.73	421.22	..	57.14
" " 1955 ..	31.78	1,309.76	1,341.55	40.02	652.65	105.84	543.65	..	51.59

BANKING DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year.	Paid-up Capital and Reserves.	DEPOSITS.						Bills payable.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities and assets.	Cash.	Bills purchased and discounted.	Balances held abroad.	LOANS AND ADVANCES.		Investments.	Other Assets.
		Central Government.	Government of Burma.	Other Governments.	Banks.	Others.	Total.							To Government.	To others.		
30th June 1951	10,00	162,79	..	17,05	58,74	71,43	310,00	2,37	9,82	332,20	34,98	2,09	178,35	7,50	18,71	88,12	2,44
" " 1952	10,00	117,25	..	3,19	56,07	64,44	241,54	3,31	8,01	262,87	34,56	10,19	98,24	1,58	28,28	86,94	3,08
" " 1953	10,00	126,06	..	18,46	45,24	57,26	247,02	1,06	14,68	273,66	38,69	14,60	111,70	3,40	20,88	79,80	4,59
" " 1954	10,00	124,18	..	25,53	49,96	41,77	241,45	2,18	20,97	274,60	41,33	5,83	92,65	47	37,47	91,81	5,55
" " 1955	10,00	56,02	..	9,08	59,79	22,69	146,18	6,95	23,40	186,58	31,91	11,72	60,91	76	28,24	46,39	6,59

EXCHANGE BANKS

The banks carrying on exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of banks having their head offices in London, on the Continent, in the Far East or the U. S. A. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but now, most of them,

while continuing to play their main role, have also taken an active part in the financing of internal trade. Following the increase in the British bank rate to four per cent in March 1952, exchange banks found it more profitable to tap Indian deposits than to get funds from London. Over the year 1955 the deposits with

these Banks amounted to Rs. 196.5 crores as against Rs. 180.56 crores in 1954.

The earlier progress of Exchange Banks was tabulated in the previous editions. The more recent trends are summed up below :—

Liabilities and Assets of Foreign Banks in India

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits					Cash		Bills Discounted and Purchased	Loans and Advances	Investments		No. of Offices	Net Profit
		Fixed	Savings	Current	Others	Total	In Hand	At Banks			Govt. Securities	Others		
1951 ..	21	41,22	10,12	112,83	5,93	170,10	2,81	22,05	25,84	148,75	45,20	1,18	71	3,14
1952 ..	17	56,20	10,73	97,28	12,31	176,52	2,57	14,28	19,31	151,03	43,57	1,04	67	1,86
1953 ..	17	52,71	11,60	91,64	9,90	165,84	2,25	12,34	20,44	117,74	45,08	1,03	69	1,39
1954 ..	17	60,02	12,64	92,66	13,17	178,49	2,22	13,83	25,75	124,97	46,40	1,04	67	1,25
1955 ..	18	71,93	14,06	102,12	7,02	195,13	3,22	14,58	31,88	141,82	46,03	3,66	68	1,83

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS BY CLASS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	No. of Reporting Banks	Paid-up Capital	Reserves	Deposits			Cash			Bills Discounted and Purchased	Loans & Advances	Investments		Net Profit	No. of Offices*
				Fixed	Savings	Current	Others	Total	In Hand	At Banks		Government Securities	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17
State Bank of India															
1951	1	5.63	6.35	37.40	29.90	153.00	10.61	230.91	6.71	22.86	8.91	133.66	69.93	16.23	383 (30)
1952	1	5.63	6.35	35.82	28.74	129.38	11.91	205.85	3.55	21.90	6.05	107.12	80.54	16.61	410 (12)
1953	1	5.63	6.35	34.88	27.97	131.98	12.14	206.97	3.69	16.95	14.28	92.03	80.95	13.19	424 (12)
1954	1	5.63	6.35	34.01	27.49	165.89	13.73	231.13	3.70	32.67	6.17	96.15	94.95	13.77	455 (11)
1955	1	5.63	6.35	33.69	27.92	149.28	14.90	225.77	3.42	25.96	16.80	90.15	104.96	12.02	484 (11)
OTHER INDIAN SCHEDULED BANKS															
1951	75	28.82	20.98	143.13	104.08	230.58	39.55	517.34	37.30	48.44	39.13	262.79	185.06	32.21	2,188 (81)
1952	75	28.08	20.30	151.35	104.39	216.12	37.68	509.32	33.42	50.00	35.41	235.88	195.23	31.65	4,09 (81)
1953	72	27.12	20.12	178.18	107.74	207.37	39.75	533.04	33.73	46.68	47.67	244.76	201.29	33.44	2,199 (83)
1954	71	27.03	20.04	205.12	116.05	218.36	46.29	586.08	32.88	54.23	55.67	277.74	205.29	36.11	2,244 (86)
1955	71	27.22	20.36	243.33	130.05	237.08	51.10	661.55	35.49	53.31	82.67	313.42	231.24	37.98	2,307 (88)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS A															
1951	70	5.66	3.70	20.63	8.49	13.48	1.66	44.98	4.13	1.87	94	26.53	17.16	2.66	482 (12)
1952	70	5.76	3.25	17.78	8.07	11.42	1.55	38.82	3.52	2.32	105	23.79	15.59	2.38	448 (0)
1953	67	5.36	3.29	20.58	8.02	11.18	1.38	41.16	3.59	2.53	108	24.53	15.17	2.90	31 (40)
1954	65	5.46	3.37	20.93	8.64	13.06	2.32	45.15	3.82	2.75	117	26.02	16.11	3.24	36 (9)
1955	64	5.29	3.34	23.59	9.75	13.66	2.42	49.42	4.19	2.24	149	26.63	19.48	3.78	466 (7)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS B															
1951	186	2.93	1.03	12.11	3.65	3.69	1.35	20.79	2.92	1.32	65	15.27	5.11	95	694 (2)
1952	194	3.00	1.15	12.25	3.31	3.15	1.32	20.23	2.25	1.24	58	13.91	4.78	1.08	688 (2)
1953	196	2.82	1.17	11.90	3.09	2.65	1.47	19.11	2.11	1.15	52	13.58	4.92	1.02	398 (2)
1954	191	2.66	1.22	11.90	3.04	2.38	1.12	18.63	1.96	1.44	45	12.27	4.99	1.48	22 (1)
1955	190	2.58	1.22	12.89	3.25	2.61	1.37	20.12	1.99	1.38	55	12.68	5.37	1.61	551 (—)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS C															
1951	117	63	19	2.25	45	60	37	3.67	49	27	9	3.07	39	17	222 (1)
1952	114	61	18	1.88	33	50	32	3.03	41	25	4	2.63	33	16	4 (1)
1953	114	58	19	1.64	36	56	23	2.79	36	23	4	2.34	36	20	5 (1)
1954	116	60	20	1.69	35	47	28	2.79	34	23	3	2.24	37	26	4 (1)
1955	115	52	20	1.58	20	40	25	2.49	29	21	7	1.88	39	25	1 (1)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS D															
1951	96	17	6	67	12	17	9	1.05	16	7	1	86	9	5	133 (—)
1952	60	12	3	40	7	17	4	1.88	9	4	1	55	4	7	74 (—)
1953	54	11	3	28	6	8	6	43	5	2	—	42	3	3	66 (—)
1954	27	8	2	15	4	4	4	26	8	1	—	24	1	1	41 (1)
1955	25	6	1	10	4	3	6	23	6	1	—	20	1	1	28 (—)

* No. of offices outside the Indian Union are shown in brackets. N.A. = Not available.

MONEY RATES IN INDIA

	1954	1955
Bank Rate*	3½	3½
State Bank (former Imperial Bank) Rates :		
Hundi Rate**	4½	4½
Advances Rate	4	4
Call Loan Rate—		
Rs. 5 lakhs and over	3½	3½
Below Rs. 5 lakhs ..	3½	3½
Bazaar Bill Rates † :		
Calcutta	10-12	10-12
Bombay	9½	9½
Call Money Rates :		
Calcutta	3-1½	3½-2½
Bombay—		
Larger Banks	3-½	3 1½
Smaller Banks	3-1½	3½-1½

* Bank rate raised to 3½ per cent on November 15, 1951. This is the standard rate at which the Reserve Bank is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Reserve Bank of India Act.

** The rate at which the State Bank discounts first class three months' commercial bills.

† Rates at which bills of small traders are discounted by shroffs. The quotations are unofficial.

Clearing Houses.—The Principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and of these the first two are by far the most important. In 1951-52 Clearing Houses were opened at Bareilly and Jaipur and are being managed by the State Bank of India. This brought the total number of Clearing Houses under the management of the State Bank to 35. In Bombay, a Metropolitan Clearing

Association was formed and registered in October 1946 to arrange for clearing for non-scheduled banks as the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House decided to restrict its membership and sub-membership only to scheduled banks.

The total number of cheques cleared has progressively risen since 1950, the amount which has shown a declining trend in 1952 and 1953, has been higher in 1954 and 1955.

The figures from 1951 onwards are shown in the table given below :

CLEARING HOUSE STATISTICS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Velocity of Circulation	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi	Other Centres	Total
1951	13.0	3,118.84	3,180.57	487.07	145.18	167.58	778.75	7,877.99
1952	12.3	2,703.95	2,679.52	432.57	136.94	157.95	742.47	6,853.40
1953	12.5	2,494.36	2,645.05	397.68	146.47	176.22	743.52	6,003.25
1954	13.0	2,754.28	2,758.75	361.94	141.90	204.70	842.69	7,064.27
1955	13.1	3,056.31	2,995.53	412.21	146.11	233.03	975.82	7,819.01

ORGANISATION

During 1955-56, the number of scheduled banks increased by 1 to 89 and the number of offices from 2,807 in the previous year to 2,898.

It was stated that a landmark in Indian banking was the inauguration of the State Bank of India. An important statutory function assigned to the State Bank is the promotion of banking development through the establishment of an effective machinery of branches spread over the whole country, the number of branches to be opened within a period of five years or such extended period as the Central Government might fix, being 400. Accordingly a list of 100 centres has been finalised and between July 1, 1955 and March 31, 1956, 21 branches were established.

To stimulate banking development, remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks were extended, according to the General Report of the Committee of Director of the All-India Rural Credit Survey. Until October 31, 1955, a scheduled or a State Co-operative bank could remit only once a week, an amount of Rs. 5,000 or a multiple thereof, from any place at which there was an agency of the Reserve Bank to any account which it maintained with the Bank,

free of charge. But it was liberalised from November 1 onwards by permitting the remittance twice a week.

Under the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1955, the Bank set up, on February 3, 1956, the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund with an initial sum of Rs. 10 crores. An annual contribution of not less than Rs. 5 crores for the five years commencing from June 30, 1956, is to be made towards this Fund. This Fund will make loans and advances to State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions and to central land mortgage banks. The first loans of Rs. 8 lakhs was made by the Fund to the Government of Madras.

Another development of the year was the Bank Award and the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955. It was in July 1955, the Bank Award Commission submitted its recommendations. The main recommendations were that (1) the Labour Appellate Tribunal's Award be restored with certain modifications in the case of all 'A' Class banks (Indian and foreign) all 'B' class banks, except the Bank of Bikaner and the

United Bank of India, and certain 'C' class banks; and (2) the total exemption from the application of the Award to places with 30,000 or less population in the former Part B and Part C States (other than Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg) allowed in the Government's modified decision be altered and the exemption limited to such places in former Travancore-Cochin only and that too in respect of banks registered in that State, except the Travancore Bank for a period of two years from the date of announcement of Government's final decision on the Commission's Report. The Government accepted the recommendations and accordingly the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, was passed in September, enforcing the Award for a period of five years from April 1, 1954.

In view of the special problems of banking in the former Travancore-Cochin State, Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry with Mr. K. Ramunni Menon as Chairman to examine the financial position of banks in the State, suggest measures for their integration and make recommendations in regard to the terms and conditions of services of their employees.

STOCK EXCHANGE

THE earliest reference to stock broking in India dates back to the end of the 18th century when transactions in Government securities and the shares of the East India Company used to take place in Calcutta under a *neem tree*. Similar references are also available about business in shares in Bombay before 1840. The boom following the American Civil war gave a great impetus to this business.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay was formally constituted by an indenture dated December 3, 1887 and was recognised by the Government of Bombay for forward trading in shares under the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925. Since then several attempts were made to start rival stock markets in Bombay, the latest one being the Indian Stock Exchange started in 1938.

Calcutta Association.—The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was founded at No. 2, New China Bazar Road (now known as 2, Royal Exchange Place), Calcutta, with 150 founder members in 1908. Fifteen years later, it was registered as a limited liability concern. The Association is controlled and managed by a Committee and has a membership of 232 brokers.

The only registered institution in south India of brokers dealing in shares and securities is the Madras Stock Exchange Association, Ltd., registered in 1937.

During the boom period several stock markets were started at other industrial centres. These include Delhi and Kanpur.

The Ahmedabad Stock Exchange is also a registered body and recognised by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act.

There are also organised stock markets in Hyderabad and Indore.

SECURITIES ACT

The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, is the first All-India legislation seeking to control transactions on securities and to regulate stock exchange practices. Prior to this Act, there was no legislation for the purpose except in the old State of Bombay.

The Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925, was not, however, particularly effective because of two main shortcomings: (1) The Act made transactions outside a recognised stock exchange merely void but not illegal. (2) While the Act purported to control only forward business, it did not make a clear distinction between ready and forward transactions. To remedy these and other defects, the former Bombay Government enacted in 1947, the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act; but this Act was not applied to securities presumably because Central legislation of this subject has been in contemplation.

But the outbreak of World War II came in the way of immediate legislation and it was only after the end of hostilities effective steps were taken in this direction, which resulted in the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 24, 1954. It was largely based on the recommendations of the Gorwa Committee appointed in June 1951. The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament towards the end of 1955. It submitted its report to Parliament on February 29, 1956. The Bill, as revised by the Joint Committee, was passed by the Lok Sabha, with some amendments, on July 16 and by the Rajya Sabha on August 6. It received the assent of the President on September 4, 1956.

Main Provisions

Broadly speaking, the Act applies to transactions other than spot delivery contracts. But power has been taken in the Act to regulate

spot delivery contracts also, if the Government regards it as desirable in the interest of trade or in the public interest.

As regards contracts other than those for spot delivery, the regulation takes the form of either controlling the activities of stock exchanges in those areas or States where stock exchanges operate, or through a system of licensing of persons who deal in stocks and shares. In those areas where the stock exchanges operate and to which Section 13 of the Act will be applied, every contract which is entered into otherwise than between members of a recognised stock exchange in such State or area or through or with such members is illegal.

The Act permits only those stock exchanges to function which are recognised by the Central Government. For this purpose, each stock exchange is required to make an application in the prescribed manner to the Central Government, who will grant recognition if the Government is satisfied in regard to certain conditions. Every recognised stock exchange is required to furnish to the Central Government such periodical returns relating to its affairs as may be prescribed.

Subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, any recognised stock exchange may make bye-laws for the regulation and control of contracts. But the Government has the power to make or amend these bye-laws.

Important provisions relating to the listing of securities on a stock exchange are also contained in the Act. In regard to the licensing of dealers and brokers in securities, there are no detailed provisions.

So also no direct provisions are contained in the Act to restrict the prevalence of black transfers, but there is a provision to discourage black transfers indirectly.

MARKET TRENDS

Throughout the war period, the stock market was fed on a veritable boom caused by cheap money and inflation. The index of Government securities moved up from 107.6 in August 1939 to 120.4 in 1946-47 and that of fixed yield industrial securities from 137.7 to 197.8 on the basis of 1927-28 quotations equal to 100. In the same period, the index of variable yield indus-

trial securities advanced from 98.5 to 268.6. In the following four years the economic uncertainty, post-partition riots and the general thinning of investment demand had an adverse effect on the stock markets and the capital values registered a marked depreciation. Thereafter a feeble recovery was noticeable but the volume of business continued to be at a low ebb

and even the Korean War in mid-1951 did not stimulate speculative excesses in industrial shares.

The table below based on the data collected by the Reserve Bank broadly indicates the trend in regard to paid-up capital of variable yield industrial shares quoted on the stock exchanges of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and their market value in the post-war years 1948-51:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	October 1948	31-3-1949	31-3-1950	31-3-1951
No. of Companies	779	833	829	827
Paid-up Capital	20,596	22,714	23,015	23,806
Market Value	40,563	37,933	35,400	43,367

(See also table on next page).

During 1951-52 the Stock Exchange turned downward following the evaporation of inflationary pressures and the debacle reached its nadir in March 1952 when the crash on the market, preceded by a heavy slump in commodities, resulted in the temporary closing down of the market.

The behaviour of the stock market during the financial year 1952-53 fitted the customary pattern of disinflation. With the general rise in interest rates, ideas of equity yields were revised in an upward direction and buyers turned more exacting in their demands for safety and liquidity of capital.

The equities market ruled buoyant during most of the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 in contrast to the weakness evinced during the previous year. The annual average index of variable dividend securities rose by about

20 per cent between 1953-54 and 1954-55. The Reserve Bank Index for industrials rose from 102.6 in March 1954 to 120.9 in September, and after declining to 113.7 in December, moved up to 115.4 in March 1955. On November 29, it touched the highest of the year at 131.9, but declined to 113.6 on January 1, 1956.

For the share market, however, 1955-56 was a memorable year. Buoyancy on a wide scale prevailed all through the year, and the index for industrials touched the highest at 131.9 on November 26. But the boom ended with 1955, for January 1956 witnessed a heavy landslide in prices, in fact wiping out all the gains which the market made in 1955. The downward trend continued till the end of May. The slump was mainly due to the fact that the technical position was vulnerable. This was precipitated by the controversy over the States reorganisation and the violence that accompanied it, by the Ordinance nationalising

life insurance, by the fears of further heavy taxation in the next budget including a ceiling on income and by the stock exchange legislation before Lok Sabha. It also reflected, in part, the markets' reaction to the enactment in April 1955 of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, which made the issue of compensation for nationalisation non-judicial.

The Reserve Bank's weekly index number of variable dividend securities declined from 115.6 for the week ended April 2, 1955, to 111.9 for the week ended June 4.

Thereafter, however, the market resumed its previous upward march to continue up to the end of November. The weekly index touched the peak of 131.9. Encouraging trends in company profits and dividends and expectations of large-scale deficit financing in the closing year of the First Plan as well as in the Second Plan period, appeared to be the main bullish factors. But

there was an element of unhealthy speculation in this period of buoyancy and so there was a subsequent sharp reaction. During the period from December 1955 to February 1956, share prices declined and the index fell to 120.1 for the week ended February 25. It was partly in the nature of a technical correction. But there were other depressing factors also such as apprehensions of heavy taxation in the 1956-57 budget; the Ordinance of January 19, 1956, nationalising life insurance; rumours that the new issue by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. would be permitted only at a substantial premium; and reports of a move to revise the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. However, a recovery

set in from early March. At the close of 1955-56, the index recovered to 124.6.

For the year as a whole, the market registered an appreciable net rise for the third year in succession. The Reserve Bank's all-India index of variable dividend industrial securities (base: 1949-50 = 100) for March 1956 showed a net increase of 6.1 per cent over March 1955. The annual average for 1955-56 also worked out higher at 121.6 as compared with 112.9 for 1954-55.

The gilt-edged market displayed a marked resilience during 1955-56. From the latter half of April 1955, the market firmed up with the revival of institutional support. In May, the

Reserve Bank successively revised upwards its selling rates for the 3½ per cent. National Plan Loan 1964 and the 3 per cent. Loans 1966-68 and 1970-75. The market also reacted favourably to the terms of the 3½ per cent 1965 Loan and the 4 per cent 1967 State issues. But, the raising of the Bank of England rate, cried a halt to this upswing and from mid-February, 1956, the securities turned slightly easy. However, from about the second week of March, most of the loans resumed their earlier uptrend. Over the year, most of the dated loans showed net gains, which ranged up to Rs. 2 as. 5 in the case of the 3 per cent Loan 1970-75 as against the range up to only Re. 1-4 in 1954-55.

From December 1946, the Reserve Bank of India started constructing indices of security prices. These indices (all-India) reveal the following trend:—

Average of Weeks	Government & Semi-Government Securities	Industrial Securities		Banks	Insurance	Investment Trusts	Electricity	Tramways	Shipping and other Transport	Railways	Plantations	Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills	Jute Mills	Coal	Mining and Oil	Iron and Steel	General Engineering	Sugar	Beverages	Chemicals	Paper	Cement
		Fixed Dividend	Variable Dividend																			
(Base: 1938 = 100)																						
1948-49	102.0	109.4	136.5	138.0	159.0	193.0	87.0	144.0	90.0	157.0	202.0	112.0	129.0	82.0	150.0	192.0	138.0	117.0	176.0	125.0	134.0	134.0
1949-50	101.2	101.0	115.4	121.6	123.0	172.8	84.2	99.1	90.6	123.7	154.8	84.0	107.8	61.1	134.5	154.2	116.1	104.9	157.0	99.4	120.4	120.4
1950-51	100.0	101.0	124.2	122.8	123.5	163.1	89.1	94.5	91.7	152.9	157.5	93.3	120.9	71.8	159.6	176.3	101.1	101.0	173.3	114.3	135.8	135.8
1951-52	95.8	97.2	127.8	116.1	112.1	149.2	90.2	98.6	87.5	177.5	169.4	90.5	125.7	76.9	163.4	172.0	97.1	84.1	176.2	127.7	148.8	148.8
1952-53	91.7	90.8	107.3	103.2	99.5	130.4	82.7	85.5	74.7	126.8	135.1	78.3	91.3	63.4	131.0	140.1	83.8	59.5	131.0	114.3	140.7	140.7
Base: 1949-50 = 100)																						
1952-53	90.1	87.3	94.0	85.0	98.0	75.0	115.0	88.0	82.0	89.0	94.0	91.0	84.0	120.0	97.0	101.0	85.0	—	94.0	151.0	113.0	113.0
1953-54	90.4	87.3	95.6	86.0	97.0	75.0	116.0	94.0	82.0	92.0	96.0	82.0	78.0	132.0	107.0	113.0	85.0	—	99.0	159.0	116.0	116.0
1954-55	90.5	88.4	112.9	87.0	108.0	90.0	123.0	108.0	88.0	156.0	107.0	93.0	82.0	186.0	140.0	156.0	101.0	—	132.0	211.0	141.0	141.0
1955-56	90.0	87.3	121.6	88.0	103.0	93.0	123.0	106.0	89.0	183.0	118.0	95.0	61.0	235.0	154.0	199.0	105.0	—	144.0	256.0	164.0	164.0

CAPITAL MARKET

Until the beginning of the Second World War the capital market had made a slow but steady progress; but its pace quickly accelerated during the War period when the monetary inflation and the rising trend of industrial profits served as a first class stimulant to its growth which was spectacular. The post-war period has, however, served mainly towards consolidating the early gains. A broad idea of the expansion of the market can be had from the fact that between 1938-39 and 1946-47, the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India increased by Rs. 1,176 crores, while consent for the issue of capital was granted to the tune of Rs. 640½ crores from May 17, 1943 to March 31, 1947.

CAPITAL ISSUES

The previous year's brisk activity in the new issue market continued during 1955. The total amount of issues sanctioned by the Controller of Capital Issues increased from Rs. 411 crores in 1954 to Rs. 125 crores in 1955, the highest since 1948. There was also a larger rise in the total amount asked for in respect of applications decided, from Rs. 117 crores to Rs. 151 crores. Of this, industrial issues sanctioned were Rs. 98

crores while non-industrial issues obtained only Rs. 28 crores. Industry-wise, the largest amounts were sanctioned in respect of water transport (Rs. 19 crores), rayon manufacture (Rs. 13 crores) and petroleum refineries (Rs. 12 crores), followed by electricity (Rs. 9 crores) and cotton spinning and weaving mills and cement (Rs. 8 crores each). State-wise, Bombay* accounted for Rs. 57 crores and West Bengal Rs. 31 crores.

Of the amounts sanctioned, those for initial issues declined from Rs. 58 crores in 1954 to 47 crores in 1955; but those for further issues rose from Rs. 53 crores to Rs. 78 crores. On the other hand, the amount sanctioned for debentures declined from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 17 crores, and that for bonus issues from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 6 crores. One noteworthy feature of 1955 was the shift from ordinary shares and debentures to preference shares and miscellaneous issues. Ordinary shares declined from Rs. 77 crores in 1954 to Rs. 57 crores in 1955 and debentures from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 17 crores, while preference shares rose from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 24 crores and miscellaneous issues from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 27 crores.

Foreign participation was in evidence in respect of 123 companies for Rs. 22.5 crores as

against 108 companies for Rs. 20 crores. Out of this, 20 initial issues accounted for Rs. 7 crores, 43 further new issues for Rs. 14.4 crores and 60 bonus issues for Rs. 1 crore. The share of residents in the U.K. was Rs. 7 crores and in the U.S. Rs. 5 crores.

The important issues of 1955 included: Debenture issues by the Caltex Oil Refinery (Rs. 2 crores); National Rayon Corporation (Rs. 1.5 crores); Delhi Cloth and General Mills (Rs. 1 crore); Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co. (Rs. 1.5 crores); Preference issues by the Jayal Rao Cotton Mills (Rs. 1 crore); Stanvac Oil Refinery (Rs. 75 lakhs); Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. (Rs. 75 lakhs); Orient Paper Mills (Rs. 60 lakhs); Ordinary issues by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (Rs. 3.5 crores); Sirpur Paper Mills (Rs. 1.21 crores); and the Rohas Industries and the 6 per cent preference and ordinary shares of the West Coast Paper Mills for Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore, respectively.

A significant development during the year was the enactment in February 1956 of a bill to extend indefinitely the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947.

* Pre-reorganization.

Control of Capital Issues

(Rupees in Crores)

Y E A R	APPLICATIONS*		CONSENTS									
			Total		Initial		Further Others		Further Debenture		Further Bonus	
	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount
1950	320	84.93	263	74.75	47	13.69	98	41.59	25	10.93	93	8.54
1951	410	68.32	343	59.56	46	21.00	153	23.27	16	3.92	128	10.77
1952	326	152.33	254	39.79	23	12.69	121	17.57	9	1.75	101	7.77
1953	272	89.79	232	81.39	31	18.34	97	34.42	20	13.92	84	14.72
1954	267	116.98	220	110.57	74	57.94	49	16.49	24	20.29	55	9.88
1955	374	151.42	289	125.39	70	46.90	80	27.48	23	17.33	85	6.47

* Figures relate only to applications disposed of during the period and not to applications actually received during the period.

COMPANY LAW

In 1951 the Government of India appointed an expert committee, with Mr. C. H. Bhabha as Chairman, to suggest an overhaul of the Company Law. But trafficking in managing rights and cornering of shares in the open market with a view to acquiring control over the management of well-established and reputable companies for anti-social purposes had reached such proportions that Government decided to promulgate an Ordinance on July 21, 1951. On September 14, the Indian Companies Act was amended.

The Companies Bill, based largely on the recommendations of the Company Law Committee was introduced in Parliament on September 2, 1953 and was approved by Parliament on November 22, 1955. The Act came into operation on April 1, 1956.

The main features of the Act are :

- (1) Equity shares with differential rights regarding voting, dividend, participation in capital on dissolution, are prohibited.
- (2) It puts restrictions on inter-company loans and investments.
- (3) There is a ceiling on overall managerial remuneration.
- (4) Most decisions of the management and even of the Shareholders of a Company require the approval of the Government before they are put into effect.
- (5) The appointment of a managing agent or an associate as a selling or buying agent outside India requires approval by a special resolution.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, a Corporation was established on July 1, 1948 to provide medium and long-term finance to public limited companies and co-operative societies registered in India, including the acceding States, and engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power. Individuals, partnership firms or private limited companies are thus excluded from the purview of the Corporation's operations. With the setting up of a number of State Financial Corporations, it was agreed that applicants for loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs or 10 per cent of the paid-up capital of the State Financial Corporation of the State in which they are situated, if that was lower than Rs. 10 lakhs, should be advised to apply not to the Industrial Finance Corporation but to the State Financial Corporation concerned. The authorised share capital is Rs. 10 crores, divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 5,000 each, the paid-up capital being Rs. 5 crores in respect of 10,000 shares

issued. To this issue, the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India subscribed Rupees one crore each, the scheduled banks and financial institutions like insurance companies and investment trusts, Rs. 1 crores each, and co-operative banks Rs. 1 crore. The paid-up value of the share capital and dividends on it at the minimum rate of 2½ per cent. per annum are guaranteed by the Government. The Board of Directors consists of twelve members, of whom four are nominated by the Central Government and two by the Reserve Bank of India, and six are representatives of scheduled banks, insurance companies, investment trusts and other financial institutions.

The Corporation is authorised to borrow up to five times the amount of its paid-up capital and reserve fund. When the Reserve Fund equals the authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, the borrowing capacity of the Corporation will be Rs. 100 crores. The Corporation may also accept deposits for periods of not less than five years, but the total deposits accepted may not exceed Rs. 10 crores. It is empowered to provide financial assistance in the following ways :

- (i) grant loans or subscribe to debentures of industrial concerns repayable within a period of 25 years secured by sufficient pledge, hypothecation or mortgage of tangible assets;
- (ii) underwrite the issue of stocks, shares and debentures; and
- (iii) guarantee loans floated in the market repayable within a period not exceeding 25 years.

The Corporation is prohibited from subscribing directly to the shares or stocks of companies and is primarily a lender and not a partner in industry. Its policy is to finance the acquisition of fixed assets and thereby supplement rather than compete with the activities of commercial banks.

The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 and the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 were amended by the Industrial and State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1955, which came into force on September 18, 1955. The amending Act provided, among other things, for a 'Central Committee' instead of an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, and the appointment of a stipendiary Chairman, and to be assisted by a General Manager in place of the honorary Chairman and a full-time Managing Director; for the grant of right to the Corporation to borrow from the Central Government, and to lease any property pledged or mortgaged to the Corporation; and for the removal, with the permission of the Central Government, of the seven-year limit in respect of the period up to which the Corporation may hold any stocks, shares, bonds or debentures in fulfilment of its underwriting liabilities. It also enabled industrial concerns, formed with the object of engaging in the manufacture or processing of goods, to become eligible for financial assistance even before they start production.

In September 1948 the Corporation started functioning with Mr. Shri Ram as Chairman and Mr. Ram Nath as Managing Director. In August 1949 the Corporation decided to augment its resources by issuing 3½ per cent. bonds repayable in 1964. The Act was amended with effect from December 29, 1952 in order to enable the Central Government to guarantee loans in foreign currencies and in certain other respects, e.g., shipping companies are now eligible for loan from the Corporation.

Up to the end of June 1956 the Corporation sanctioned over Rs. 43 crores by way of loans. Amount sanctioned in 1955-56 alone exceeded Rs. 15 crores.

The break-up of the loans sanctioned by the Corporation from June 30, 1949 to June 30, 1956 is as follows (Rs. in lakhs):

Textile Machinery 74; Mechanical Engineering 168; Electrical Engineering 156; Cotton Textiles 610; Woollen Textiles 35; Rayon Industry 110; Chemicals 587; Cement 340; Ceramics and Glass 150; Oil Mills 7; Electrical Power 43; Non-ferrous Metals 35; Light Engineering 134; Aluminium 50; Sugar 1,159; Mining 37; Paper 422; Automobile and Tractor 134; Unclassified 73; Total 4,321.

During the year the rate of interest charged by the Corporation on its loans and advances remained unchanged at 6½ per cent, as also the rate at ½ per cent. on prompt payments.

Net profit for year ending June 30, 1956, Rs. 10,12,430.

The Central Committee of the Board of Directors of the Corporation consists of the Chairman of the Board (who shall be the Chairman of the Committee), two Directors elected by the nominated Directors and two Directors elected by the elected Directors. The present composition of the Central Committee is : K. R. K. Menon (Chairman); S. C. Roy and *vacant* (elected by the elected Directors), S. P. Virmani and L. K. Jha (elected by the nominated Directors).

The present Board of Directors consists of : K. R. K. Menon (Chairman), V. P. Varde, S. V. Ramamurti, G. D. Ambekar, S. P. Virmani, I. S. Vaidyanathan, S. C. Roy, M. C. Muthiah, S. K. Pasu, B. Venkatasubbiah, M. R. Bhide and L. K. Jha.

General Manager, H. V. Venkatasubbiah, Secretary, Dalip Singh.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

An Act to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations was passed in October 1951. The Act enables the State Governments to establish a Financial Corporation for the State under a name to be specified by notification; and the State Government concerned, the Reserve Bank, scheduled banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, co-operative

banks and other financial institutions will be entitled to subscribe to the share capital. Parties other than these can also be shareholders; but their aggregate holding will not exceed one fourth of the total capital. The shares allocated will not be transferable except to the State Government, the Reserve Bank or any other recognised financial institution.

The shares of the Corporation will be a trustee security under the Indian Trusts Act and an approved security under the Insurance and Banking Acts. The shares shall be guaranteed by the State Government in regard to the repayment of principal and the payment of annual dividend at such minimum rate as the State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, fix by notification. The Corporation may issue bonds and debentures for increasing its working capital and accept deposits of not less than five years' maturity.

The management of the Corporation will vest in a Board of Directors composed of three nominated by the State Government, one by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank, one by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, one each by scheduled banks, co-operative banks and other financial institutions and one to represent other shareholders. The Managing Director will be an ex-officio member of the Board. The first Board will be constituted by nominating the representatives of the various interests by the State Government.

The Corporation may transact the following business:—(a) the guaranteeing of loans raised by industrial concerns in the public market for not more than 20 years; (b) the underwriting of the issue of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures by industrial concerns; (c) the granting of loans or subscribing to debentures of industrial concerns repayable within 20 years; and (d)

other business arising or ancillary to the above. The limit of accommodation to any industrial concern will be up to a maximum of one-tenth of the Corporation's share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Up to the end of March 1956, 14 States* had established State Finance Corporations—Punjab, Bombay, West Bengal, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, U.P., Rajasthan, Madras, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Andhra and Orissa. Each Corporation has an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores and issued capital of Rs. one crore, excepting U.P. which has an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores and issued capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and Bihar an issued capital of Rs. 50 lakhs but the distribution of the Capital as between the State Government, Reserve Bank, financial institutions and others varies from one State to the other.

For other Corporations see under 'Late Particulars'.

* After reorganization there are twelve: Punjab, Bombay, West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra, U.P., Rajasthan, Madras, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Some facts and figures relating to joint stock companies are given in the following tables:—

Consents for Issue of Capital

(Rupees in crores)

Year	No. of consents	Total of Issues		Total
		Indus- trial	Non- Indus- trial	
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1952	254	32.7	7.1	39.8
1953	232	71.4	10.0	81.4
1954	220	93.9	16.7	110.6
1955	289	97.5	27.0	125.4

Consents granted to Non-residents

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of consents	Amount allowed for issue to non-residents	Share of U.K.	Share of U.S.A.
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1952	64	7.7	2.8	4.7
1953	101	17.5	16.3	0.1
1954	108	28.8	25.7	0.9
1955	123	22.5	0.0	5.2

Industrial Distribution of Companies

(Capital in crores of rupees)

Industrial Groups	1954-55*	
	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital
Banking and Loan	1,908	74.8
Insurance	332	12.0
Cotton Mills	652	1,15.0
Jute Mills	108	30.0
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	168	12.1
Paper Mills	64	11.7
Rice and Flour Mills	221	4.7
Tea	567	26.9
Coffee	27	1.3
Coal	481	22.6
Breweries	42	1.9
Sugar	213	29.6
Printing, Publishing and Stationery	1,747	14.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,697	49.7
Iron, Steel and Ship-building	734	44.5
Engineering	1,171	27.7
Public Service Companies	410	49
Clay, Stone, Cement, etc.	354	31.8
Tobacco (Cigars, etc.)	91	19.3
Soap, candles, etc.	105	3.6
Match	56	3.5
Oil Mills	363	11.8
Rubber	67	4.1
Manganese	14	0.2
Petroleum	22	2.8
Estate, Land and Building	949	29.3
Hotel, Theatres, etc.	1,678	12.9

State-wise Distribution of Companies

(Capital in crores of rupees)

State*	1954-55†	
	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital
Assam	375	4.6
Bengal	12,196	3,18.5
Bihar	516	27.0
Orissa	185	6.1
Bombay	5,083	3,22.6
Madhya Pradesh	706	8.0
Madras	2,868	69.0
Punjab	1,105	14.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,785	35.9
Mysore	605	28.4
Travancore-Cochin	1,024	28.5
Travancore .. .. .	..	..
Cochin .. .. .	..	..
Delhi	1,409	36.7

* Pre-reorganization.

† Provisional figures.

Distribution of Companies (Public and Private)

(Capital in crores of rupees)

Year	All Companies		Public Companies		Private Companies	
	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital
1952-53	29,312	8,97.6	12,055	6,28.8	17,257	2,68.8
1953-54*	29,528	9,44.0	10,248	6,31.3	19,280	3,13.6
1954-55*	29,779	9,83.1	10,059	6,56.0	19,720	3,27.1
December 1955*	29,948	10,13.3	9,376	6,81.1	19,972	3,32.2

* Provisional figures.

* Provisional figures.

BULLION

PRECIOUS metals have always held a great place in the Indian economy. Even though gold and silver standard currencies are no more in the world, both the metals determine Government's policies. The price policies in respect of these two metals are governed by American attitude because the U.S.A. is the most important consumer. The U. S. official price of gold at \$ 35 per five ounces has been accepted as the official price by all member countries of the International Monetary Fund.

SILVER*

The following table gives details about the trend of silver production from 1952 to 1955:—
(In millions of ounces)

Countries	1952	1953	1954	1955
United States of America	39.8	37.7	38.1	35.0
Mexico	50.4	47.9	39.9	45.0
Canada	25.2	28.3	30.7	27.7
Peru	18.4	19.3	19.9	20.0
Bolivia	7.1	6.1	5.0	4.5
Other South and Central American Countries	7.2	8.8	7.4	6.5
Total Western Hemisphere	148.1	148.1	141.0	138.7
Outside the Western Hemisphere	68.7	68.3	67.7	65.0
World Production	216.8	216.4	208.7	203.7
India	0.018	0.015	0.161	0.111*

* Figures up to September 1955 only.

Following the expiry of the Green Act on December 31, 1945, a Silver Bill was enacted on July 31, 1946, authorising the Treasury to sell or lease for manufacturing use any silver, not pledged as monetary backing for silver certificates, at not less than 90¢ cents per fine ounce and also to purchase all domestic silver mined after that day, if offered within one year after being mined, at a net price of 90½ cents. In December 1953, it was officially announced that the U.K. Government stocks of silver would not, in future, be held available to supply the essential needs of industry and that permission would be granted for purchases of silver to be made in the cheapest market, including the dollar area, to satisfy essential trade needs.

The recent trend of silver consumption (partial data) is given in the following table* :—
(In millions of ounces)

	1952	1953	1954
ARTS AND INDUSTRIES			
United States	95.0	105.0	85.0
Germany	11.3	17.5	24.2
Great Britain	10.4	11.5	12.2
Canada	4.2	4.4	3.9
Japan	3.5	5.6	5.8
Mexico	2.2	1.8	nominal
Other Countries	15.5	18.0	21.0
Total	142.1	163.8	152.1
COINAGE			
United States	57.3	42.8	54.0
Saudi Arabia	23.0	—	—
Germany	8.8	—	—
Mexico	8.3	14.1	nominal
Canada	4.2	2.9	1.8
Belgium	—	2.3	1.5
China	—	—	—
Other Countries	6.5	11.7	10.0
Total Coinage	108.1	74.8	67.3
Total Consumption	250.2	238.6	219.4

Note : The 1954 consumption estimates are by Handy and Harman in their review of the Silver Market of 1954.

World silver market was firm in 1955. In contrast to the rigid price stability witnessed in the preceding two years, the year under review was marked by a general upswing in prices. The main reason was the high level of demand in the face of fall in supplies. While the estimated world silver production declined to 203.7 million oz. from 208.7 million oz. in 1954, estimated consumption was more or less steady at 218 million oz.

The New York price of foreign silver, which had closed at 88½ cents per oz. on March 31, 1955, developed an upward trend to touch the level of 92 cents on October 11, the highest recorded price in New York for 35 years, and to close at 91½ cents. The London price moved in sympathy with that of New York.

Silver production in India during the first nine months of 1955 amounted to 111,008 oz. valued at Rs. 4.81 lakhs as against 161,185 oz. valued at Rs. 6.68 lakhs in 1954. Besides, the floating stocks in the country grew smaller owing to higher consumption.

Some silver, however, started flowing in, towards the close of the year, from Tibet, in

the form of coins, consequent upon the licences issued by the Government to those who had export trade with Tibet. But on May 3, 1956, the Government decided to license freely the import from Tibet of any silver coin current in the Tibet region of China. The Government also raised the import duty on silver bullion and coins from 4 1/5 annas per oz. to 8 2/5 annas per oz. (i.e., from Rs. 9-13-6 to Rs. 19-11-0 per 100 tolas).

The following table gives the average silver quotations in New York and London from 1949 to 1955 :

	New York Average	London Spot
	Cents	Pence
1949	71.93	49.24
1950	74.17	64.77
1951	80.37	77.86
1952	84.94	74.36
1953	85.19	73.94
1954	85.25	73.48
1955	80.10	77.53

GOLD

Gold has played a key role in shaping the life and history of the world. Between 1493 and 1600, world's production of gold was placed at 24.2 million ounces. It steadily rose to 38 million ounces during the 50 years ended 1850. Since then, however, the production has risen rather spectacularly. The annual average output mounted from 3.5 million ounces in 1850 to 19.6 million ounces in 1929 and then to 35.2 million ounces in 1938, reaching the peak figure of 41 million ounces in 1940. The greatest part of this enormous increase came since the U. S. Administration raised its price of gold from \$ 20.67 per ounce to \$ 35 an ounce which made the U. S. A. a sort of magnet strongly attracting the world's entire gold production.

While the international demand for hoarding was reduced in 1954 supplies were augmented by larger South African output and by sizable Russian gold sales. In consequence the free market prices of gold moved close to the world parity of \$ 35 per fine ounce. The re-opening of the London market in November 1954 had also a stabilizing influence on prices.

But in 1955, free market prices fell to levels lower than the official parity of \$ 35 per ounce. It is true that there was marked rise in private hoarding demand, at over nine million oz., mainly due to the resurgence of inflation. But it was counterbalanced by a sizable increase in supplies and large Russian sales of gold. During the year, the world production was estimated at 27.3 million oz. as against 25.9 million oz. in 1954. Moreover, there was a shortage of dollars in the case of countries whose central banks had hitherto been regular buyers of gold. Price variations, however, were narrow in 1955.

World Gold Consumption

(In millions of fine ounces).

	1951	1952	1953
Estimated net Consumption in Industrial Arts*	12.8	9.6	6.4
Estimated net private absorption by India, China, Hong Kong, other Far East Countries and the Middle East	6.0	6.0	5.5
Estimated resulting non-monetary absorption	18.8	15.6	11.9
Gold Production	25.0	26.6	26.5
Balance available for money	7.1	11.0	14.6
Resulting World Stock of Monetary Gold at end-year	1,132.0	1,143.0	1,157.6

* Includes a quantity of gold hoarded in various parts of the world in processed or semi-processed form, of which 4 millions in 1952 and about 2 to 3 millions in 1953 are estimated to have been used for hoarding in various parts of the western world.

* For later particulars see under 'Late Particulars'.

World Gold Production††
(In thousands of fine ounces)

Countries	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955*
I. Commonwealth ..	18,760	18,605	19,108	18,904	20,823*	22,030
(a) Australia ..	861	896	980	1,075	1,118	1,040
(b) Canada ..	4,441	4,393	4,472	4,069	4,366	4,580
(c) Gold Coast ..	689	699	691	731	787	750
(d) Indian Union ..	197	226	253	223	239	211
(e) New Zealand ..	77	75	59	39	42	40
(f) Southern Rhodesia ..	511	487	497	501	536	525
(g) Union of South Africa ..	11,664	11,516	11,819	11,941	13,237	14,600
(h) Others ..	320	313	337	325	298	284
II. Latin American Countries ..						
(a) Brazil ..	163	171	160	147	153	150
(b) Chile ..	190	174	176	131	125	125
(c) Colombia ..	379	431	422	437	377	380
(d) Mexico ..	408	394	459	483	396	380
(e) Peru ..	148	158	135	140	147	145
III. United States of America ..	2,289	1,895	1,927	1,970	1,859	1,925
IV. All Countries ..	24,560	23,930	24,583	24,464	25,850*	27,300
Commonwealth percentage ..	76.4	77.7	77.7	77.3	79.8	80.7
Union of South Africa percentage ..	47.5	48.1	48.1	48.8	51.2	53.5

* Provisional figures.

† Excluding U.S.S.R.

Production, Imports and Exports

The output of gold in India which had suffered a setback during 1953, owing mainly to the closure of the Oorgaum gold mine in Mysore rose slightly from 223,376 ounces valued at Rs. 5.07 crores in 1953 to 239,168

ounces valued at Rs. 5.62 crores, but was still below the 1952 level of 253,264 ounces. But the output in 1955 was the lowest with 211,462 oz. valued at Rs. 5.20 crores. The decline has been ascribed to the closure of operations owing to labour troubles and to the low grade of the ore crushed.

Assaying and Refining of Gold and Silver

Some relevant statistical data are given below:—

(Thousands of tolas)

Year	Melting and Assaying		Refining	
	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1950-51 ..	2,59	97.56	18.64	16.50
1951-52 ..	60	64.19	27.43	44.46
1952-53 ..	28	62.55	24.11	28.92
1953-54 ..	80	73.07	17.21	13.41
1954-55 ..	75	73.67	18.39	8.19
1955-56 ..	20	45.38	10.42	17

The following table gives details of imports and exports of gold and silver:—

Yearly Average	Imports		Exports		Net Imports (+) Net Exports (—)	
	Ounces in thousands	Rs. in lakhs	Ounces in thousands	Rs. in lakhs	Ounces in thousands	Rs. in lakhs
GOLD						
1950-51 ..	7	21	1	4	+ 6	+ 17
1951-52 ..	40	1,16	—	1	+ 40	+ 1,15
1952-53 ..	1	2	—	—	+ 1	+ 2
1953-54 ..	1	2	—	—	+ 1	+ 2
1954-55 ..	3	7	1	2	+ 2	+ 4
1955-56 ..	4	9	—	1	+ 3	+ 8
SILVER						
1950-51 ..	66	3	—	—	+ 66	+ 3
1951-52 ..	1,67	9	—	—	+ 1,67	+ 9
1952-53 ..	1,28	5	—	—	+ 1,28	+ 5
1953-54 ..	1,42	6	1	—	+ 1,41	+ 6
1954-55 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955-56 ..	—	—	5	—	— 5	—

INDIAN MARKET

Virtually isolated from world markets with the continuing ban on imports and exports of gold and silver, bullion prices in India during 1955-56 were mainly influenced by domestic factors. Futures trading in bullion under the auspices of the Bombay Bullion Association, the only recognised association for forward trading in gold and silver in Bombay State under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947, was much less smooth in 1955-56 than in the preceding three years. It may be noted here that the forward market was closed during the period July 12 to 21 and early August to October 23, 1955.

Consequently, certain changes were made in the by-laws of the Association, with the permission of the State Government. The emergency by-laws were amended reducing the number of votes required for declaration of

"a state of emergency." Besides, three new by-laws were added: (1) 30A provides that, under no circumstances, a non-member shall enjoy, directly or indirectly, any rights, privileges or facilities more than those available to a member; (2) 72A and (3) 88A provides that, during the last seven days of a contract period, no fresh business will be permitted in the current contract except transactions of only squaring-up nature. By-law 141 was also amended providing that the prices realised in an auction should not exceed the highest closing level touched during the currency of the contract, and, if the available metal falls short of the outstanding transactions, the Board shall suspend the auctions for 48 hours and make a full report to the Government regarding the conditions in the market and Government may extend the period of auction for such period or periods as it deems necessary.

Imports and exports of gold continued to be negligible in view of the continuance of the restrictions under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, and Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. The inflow of contraband gold into India was on a smaller scale after 1947 as compared with the previous years. Among the factors which contributed to this result were the vigilant action taken by the Union Government to check smuggling and the political developments, towards the close of the year, in the French and Portuguese possessions in India, which were the main centres of the contraband trade in bullion.

A major step taken during the year to check smuggling still further was the Sea Customs (Amendments) Bill of September 1954. In November 1954 the French possessions were transferred to India with the result that the ban on the import and export of gold was extended to that area too.

In 1955-56, the anti-smuggling drive of the authorities seems to have been more effective. The political developments in Goa also discouraged smuggling activity. On April 18, the Lok Sabha passed the Sea Customs Amendment Act, which provided, *inter alia*, for the shifting of the burden of proof that the goods are not smuggled, to the persons from whom the goods are seized.

During the year, the Forward Markets Commission took the first step towards bringing under their purview the futures trading in bullion. On February 16, 1956, the Commission issued a press note stating that they were examining the utility of forward trading in bullion. It also invited, at the same time, applications from Bullion Associations for the purpose of recognition under Sections 5 and 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

In the Bombay market, prices of both metals showed substantial increases over the year, though movements were two-sided. Gold closed the year with a net gain of Rs. 13.7 at Rs. 105-14 and silver with a net gain of Rs. 15-10 at Rs. 181-5. The causal factors were more or less the same for the upward trend in both the metals. Rising incomes as a result of the acceleration of the tempo of economic activity

†† For later particulars see under 'Latest Particulars'.

in the country seemed to be the main reason for increased demand. Other factors were the upturn in commodity prices since early June 1955, the prospects of further rapid growth

of the economy, the possibility of large-scale deficit financing in the public sector and talks of the imposition of a tax on total wealth.

But the volume of futures business in both the metals was very low, about 48 million tolas in gold and 1.4 million bars in silver, compared to 88 million tolas and 3.4 million bars in 1954-55.

The following statement gives the highest and lowest spot prices of gold and silver in Bombay with import duties from 1948 to 1955:—
Gold (per fine tola). Silver (per 100 tolas gross).

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import Duty.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import Duty.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1948-49 ..	121 0 0	103 0 0	114 9 10	12 8 0	190 8 0	166 8 0	177 9 0	9 8 0
1949-50 ..	119 10 0	107 2 0	114 14 11		192 12 0	158 14 0	174 11 10	
1950-51 ..	120 2 0	104 12 0	113 7 4		198 12 0	173 14 0	185 14 3	
1951-52 ..	118 10 0	79 8 0	109 1 11		207 4 0	142 0 0	188 4 3	
1952-53 ..	95 14 0	77 5 0	88 0 1	13 2 0	174 12 0	141 12 0	159 8 4	9 13 6
1953-54 ..	93 6 0	79 8 0	86 1 6		167 14 0	148 14 0	157 4 10	
1954-55 ..	95 6 0	83 0 0	89 2 4		173 14 9	147 15 0	169 3 9	
1955-56 ..	107 1 0	80 6 6	95 13 8		183 13 0	154 12 0	168 11 6	

NATIONAL INCOME

NATIONAL income in 1953-54 (at current prices): Rs. 10,600 crores; in 1952-53: Rs. 9,860 crores; in 1951-52: Rs. 9,990 crores; in 1950-51: Rs. 9,530 crores; in 1949-50: Rs. 9,010 crores; in 1948-49: Rs. 8,650 crores.

Per capita income in Rs. in 1953-54: 283.9; in 1952-53: 267.4; in 1951-52: 274.5; in 1950-51: 265.2; in 1949-50: 253.9; in 1948-49: 246.9.

According to the final report of the National Income Committee, February 1954, agriculture, animal husbandry, and ancillary activities contributed 51.3 per cent of the national income in 1950-51. Commerce,

transport and communications accounted for 17.7 per cent. Commodity production taken roughly as the total value contributed by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and hand-trades amounted to Rs. 64.2 abja (abja = Rs. 100 crores) or 67.4 per cent of the total national income.

The estimated national income for 1950-51 was Rs. 95.3 abja against Rs. 90.1 abja in 1949-50 and Rs. 86.5 abja in 1948-49.

According to the National Income Committee and the Central Statistical Organisation, National Income of India, at current prices, rose from Rs. 8,650 crores in 1948-49 (revised) to Rs. 9,990

crores in 1951-52, and to Rs. 10,600 crores in 1953-54.

The population in 1951 was taken as 361.2 million and consequently the *per capita* national income worked out at Rs. 285.2. This *per capita* income, at current prices, rose to Rs. 274.5 in 1951-52 and to Rs. 283.9 in 1953-54. This increase should be viewed in the context of a rise in population by 1.3 per cent to an estimated total of 373.37 millions.

The following tables give a broad picture of the distribution of national income though the Committee itself is aware of the limitations of the second table: The first column gives the output in Rs. Abja.

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN : 1950-53

Item	1953-54		1952-53		1951-52		1950-51	
	Net Output	Percentage	Net Output	Percentage	Net Output	Percentage	Net Output	Percentage
Agriculture :								
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities ..	52.9	49.9	46.9	47.6	48.8	48.9	47.8	50.2
Forestry	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Fishery	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total of Agriculture ..	54.0	50.9	47.9	48.6	49.9	50.0	48.9	51.3
Mining, Manufacturing and Hand-trades :								
Mining	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Factory establishments ..	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	5.5	5.8
Small enterprises	9.7	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.6
Total of Mining, etc. ..	18.0	17.0	17.6	17.8	17.3	17.3	15.3	16.1
Commerce, Transport and Communications :								
Communications	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Railways	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9
Organised banking and insurance	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other commerce and transport ..	14.8	14.0	14.7	14.9	14.0	14.6	14.0	14.7
Total of Commerce, etc. ..	18.0	17.0	17.8	18.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.7
Other Services :								
Professions and liberal arts ..	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9
Government Services (Administration)	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5
Domestic Service	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
House Property	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3
Total of Other Services ..	16.1	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.0	15.0	14.4	15.1
Net domestic product at factory cost ..	106.1	100.1	98.7	100.1	100.1	100.2	95.5	100.2
Net earned income from abroad ..	—0.1	—0.1	—0.1	—0.1	—0.2	—0.2	—0.2	—0.2
Net National Output at factory cost—NATIONAL INCOME ..	106.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.9	100.0	95.3	100.0

ESTIMATE OF NET OUTPUT PER ENGAGED PERSON : 1948-49

	Net Output (Rs. Abja)	No. of Persons Engaged (Lakhs)	Net Output per Engaged Person (Rs. in 000)
Agriculture	48.9	10.86	0.5
Mining and Factory Establishments	6.2	37	1.7
Small Enterprises	9.1	1.15	0.8
Total of Mining, Manufacturing and Hand-trades	15.3	1.53	1.0
Railways and Communications	2.2	14	1.6
Banking, Insurance and other Commerce and Transport	14.7	97	1.5
Total of Commerce, Transport and Communications	16.9	1.11	1.5
Professions and Liberal Arts	4.7	64	0.7
Government Services (Administration)	4.3	39	1.1
Domestic Service	1.3	29	0.4
House Property	4.1	...	...
Total of other Services	10.3	1.33	0.8
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTORY COST	95.5	14.32	0.67

Share of Government in Domestic Product and Expenditure in the Indian Union.

Items.	1952-53		1951-52		1950-51		1949-50		1948-49	
	Rs. (Abja)	Per cent	Rs. (Abja)	Per cent	Rs. (Abja)	Per cent	Rs. (Abja)	Per cent	Rs. (Abja)	Per cent
Net output of Government Enterprises	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.8
Net output of Government Administration	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.6
Net output of the private sector	91.0	92.2	92.4	92.3	88.3	92.4	83.5	92.5	80.3	92.6
Net Domestic Product	98.7	100.0	100.1	100.0	95.5	100.0	90.3	100.0	86.7	100.0
Government Current Expenditure on Commodities and Services	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.4	7.1
Government administrative capital expenditure	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1
Government enterprises capital expenditure	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2
Net National Expenditure at market price	103.8	100.0	105.8	100.0	100.3	100.0	94.6	100.0	90.6	100.0
Government Draft on Private Income :—										
Direct Taxes	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.8
Indirect Taxes	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.6	4.1
Miscellaneous Fees, etc.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Private Income	99.4	100.0	100.3	100.0	95.7	100.0	90.5	100.0	87.0	100.0
Gross Capital Formation on Government account	3.0	..	3.0	..	2.7	..	2.7	..	2.1	..

PRICE MOVEMENTS

THE year 1955-56 was one of mounting inflationary pressures in many countries of the world. But their extent and sources varied from country to country, though there were some common features. In countries like Canada, France, Western Germany, the U.K. and the U.S.A., the rise in the general index was about two per cent only; but in France the index of raw material prices rose by six per cent and in the U.K. basic material prices rose by seven per cent. In the U.S.A., farm prices declined substantially, while prices of non-farm products rose.

In India, during 1955, there was hardly any net change in the wholesale price index; but the trends in the first and second halves of the year were different. In the financial year 1955-56, however, there was a substantial rise of about 2 per cent in marked contrast to the sharp decline in commodity prices in 1954-55. While the rise to a substantial extent was a correction of the sharp fall in the previous year, it also reflected the decline in output of some primary commodities and the rise in exports in particular of raw cotton and oils and seeds. It also appeared that the higher rate of invest-

ment outlay in the economy and rising consumption expenditure also contributed to the rise in prices.

Over the year 1955-56 the general index of wholesale prices (base: year ended August 1939=100) rose by 11.6 per cent. At the end of March 1956 the index stood at 390.3 which was close to the level which prevailed two years before. However, the average for the year at 380.3 was 4.6 per cent lower than that for 1954-55. But in April and May 1956, a substantial measure of price stability prevailed.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (1939)

Aug. 1939 = 100

Year.	Food.	Industrial raw materials.	Semi-manufactures.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1956 Jan.	333.4	454.2	353.5	375.2	540.0	376.0
Feb.	335.8	464.6	355.8	375.3	539.8	378.4
Mar.	351.6	475.6	369.4	374.8	508.1	387.3
Apr.	360.0	472.8	377.4	375.7	496.7	391.3
May	350.5	478.0	384.1	376.8	501.8	390.2
June	366.2	479.4	391.8	377.6	518.6	397.9
July	380.6	492.3	395.2	385.7	560.4	409.2
Aug.	397.0	500.5	406.4	387.7	565.3	418.5
Sept.	393.1	507.0	408.8	391.4	567.1	419.8
Oct.	315.7	403.7	329.8	371.2	559.8	357.2
Nov.	326.5	418.9	338.1	373.8	543.3	365.0
Dec.	323.7	438.3	346.6	373.0	544.2	368.4

The following table gives the price trend from 1948-49 to 1955-56:

Average of Weeks	Food Articles	Industrial Raw Materials	Semi-manufactured Articles	Manufactured Articles	Miscellaneous Articles	General Index
1948-49	382.9	444.8	327.3	346.1	525.2	376.2
1949-50	391.3	471.7	331.6	347.2	570.7	385.4
1950-51	416.4	523.1	348.9	354.2	707.4	409.7
1951-52	398.6	591.9	374.4	401.5	721.6	424.6
1952-53	357.8	436.9	343.8	371.2	614.1	380.6
1953-54	384.4	467.7	359.2	387.4	686.6	397.5
1954-55	339.8	436.2	350.3	377.4	612.4	377.5
1955-56	313.2	419.7	338.2	372.9	546.4	360.3

REVIEW OF PRICES FROM 1939

The outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 introduced a new chapter in the history of Indian commodity prices. After an initial rise, the prices received a sharp setback following the loss of export markets; but the entry of Japan into the war made heavy calls on India's resources from the Allies and the resultant rise in note circulation aggravated inflationary pressures and the pace of the rise. The index number of wholesale prices, with the week ended August 10, 1939 equal to 100, rose to 125.6 in 1939-40, but receded in the following year by 10.8 to 114.8. Then it advanced by 19 per cent to 137.0 in 1941-42, again by 25 per cent to 171.0 in 1942-43 and recorded the highest rise of 38 per cent in any one year during 1943-44 when it touched 236.4.

During 1944-45 the price index advanced by only 7.8 to 244.2 and reached 244.9 in the following year.

It was during 1946-47 that the policy of decontrol sent up the general price index by about 11 per cent to 275.4 and further to 307.0 in 1947-48.

Price trends during 1948-49 fell into two distinct phases—a continued rise from April to July and a comparative stability during the rest of the year, with signs of a downward trend in the last quarter of the year.

The latter phase was associated with the reimposition of controls, and a net contraction of Rs. 18 crores in money supply during the last eight months of the year. The general index number, with the year ended August 1939 as the base,

shot up from 347.9 to 389.6 by July and then tapered off to 370.2, the average for the year being 376.2 revealing a rise of 22 per cent over the year.

With the opening of the financial year of 1949, the prices began to advance upward till the Economic Adviser's general index, which stood at 370.2 in March 1949, touched 389.8 in September 1949 which exceeded the post-decontrol peak level reached in July 1948 and climbed to 393.3 in October 1949. The jump resulted in part from a sharp rise in the prices of certain export goods, in particular, tea, black pepper, oils and oil-seeds.

Following the devaluation of the rupee, the Government of India adopted an eight-point anti-inflationary programme including a voluntary cut in the prices of manufactured goods and brought down the price index from 393.3 in October to 381.3 in December 1949. These efforts, however, proved temporary and practically the whole of the improvement of the preceding two months was lost by the close of March 1950, the general index moving up to 392.4 in March. The average for the year worked out at 386.4 as against 376.2 in 1948-49.

The uptrend in the general price level noticed during the closing quarter of 1949-50 gathered further momentum in the following year, particularly in the latter half.

The continuation of the gradual rise in prices since devaluation was accelerated with the outbreak of the Korean war and prices reached a peak at 438.0 in March 1951

recording a rise of 11.8 per cent over the year as against a rise of 6.0 per cent in 1949-50. The rise was, however, less marked than that in the U.K. and the U.S. where the increase was as much as 27.4 per cent and 20.3 per cent respectively.

To meet the situation, the Finance Minister enunciated in August 1950 an eight-point programme outlining the major objectives of Government's economic and financial policy, which envisaged measures to hold the price line and to ensure, through increased production, economies and larger supplies, that the inflationary pressures did not get out of hand. Steps were taken to relax import controls and prevent hoarding of foodgrains through an amendment of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946. The Centre also assumed powers to legislate for one year from August 15, 1950 in respect of trade and commerce and production, supply and distribution of goods and these were extended later by another year.

This was followed by the promulgation of the Supply and Price of Goods Ordinance. As an anti-inflation measure and in view of the wide disparity between the internal and external prices, fresh export duties on certain commodities were levied or the rates of existing duties were raised as in the case of hessian, sackings, raw cotton, cotton waste and raw wool.

These measures had in part a steadying effect on the general trend of prices, the months of October and November registering a decline.

Thereafter the prices resumed an upward trend which became pronounced following the Chinese intervention in the Korean war and touched a

high level at 438.6 in March 1951. The prolongation of the Korean war, rising import prices, heavy export commitments and higher prices granted by Government in a number of controlled commodities like sugar, sugarcane, gur, food-grains, cotton textiles and rubber, contributed to the uptrend in prices; it also embodied the result of the decontrol of prices of raw jute and jute manufactures on March 9, 1951.

In December 1950 Government increased the prices of sugarcane and sugar from Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 28-8 per maund respectively fixed earlier in October at the preceding season's level to Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 29-12. Gur prices were raised further and the pool price of imported food was raised in January because of a rise in overseas prices and freight charges.

The rise in import prices of raw cotton and the grant of an increase of Rs. 150 per candy for indigenous cotton for the 1950-51 cotton season was announced on June 16, 1950 but its effect by way of higher prices for cotton manufactures was noted only in the closing stages of the year under review.

During the first quarter of 1951, the prices of coarse, medium, fine and superfine cloth were raised by anything between 6 per cent in the case of superfine and 17½ per cent in the case of coarse varieties. The voluntary cut of four per cent in yarn prices was restored on March 6. An interim increase in the price of raw rubber from Rs. 90-8 to Rs. 122-8 per 100 lb. was granted with effect from March 7, 1951.

The fight against inflation in the financial year 1951-52 was greatly assisted by three factors. The first was the budget which aimed at a substantial revenue surplus and sought to finance the railway development by raising passenger fares. Later, the surplus estimated at Rs. 26.1 crores in the budget was revised upward to Rs. 92.61 crores. This substantial transfer of purchasing power from the hands of the public to the exchequer helped to hold inflation in check. Secondly, the sale proceeds of the wheat obtained from the American loan also had the same effect of reducing the money supply in the hands of the public.

Another important step was taken in the middle of November 1951 by the raising of the Bank Rate from three per cent at which it stood from November 1935 to 3½ per cent. The third factor was of an international character. Following the economic difficulties caused by the burden of the re-armament drive, country after country led by the United Kingdom imposed import restrictions, while the United States had to prune defence expenditure because of the danger of inflation.

As a result of the above factors, the general price index steadily sagged from 457.5, the all

time peak level touched in April 1951, to 433.1 in the last month of 1951. Though overseas food prices ruled remarkably firm, the Indian food prices dropped by 2½ per cent and those of industrial raw materials dropped by more than 12 per cent. By the time the new year opened, exports proved difficult owing to buyers' resistance, while the monetary squeeze had rendered hoarding difficult despite credit expansion. Conditions deteriorated in February when the crop movement was in full swing and the general price index fell further to 415.9 thereby wiping out the advance of the past 13 months.

In July 1954, the Union Government decided to support prices of foodgrains if they fell below certain levels, and were uneconomical for growers. In pursuance of this policy, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Rajasthan decided to purchase wheat in case prices fell below Rs. 10 per maund.

In December 1954, the Union Government decided to purchase from cultivators jowar and maize at Rs. 5-8 per maund and bajra at Rs. 6 per maund.

In Madras, the Government constituted an *ad hoc* committee to watch the prices of rice, bajra and other commodities and to take prompt measures to stabilize them when necessary.

Export incentives were also given by the grant of additional export quotas for a number of agricultural and industrial products, and export duties in commodities such as cotton, oils, oilseeds, pepper and rice were either reduced or abolished.

Within the overall declining trend during 1954-55, price movements showed three broad phases. In the first phase from mid-April to the end of June, prices fell by 6 per cent to 378.4. The second phase from July to September was one of relative steadiness; the index moved narrowly and rose by 1.6 per cent to 384.3. In the last phase, covering the second part of the year, the downward trend was resumed, and the index fell sharply by 9.1 per cent to 349.3.

The progressive policy of decontrol was carried a stage further. In July 1954 controls in respect of rice were lifted and in March 1955, restrictions on zonal movement of wheat were removed. The control over movement of cotton was removed in July 1954 while on distribution was lifted in February 1955. Although price control was retained, the "floor" for 1954-55 was reduced by Rs. 55 to Rs. 495 per candy. Issue prices of imported wheat and rice were reduced but in the case of raw rubber, the minimum price was raised by Rs. 12 to Rs. 150 per 100 lbs.

As regards sugar, the Government announced in November 1954 that there would not be any statutory control on the price or distribution of sugar, but that 25 per cent of the sugar output

would continue to be at the disposal of Government. The minimum price of sugarcane was left unchanged at Rs. 1-7 per maund, but a formula for linking the price of sugarcane to the price of sugar was applied to the 1953-54 crop.

In view of the marked change in the price trend in 1955-56, Government's price policy was switched on towards a policy of arresting the upward trend. In January-February 1956, Government imposed a ban on exports of food grains, namely, jawar, maize, pulses, including grass and gram flour, rice and wheat products. Further, stocks of wheat and rice with the Government were released for sale in the open market and fair price shops for food grains were opened in various centres. In April 1956 it was decided to import during 1956 one million tons each of wheat and rice. Accordingly negotiations were conducted with the Government of Burma for the import of 2 million tons of rice over a period of five years commencing from June 1, 1956. It was also decided that the Government would participate in the new International Wheat Agreement tenable for three years from August 1, 1956.

Credit policy has also been geared towards the same objective. In April 1956, the Reserve Bank asked for more detailed and frequent data from banks regarding their advances, with a view to taking suitable action if credit was being extended for speculative purposes. Again on May 17, 1956, the Bank issued a directive to banks asking them to refrain from excessive lending against commodities and in particular against paddy and rice; the margin maintained by banks in respect of advances against rice and paddy was to be uniformly raised. Banks were also asked to endeavour to achieve a reduction in their aggregate advances against paddy and rice to a level which would not be more than 25 per cent. above that of the corresponding week of the previous year.

In regard to oils and oilseeds, the Government's chief measure was the stepping up of export duties. In April 1956, the export duty on castor oil was raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per ton and fresh export duties were imposed on linseed oil at Rs. 250 per ton and on kerdised oil and nigerseed oil at Rs. 200 per ton.

In order to check the sharp rise in cotton prices, Government had to intervene in the Bombay futures market. Forward trading was suspended for two weeks from December 24, 1955, to January 7, 1956 and again from January 25, after squaring up compulsorily all transactions at Rs. 700 per candy for February contract and Rs. 686-8 for May contract.

[The account is brought up-to-date in Late Particulars.]

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE AND POLICY

INDUSTRIAL production in India has been maintaining an upward trend in many directions since independence in August 1947.

The Interim Index of Industrial production, with 1946 as the base, advanced from 97.2 in 1947 to 108.4 in 1949, slightly receded to 106.1 in the following year and further to 105.0 in 1950 mainly because of the heavy fall in the output of cotton textiles, but it advanced sharply to 128.9 in 1952. In 1953 it stood at 135.2 and increased further to 146.6 in 1954. During the first ten months of 1955, the general index averaged 159.4.

An elaborate census of Indian manufactures covering 29 groups of industries has been in

progress since 1949; of these the producer gas industry no longer exists. There was no factory in this industry in 1952. The industries covered by the census are wheat flour, rice milling, biscuit making, fruit and vegetable processing, sugar and gur, distilleries and breweries, starch, oil-seed crushing and extraction and processing of vegetable oils and manufacture of edible hydrogenated oils; paints and varnishes, soap, tanning, cement, glassware, ceramics, plywood, paper and paperboard, matches, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, jute textiles, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, bicycles, sewing machines, producer gas plants, electric pumps, electric fans and general and electrical engineering.

The latest report covers these industries for 1953. The following picture has emerged :—

	1952	1953
No. of Factories ..	7,155	7,104
Fixed Capital (Rs. crores) ..	300.94	324.92
No. of employees (million) ..	1.648	1.628
Wages and Salaries (Rs. crores) ..	200.75	205.21
Materials Consumed (Rs. crores) ..	865.94	788.52
Value of Products (Rs. crores) ..	11,83.97	11,22.78
Value added by manufacture (Rs. crores) ..	315.08	334.25

INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION

THREE CATEGORIES

After considering all aspects of the problem, in consultation with the Planning Commission, the Government of India have decided to classify industries into three categories having regard to the part which the State should play in each of them. It should also be remembered that it is always open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

In the first category will be industries, the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State. The second category will consist of industries, which will be progressively State-owned and in which the State will, therefore, generally take the initiative in establishing new undertakings, but in which private enterprise will also be expected to supplement the efforts of the State. The third category will include all the remaining industries, and their future development will, in general, be left to the initiative and enterprise of the private sector.

Industries in the first category have been listed in Schedule A of this resolution. All new units in these industries, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State. This does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units, or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require.

Railways and air transport, arms and ammunition and atomic energy will, however, be developed as Central Government monopolies. Whenever co-operation with private enterprise is necessary, the State will ensure, either through majority participation in the capital, or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertakings.

Industries in the second category will be those listed in Schedule B. With a view to accelerating their future development, the State will increasingly establish new undertakings in these industries. At the same time private enterprise will also have the opportunity to develop in this field, either on its own or with State participation.

All the remaining industries will fall in the third category and it is expected that their development will be undertaken ordinarily through the initiative and enterprise of the private sector, though it will be open to the State to start any industry even in this category. It will be the policy of the State to facilitate and encourage the development of these industries in the private sector, in accordance with the programme formulated in successive Five-Year Plans, by ensuring the development of transport, power and other services, and by appropriate fiscal and other measures.

The State will continue to foster institutions to provide financial aid to these industries, and special assistance will be given to enterprises

organised on co-operative lines for industrial and agricultural purposes. In suitable cases, the State may also grant financial assistance to the private sector. Such assistance, especially when the amount involved is substantial, will preferably be in the form of participation in equity capital, though it may also be in part in the form of debenture capital.

Industrial undertakings in the private sector have necessarily to fit into a framework of the social and economic policy of the State and will be subject to control and regulation in terms of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and other relevant legislation. The Government of India, however, recognise that it would, in general, be desirable to allow such undertakings to develop with as much freedom as possible, consistent with the targets and objectives of the national plan. When there exist in the same industry both privately and publicly owned units, it would continue to be the policy of the State to give fair and non-discriminatory treatment to both of them.

In appropriate cases, privately owned units may be permitted to produce an item falling within Schedule A for meeting their own requirements or as by-products. There will be ordinarily no bar to small privately owned units undertaking production, such as the making of launches and other light-craft, generation of power for local needs and small scale mining. Further, heavy industries in the public sector may obtain some of their requirements of lighter components from the private sector, while the private sector in turn would rely for many of its needs on the public sector. The same principle would apply with even greater force to the relationship between large-scale and small-scale industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In relation to some of the problems that need urgent solutions, these offer some distinct advantages. They provide immediately large-scale employment; they offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of the national income and they facilitate an effective mobilisation of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain unutilised. Some of the problems that unplanned urbanisation tends to create will be avoided by the establishment of small centres of industrial production all over the country.

The State has been following a policy of supporting cottage and village and small scale industries by restricting the volume of production in the large-scale sector, by differential taxation, or by direct subsidies. While such measures will continue to be taken, whenever necessary, the aim of State policy will be to ensure that the decentralised sector acquires sufficient vitality to be self-supporting and its development is integrated with that of large-scale industry.

The State will, therefore, concentrate on measures designed to improve the competitive

The Government of India's industrial policy resolution was presented to the Lok Sabha on 30th April, 1956.

The following is a summary of the text :

Eight years have passed since the first declaration on industrial policy.* These eight years have witnessed many important changes and developments in India. The Constitution of India has been enacted, guaranteeing certain fundamental rights and enunciating directive principles of State policy. Planning has proceeded on an organised basis, and the first Five-Year Plan has recently been completed. Parliament has accepted the socialist pattern of society as the objective of social and economic policy.

These important developments necessitate a fresh statement of industrial policy, more particularly as the Second Five-Year Plan will soon be placed before the country. This policy must be governed by the principles laid down in the Constitution, the objective of socialism, and the experience gained during these years.

These basic and general principles were given a more precise direction when Parliament accepted in December, 1954, the socialist pattern of society as the objective of social and economic policy. Industrial policy, as other policies, must, therefore, be governed by these principles and directions.

In order to realise this objective, it is essential to accelerate the rate of economic growth and to speed up industrialisation and, in particular, to develop heavy industries and machine making industries, to expand the public sector, and to build up a large and growing co-operative sector.

Equally, it is urgent, to reduce disparities in income and wealth which exist today, to prevent private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of small numbers of individuals. Accordingly, the State will progressively assume a predominant and direct responsibility for setting up new industrial undertakings and for developing transport facilities.

It will also undertake State trading on an increasing scale. At the same time, as an agency for planned national development, in the context of the country's expanding economy, the private sector will have the opportunity to develop and expand. The principle of co-operation should be applied wherever possible and a steadily increasing proportion of the activities of the private sector developed along co-operative lines.

The adoption of the socialist pattern of society as the national objective, as well as the need for planned and rapid development, require that all industries of basic and strategic importance, or in the nature of public utility services, should be in the public sector. Other industries which are essential and require investment on a scale which only the State, in the present circumstances, could provide, have also to be in the public sector. The State has, therefore, to assume direct responsibility for the future development of industries over a wider area.

* See next page for the declaration.

strength of the small-scale producer. For this it is essential that the technique of production should be constantly improved and modernised, the pace of transformation being regulated so as to avoid, as far as possible, technological unemployment.

Lack of technical and financial assistance, of suitable working accommodation and inadequacy of facilities for repair and maintenance are among the serious handicaps of small-scale producers. A start has been made with the establishment of industrial estates and rural community workshops to make good these deficiencies. The extension of rural electrification and the availability of power at prices which the workers can afford will also be of considerable help.

Many of the activities relating to small-scale production will be greatly helped by the organisation of industrial co-operatives. Such co-operatives should be encouraged in every way and the State should give constant attention to the development of cottage and village and small-scale industries.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. The lack of industries in different parts of the country is very often determined by factors such as availability of the necessary mineral and other natural resources. A concentration of industries in certain areas has been due to the ready availability of power, water supply and transport facilities which have been developed there. It is one of the aims of national planning to ensure that these facilities are steadily made available to areas which are at present lagging behind industrially or where there is greater need for providing opportunities for employment, provided the location, is otherwise suitable.

This programme of industrial development will make large demands on the country's resources of technical and managerial personnel. To meet these rapidly growing needs for the expansion of the public sector and for the development of village and small-scale industries, proper managerial and technical cadres in the public services are being established.

Steps are also being taken to meet shortages at supervisory levels, to organise apprenticeship schemes of training on a large-scale both in public and in private enterprises, and to extend training facilities in business management in universities and other institutions.

The living and working conditions of workers should be improved and their standard of efficiency raised. The maintenance of industrial peace is one of the prime requisites of industrial progress. In a socialist democracy labour is a partner in the common task of development and should participate in it with enthusiasm.

Some laws governing industrial relations have been enacted and a broad common approach has developed. With the growing recognition of the obligations of both management and labour there should be joint consultation and workers and technicians should, wherever possible, be associated progressively in management. Enterprises in the public sector have to set an example in this respect.

With the growing participation of the State in industry and trade, the manner in which these activities should be conducted and managed assumes considerable importance. Speedy decisions and a willingness to assume responsibility are essential if these enterprises are to succeed. For this, wherever possible, there should be decentralisation of authority and their management should be along business lines. It is to be expected that public enterprises will augment the resources of the State and provide resources for further development in fresh fields. But such enterprises may sometimes incur losses. Public enterprises have to be judged by their total results and in their working they should have the largest possible measure of freedom.

The industrial policy resolution of 1948 dealt with a number of other subjects which have since been covered by suitable legislation or by authoritative statements of policy. The division of responsibility between the Central Government and the State Governments in regard to industries has been set out in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The Prime Minister, in his statement in Parliament on April 6, 1949, has enunciated the policy of the State in regard to foreign capital. It is, therefore, not necessary to deal with these subjects in this resolution.

SCHEDULE A

The future development of the following industries will be the exclusive responsibility of the State:

1. Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment.
2. Atomic energy.
3. Iron and steel.
4. Heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel.
5. Heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government.
6. Heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines.
7. Coal and lignite.
8. Mineral oils.
9. Mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamond.
10. Mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram.
11. Minerals specified in the schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953.
12. Aircraft.
13. Air transport.
14. Railway transport.
15. Shipbuilding.
16. Telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets).
17. Generation and distribution of electricity.

SCHEDULE B

The following industries will be progressively State-owned. The State will generally take the initiative in establishing new undertakings but private enterprise will not be excluded.

1. All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in section 8 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949.
2. Aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule "A".
3. Machine tools.
4. Ferro alloys and tool steels.
5. Basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics.
6. Antibiotics and other essential drugs.
7. Fertilizers.
8. Synthetic rubber.
9. Carbonisation of coal.
10. Chemical pulp.
11. Road transport.
12. Sea transport.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION

The original declaration of industrial policy was made on April 6, 1948 by the Government of India and is given below for purposes of record. This has been superseded by the one given at the top.

(1) The manufacture of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy, and the ownership and management of railway transport should be the exclusive monopoly of the Central Government.

(2) The State will be responsible for the establishment of new undertakings in the field of coal, iron and steel, aircraft manufacture, shipbuilding, manufacture of telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus excluding radio receiving sets and mineral oils. Existing undertakings will be allowed to develop for a period of ten years and Government will give all assistance for such development. At the end of the period their position will be reviewed.

(3) Control by the State over the generation and distribution of electric power will continue.

(4) Rest of the industries will normally be open to private enterprise with varying degrees of control over location.

(5) The Central Government would investigate the extent to, and the manner in which cottage and small scale industries could be co-ordinated and integrated with large scale industries.

This policy was re-affirmed in the course of a debate in December 1954, though Government had set a new goal for the country—the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society.

INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT & REGULATION ACT

Towards the end of 1951 Parliament passed the Industries (Development and Regulation) Bill. The Act applies to 37 industries listed in the First Schedule to the Act.

The most important provision is the establishment of Development Councils which will deal with the problem of productivity and service to the community.

At the top will be the Central Advisory Council for Industries which will advise Government on rules, directions to industrial undertakings and taking over the management of industrial concerns.

The Act provides for the registration of existing industrial undertakings and licensing of new ones.

It also empowers Government to investigate into the causes of any possible fall in the production of any concern or any deterioration in the quality of the product, and to take action.

The Act contains provisions for direct control by the Central Government in certain cases.

In the middle of 1952 a Central Advisory Council of Industries was established, consisting of 27 representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers pertaining to the scheduled industries.

Upto November 1, 1952, which was the last date prescribed for registration under the Act, 3,562 undertakings had applied for registration. Of these 2,209 were found to be eligible for registration.

A Licensing Committee has also been set up consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Railways, Production and of the Planning Commission to examine application for licences. Between October 1953 and November 1954, 502 applications for licences were received. Licences were granted in 422 cases, refused in 84, and 26 cases were referred back to the parties.

During 1955, the Licensing Committee examined 756 applications for licences and granted licences in 563 cases, rejecting 119 cases. Of the remaining applications, a few were withdrawn and the rest were deferred for consideration at a later date. Out of the schemes approved, 164 were for the establishment of new undertakings; 319 for effecting substantial expansion and for manufacture of new articles; five for change of location of factories and 75 for carrying on the business of existing undertakings.

There was only one case up to 1953 August in which Government ordered an investigation into the circumstances of an undertaking.

The scope of the Act was enlarged in 1953.

The Government, by a notification issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated March 1, 1957, brought the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1956, into force with immediate effect.

The following are among the new industries* listed in this Act: Ferro-alloys and special steels, lignite, television sets, teleprinters, amplifying and public address equipment, electrical furnaces, X-ray equipment, abrasives and grinding wheels, commercial, office and household equipment, refrigerators, medical and surgical appliances, plastics moulding industries, industrial instruments, fine chemicals including photographic chemicals, synthetic resins and plastics, paints, varnishes and enamels, man-made fibres including regenerated cellulose rayon, nylon and the like, explosives including gunpowder and safety fuses, insecticides, fungicides, weedicides, textile accessories and auxiliaries, textile processing, photographic raw films and printing paper, pulp-wood pulp, mechanical, technical including dissolving pulp, fermentation industries, food processing industries, organic fertilisers, hard-board and chipboard, asbestos cement, insulating boards, gypsum boards, wall boards, matches, cigarettes, fire fighting equipment and appliances, including fire engines, and sizing materials including starch.

All undertakings pertaining to these industries, employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power, or 100 or more workers without the aid of power, would now fall within the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as amended.

DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

In addition to the Development Councils for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilizers), Internal Combustion Engines and Power-driven Pumps and Sugar, which were set up earlier, Development Councils for Light Electrical and Heavy Electrical Industries, Pharmaceuticals and Drugs, Heavy Chemicals (Alkalies), Woolen Textiles and Art Silk Textiles were set up during 1955. In 1956, two more Development Councils were formed, one for Machine Tools and one for Bicycles. Altogether there were 12 Councils at the end of 1956.

Besides, a number of Panels or Expert Committees for inquiring into and studying the development of a number of important industries were set up. The following is the list of the Panels and Committees thus set up: Agricultural Tractors; Aluminium; Earth Moving and Allied Equipment; Electronics and Wireless Equipment; Paper and Pulp; X-Ray Equipment; Surgical Appliances; Power Alcohol; and Sage

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

For the development of more important industries for which sufficient capital is not likely to be forthcoming from private resources, Government has been giving financial assistance to the promoters of the schemes by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The industries to which such assistance is being rendered include the manufacture of explosives for civilian purposes, intermediates for certain types of dyestuffs and textile machinery, besides steel production.

With regard to foreign assistance, each case is considered on its merits subject to the provisions in the Industrial Policy Statement. Generally permission is not granted for investment of foreign capital in purely commercial or trading concerns unless technical know-how is an essential aspect of the trading activities. During 1955, efforts were made to secure technical help for the development of our industries under the International Technical Assistance Schemes such as Point Four Programme, Colombo Plan, etc.

In order to assist exports, Export Promotion Councils for various industries are also being set up. Two such Councils were formed in 1954—Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council; and Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council; and three in 1955—the Plastics, Engineering and Cashew and Pepper Promotion Councils.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Bill which received the assent of the President on Oct. 31, 1951 and came into force on May 8, 1952 applies to the following 37 industries:

Aircraft; arms and ammunition; automobiles including tractors; agricultural implements; batteries, dry cells and storage; bicycles; coal, coke and their derivatives; cement; electric lamps and fans; electric motors; glass and ceramics; heavy chemicals including fertilizers; heavy machinery including ball and roller bearing, gear wheels, steam generator equipment; hurricane lanterns; iron and steel; internal combustion engines; locomotives and rolling stock; leather and leather goods; mathematical and scientific instruments; motor and aviation fuel, kerosene, crude oils and synthetic oils; machine tools; machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy; non-ferrous metals including alloys; paper including newspaper and paper-board; pharmaceuticals and drugs; power and industrial alcohol; power-driven pumps; rubber goods; radio receivers; ships and other vessels propelled by mechanical power; sugar; sewing and knitting machines; small tools and hand tools; telephones, telegraph apparatus and wireless communication apparatus; textiles made wholly or partly by cotton and jute; textiles made of wool; vanaspathi and vegetable oils.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS

The First Five-Year Plan provided for completion of the various industrial projects already under implementation by the Central Government or by the State Governments.

In addition, the Central Government has had a special responsibility for establishing certain defence industries.

The progress of industry during the First Five-Year Plan appears satisfactory, as much spade-work has been done with regard to many projects, though the targets have not been achieved by the end of the Plan. As against Rs. 101 crores proposed to be spent in the public sector on industrial projects, the actual outlay was only Rs. 57 crores, while the total gross investment in fixed capital in the private sector during the Plan period was about Rs. 340 crores as against Rs. 463 envisaged. But the first plan was regarded essentially as a period of preparation for large-scale industrial development in the country.

In the context of industrialisation, there are two important problems—the industrial policy and industrial priorities. With regard to the first, the Government made a fresh statement of policy on April 30, 1956.† Within the framework of this policy, the following priorities are listed: (a) increased production of iron and steel and of heavy chemicals, including nitrogenous fertilizers and development of the heavy engineering and machine building industries; (b) expansion of capacity in respect of other developmental commodities and producer goods; (c) modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries which have already come into existence; (d) fuller utilisation of existing installed capacity; and (e) expansion of capacity for consumer goods.

In conformity with this order of priorities, the Second Five-Year Plan envisages the construction of three steel plants of one million tons ingot capacity each in the public sector and the provision of facilities in one of these for the production of 350,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. Provision has also been made for the expansion of steel production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to 100,000 tons by 1960-61.

Other schemes include manufacture of electrical equipment; expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools; manufacture of industrial machinery and machine tools; expansion of the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore; development of the South Arcot Lignite Project at Neyveli; establishment of two more fertilizer factories in the Punjab and at Rourkela; expansion of Hindustan Shipyard and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory; expansion of the existing D.D.T. and antibiotic factories and establishment in Kerala of a second D. D. T. plant; establishment of a security paper mill.

Industrial projects of State Governments include (1) expansion of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Government Porcelain Factory, Mysore Implements Factory, Govt. Electric Factory, Govt. Soap Factory, and Central Industrial Workshop in Mysore State; (2) Expansion of U.P. Govt. Cement Factory and Precision Instrument Factory; (3) Bihar Superphosphate Factory, expansion of Spun Silk Mill and Porcelain Factory; (4) Expansion of Praga Tools Factory and Govt. Tannery in Hyderabad; (5) Expansion of Travancore Rubber Works, China Clay Scheme, Travancore Minerals and Hard Sand Bricks Factory; (6) Expansion of Sri Venkateswara Board Mills, Andhra Paper Mills and Andhra Ceramic Factory; (7) Cotton Spinning Mill, Distillery, Solvent Extraction Plant, Gwalior Leather and Tannery Factory, and expansion of Gwalior Potteries by the Madhya Pradesh Government; (8) the Textile Mill, Spun Silk Mill and Sugar Mill of Assam; (9) Silk Spinning Plant and expansion of Govt. Woolen Factory, Drug Factory and Silk Weaving Plant in Kashmir; (10) Sandalwood Oil Factory, timber seasoning kiln and creosoting plant in Coorg; (11) a Sugar Mill and a Spinning Mill in Pondicherry.

New investment on the industrial projects of the Central Government (excluding the provision for the National Industrial Development Corporation of Rs. 55 crores) is expected to be about Rs. 502 crores during the Second Plan period and of the States about Rs. 32 crores. The programme of overall development under the private sector and the NIDC will cost about Rs. 720 crores, comprising Rs. 570 crores of new investments and Rs. 150 crores on replacements and modernisation.

* For the original list of industries see next page.

† Given at the beginning of the article.

NEW METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE Government of India have now decided to adopt the metric system as the sole system of weights and measures in India, thus bringing about uniformity throughout the country. It will come into usage by stages probably spread over 10 to 15 years. As a corollary to this the decimalization of coinage, the new system of coinage, has come into use with the financial year 1957-58.

Various Government departments have been asked to draw up schemes for a change-over to the metric system. It is likely that in order to familiarize the public with the new units the system may be introduced first in some public utility departments such as Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Airways.

The decision to adopt the metric system was not made in a hurry. It was preceded by nearly a century of study and discussion.

Even in the 19th Century the question of standardizing weights and measures in India received much attention from successive Governments, Central and Provincial. The work of a Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1867-68 is worthy of special mention. Though it recommended the adoption of the British system of weights and measures there was a strong note of dissent by Col. Richard Strachey, himself an engineer and administrator, which led the Government to decide in favour of the metric system. The Indian Weights and Measures Act of 1870 was passed which defined the kilogram as the standard of weight and equated the seer with kilogram and the seer capacity measure with litre. This Act however did not receive the sanction of the Secretary of State who raised some objections. A modified Act which met the Secretary of State's objections—Act XXXI of 1871—also remained a dead letter. Thereafter, the metric system went out of favour. The Measures of Length Act of 1871 was passed in 1889 fixing the Imperial Yard and its subdivisions as the primary units of length. This Act is still current.

In 1914, another Committee, after an extensive survey of the diversity of weights and measures in the country, recommended that a uniform system should be adopted throughout India. As regards the system itself, two members recommended a combination of the British and Indian systems, while the third member presented a strong note of dissent, advocating the adoption of the metric system. No legislative action was taken following this report, and it was only in 1939 that the Indian Standards of Weights Act (Act IX) of 1939 was passed repealing the Act of 1871. This Act prescribed the weights in terms of the tola-seer-maund series and the grain-pound-ton series. The enforcement of the Act was in the discretion of the States; some of them therefore passed the necessary Acts incorporating the provisions of the Central Act. These States included Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh from the former Part A States, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin from the former Part B States, and Bhopal and Coorg from the former Part C States. Actual enforcement does not appear to have been particularly effective except in Bombay State. For, the local weights and measures still continue to be used in most of the States, with variations from village to village and market to market, causing a lot of confusion in the day to day trade of the country.

Since 1939, opinion in favour of the metric system has been steadily growing. The Manufacturing Subcommittee of the National Planning Committee of 1940 and the Indian Science Congress of 1946, the latter under the presidency of Mr. Nehru favoured the adoption of the metric system.

In 1946 a Decimal Coinage Bill was introduced by Government in the Central Legislature but the political conditions then prevailing made it impossible to proceed with it.

To investigate the question of weights and measures thoroughly and to make specific recommendations to the Government, the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) appointed a Special Committee in May 1948 with the concurrence of the Government of India. This Special Committee consulted all the various industrial, commercial and trade interests as well as Government departments and others affected by the problem, and finally recommended that the best solution was the metric system of weights and measures the introduction of which could be spread over a period of 11 to 15 years, preceded by the adoption of decimal coinage.

It recommended that the reform should be carried out in three stages, a preparatory stage of three to five years in which no extensive changes would be made but large scale propaganda would be undertaken; a change-over stage of about five years in which the change-over would be effected in the agencies under the control of Central and State administrations and in public life; and a final stage of three to five years when the whole country would come under the metric system entirely, and after which no other system would be regarded as legal.

The report gave rise to much public discussion, and the pros and the cons were thoroughly argued. Those in favour of the metric system have urged that now that India is embarking upon a heavy programme of industrial development, the country has to choose between the two major international systems of weights and measures. The metric system is more widely prevalent and used in scientific and technical research all over the world. It is simpler and has therefore advantages in mass education. The decimal system was invented in India.

In order to make a proper assessment of the whole problem the Planning Commission decided on the 30th August, 1954 that Mr. Pitambar Pant (Private Secretary to Chairman, Planning Commission) should prepare a memorandum.

Further investigations were, therefore, undertaken by Mr. Pant in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other Ministries of the Government of India to ascertain opinion in business and industry and the extra cost that the adoption of the metric system might entail in the public and private sectors. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry also sent round circulars to a large number of industrial units to obtain the views of organized industry. The general conclusion reached on the basis of the replies was that the metric system could be adopted without much difficulty provided the transition was spread over a period of 10 to 15 years. As regards the cost of conversion, it was estimated that this would be of the order of one crore of rupees per year over a transition period of 10 years.

After considering Mr. Pant's Report, the Planning Commission came to the conclusion that the metric system should be accepted in

principle and necessary steps taken to introduce it throughout the country. For this purpose, it recommended the setting up of a Central Metric Committee to consider: the form in which legislation should be introduced, the phasing of the actual change-over, and education and propaganda.

After the Planning Commission's decision was endorsed by the Cabinet, it was put before Parliament for discussion on an unofficial resolution about the subject. The decision of the Government of India was widely supported and the resolution was accepted.

The Coinage Act of 1906 has now been amended to provide for the introduction of a decimal system of subsidiary coinage. Further information about coinage is given in the section on Decimal Coinage.

A Standing Metric Committee, recommended by the Planning Commission, has now been formed with Mr. N. Kanungo, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as Chairman. This Committee has already made some recommendations including one which says that all new plants and equipment to be used in industries, whether in the private sector or the public, should be based on the metric system and new lines of production should follow metric system.

Metric system is to be introduced in the country from 1 January 1958 or 1 April 1958 depending upon whether the calendar year or the financial year is suitable. Indian Standards Institution are preparing standards for the new metric weights and measures and the production of new weights and measures would start in early 1957 so that sufficient stocks would be built up by January 1958, the earlier deadline for introduction of metric system. In the meanwhile, suitable propaganda will be carried on to acquaint the country with the significance and use of the reform.

One suggestion put forward is that industrial and trade associations should work out plans for the introduction of the metric system in their own spheres so that by dovetailing all the separate plans it would be possible to arrive at an overall plan for the adoption of the metric system. The I.S.I. has already put into operation a 10-year plan of conversion of all its standards into the metric system. The industries can, therefore, look forward to considerable help in switching over their production to the new system. The plans which the industries prepare, will have to take into consideration this important aspect of standardization.

Standards of Weight

The Select Committee of Parliament on the Bill to establish standard weights and measures based on the metric system worked out the following table:

1 grain	= 0.000064799 kilogram.
1 ounce	= 0.0283495 "
1 pound	= 0.4535924 "
1 cwt.	= 50.802 "
1 ton	= 1016.05 "
1 tola	= 0.0118638 "
1 seer	= 0.93310 "
1 maund	= 37.3242 "

Standards of Length and Capacity

1 inch	= 0.0254	metre (exact).
1 foot	= 0.3048	" { " }
1 yard	= 0.9144	" { " }
1 mile	= 1,609.344	" { " }
1 imperial gallon	= 4.54596	litres.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

Total foreign trade (1955-56)	Rs. 1,240.87 lakhs.
Imports (total)	Rs. 649.54 "
Exports (total)	Rs. 591.23 "
Re-exports	Rs. 6.52 "
Imports across land frontier only	Rs. 29.35 "
Exports across land frontier only	Rs. 6.14 "

India is essentially an agricultural country with farming regarded by the people as a tradition rather than as business. During the past 30 years the tendency has been, towards rapid industrialisation. This change has been noticeable in the matter of foreign trade especially in the post-partition period. In 1920-21 finished goods represented 84 per cent of imports, while exports of raw materials accounted for 45 per cent of the total shipments. In the quinquennium ended 1929-30 imports of raw materials hardly represented 9.3 per cent of the total, while exports of raw materials were as high as 49.5 per cent of the shipments. By 1950-51 the share of raw

materials under imports rose to 35.1 per cent while that under exports dropped to 20.8 per cent. The emphasis on higher industrial production during the intervening period was responsible for reducing the import of manufactured goods from 72.6 per cent of the total imports in the five years ended 1929-30 to 45.7 per cent in 1950-51, while the share of finished goods in the export trade rose from 26.6 per cent to 55 per cent.

India's foreign trade (sea-borne, air-borne and land-borne) amounted to Rs. 1,240.87 crores in 1955-56, as compared with Rs. 1,221.29 crores in 1954-55 and Rs. 1,111.20 crores in 1953-54.

Imports in 1951-52 included about Rs. 100 crores worth of foodgrains from the U.S.A. by way of loan and did not raise any payments problem and there was consequently no need to draw on sterling balances for the period July 1951 to June 1952. In the subsequent two years also, the releases made from sterling balances were not drawn.

Trade from 1952-56

The following table shows the values in Rs. lakhs of the total import and export trade of India from 1951 to 1956. The total includes trade across the land frontiers too :

	Imports	Exports	Balance
1951-52	943.20	742.70	— 59
1952-53	664.04	577.66	— 86.38
1953-54	580.67	530.62	— 50.05
1954-55	633.05	588.24	— 44.81†
1955-56	649.64	591.23	— 58.41

† Excludes adverse balance of Rs. 8 lakhs on trade in gold and silver.

The following table shows the values in Rs. lakhs of the import and export trade of India across the land frontiers only from 1952 to 1956 :

	Imports	Exports	Balance
1951-52	80.45	27.14	— 53.31
1952-53	25.16	18.84	— 6.32
1953-54	22.93	7.46	— 15.47
1954-55	23.39	5.73	— 17.66
1955-56	29.35	6.14	— 23.21

General Indices of Exports and Imports (1952-53 = 100)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Quantity Index :			
Exports	100	103	—
Imports	93	106	—
Price Index :			
Exports	92	98	—
Imports	92	89	—

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

The table below gives the composition of India's imports and exports (including re-exports) according to the main commodity groups since 1951-52 :-

Imports

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
Food, etc.	262.07	178.10	93.75	131.97	54.83
Raw materials	256.07	183.27	176.62	187.32	163.96
Manufactured Goods	351.43	279.24	274.77	311.06	427.50

Exports

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
Food, etc.	158.52	143.30	152.49	203.22	165.64
Raw materials	148.97	145.89	107.23	121.17	167.11
Manufactured Goods	404.32	280.07	253.98	253.53	247.78

TRADE IN PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES DURING 1955-56*

(Rupees in lakhs)

IMPORTS			Commodities	EXPORTS		
Dollar Area	Others (excluding Pakistan)	Total		Dollar Area	Others (excluding Pakistan)	Total
—	14.68	14.68	Fruits and Vegetables	11.25	4.06	15.30
4.82	12.86	17.68	Grain, Pulse and Flour	Insignificant		
3.95	9.74	13.69	Provisions and oilman's stores	2.90	7.72	10.63
—	6.34	6.34	Spices	—	11.83	11.83
1.17	30	1.47	Tobacco	22	19.09	19.31
09	7.87	8.56	Others	11.51	97.63	109.14
Insignificant			Tea	25.94	140.32	166.26
10.63	51.70	62.42	Total for the Group I	—	—	—
1.12	6.03	7.15	Other non-metallic mining and quarry products, etc. other than metallic ores	4.68	6.30	10.98
7.93	55.29	63.22	Oils—vegetable, mineral and animal	3.61	35.76	39.37
1.14	56.21	57.35	Cotton, raw and waste	1.35	38.03	39.38
—	8.89	8.89	Wool, raw and waste	3.93	5.80	9.73
Insignificant			Gums, Resins and Lac	5.17	7.83	13.00
—	—	—	Hides and Skin, raw	2.19	4.10	6.59
—	—	—	Metallic ores	4.77	16.74	21.51
2.65	26.41	29.06	Seeds	1.35	2.70	4.05
12.84	172.16	184.99	Others	2.52	23.42	25.94
			Total for the Group II	29.87	140.08	170.55

* For other commodities see further down.

DIRECTION OF FOREIGN TRADE

Country-wise the United Kingdom enjoyed a key position till the First Great War when three-fifths of the imports and one-third of the exports originated from that country. By the time the world depression set in, her share in imports was reduced to 38 per cent but that under exports remained almost unchanged. In the five years preceding the outbreak of the Second World War, Britain's over-all share in India's foreign trade dropped to 32 per cent and this trend gained a fresh momentum in the post-war period during which the United Kingdom was pre-occupied with problems of rehabilitation. In 1950-51 Britain supplied only one-fifth of India's total imports.

The broad pattern of the direction of trade in 1953-54 remained

more or less the same as in the previous year, with the U.S. and the U.K. as the principal customers as well as sources of supply.

During 1955-56, the expansion in India's external trade was more or less of the same order as the increase in world trade. Imports reached a record level since the Korean boom, especially owing to heavy imports of machinery and iron and steel manufactures. Exports also reached a record level since 1951-52, though they increased at a lower rate than imports. Exports to the O.E.E.C. countries, the rest of the non-sterling area and the dollar area recorded considerable expansion. There was a small decline in exports to Pakistan while imports were higher. The following are the details:

(Rupees)

Countries	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe						
U.K.	144,97,94,966	150,07,66,718	153,35,86,310	188,07,58,368	172,69,17,190	164,37,56,403
Channel Islands	—	13,969	284	7,151	—	16,823
Gibraltar	17,145	2,81,091	1,558	1,07,907	12,921	1,52,673
Malta & Gozo	923	7,07,497	30,422	6,70,183	40	7,42,263
Asia						
Cyprus	3,03,357	56,75,183	4,74,097	55,84,860	11,92,475	62,02,725
Aden (including protectorate)	32,01,680	8,99,87,136	1,42,76,899	6,80,85,231	2,06,81,303	6,25,98,006
Bahrain Islands	17,96,15,760	2,17,39,008	20,26,53,274	2,18,13,310	8,16,41,081	2,19,83,599
Kuwait	8,56,515	4,19,13,496	3,38,998	3,63,03,587	3,54,937	3,45,52,895
Qatar and Trucial Oman	1,22,192	79,10,843	84,389	1,11,54,867	73,63,785	1,35,47,718
Pakistan						
Western	15,11,530	1,33,53,648	50,35,036	2,94,66,711	57,13,846	2,17,67,352
Eastern	10,75,374	48,50,838	12,74,884	1,93,97,456	41,08,213	62,30,703
Maldives	1,44,684	52,295	1,06,028	1,03,038	2,38,515	1,89,246
Ceylon	5,08,83,742	18,27,56,941	7,50,75,812	18,54,21,986	9,41,50,242	20,28,70,003
Singapore	16,35,82,664	7,95,13,088	15,55,75,503	7,03,75,216	13,83,90,239	7,91,20,849
Federation of Malaya	4,18,74,354	3,34,11,166	5,82,99,379	3,85,88,767	4,47,59,172	4,36,71,176
British Borneo	4,93,334	10,74,293	4,96,254	10,88,686	2,62,572	10,83,349
Hongkong	1,42,85,747	3,85,10,630	1,47,91,859	3,36,40,412	1,65,57,229	6,12,07,586
Africa						
Gold Coast	16	98,75,110	—	85,34,387	8	1,08,55,789
Nigeria	36,57,663	8,56,16,844	1,08,28,488	8,40,14,032	47,71,990	8,17,81,943
Gambia	—	9,59,501	—	22,11,960	—	14,90,761
Sierra Leone	—	41,37,080	—	67,71,133	—	66,66,571
S.-W. Africa	81	1,376	—	4,88,350	4,90,827	—
Union of S. Africa	81,017	99,066	27,081	46,349	55,744	82,043
Bechuana land—Protectorate	2,04,265	1,810	—	1,525	—	4,103
Swaziland	8,44,417	—	11,07,121	3,65,072	26,55,594	1,59,162

Countries	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—(Contd.)						
Africa—Contd.						
Rhodesia, Northern	18,00,359	97,45,780	49,75,828	61,57,532	5,18,762	62,37,385
Rhodesia, Southern	33,81,109	1,95,71,927	57,72,561	2,16,22,295	49,89,120	1,60,52,890
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,12,28,554	57,16,064	1,75,51,044	39,83,270	2,25,10,874	59,82,699
Kenya	15,32,30,859	5,99,87,322	18,39,02,502	6,78,36,925	21,85,00,209	6,03,19,742
Uganda	1,57,99,453	81,44,520	7,17,798	82,52,843	27,54,974	1,06,04,732
Tanganyika	1,14,58,032	3,36,67,808	2,46,45,815	4,46,00,482	2,26,53,057	3,68,12,158
Nyasaland	10	1,26,54,480	..	70,83,752	.. 252	78,67,814
Somaland—Protectorate .. ..	..	1,87,410	.. 26,184	.. 5,22,302	.. 62,949	12,60,490
Anglo-Egyptian—Sudan	7,47,65,707	5,11,38,494	3,05,40,380	7,03,39,186	12,68,04,742	5,62,33,423
Mauritius and Dependencies .. ..	.. 261	71,65,607	..	1,47,57,832	.. 422	2,63,79,682
Seychelles	64,72,098	9,31,877	64,31,783	8,33,915	67,38,004	8,39,433
America						
Canada	14,14,33,145	13,11,45,437	10,15,75,514	17,43,16,780	6,84,13,679	14,01,25,011
Bermuda .. ..	.. 19,937	.. 5,369	.. 2,160	.. 21,165	.. 95,342	.. 41,968
Bahamas .. ..	.. 729	.. 30,271	..	.. 52,725	.. 4,63,122	.. 48,723
Leeward Islands .. ..	..	.. 3,12,017	..	.. 8,22,276	..	.. 9,25,306
Windward Islands .. ..	..	.. 4,87,366	..	.. 8,27,815	..	.. 6,90,324
Barbados .. ..	..	.. 17,24,971	..	.. 20,07,187	..	.. 20,06,840
Jamaica and Dependencies .. ..	.. 16,371	.. 63,77,806	.. 34,462	.. 59,82,113	.. 1,47,517	.. 63,41,123
Trinidad and Tobago	79,20,090	39,37,873	1,58,23,999	47,14,140	48,38,816	40,06,334
British Honduras .. ..	..	.. 4,51,769	..	.. 4,29,619	..	.. 3,52,957
Falkland Islands .. ..	..	..	..	.. 98,098	..	.. 58,386
British Guiana .. ..	.. 10	40,11,255	.. 6	64,85,578	.. 28,367	62,44,907
Oceania						
Australia	25,82,51,733	17,46,04,070	10,75,57,896	24,53,20,971	13,46,87,593	24,80,87,259
Territory of Papua .. ..	..	.. 2,12,088	..	.. 6,20,411	..	.. 4,38,674
New Guinea .. ..	..	.. 5,47,746	..	.. 7,97,568	..	.. 10,85,005
Western Samoa .. ..	..	.. 50,770	..	.. 2,04,221	..	.. 1,63,750
New Zealand	1,58,17,955	2,98,01,425	1,89,28,929	4,53,78,106	2,47,66,375	4,58,11,426
Fiji Islands .. ..	.. 45	64,91,571	.. 7,221	85,09,311	.. 132	67,10,208
Other Islands in the Pacific .. ..	..	.. 46,635	..	.. 53,338	.. 4,78,380	.. 2,16,795
TOTAL	262,41,00,683	269,23,50,221	208,25,58,404	324,76,42,779	278,97,70,920	299,24,04,565
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
Europe						
U.S.S.R.	59,70,907	1,15,10,901	1,81,44,343	2,11,67,942	6,20,71,224	3,25,70,255
Finland	1,88,88,102	12,74,979	2,15,00,076	17,68,612	2,70,82,417	83,81,046
Sweden	6,19,88,441	1,50,71,000	6,06,26,673	1,59,51,854	7,85,77,530	1,53,94,517
Norway	2,91,64,080	41,39,326	2,67,18,181	59,72,817	3,11,37,987	1,11,87,055
Iceland .. ..	..	.. 12,058	.. 2,215	.. 1,01,069	.. 8	.. 4,04,324
Irish Republic .. ..	.. 4,01,030	.. 5,31,04,037	.. 59,104	.. 7,66,87,199	.. 39,643	.. 5,82,28,294
Poland .. ..	.. 15,80,147	.. 14,88,418	.. 4,23,65,928	.. 46,47,423	.. 43,14,784	.. 32,60,298
Denmark .. ..	.. 1,62,86,305	.. 1,10,88,064	.. 2,10,95,964	.. 1,29,56,533	.. 4,17,68,590	.. 2,03,79,740
Germany (Western)	31,58,75,473	11,60,37,330	40,68,07,058	15,11,09,177	60,27,83,188	14,75,66,056
Germany (Eastern) .. ..	.. 8,28,749	.. 1,00,880	.. 23,36,445	.. 3,58,483	.. 37,34,650	.. 2,04,669
Netherlands	11,41,68,573	6,53,44,163	13,64,40,064	13,77,01,936	14,12,65,664	15,17,04,778
Belgium	9,42,69,151	4,40,62,706	10,63,52,968	6,40,42,799	12,08,10,095	8,81,46,998
Luxemburg .. ..	.. 4,82,025	.. 2,529	.. 7,91,612	.. 1,28,677	.. 35,53,365	.. 6,288
France	9,03,86,341	5,32,67,409	16,34,76,464	5,28,83,444	15,53,93,886	7,02,50,464
Spain .. ..	.. 47,86,736	.. 5,41,169	.. 1,04,18,360	.. 20,83,246	.. 53,02,332	.. 46,29,205
Portugal .. ..	.. 30,42,306	.. 49,16,963	.. 35,71,236	.. 37,48,053	.. 43,29,959	.. 20,47,844
Switzerland .. ..	.. 9,12,13,023	.. 75,25,040	.. 10,16,74,504	.. 92,95,284	.. 12,06,70,413	.. 89,71,978
Italy	23,84,25,707	5,07,87,501	20,62,43,500	6,51,69,918	16,49,54,079	9,54,01,229
Free Territory of Trieste .. ..	.. 7,71,657	.. 3,79,560	.. 5,093	.. 34,576	..	..
Austria .. ..	.. 2,51,40,796	.. 53,72,870	.. 2,12,97,117	.. 33,41,794	.. 2,58,84,531	.. 40,07,322
Hungary .. ..	.. 10,05,093	.. 2,20,920	.. 10,44,720	.. 2,49,393	.. 41,19,614	.. 8,06,874
Czechoslovakia .. ..	.. 1,13,01,423	.. 2,75,12,031	.. 1,25,26,502	.. 1,58,40,487	.. 2,88,52,004	.. 1,33,43,129
Yugoslavia .. ..	.. 6,92,971	.. 1,45,405	.. 16,18,807	.. 2,09,756	.. 28,87,205	.. 24,35,841
Bulgaria .. ..	.. 570	.. 48,747	.. 81,079	.. 79,170	.. 3,49,545	.. 2,05,420
Rumania .. ..	.. 4,259	..	.. 28,45,597	.. 4,28,180	.. 31,81,667	.. 1,29,564
Greece .. ..	.. 8,45,552	.. 26,31,926	.. 9,67,360	.. 28,81,963	.. 10,53,120	.. 29,74,978
Turkey .. ..	.. 30,911	.. 2,58,25,344	.. 84,153	.. 1,48,57,587	.. 42,737	.. 2,45,27,377
Asia						
Syria .. ..	.. 10,085	.. 98,75,472	.. 3,57,094	.. 2,12,82,022	.. 11,50,452	.. 1,08,00,624
Lebanon .. ..	.. 6,86,069	.. 18,12,839	.. 12,81,057	.. 51,83,275	.. 23,66,774	.. 26,05,600
Israel .. ..	.. 40,331	.. 4,85,306	.. 38,767	.. 16,110	.. 78,760	.. 17,402
Jordan .. ..	..	.. 18,72,181	.. 5,80,500	.. 32,44,909	.. 8,55,523	.. 30,38,517
Muscat and Oman .. ..	.. 49,18,271	.. 67,71,328	.. 54,95,033	.. 66,81,350	.. 70,21,590	.. 64,21,374
Saudi Arabia .. ..	.. 14,81,64,814	.. 3,47,62,654	.. 16,81,49,332	.. 3,05,10,555	.. 15,16,28,963	.. 6,02,94,410
Yemen .. ..	..	.. 3,22,094	..	.. 2,37,996	..	.. 1,84,020
Hadramaut .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq .. ..	.. 2,56,52,967	.. 2,45,27,799	.. 1,83,53,399	.. 2,75,96,288	.. 2,26,82,730	.. 2,13,20,391
Iran .. ..	.. 2,03,73,652	.. 1,62,50,197	.. 4,20,29,188	.. 6,08,84,932	.. 14,43,64,716	.. 5,16,19,266
Afghanistan .. ..	.. 60,19,161	.. 2,69,46,497	.. 82,33,287	.. 2,04,15,556	.. 1,18,85,932	.. 1,51,42,743

* Merged partly with Italy and partly with Yugoslavia with effect from April 1955.

Countries	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—(Contd.)						
ASIA—Contd.						
Burma	17,49,92,645	20,80,25,520	57,32,24,478	16,05,77,885	9,55,72,261	12,38,69,849
Indonesia	1,50,77,387	6,00,11,003	80,90,680	5,44,39,438	1,45,85,750	11,60,01,570
Netherlands New Guinea		34,923		1,818	346	
Thailand	44,85,735	3,61,34,375	74,61,630	2,19,51,757	47,96,271	3,17,24,784
French Indo-China	27,498	66,94,041	1,273	1,27,50,389	6,92,650	1,07,87,049
Philippines	24,81,478	1,11,05,061	17,46,230	97,96,520	21,99,793	1,83,71,156
Macao		2,86,218		9	15,190	
Portuguese Timore		20,320				26,670
Japan	13,22,41,406	23,14,19,267	20,57,48,131	16,09,67,509	33,37,19,745	80,14,89,956
Korea	1,277	55,29,318		1,12,31,367	3	43,052
Formosa	8,000	16,24,424	1,75,48,721	3,18,047	12,438	13,49,139
China	98,57,342	70,60,922	2,03,16,580	2,96,43,474	4,37,06,594	6,53,50,374
AFRICA						
Egypt	27,70,49,008	3,46,69,579	19,69,18,795	8,09,12,709	23,09,92,615	9,46,45,019
Tripoli (Libya)	100	17,37,078	2,745	39,55,394		40,91,156
Tunis		27,78,442	4,06,547	30,02,192	9,66,486	14,20,177
Algeria	13,432	3,76,003	26,112	2,31,703	39,103	2,44,623
Morocco, Spanish	45,955	61,825	7,201	1,13,502		4,02,152
" French	10,88,364	34,74,571	10,85,728	94,93,330	12,20,896	61,37,125
" Tangier	12,500	2,80,333		4,80,214	46,866	15,20,813
Canary Islands			16,52,515	19,899		9
Spanish West Africa		9,326				
French West Africa	48	51,50,051		70,03,519		70,63,612
Liberia		1,33,708	312	2,59,740	13,195	4,84,954
French Equatorial Africa		8,88,134		2,71,134		4,42,615
Belgian Congo	1,14,58,117	20,63,289	2,34,67,866	27,42,080	1,41,12,035	19,13,863
Angola		30,68,173		50,66,987	2,20,875	48,47,397
Portuguese Guinea		1,05,771		11,028		98,414
Cape Verde Islands		22,218		32,359		56,285
Sao Thome et Principe		28,292		4,311		15,571
Mozambique	4,47,57,443	68,38,254	4,44,23,520	74,26,139	4,50,24,228	75,36,368
Madagascar and Kerguelon	1,248	8,05,723	2,134	11,32,198	3,50,693	30,85,237
Reunion		4,02,671		4,02,312		1,62,821
Eritrea						
Somalia		1,65,878		3,94,550		9,09,789
French Somaliland	5,17,292	3,51,135	1,060	4,58,590		14,47,456
Ethiopia	35,09,052	2,25,31,114	1,12,089	3,29,16,034	8,75,780	3,76,20,052
AMERICA						
U.S.A.	80,05,37,682	80,94,61,664	82,22,29,377	88,02,80,573	80,30,25,190	85,25,98,114
Greenland		139				109
Alaska						
Cuba	498	4,21,49,683	6,74,12,060	4,79,34,571	67,31,550	4,48,69,789
Haiti		11,16,520		18,35,738		40,68,220
Dominican Republic	40	31,87,192	18,65,145	28,54,924		55,81,741
Porto Rico		1,55,14,871		1,13,89,972		55,88,598
French W. Indies		2,62,971		3,32,633		6,59,856
Virgin Islands of the U.S.		63,330		23,129		24,839
Netherlands Antilles	3,03,33,985	3,62,308	86,32,947	1,83,889	30,16,285	1,44,275
Mexico	72,22,781	11,72,178	9,90,639	10,86,804	12,41,700	17,88,089
Guatemala		1,17,112		4,31,422		2,72,606
Honduras (not British)		1,70,489		2,12,357		3,66,662
Salvador		2,52,241		2,51,620		1,71,305
Nicaragua		20,50,250		16,12,516		24,84,199
Costa Rica		16,63,745		3,40,429		13,54,642
Colombia	100	22,671	3,382	76,726	4,109	71,284
Republic of Panama		2,95,662	1,55,927	4,02,815	4,74,937	8,56,288
Panama Canal Zone		7,467	200	20,720	980	5,141
Venezuela	41,56,460	10,31,768	81,45,078	10,46,649	30,49,597	9,62,750
Surinam		5,46,415		6,87,540		8,82,165
Brazil	1,72,913	20,306	2,02,923	12,16,770	69,36,703	8,85,116
Paraguay		8,54,701	1,943	5,55,730	11,518	17,84,058
Uruguay	58,524	1,24,08,417		1,49,63,547	9	1,53,70,883
Argentine Republic	2,44,873	19,57,23,972	6,81,971	12,50,83,222	6,17,658	11,09,29,232
Chile	1,726	81,81,051	1,13,15,571	1,50,00,769	1,94,95,508	95,27,440
Peru	14,29,102	1,35,57,501	63,49,024	1,16,52,866	40,49,265	1,46,67,067
Ecuador		16,31,167		8,10,206		11,12,049
Bolivia	2,20,027	14,20,779	13,20,714	2,64,759	8,68,785	5,16,266
OCEANIA						
Hawaii	1,134	17,59,375	9,361	11,03,290	95,620	2,43,772
Guam		45,498				67,054
Other Islands in the Pacific	25,63,373	3,84,414	31,61,417	3,03,957	20,94,907	1,14,193
TOTAL	286,70,47,273	249,11,58,109	364,79,34,360	257,97,54,953	370,66,29,661	385,46,86,368
GRAND TOTAL	549,12,13,956	518,35,08,330	638,04,92,824	582,73,97,732	649,64,00,581	554,70,90,958

IMPORTS BY CUSTOMS ZONES†

The following table shows the value in Rupees of the imports for 1955-56 by customs zones:

Merchandise:	
West Bengal	193,93,93,899
Madras	84,86,53,547
Travancore-Cochin	25,75,75,103
Bombay	327,12,14,574
Saurashtra, Okha and Kutch	11,81,02,961
Delhi air-ports	6,14,60,497
Total of merchandise	649,64,00,581
Treasure (gold, gold coin):	
West Bengal	791
Bombay Port	13,61,43,202
Delhi air-ports	28,11,112
Total treasure	13,89,61,490
Total of imports	663,53,62,071

EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS ZONES†

The following table shows the value in Rupees of the exports of merchandise by customs zones:

	Indian	Indian and foreign
West Bengal	272 03,03,442	273,96,99,651
Madras	88,34,16,045	88,56,36,916
Travancore-Cochin	51,03,83,100	51,04,54,497
Bombay	163,25,10,093	167,58,31,021
Saurashtra, Okha, Kutch	8,19,60,405	8,19,80,810
Delhi air-ports	1,85,17,898	1,86,20,943
Total	584,70,90,953	591,22,73,838

The following table shows the value in Rupees of the export of treasure:

West Bengal	27,81,981
Madras	20,09,500
Bombay	2,20,85,633
Delhi air-ports	39,11,741
Total treasure	3,07,88,855
Total of exports	594,30,62,693

† Pre-reorganization States.

FOREIGN TRADE BY LAND

(Rupees in lakhs)

Country	1953-54			1954-55			1955-56		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
Pakistan	19.02	6.20	— 12.81	18.75	4.86	— 13.89	20.13	5.50	— 20.63
Afghanistan	3.85	1.20	— 2.65	4.60	84	— 3.76	3.10	63	— 2.56
Iran	6	5	— 1	4	3	— 1	2	1	— 1
Burma	6	5	— 1	4	3	— 1	2	1	— 1
Total	22.93	7.46	— 15.50	23.39	5.73	— 27.66	29.35	6.14	— 23.20

IMPORT AND EXPORT CONTROL

(For later particulars see under 'Finance')

Import trade control was first instituted in May 1940 for conserving the limited tonnage and the hard currency. In the post-war period, currency difficulties, the prospects of release of sterling balances and the Government's view on inflation were the guiding principles. In July 1950 following the recommendations of the Import Control Inquiry Committee, the Government decided that from the beginning of 1951 (i) commercial imports should be annually around Rs. 400 crores, (ii) the O.G.L. should cover basic raw materials in short supply and exclude commodities sufficiently available in the country at a reasonable price, (iii) the actual licensing should be decentralised and the period should be half-year, and that (iv) the order of priorities for imports should be (a) raw materials and spares for industries essential for the life of the community, (b) other raw materials and capital goods, (c) other essential goods and (d) non-essential goods.

The more recent changes in the policy are detailed below:—

Broad features of the import policy for July-December 1952 were unchanged but 50 items were transferred from the Dollar O.G.L. to soft currency O.G.L. and import quotas for the dollar area were cut. On September 5, 1952 certain imports from Pakistan were placed on O.G.L. up to March 1953. The policy for the first half of 1953 remained unchanged for 70 per cent of the items. Efforts were also made to bring all the essential items under one O.G.L. Imports of a few items such as ball-bearings and textile stores were placed on a quota basis. Where stocks were higher import quotas were cut. Small quotas were given for biscuits, confectionary, playing cards, metal buttons, etc. to provide healthy competition. Where indigenous production was higher, quotas were cut. This applied to iron and steel structures, bolts, nuts and rivets, leather belting, tea chests, linings and umbrella fittings among others. Procedure remained substantially unchanged; but the list of items licensable to actual users was enlarged and a greater scope was given to newcomers.

On March 16, 1953 a few changes were made and certain items including non-ferrous metal manufactures and semi-manufactures were removed from the then existing O.G.Ls. Imports from Persian Gulf Sheikdoms and Portuguese possessions in India were extended upto September 30, 1953. During June 1953, the import policy was announced for the second half of 1953. The salient features were: (1) liberalisation of imports of machinery not indigenously manufactured, industrial raw materials such as art silk yarn and cotton yarn above 80s, and consumer goods like spices, fruits, breakfast foods, etc. and (2) simplification of the licensing procedure. Other measures included the introduction of free licensing for cotton stapling 1 1/16" and above from the soft currency countries and the extension to 1953-end of the validity of import licences already issued for U.S. cotton. Import of sugar was also arranged and import quotas of sewing machines, machine screws, etc. were slightly lowered owing to improved domestic supply.

The emphasis of the policy shifted from reduced quotas to higher tariff values with a view to regulating imports to meet the more important needs. In pursuance of this objective, import duties were reduced on sugar from Rs. 14-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt., on copra from non-preferred sources from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem* and from other sources from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

EXPORT POLICY

In pre-war years the Government's policy was to encourage exports. Immediately after the war, export control was relaxed, but the aggravation of inflationary pressures rendered its tightening in 1949. Following the devaluation of the rupee, export duties were put up on commodities for which India was at an advantage. Simultaneously, quality control was gradually introduced and a network of Trade Commissioners' offices was set up. Following the end of the Korean war boom and the fall in demand, the Government was obliged to reduce the export duties gradually. The process started early in 1952 and continued till the end of 1954.

The export policy for 1955 and 1956 was also liberal as there was a desire to safeguard the balance of payments position by encouraging exports, adopting a number of constructive measures. The Government continued to broaden the scope of bilateral trade pacts with a number of European countries. With Pakistan also, the trade pact was ratified.

Another constructive measure was the continued encouragement provided by Government for the establishment of Export Promotion Councils for providing stimulus to a number of individual commodities. Export Promotion Councils were set up for cotton textiles, silk and rayon textiles, and plastics in 1954 and for engineering products, pepper, cashew nuts, tobacco and shellac in 1955-56.

Trade delegations to promote India's exports, were sent to China, Africa and Middle East countries. The Government also lent its support to the Indian Industries Fair at New Delhi.

Important changes in 1955-56: (1) Export duty was reduced or abolished for a number of items like raw cotton, sesamum oil, jute manufactures, black pepper and coffee. (2) A number of commodities such as cotton textiles, groundnut oil cakes, cotton seed oil and chrome ore were placed on the free licensing list. (3) Additional quotas were granted for raw wool, certain varieties of short staple cotton, groundnut oil, groundnuts and tea.

IMPORT POLICY

The import policy for the first half of 1954 was much the same as before; some restrictions were, however, imposed on imports of goods which were available from indigenous sources or through the utilisation of idle engineering capacity existing within the country.

During June 1954, the import policy for the period July-December 1954 was announced, scaling down import quotas for about 35 items and stepping up those for about 60 items.

Pursuant to the Government's negotiations with the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, import duties

previously bound on coaltar dyes, razor blades, glass beads, etc. were raised against a reduction in import duties on some items, including certain plastic raw materials, specific categories of special alloy steel and highspeed steel, etc. Further, the Government also agreed to bind the import duties on antibiotics, milk foods, etc. at the existing levels.

In September 1954, the Government announced major modifications in the import policy for July-December 1954, with a view to (a) liberalising imports of a number of commodities and (b) augmenting the customs revenue through increased import duties. The liberalisation was effected by: (1) increased facilities for imports of certain goods from the hard currency areas, (2) increase in import quota for safety-razor blades, woollen fabrics, etc., (3) removal of some of the restrictions on the use of import licences for some items (4) extension of liberal licensing for a number of items including cotton fabrics, and (5) extension of the basic period to include 1952-53 for some commodities.

The following paragraphs show the present position about the trade agreements which India has entered into with some countries. The information given within brackets relates to the dates on which the agreements were signed and the duration of the agreements respectively.

Austria.—(9th December 1952); (1st July 1952 to 30th June 1957). *Imports:* Woollen piecegoods, cotton threads, newsprint, rubber threads (permissible types), chemicals chiefly bichromates, chromic acid and magnesium chloride, admissible types of textile machines etc. *Exports:* Castor oil, coir, coir yarn, fibres for brushes and brooms, handicraft, manufactures of ivory, brass, horn and brocade, iron ore, linseed oil, manganese ore, mica, myrobalans, shellac, spices, cashewnuts and tanned leather, etc.

Bulgaria.—18th April 1956 (up to the end of 1959). *Imports:* Fruits, tiles, electrometers (fractional), 4. H.P. Motors, D.C. and others of over 50 H.P., thrashing machines, milling machines, planing machines and concrete machines and concrete mixers, etc. *Exports:* Tea, spices, lac, essential oils, castor oil, raw wool, raw cotton, coir yarn, drugs and medicines, electric ware and cables, electric lamps, etc.

Burma.—(29th September 1951); (1st January 1951 to 31st Dec. 1951). *Imports:* Extension under consideration. *Imports:* Rice, dyeing and tanning substances, gram and pulses, lead, teakwood, hardware and cutlery, hides and skins—raw, tobacco, machineries, tea, vehicles, wood and timber, metals and ores, etc. *Exports:* Groundnut oil, fish, coal, cotton piecegoods, coir manufactures, cotton yarns, drugs and medicines, books printed and printed matter, coffee, cotton manufactures, jute manufactures.

On July 14, 1956 another agreement was signed. India would export to Burma cotton textiles worth about Rs. 185 lakhs, against payment by Burma in U.S. surplus cotton.

Ceylon.—(15th July 1953); (1st September, 1953 to August 31 1957). *Imports:* Import of Jaffna Tobacco would be permitted through Alleppey, at special rate of duty. *Exports:* Bids and handloom towels.

Chile.—(16th October 1956); (up to 31st December 1959).

China.—(14th October 1954); (14th October 1954 to 13th October 1956). *Imports:* Gypsum, graphite, ornament, silk and silk piecegoods, hides and skins, wool raw, wool yarn and manufactures, paper and stationery, chemicals, oils, drugs and medicines. *Exports:* Gram, rice and pulses, spices (including chillies and pepper), tobacco unmanufactured, manganese ore, vegetable oils, essential oils, cotton raw, wool raw, sandalwood, hides and skins, mica, shellac, jute manufactures, etc.

Czechoslovakia.—(17th November 1958); (17 November 1953 to 31st March 1957).

Some major changes in tariffs, announced in the budget for 1955-56 are referred to under that heading elsewhere in this article. With a view to helping the pearl processing industry, the Government decided to abolish the 20 per cent *ad valorem* import duty on raw pearls (other than cultured) with effect from February 23, 1954.

The liberal import policy introduced from 1953 was continued in 1955 also. The important features of the policy for January-June 1955 were liberalisation in respect of several items, greater accommodation for small importers and wider scope for newcomers. Traders' demand to extend the basic period was met to a large extent. Monopoly imports in respect of raw silk, caustic soda, soda ash, etc., were, however, continued. The Government was anxious to maintain the policy of progressive and controlled liberalisation.

The policy during 1955-56 continued to be one of progressive but controlled liberalisation. Thus, in July-December 1955 import quotas of a few commodities like antimony ingots,

drills and reamers, house service metres, textile preservatives, etc. were increased. At the same time, discrimination against dollar imports was relaxed in the case of 65 items and permit was granted to utilise a portion of the soft currency licences for imports from the dollar area. With a view to conserving foreign exchange resources, import quotas were reduced for items such as hack-saw blades, certain varieties of iron and steel chains, torch bulbs, certain chemicals, polishes and polishing compositions, etc. Eighteen new items were thrown open to actual users, which included white metal, fabricated iron and steel road rollers, etc. The basic period was extended to include 1953-54 for 92 items. In January-June 1956, quotas were enhanced in the case of small tools like milling and gear-cutters, reamers, twist drills and carbide tipped drills while quotas for items such as buttons, pruning knives, textile preservatives, etc. reduced. The basic period for 135 items was extended to include 1954-55. Dollar imports were permitted in respect of milk foods, electrodes, diesel engines above 30 H.P., etc.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Imports: Certain types of machineries, sheet glass, certain types of dyes and colours, agriculture tractors and parts, leather and rubber belting, sewing machines, refrigerators, equipment for thermal and hydro-power stations and mining, ore dressing, iron and steel industries, rolling stock, wagons and trucks, etc. *Exports:* Tea, spices, tobacco, cashewnut, vegetable oil, cotton raw and cotton waste, shellac, mica, manganese ore, crushed bones, raw wool, Indian handicrafts, cotton, rayon and woollen textile; cotton and rayon knitted goods, plastic goods, sports goods, carpets, coir products, etc.

Egypt.—(8th July 1953); (Effective from the date of signature and will remain in force till it is modified and terminated by either party on giving 3 months notice). *Imports:* Raw cotton, cotton yarn, gypsum, rock phosphates, flax, dry dates, goat skins raw, essential oils, perfumes and essence of geranium, etc. *Exports:* Unmanufactured tobacco, jute goods, coal, oils and oilseeds, cotton piecegoods, iron and steel manufactures, certain types of machinery, Indian handicrafts, etc.

Finland.—(12th January 1951); (1st January 1953 to 31st December 1956). *Imports:* Sawn and planed timber of coniferous, spices, newsprint, paper and paper products excluding newsprint, wallboard of wood fibre (soft and hard), tea chests, etc. *Exports:* Cashewnut, tobacco, spices, jute goods, tea, shellac, cotton waste, linseed oil, coir yarn and manufactures, etc.

Germany, Eastern.—(16th October 1954); (Effective from the date of signature and will remain in force for one year and in case either party does not declare its intention to modify the arrangement will remain in force for one more year). *Imports:* Chemicals, drugs and medicines including sera and vaccines, newsprint, writing and printing paper, films raw, textile machinery, certain types of machineries, wall tiles, certain types of electric goods etc. *Exports:* Tea, coffee, tobacco, and tobacco manufactures, pepper, spices, fruit dried, essential oils, mica, hides and skins, cinematographic films (exposed), etc.

Germany, Western.—(31st March 1955); (1st April 1955 to 31st March 1957). *Imports:* Building and engineering materials, drugs and medicines, dyeing and tanning substances, machinery and millwork, manures, metals and ores, paper and pasteboard, stationery, artificial silk, vehicles & parts, essential & mineral oils certain types of machinery, etc. *Exports:* Tea, cardamoms, turmeric, coffee, shellac, mica, groundnut oil, iron ore, manganese ore, essential oils, raw hides & skins, wood & timbers, cotton, cotton waste, coir yarn, jute manufactures, cotton piecegoods, woollen carpets, ivory goods.

Hungary.—(17th June 1954); (17th June 1954 to 31st December 1956). *Imports:* Certain types of electric goods, certain types of machines, rubber goods, motor cycles and parts, cotton

piecegoods, cotton sewing thread, vegetable seeds, pharmaceuticals, laboratory equipment, film projectors, instruments for watch industry, etc. *Exports:* Tea, jute goods, tobacco, spices, cashew-kernel, shellac, linseed oil, essential oils, iron ore, manganese ore, raw goat and sheep skins, tanned hides and skins, myrobalans and extracts, hemp other than manilla, coir and coir manufactures, castor oil and hydrogenated oil, etc.

Indonesia.—(30th January 1953); (30th June 1953 to 31st December 1956). *Imports:* Copra, Coconut oil, palm oils, essential oils, spices and betel-nuts, timber, tin, rubber, raw hides and skins, canes and rattans, gums and resin, sisal fibre, tobacco wrappers, palm kernels, fresh and dried fruits, etc. *Exports:* Jute goods, tobacco, woollen piecegoods, cotton piecegoods, handloom goods, cotton yarn, vegetable oils, coal, cement, soap, paints & varnishes, pharmaceutical products, chemicals & chemical preparations, lac (including shellac), rubber tyre and tubes, paper and pasteboard and stationery, machinery, motor bicycle batteries and dry cells, machine tools and handicrafts and cottage industry products.

Iraq.—(6th May 1953); (6th May 1953 to 31st December 1956). *Imports:* Horses, mules, cotton (long staple), dates, barley, millets, pulses, rice, wheat and other food grains including beans, etc., gallnuts, hides and skins (light weight). *Exports:* Fruits fresh including mangoes and bananas, fruits preserved and tinned, and fruit juice, spices, turbine, tea, wood and timber, plywood, coir and coir manufactures, cotton manufactures, cotton piecegoods, raw cotton, jute manufactures, leather manufactures, tiles, cottage industry products, handloom products, etc.

Italy.—(20th July 1954); (20th July 1954 to 31st December 1957). *Imports:* Dairy products, dried fruits, cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, wool raw, hand knitting wool, raw silk, artificial silk, certain types of electric goods, rubber shoes, vehicles and parts thereof, stationery, drugs and medicines, certain types of machinery, etc. *Exports:* Tea, tobacco, spices, jute goods, cigarette & cigars, coal, lac & shellac, hides & skins, essential oils, oilseeds, cotton raw, wool raw, coir yarn and coir manufactures, certain types of wood and timber, etc.

Norway.—(24th June 1955); (1st January 1955 to 31st December 1956—Extension under consideration). *Imports:* Mechanical and chemical pulp, fatty alcohols, newsprint, galvanised and black steel pipes, hydraulic, brake fluids, testing machines, welding equipment, marine type diesel engines, machine tools, etc. *Exports:* Tobacco, jute goods, tea, shellac, coir products, hydrogenated oils, mica, iron and manganese ore, woollen carpets, tanned hides and skins, cotton and woollen textiles, light engineering goods and plastic manufactures.

¹ With modifications extended upto 31st Dec. 1957.

India.—(22nd January, 1957): (1st January, 1957 to 31st January 1960). *Imports*: Raw jute, hides and skins, fish, poultry and betel nuts, spices, honey, cinema films, tools, bicycles and spare parts, surgical instruments and sports goods. *Exports*: Coal, chemicals, drugs and medicines, mill board and straw-board, machinery and mill work, work-shops equipment, electrical instruments, cinema films, sugar, tea for blending, Coffee, betel leaves, bidis and hooka tobacco and bidi leaves.

Poland.—(3rd April 1956); (3rd April 1956 to 31st March 1957).¹

Imports: plant for sugar production, alcohol, rolling stock, electrical apparatus, textiles and drilling, milling and welding machinery, iron and steel structures, diesel engines, electric motors, optical and medical instruments, industrial chemicals, cement.

Exports: iron ore, manganese ore, mica, shellac, myrobalan, tea, coffee, spices, hides and skins, cotton textiles, raw cotton, raw wool, wool waste, jute goods, handicrafts, cottage industry products.

Roumania.—(23rd March 1954); (23rd March 1954 to 31st December 1956). *Imports*: Food grains (wheat and rye), petroleum products,

chemicals, timber, wooden products, cement, machine tools for metal, textile machinery, mustard, certain types of electric goods, handicrafts and cottage industry products, etc. *Exports*: Iron ore, tea, coffee raw, spices, including pepper, vegetable oils (linseed, castor, etc.), essential oils, shellac, mica, hides and skins, raw cotton, wool waste, wool raw, jute yarn and jute manufactures, chemicals, fish oils, myrobalans and extracts, etc.

Sweden.—(31st May 1955); (1st January 1955 to 31st December 1956—Extension under consideration). *Imports*: Condensed milk, cement, wood tar, hides and skins raw, waste paper, rayon silk, glassware, newsprint, iron & steel, hinges, bolts and nuts, cutlery, diesel engines and spare parts, printing presses, certain types of machinery, motor cycles, staple fibre, etc. *Exports*: Cotton textiles, silk fabrics, rayon fabrics, jute goods, shawls, sarees, coil and coil products, cotton waste, certain types of oils, hydrogenated oil, spices including pepper; chillies, ginger, turmeric, cardamoms, pickles; chutneys, condiments, tea, coffee, tobacco, shellac, manganese ore and magnesite, cashew kernels, raw cotton, etc.

U.S.S.R.—(2nd December 1953); (31st December 1957). *Imports*: Food grains (wheat and barley), certain types of machinery, dyestuffs,

chemicals, iron and steel manufactures, paper of different kinds including newspapers, printed matters including books and periodicals, etc. *Exports*: Raw wool, tobacco unmanufactured, spices, black pepper, cardamoms and others, shellac, goat skins tanned, hides & skins tanned, Indian handicrafts and cottage industry products, cinematographic films (exposed), etc.

Another agreement was signed on April 23, 1956 for the export by India of coffee at a cost of about Rs. 41·22 lakhs.

Viet-Nam.—(22nd September 1956); (up to 21st September, 1959).

Yugoslavia.—(March 31, 1956): (1st April 1956 to 31st December 1959). *Imports*: Dyeing and tanning substances, iron and steel products, rolling stock, wagons, rails, metal products, steam boilers, diesel and steam locomotives, tractors, electrical apparatus, etc. *Exports*: Iron ore, manganese ore, mica, shellac, tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, cotton textiles, raw cotton, raw wool, jute goods, handicrafts and cottage industry products, etc.

N.B.—Negotiations for the renewal of trade agreements regarding the following six countries are under consideration:—Finland², Norway, Roumania, Burma, Indonesia and Sweden.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1953-56

Table shows imports by sea and air by groups.
(Rupees in 000s)

Item	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Grain, Pulse and Flour	153,10.32	63,64.91	68,18.85	17,46.70
Machinery	87,88.87	85,84.46	87,02.05	120,21.46
Oils	81,91.37	92,31.24	89,50.92	63,22.11
Cotton, Raw and Waste	76,67.15	52,70.79	58,45.45	57,34.98
Vehicles	30,49.26	23,69.61	35,66.95	57,99.77
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	24,87.95	25,78.40	31,99.51	36,98.40
Metals	43,13.54	38,09.73	57,42.67	92,00.03
Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	14,26.76	15,01.04	17,76.61	24,11.96
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	12,79.49	12,74.06	13,72.22	16,33.47
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	13,81.42	13,03.98	11,45.77	15,51.97
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures ..	21,30.80	27,03.41	2,22.38	4,36.06
Dyes and Colours	10,42.04	18,80.64	19,28.07	17,61.77
Fruits and Vegetables ..	9,30.93	9,89.13	9,70.45	11,20.64
Provisions and Ollman's Stores	5,70.57	9,41.80	9,54.86	12,63.74
Spices	3,77.73	5,59.57	4,28.52	6,33.54
Non-metallic Mining and Quarry Products ..	7,05.11	3,44.07	0,80.88	7,14.59
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ..	3,21.27	1,99.09	2,35.73	2,50.99
Seeds	2,25.10	3,83.03	7,42.37	8,08.97
Liquors	1,62.27	1,53.81	1,54.17	1,39.57
Tobacco	1,79.99	79.46	1,17.90	1,40.07
Gums, Resins and Lac	85.16	1,41.30	1,85.62	1,93.27
Rubber, Raw or Crude	90.18	8.64	1,03.49	1,95.57
Silk, Raw and Cocoons ..	67.37	59.26	1,06.20	52.80
Wool, Raw and Tops ..	4,67.23	8,52.41	8,16.00	8,88.69
Wood and Timber ..	2,25.12	2,06.13	1,92.18	3,36.52
Furniture	1,09.15	59.81	32.76	33.62
Glassware and Earthenware	1,71.97	1,70.90	1,78.44	2,11.95
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	11,49.05	15,17.44
TOTAL ..	635,48.78	542,29.16	633,04.93	649,64.01

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1953-56

Table shows exports by sea and air by groups.
(Rupees in 000s)

Items	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Jute, Yarns and Manufactures	128,92.41	113,88.49	123,77.79	118,25.22
Cotton, Yarns and Manufactures	69,59.43	71,82.66	66,97.52	63,45.59
Tea	80,19.86	101,56.54	147,22.34	108,69.46
Cotton, Raw and Waste	28,96.36	19,26.25	20,23.73	39,37.82
Oils	25,13.03	6,13.81	22,35.77	39,31.67
Seeds	4,71.83	2,28.08	4,14.44	4,03.10
Hides and Skins, Tanned	20,35.10	24,84.42	20,91.65	22,96.82
Hides and Skins, Raw ..	5,69.32	6,08.24	7,10.91	6,58.70
Spices	20,84.06	16,62.04	11,56.84	10,52.73
Coal	7,59.46	4,13.53	3,59.07	2,11.53
Other Non-metallic Products	9,91.36	9,97.85	9,25.02	10,85.08
Fruits and Vegetables ..	16,55.03	13,77.16	13,29.04	15,28.37
Tobacco	13,55.24	11,25.81	12,98.69	11,82.94
Gums, Resins and Lac	8,26.30	7,47.43	11,49.92	12,98.33
Metallic Ores, etc. ..	37,94.69	35,56.93	19,90.80	21,47.81
Wool, Raw	8,41.02	5,87.06	8,61.05	9,72.92
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	4,12.51	4,35.36	4,49.89	3,98.23
Apparel	3,74.40	3,28.89	2,58.77	2,01.85
Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	2,20.95	2,43.47	2,30.45	3,04.87
Metals	14,35.44	7,42.47	2,14.27	2,47.98
Dyes and Colours ..	97.66	67.21	66.25	63.45
Rubber Manufactures ..	1,42.25	1,73.63	1,22.03	84.84
Woolen Yarn and Manufactures	3,27.88	4,35.07	4,38.61	4,21.44
Machinery	70.75	69.65	51.83	50.54
Provisions and Ollman's Stores	1,62.70	1,52.87	2,71.96	3,48.83
TOTAL ..	553,77.46	515,68.67	582,73.98	584,70.91

1. With modifications extended upto 31st Dec., 1957.

2. Extended upto 31st Dec. 1957.

LIST OF IMPORTED COMMODITIES

Below we give a list of commodities imported into India with the exact quantity and value for 1955-56. In general, commodities the value of whose imports is less than Rs. one lakh are omitted.

	Quantity	Value
Animals :		Rs.
Horses IV A	115 nos.	10,80,814
Other kinds	14,932 "	3,24,684
Apparel :		
Second hand clothing	—	22,94,117
Shot-gun cartridges (filled)	7,627,798 "	23,03,544
Rifle & other cartridges (filled)	7,493,978 "	17,29,439
Rifle & other cartridges (empty)	225,012 "	10,44,322
Explosives	—	24,774
Fire-arms	23,604 "	1,76,94,463
Parts of fire-arms	—	38,01,294
Gun-powder	147,152 lbs.	8,297
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	—	1,76,942
Art-works—other than picture	—	2,50,98,546
Asbestos (raw)	260,014 cwts.	63,186
Asbestos (manufactures)	—	1,54,90,181
Belling for machinery	—	79,33,772
Robbins	—	1,00,64,513
Books and printed matter	39,807 cwts.	9,92,680
Boots and Shoes	3,052 pairs.	1,14,26,968
Bristles and Fibre	335 cwts.	64,196
Brushes and Brooms	211,878 doz.	1,92,030
Building Material :		
Asphalt	366,474 tons.	13,53,683
Fire-bricks	2,121,270 nos.	4,21,72,240
Cement (Portland)	2,069 tons.	46,50,792
Cement (other kinds)	10,717 "	4,17,506
Tiles	2,422,298 nos.	28,14,830
Total building materials value	—	5,87,431
Buttons	1,222,944 gross.	5,45,10,099
Canes and Battans	171,314 cwts.	28,52,046
		11,58,266
Chemicals (excluding Manures, Medicines)		
Acetic acid	25,421 cwts.	20,18,979
Carbolic acid	8,019 "	7,70,120
Citric acid	10,045 "	14,19,520
Formic acid	3,535 "	2,10,357
Hydrochloric	413 "	59,213
Nitric acid	25 "	7,192
Oxalic	2,531 "	1,90,634
Sulphuric acid	50 "	10,988
Tartaric	5,595 "	9,55,273
Other sorts	45,139 "	44,49,186
Total for all acids	100,773 "	1,00,91,462
Alum	—	83,593
Aluminous sulphate	6,203 "	6,01,416
Ammonia and Salts thereof :		
Anhydrous ammonia	2,216 "	11,77,846
Carbonate and bi-carbonate of ammonia	31,328 "	23,16,849
Muriate of ammonia	58,959 "	4,30,202
Others	9,308 "	3,74,097
Arsenic and its oxides	10,205 "	8,50,251
Benzene (a)	8,509 glns.	33,76,381
Bleaching materials	97,993 cwts.	38,95,818
Calcium carbide	141,703 "	11,66,385
Copper sulphate	15,293 "	7,17,809
Disinfectants (other than Naphthalene)	14,440 "	40,08,862
Glucose	10,203,990 lbs.	11,60,336
Magnesium compounds (other than chloride and sulphate)	1,120,942 cwts.	13,53,579
Phosphorus	5,785 "	8,97,635
Potassium chlorate	17,106 "	31,50,725
Potassium compounds (other than bichromate, chlorate, cyanide, salt-petre)	80,391 "	1,67,60,014
Sodium carbonate	1,420,337 "	3,96,840
Sodium cyanide	4,746 "	3,51,79,235
Sodium sulphate	1,194,269 "	1,32,58,811
Sodium hydrosulphate	108,548 "	3,65,167
Sodium sulphide	10,202 "	2,21,13,253
Sulphur	1,695,611 "	7,54,28,858
Other sorts of chemicals	—	21,20,42,867
Total of chemicals	—	19,90,308
China clay	223,599 cwts.	—

	Quantity	Value
Clocks and Watches :		Rs.
Clocks and Time-pieces	1,056,357 nos.	85,15,409
Watches	930,769 "	2,44,07,094
Parts of clocks and watches	—	12,09,167
Total of Clocks and Watches	—	3,41,31,664
Coke	3,000 tons.	8,33,945
Corriage and rope	3,724 cwts.	4,38,955
Cork manufacture	21,737 "	48,19,295
Cutlery :		
Safety razors	207,668 doz.	12,57,929
Razor blades	391,338 gross.	33,18,917
Other kinds of razors	18,782 doz.	3,29,079
Cutlery of other kinds	—	12,02,968
Total of Cutlery	—	61,55,406

Drugs and Medicines

Chloromycetin	—	28,20,537
Streptomycin and its preparations	—	1,19,58,228
Other antibiotic products	—	87,50,917
Asafoetida	3,784 cwts.	5,80,275
Camphor	1,934,766 lbs.	44,42,621
Cod liver oil	93,688 "	1,43,794
Glandular products	—	3,84,942
Liver extracts	—	1,53,933
Paludrine	—	10,73,905
Penicillin and its products	—	1,79,70,572
Proprietary & Patent Medicines	—	3,13,64,210
Quinine salts	9,486 lbs.	2,10,691
Saccharine	162,454 "	7,31,941
Sulpha drugs	—	99,87,850
Total of drugs and medicines	—	14,70,77,424

Dyeing and Tanning Substances

Tanning barks	54,390 cwts.	37,80,771
Dyeing and tanning (Cutch and gambler)	32,588 "	28,96,021
Congo red	134,775 lbs.	4,86,774
Naphthols (dyes)	2,542,740 "	1,01,73,259
Rapid fast colours	23,902 "	2,40,124
Bases	1,786,195 "	1,23,82,400
Indigo	405,947 "	24,31,360
Paste (vats)	536,211 "	55,52,339
Powder (vats)	1,644,771 "	5,98,47,500
Sulphur (black)	611,423 "	15,21,910
Metanil, yellow	667,184 "	22,08,393
Saffron	12,236 "	18,23,360
Wattle extracts	249,209 cwts.	78,55,282
Other sorts (including lac-dye)	95,880 "	26,56,500
Total of dyes and tanning substances	—	15,64,23,238
Earthenware and porcelain :		
Sanitary-ware	—	31,98,795
Other kinds	—	10,89,714
Porcelain	—	5,03,905
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	—	47,71,652
Fish :		
Fish, dry, unsalted	16,350 cwts.	8,79,037
Fish, salted	15,125 "	3,55,621
Fish, wet, salted	7,610 "	3,61,999
Other sorts of fish	4,992 "	3,94,096
Total of fish	44,125 "	14,72,844
Fodder, bran and pollards	23,540 "	3,14,236

Fruits and Vegetables

	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
Coconuts	1,364,612 nos.	93,037
Other fresh fruit	—	62,15,365
<i>Total of fresh fruit and vegetables ..</i>	—	63,14,192
Almonds	3,461 tons.	1,66,16,363
Cashewnuts	62,159 "	4,83,72,005
Currents and raisins	6,041 "	80,45,880
Dates	94,402 "	2,73,92,528
Other sorts of dried, preserved fruit	14,405 "	62,23,346
<i>Total of all fruits and vegetables ..</i>	—	11,29,64,314

Glass and Glassware

Beads and false pearls	4,784 cwts.	20,37,194
Bottles and phials	10,308 gross.	4,51,690
Funnels, globes, glass parts of lamps	—	2,55,661
Scientific glassware	—	3,46,790
Sheet glass	333,785 sq. ft.	41,72,696
Plate glass	30,425 cwts.	26,38,146
Tableware	—	4,78,586
Other glass and glassware	—	40,32,266
<i>Total of glass and glassware ..</i>	—	1,63,69,661

Grain, Pulse, Flour

Barley	—	—
Pulses	—	50,82,380
Rice not in husk	—	4,70,42,230
Wheat	—	11,92,46,698
Wheat flour	—	83,644
Other sorts	—	23,14,757
<i>Total of grain, pulse and flour ..</i>	425,448 tons.	17,46,69,721
Other imports of grain, pulse and flour	—	—
Graphite crucibles	3,542 cwts.	3,61,410
<i>Gums and resins :</i>		
Arabic	94,785 cwts.	66,28,335
Benjamin	5,106 "	11,36,367
Dammar (resins)	56,794 "	20,00,476
Other sorts	47,748 "	51,54,892
<i>Total</i>	204,471 "	1,49,24,500
Hair and manufacture of hair	—	27,317

Hardware (excluding Cutlery, Electroplated Ware)

Agricultural implements	—	50,38,726
Builders' hardware	—	9,40,640
Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware)	—	13,85,944
Enamelled ironware	—	4,19,588
Hinges	1,48,766 gross.	21,18,030
Grub hose (other than mammoeties)	—	3,04,47,226
Lamps, metal, oil pressure	4,000 nos.	1,39,338
Lamps, metal, other kinds	1,29,253 "	5,18,060
Parts of lamps, other than glass	—	14,84,696
Hand pumps	21,893 nos.	1,25,737
Stoves	49,038 "	7,73,758
Parts of Stoves	—	10,17,011
Zip fasteners	—	7,81,758
Other sorts (of hardware)	—	2,62,75,871
<i>Total of hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware) ..</i>	—	7,14,93,754
Hides and skins, raw	62,866 cwts.	89,78,787
Hop	801 "	1,12,846

Instruments, Apparatus, Appliances

	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
Electrical fans and parts	—	20,54,367
Bare copper conductors	3,499 cwts.	10,19,612
Plain aluminium conductors and A. C. S. R.	5,605	10,71,350
Rubber insulated cables	88,875,404 ft.	97,49,209
Paper insulated cables	24,261,038 "	3,43,18,592
Electrical wires and cables	—	6,47,59,208
Telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus	—	1,01,06,507
Electric lamps and parts	3,528,681 nos.	9,72,815
Electric bulbs for torches	28,485,556 "	19,23,553
Fluorescent lamps	310,428 "	10,62,694
Electric lamps, other sorts	3,065,652 "	22,85,707
Parts and accessories of lamps	—	1,55,395
Flashlights or torches and parts thereof	5,319,621 "	45,17,718
Batteries for flashlights and others	—	64,87,428
Carbons, electric	—	30,56,751
Accumulators with parts	—	42,01,632
Condensers, electric	—	12,32,732
Electric bell apparatus	—	4,20,646
Electric lighting accessories and fittings (including switches)	—	51,33,206
Electrical instruments	—	1,10,20,250
Electro-medical apparatus	—	51,27,344
Switchboards, electrical	—	4,61,773
Electric porcelain ware	—	6,42,871
Electrical goods and apparatus not enumerated	—	2,69,92,522
<i>Total of Electrical, etc. ..</i>	—	15,51,97,374
Musical instruments	—	35,79,622
Optical and ophthalmic	—	75,30,574
<i>Photographic Cinema :</i>		
Projecting apparatus, and parts	—	43,25,258
Sound recording apparatus	—	7,46,056
Cinematograph raw films	900,955,280 ft.	2,22,16,631
Cinematograph exposed films	12,121,114 "	35,10,949
All others	—	2,12,96,913
<i>Total of photographic films ..</i>	—	5,20,95,807
Scientific instruments	—	84,15,706
Surgical instruments	—	96,02,666
<i>Wireless apparatus</i>		
Receivers	6,258 nos.	17,67,077
Valves	1,407,918 "	30,15,954
Component parts & others	—	1,61,07,338
<i>Total of wireless apparatus ..</i>	—	2,08,90,369
Other kinds of instruments	—	2,69,64,193
<i>Total of instruments, apparatus ..</i>	—	28,42,82,310
Ivory (manufactured & unmanufactured)	—	50,87,960
Jewellery	—	4,22,000
Lac stick and seed, etc.	40,042 cwts.	44,01,778
Leather	—	24,70,763

Liquors

Ale and beer in bottle	730,885 gls.	38,76,325
Stout and Porter	9,474 "	69,619
<i>Total of ale, beer and porter ..</i>	740,359 "	39,45,944
Cider and other fermented liquors	24,123 "	1,09,301
Brandy	44,925 "	18,95,504
Gin	9,125 "	1,94,080
Liqueurs	4,777 "	1,31,841
Whisky	179,554 "	55,74,507
Drugs, medicines, etc.	174,749 "	92,19,417
Spirit (perfumed, denatured & others)	455,265 "	1,85,48,027
Wines	38,124 "	10,87,649
<i>Total of liquors</i>	1,257,871 "	2,36,90,921

Machinery And Millwork

	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical):		
Locomotives (including those for railways):		
Oil engines	36 no.	14,69,620
Parts of oil engines	—	18,98,898
Steam engines	18 "	7,86,453
Parts of steam engines	—	1,08,58,519
Railway locomotive engines, tenders, and parts	—	3,48,18,899
Others	—	52,12,336
Other than Locomotive:		
Gas engines	—	1,908
Parts of gas engines	—	41,830
Oil engines for marine purposes	211 "	60,89,464
Oil Engines (others)	2,577 "	1,49,90,375
Total of oil engines	2,788 "	2,10,79,839
Parts of oil engines	—	1,08,03,891
Steam engines	13 "	6,36,472
Parts of steam engines	—	29,74,748
Others	—	26,25,300
Total of prime-movers	—	10,21,86,713
Electrical machinery:		
Control and switchgear	—	6,70,61,926
Generators, alternators & dynamos	—	3,11,69,561
Motors	—	1,59,49,833
Transformers	—	1,73,40,833
Turbo-generating sets	—	1,03,50,075
Others	—	5,66,40,594
Total of electrical machinery	—	19,94,15,822
Machinery (other than prime-movers or electrical):		
Agricultural tractors and parts	—	3,90,64,183
Ploughs and parts	—	8,30,255
Other sorts	—	20,81,971
Air compressors	—	1,29,08,502
Boilers	—	5,30,24,716
Boot and shoe manufacturing machinery	—	10,77,760
Earthmoving and shifting machinery	—	1,98,58,431
Excavating machinery	—	23,03,486
Leather tanning and curing machinery	—	2,74,617
Metal working machinery including machine tools	—	4,47,91,162
Mining machinery (Coal and others)	—	1,67,54,540
Oil crushing and refining	—	1,13,49,019
Paper and paperboard mill machinery	—	1,87,07,442
Pumping machinery	—	2,37,85,660
Refrigerating machinery	—	1,44,21,261
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	31,24,262
Saw-mill and wood-working machinery	—	21,91,054
Sewing machines	13,721 nos.	39,83,017
Knitting machines	637 "	10,24,774
Parts of sewing and knitting machines	—	33,09,132
Sugar manufacturing and refining machinery	—	3,99,44,006
Tea machinery	—	1,02,95,597
Cotton textile machinery:		
(a) Bleaching and dyeing	—	12,19,654
(b) Printing	—	24,13,895
(c) Spinning	—	3,30,10,994
(d) Weaving	—	1,33,19,317
(e) Other sorts	—	2,86,90,129
Total of cotton machinery	—	7,95,53,989
Jute Machinery	—	4,84,57,627
Shuttles (excluding those for sewing machines)	—	14,09,968
Wool machinery	—	22,73,778
Other sorts	—	3,64,38,475
Typewriters	29,972 nos.	92,35,365
Parts of typewriters and accessories	—	14,84,031
Ball bearings	—	88,02,026
Steel balls	—	2,18,750
Other sorts of machinery	—	35,09,81,249
Total of all machinery and mill-work	—	1,17,84,79,403

Manures (excluding oil-cakes)

	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
Nitrate of soda	9,031 tons.	28,08,684
Ammonium sulphate	17,835 "	55,12,312
Urea and others	4,413 "	20,79,890
Potassic Muriate of potash and others	18,078 "	55,10,464
Phosphatic	53,084 "	65,61,430
Compounds	300 "	1,40,451
Total of manures	103,341 "	2,24,13,231

Matches

Safety matches	111 gross.	452
Other sorts	10 "	50
Total	121 "	502

Metals and Ores

Aluminium (unwrought)	103,504 cwts.	1,35,06,204
Aluminium (wrought)	4,015 "	6,64,250
Aluminium (sheets)	13,114 "	23,96,621
Aluminium (tubes)	1,777 "	7,63,834
Aluminium (other manufactures)	193,608 "	3,04,13,996
Total of aluminium	316,108 "	4,77,44,905
Brass, bronze and similar alloys:		
Unwrought	2,418 "	3,50,233
Rods	4,275 "	9,14,668
Sheets	618 "	2,00,106
Tubes	4,796 "	12,82,801
Wire	1,254 "	3,71,263
Screws	681 "	2,67,326
Copper:		
Old copper for remanufacture	2,302 "	4,32,768
Unwrought	341,882 "	8,23,82,860
Wrought	18,201 "	43,24,654
Total (excluding ore)	362,445 "	8,71,40,282
Ferro alloys	901 tons.	11,04,691
German silver	28,610 cwts.	45,63,022
Iron ore	686 tons.	1,46,732
Iron manufactures	2,307 "	14,71,547
Steel:		
Angle and tee	43,270 tons.	2,46,00,527
Bars (other than cast steel)	100,867 "	6,50,53,806
Cast steel	2,762 "	53,92,866
Ingots, blooms, billets etc.	60,995 "	3,05,17,209
Total of steel	208,303 "	12,50,98,838
Iron or steel:		
Anchor and cables	907 "	14,15,276
Beams, channels, etc.	67,008 "	3,71,28,862
Bolts and nuts	2,861 "	47,25,164
Fencing material	1,943 "	24,37,776
Hoops and strips	28,161 "	2,10,11,417
Nails, rivets and washers	8,833 "	1,12,90,430
Old for remanufacture	10,531 "	42,41,620
Pipes and fittings	8,168 "	70,51,838
Rails, chairs and fish plates	106,011 "	4,67,76,219
Screws	796 "	16,51,444
Sheets and plates galvanized	27,573 "	2,35,96,866
Sheets and plates not galvanized	162,167 "	11,24,91,958
Sheets and plates (timed):	57,572 "	5,43,54,875
Total of sheets and plates	247,312 "	19,04,43,199
Sleepers and keys for railway	48,535 "	2,31,90,666
Tubes, pipes and fittings	92,711 "	9,97,85,795
Wire nails	1,089 "	11,18,519
Wire ropes (black & galvanized)	5,007 "	88,79,868
Wire other than fencing	64,204 "	5,80,10,617
Other manufacture of iron steel	20,062 "	2,66,03,958
Total of iron and steel	714,829 "	54,13,62,668

Metals and Ores—(Contd.)

—	Quantity.	Value*
		Rs.
Lead (unwrought) ore	252 tons	4,37,862
Lead (pig)	252,783 cwts.	1,95,09,190
Lead (other sorts)	7,204 "	5,53,970
Lead (wrought)	5,499 "	6,40,759
Total of lead (excluding ore) ..	265,486 "	2,07,93,919
Nickel	3,077 "	13,06,780
Solder	22 "	11,081
Tin (unwrought)	78,212 "	3,57,41,698
Tin (wrought)	266 "	53,367
Total	78,178 "	3,57,95,065
Zinc or Spelter		
Zinc or spelter (unwrought) ..	528,526 "	3,64,93,894
Zinc (wrought)	36,387 "	35,75,347
Zinc (other sorts)	16,507 "	14,74,097
Total of zinc or spelter	581,420 "	4,15,43,338
Metals (unenumerated)	30,163 "	67,53,291
Ores (unenumerated)	5,259 tons.	25,24,619
Total of all metals	1,011,658 "	62,43,32,191
Total of ores	6,197 "	31,09,213
Mica (blocks and splittings) ..	3,156 cwts.	3,72,939

Oils

Animal oils, fish or whale (hardened)	597 cwts.	43,000
Animal oil, fish or whale (others) ..	46,990 gals.	3,87,583
Essential oils	135,567 "	1,03,39,987
Mineral oils (kerosene)	233,802,018 "	19,52,64,531
Fuel oils	101,003,034 "	6,35,87,893
Total of lubricating oils	39,321,530 "	8,10,55,864
Motor spirit	73,078,496 "	9,07,80,220
Total of petroleum, etc.	75,387,825 "	13,34,87,796
Paints, solutions (dangerous) ..	6,142 "	38,008
White oil	—	—
Mineral oil (other kinds)	28,513,903 "	255,35,825
Mineral grease including petroleum jelly	11,088,733 "	72,14,109
Vegetable oils (non-essential) :		
Coconut oils	5,440,548 "	3,02,35,512
Other sorts of oil (including linseed)	3,328,788 "	3,53,61,088
Total of oils	—	63,22,11,215
Packing, engine and boiler of all kinds excluding asbestos	—	0,76,852

Paints and Painters' Materials

Blue pigments	477 cwts.	20,755
Blue paint	38,645 "	20,16,089
Graphite	14,225 "	6,82,852
Lithophone (dry)	12,818 "	4,38,410
Other sorts, white dry	45,840 "	8,61,709
Coloured dry	179,678 "	1,50,79,360
White moist	442 "	58,559
Coloured moist	3,923 "	9,78,408
Total of paints and colours	307,460 "	2,18,51,900
Painters' materials	—	46,63,121
Total of paints and painters' materials	—	2,65,15,021

Paper and Pasteboard

—	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
Paper :		
Packing and wrapping paper ..	348,466 cwts.	2,85,17,483
Printing Paper	1,854,808 "	8,61,10,805
Writing Paper	123,996 "	1,09,58,127
Blotting paper	2,123 "	2,94,229
Old newspapers in bales and bags	384,593 "	61,61,957
Other kinds	81,874 "	1,08,17,929
Paper manufactures	17,061 "	20,55,829
Total of paper	2,813,521 "	14,49,16,359
Pasteboard, millboard and card-board of all kinds	145,245 "	81,41,120
Total of paper and pasteboard ..	2,958,766 "	15,30,57,479
Paper making materials :		
Pulp of wood	476,348 "	2,34,42,973
Rags and other materials	8,158 "	55,528
Perfumery (not being perfumed spirit)	—	16,13,702
Pitch and tar	5,328 cwts.	1,84,210
Plants living including bulbs and seeds for sewing	—	25,35,159

Plastics

Plastic material	—	3,32,52,792
Polishes and compositions	—	25,56,814
Precious stones and pearls (unset) :		
Diamonds	—	13,08,891
Others	—	10,09,055
Pearls (real and culture)	—	75,12,814
Total	—	98,30,760

Printing and Lithographing Machinery and Materials

Printing and lithographing presses	—	1,36,02,226
Printing type	—	3,19,912
Printers' and lithographers' ink	—	12,89,551
Other materials	—	70,16,013

Provisions and Oilman's Stores

Bacon and hams	1,264 cwts.	4,18,994
Biscuits and cakes	2,503 "	6,61,821
Butter (including canned)	12,787 "	39,87,631
Canned and bottled provisions :		
Canned or bottled fruit	25,577 "	3,39,011
Tinned or canned fish	6,086 "	11,12,838
Others	27,456 "	27,61,779
Total of canned and bottled	37,097 "	42,13,772
Cheese (including canned)	13,443 "	29,21,575
Cocoa and chocolate	2,300 "	5,65,646
Confectionery	1,283 "	3,41,445
Farinaceous and patent foods :		
Milk foods	60,341 "	1,63,98,578
Other sorts	45,099 "	1,13,63,876
Total of farinaceous and patent foods	130,833 "	2,04,32,573

Provisions and Oilman's Stores—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Jams and jellies	5,306 cwts.	5,31,044
Milk (evaporated or condensed) whole including milk cream ..	91,856 "	92,11,222
Milk (evaporated or condensed) skimmed or separated ..	6,638 "	4,03,859
Milk (dried or powder) whole ..	116,460 "	1,00,97,258
Milk (dried or powder) skimmed ..	561,833 "	3,91,23,347
Total of milk, condensed and preserved	776,787 "	5,88,35,686
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	3,014 "	5,44,730
Other sorts of provisions ..	78,803 "	69,82,698
Total of provisions and oilman's stores	—	12,63,73,689
Rubber raw	15,076,013 cwts.	1,95,56,808
Rubber (pneumatic) motor covers ..	9,259 nos.	26,93,613
Rubber (pneumatic) motor tubes ..	8,876 "	2,43,767
Rubber solid tyres for motor vehicles ..	1,911 "	7,10,639
Rubber other manufactures (except apparel, boots and shoes) ..	—	17,87,973
Total of rubber manufactures ..	—	55,80,774
Salt	28 tons	5,188

Seeds

Oilseeds (essential)	305 tons	69,449
Oilseeds (non-essential) copra ..	81,885 "	7,90,08,071
Other sorts (non-essential) ..	601 "	1,04,574
Total of non-essential seeds ..	82,486 "	7,91,12,645
Other than oilseeds and seeds for sowing	895 "	17,15,324
Total of seeds	83,686 "	8,08,97,418
Shells and cowries	22,024 cwts.	5,27,681
Smokers' requisites (excluding tobacco)	—	7,71,211
Soap	1,937 "	3,64,900

Spices

Betel nuts	835,163 cwts.	4,35,62,891
Cassia	54,522 "	26,21,007
Cloves	56,904 "	1,46,23,838
Nutmegs	6,769 "	12,74,147
Pepper	4,586 "	6,82,737
Other sorts	1,124 "	5,87,711
Total of spices	950,075 "	6,33,54,025
Starch, dextrine and farina ..	11,957 cwts.	3,27,715

Stationery

Pencils :		
Black lead	1,775,890 doz.	17,31,791
Coloured	228,049 "	2,82,796
Copying	398,599 "	5,42,300
Total of pencils	2,402,538 "	25,56,887
Fountain Pens	472,655 nos.	6,10,313
Fountain pen parts (excluding nibs)	—	2,86,910
Total of fountain pens	—	8,97,223

Stationery—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Ink other than printers' or lithographers' :		
Fountain pen ink	—	1,81,582
Others	—	1,61,961
Total of ink	—	3,43,543
Other sorts of stationery ..	—	64,91,646
Total of stationery excluding paper ..	—	1,02,80,299
Stone and marble	2,742 tons	12,31,680
Sugar	80,691 tons.	3,86,34,265
Tallow and stearine	85,739 cwts.	48,91,569
Total tallow and stearine	87,186 "	50,00,532
Tea	1,043,340 lbs.	21,28,418
Total of Tea-chests of wood ..	172,211 nos.	9,00,134
Telephone material for construction (other than electrical) ..	—	2,30,088

Textiles

Cotton raw	117,872 lbs.	57,32,77,143
Cotton twist and yarn :		
Grey unbleached above no. 50	2,454,811 "	1,47,83,164
Two-folds (doubles)—nos. 51 to 80	105,996 "	7,24,896
Two-folds (doubles)—above no. 80	184,857 "	15,29,992
Total of two-folds (doubles) ..	290,853 "	22,54,888
Total of grey	2,752,920 "	1,70,00,801
White bleached above no. 50	12,999 "	91,550
Total of white	14,858 "	1,08,120
Coloured above no. 50	—	—
Total of coloured	531 "	2,678
Mercerised above no. 50	5,490 "	42,329
Two-folds (doubles nos. 51 to 80)	52,098 "	4,20,519
Total of two-folds (doubles) ..	104,278 "	8,95,991
Total of mercerised	112,518 "	9,63,667
Total of twist and yarn	2,935,794 "	1,85,38,821
Cotton Manufactures :		
Canvas	501 yds.	1,175
Piece-goods :		
Plain Grey unbleached	40,615 "	51,326
Bordered grey unbleached ..	5,898 "	15,923
Total grey unbleached	46,513 "	67,249
White bleached	2,769,928 "	54,93,012
Total printed goods	2,109,265 "	33,12,825
Total dyed goods	3,976,475 "	78,83,118
Woven coloured goods	762,096 "	22,65,986
Total coloured printed or dyed ..	6,847,836 "	1,34,61,879
Total of piece-goods	9,664,277 "	1,90,82,140
Thread, sewing or darning ..	166,175 lbs.	21,41,814
Thread, others	76,231 "	12,06,992
Total of thread	241,406 "	33,48,806

Textiles—(Contd.)

Textiles—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
		Rs.			Rs.
Other sorts of cotton manufactures	—	8,74,687	Wool manufactures :		
Total of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) ..	—	4,36,05,777	Blankets and rugs (including blankets but excluding floor rugs) ..	1,065,984 lbs.	30,62,667
Total of cotton raw and manufactures	—	61,71,03,781	Carpets and floor rugs	13,123 ..	62,320
Fents (of cotton not exceeding 4 yds. in length)	290,925 yds.	3,05,216	Hosiery, woollen knitted apparel ..	39,201 ..	4,92,492
Total of fents etc.	175,398 lbs.	4,67,400	Hosiery, other sorts	36,025 ..	2,43,545
Flax :			Total of hosiery	75,226 ..	7,36,037
Raw	784,075 ..	11,48,684	Woollen and worsted piece-goods	619,710 ..	71,36,829
Manufactures :			Goods of wool mixed with other materials	1,073,926 yds.	43,93,902
Cannas	16,459 ..	91,632	Roller cloth, clearer cloth, sizing flannel	26,864 yds.	3,55,940
Thread, sewing	30,080 ..	2,33,461	Other sorts (other than those mentioned above and ruffle cloth, shawl cloth, shawls, lohis)	703,106 lbs.	19,24,965
Other sorts	61,870 ..	3,34,554	Total woollen manufactures ..	—	2,97,56,249
Total of manufactures	—	6,62,861	Total of wool and woollens ..	—	11,86,25,732
Total of flax, raw and manufactures	—	18,11,545	Staple fibre and yarn :	14,501,509 lbs.	1,91,66,768
Ribbons	236,500 yds.	63,094	Raw and waste	2,128 ..	5,417
Total haberdashery and millinery ..	—	6,69,115	Yarn made of staple fibre ..	—	—
Hemp raw	91,465 cwts.	48,72,473	Total of staple fibre and yarn ..	14,503,637 ..	1,91,72,185
Hemp raw and manufactures (excluding cordage)	—	26,050	Other textiles (not mentioned above) manufactured ..	—	21,98,486
Total of hemp	—	48,98,523	Total textile raw materials ..	—	69,30,91,379
Jute raw	419 tons.	2,50,045	Total yarns and textile fabrics ..	—	25,22,18,400
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	—	56,447			
Total of jute, raw and manufactures ..	—	3,12,492	Tobacco unmanufactured ..	3,717,263 lbs.	1,28,55,986
Silk :			Tobacco manufactured :		
Silk raw	257,671 lbs.	51,35,507	Cigars	12,475 ..	1,66,740
Cocoons	7,376 ..	1,43,557	Cigarettes	154,096 ..	13,95,148
Total of silk raw and cocoons ..	265,397 ..	52,79,054	Tobacco for pipes and cigarettes ..	11,755 ..	1,35,123
Silk Yarn	42,474 ..	5,85,747	Total of tobacco	3,908,940 ..	1,46,67,240
Silk piece-goods :			Toilet requisites	—	63,04,103
Crepes and georgettes	65,185 yds.	94,731	Toys and sports and games requisites :		
Others (other than crepes, georgettes, full satins and taffetas)	389 ..	6,793	Toys	—	9,21,790
Total of silk piece-goods	12,488 lbs. } 75,756 yds. }	1,31,970	Playing cards	—	4,96,524
Total of silk manufactures ..	—	7,93,956	Other sorts	—	12,33,131
Total of silk raw and manufactures ..	—	60,73,610	Total of toys and sports and games requisites	—	26,51,445
Artificial silk yarn	50,781,152 lbs.	15,43,75,088	Umbrellas	1,084 nos.	7,581
Artificial silk piece-goods ..	9,844,268 yds.	1,85,11,650	Umbrella fittings	—	26,12,534
Total of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials ..	141,301 ..	4,82,438	Total of umbrellas	—	26,20,115
Total of artificial silk	—	17,39,76,042			
Wool raw	4,743,776 lbs.	1,42,44,879	Vehicles		
Wool tops	12,631,745 ..	7,46,24,604	Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc. for railways) :		
Wool, yarn and knitting :			Carriages and carts not mechanically propelled ..	195 nos.	8,83,219
Worsted yarn for weaving ..	3,324,953 ..	53,89,808	Parts of carriages and carts (excluding rubber tyres) ..	—	6,59,586
Knitting wool	348,598 ..	36,49,206	Perambulators and children's go-carts	287 nos.	1,83,878
Other sorts	232,662 ..	13,36,063	Total of above three items ..	—	17,26,683
Total yarn and knitting wool ..	3,906,213 ..	1,03,75,077			

Vehicles—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Cycles	147,557 Nos.	1,42,35,349
Parts of cycles and accessories ..	—	1,93,29,454
Total of cycles and parts ..	—	3,35,64,803
Aircraft	25 "	5,20,41,457
Parts of aircraft	—	4,65,01,305
Carriages and parts for railways ..	—	2,19,81,890
Wagons and parts for railways ..	—	7,45,40,879
Total of carriages, wagons, parts thereof for railways	—	9,65,22,760
Motor omnibuses and motor vans :		
Imported with bodies ..	195 nos.	24,52,806
Chassis	8,696 "	7,32,13,923
Total of motor omnibuses and vans.	8,891 "	7,56,66,729
Motor cars (including taxi-cabs) ..	10,562 "	5,89,21,962
Motor cycles (including scooters) ..	6,089 "	71,85,207
Tram cars	—	—
Other sorts of mechanically propelled vehicles	—	1,76,22,160
Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories other than aircraft (excluding rubber tyres)	—	18,57,94,688
Total of mechanically propelled vehicles	—	54,02,50,277
Vessels, non-combat (exceeding 100 tons)	—	—
Other ships (including launches and boats)	16 nos.	15,96,361
Parts of vessels	—	22,24,956
Total of vessels	—	44,04,405
Total of vehicles	—	57,99,76,769
Wax of all kinds other than paraffin and candles	6,644 cwts.	10,07,381

Wood and Timber

Deal and pine wood	2,187 tons.	10,38,084
Teakwood	30,157 "	2,25,77,000
Manufactures of wood (other than furniture, cabinetwork, laminated wood)	—	19,36,705
Total of wood and timber ..	—	3,56,66,022
Postal articles not specified ..	—	3,09,49,455
Articles imported as baggage not otherwise specified	—	11,77,044
All other articles of merchandise (unmanufactured)	—	35,41,372
All other articles of merchandise (manufactured)	—	4,59,16,834
Total value of imports	—	6,49,64,00,581

COMMODITIES EXPORTED

Below are given the exact quantity and value of the commodities exported during 1955-56. Generally speaking those commodities the export value of which is less than one lakh are omitted.

	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Animal :		
Cattle	1,168 nos.	9,67,384
Sheep and goats	34,424 "	19,08,224
Other kinds (excluding cattle, sheep, horses, monkeys and goats)	350,995 "	10,24,539
Total animals	511,888 "	67,76,954
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots, shoes)	—	1,09,59,161
Arms, ammunition, military stores	—	948
Art, works of	—	64,43,068
Asbestos, raw	6,334 cwts.	2,03,718
Asbestos, manufactures	—	4,78,954
Total of asbestos	—	6,82,672
Belting for machinery	—	85,010
Bones crushed and bonegrists ..	79,536 tons.	2,74,02,611
Bones, other sorts	44 "	22,967
Total of bones for manufacture ..	79,580 cwts.	2,74,25,578
Books, including maps, charts ..	20,095 "	55,12,546
Boots and shoes :		
All leather	1,577,754 Pairs.	90,56,600
All rubber	300,301 "	5,87,277
Rubber soled with canvas uppers	1,890,895 "	43,92,005
Others	214,521 "	9,62,528
Total of boots and shoes	4,046,841 "	1,52,25,607
Bristles	4,218 cwts.	93,05,640
Building and engineering material other than iron, steel or wood :		
Bricks	72,013 nos.	67,524
Cement	46,804 tons.	41,26,836
Magnesite	529,576 cwts.	41,68,416
Tiles	31,509,208 nos.	42,06,488
Other kinds (excluding those mentioned above and chalk and lime)	27,442 cwts.	3,41,617
Total of building and engineering material	—	1,33,94,462
Buttons	14,334 gross	1,13,937
Chemicals and chemical preparations :		
Glycerine	54,191 cwts.	53,94,763
Magnesium chloride	10,351 "	1,02,205
Total of chemicals and chemical compounds	—	90,95,941
Coal	713,464 tons.	2,11,62,618
Coke	19,600 "	6,46,734
Total of coal and coke	733,064 "	2,18,09,352
Coffee	55,605 cwts.	1,49,51,719
Coir, unmanufactured	666 tons.	5,62,024
Coir yarn	1,083,249 cwts.	5,71,80,665
Coir mats and matings	278,729 "	2,21,20,513
Total of coir manufactured ..	1,483,656 "	8,93,74,012
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (other than jute and cotton)	101,108 "	61,48,440
Drugs and medicines :		
Asafoetida	996 cwts.	2,53,720
Strychnia	8,955 "	1,00,933
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	5,02,958
Senna	38,231 "	12,02,762
Total of drugs and medicines ..	—	1,77,71,668

Commodities Exported—(Contd.)

—	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Dyeing and tanning substances :		
Cutch and gambler	13,443 cwts.	8,46,604
Indigo	2 "	741
Myrobalans	535,929 "	63,39,700
Myrobalans extracts	70,117 "	19,60,397
Total of dyeing and tanning ..	656,296 "	1,09,24,933
Barthenware and porcelain ..	—	2,08,115
Fibre for brushes and brooms ..	8,939 cwts.	91,36,523

Fish

Fish, dry and unsalted	215,920 cwts.	2,02,44,612
Fish, dry and salted	165,197 "	1,56,55,327
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,711 "	11,95,617
Fish, wet and salted	21,271 "	5,97,379
Total of fish	410,099 "	3,76,02,935

Fruits and Vegetables

Onions	591,259 cwts.	77,25,910
Other fresh vegetables	—	7,10,659
Total of fresh fruit and vegetables ..	—	1,02,63,034
Cashew kernels	617,255 "	12,92,45,706
Tamarind	149,128 "	33,60,512
Other dried fruits and vegetables	2,289 "	3,74,639
Total of dried fruits and vegetables	833,123 "	14,25,73,580
Total of fruits and vegetables ..	—	15,28,36,614

Furniture and cabinetware ..	—	26,28,231
Glass and glassware	—	17,48,764
Glue	17 cwts.	3,097

Hair :

Goat hair	7,949,080 lbs.	72,98,003
Manufactures of hair	—	7,39,234
Total of hair	—	95,23,953

Hardware excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware	—	1,27,39,015
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Grain, Pulse and Flour

Dals other than gram dals	20,461 tons.	86,59,386
Gram and gram products	27,618 "	97,42,479
Masur (Lentils)	16,419 "	68,51,086
Other sorts	8,924 "	32,04,072
Total of Pulses	73,433 "	2,84,02,014
Rice	110,744 "	6,02,50,167
Wheat flour	2,111 "	6,41,487
Other sorts of grain and flour ..	88 "	23,055
Total grain	199,885 "	9,22,83,687

Hides and Skins

Raw hides :		
Cow hides	—	—
Total of raw hides	—	—
Raw skins :		
Goat skins	193,238 cwts.	5,83,17,213
Pelts of baby lambs	31 "	75,181
Reptile skins	14,060 "	58,17,034
Sheep skins	119,305 nos.	3,59,645
Total of skins raw	210,085 cwts.	6,52,74,888

Hides and Skins—(Contd.)

—	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Cuttings of hides and skins ..	47,975 cwts.	5,95,538
Total of hides and skins (raw) ..	258,060 "	6,58,70,426
Hoofs, horns, tips and pieces of horn	51,420 cwts.	16,97,049
Instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts :		
Electrical	—	41,78,257
Musical	—	18,81,170
Photographic	—	1,28,06,034
Surgical	—	18,69,057
Total of instruments	—	2,11,41,156
Ivory, unmanufactured	3,916 lbs.	73,361
Ivory, manufactured	—	1,00,234
Total of ivory	—	1,73,595
Total of jewellery	—	1,02,48,727
Kapok	60,414 cwts.	77,07,732

Lac

Lac, button	14,689 cwts.	33,53,331
Lac, seed	172,178 "	3,46,08,135
Lac, shell	318,110 "	7,28,32,216
Lac, stick	3,206 "	4,22,691
Other kinds	60,471 "	58,96,109
Total of lac	568,554 "	11,71,12,482

Leather

Hides, tanned or dressed :		
Buffalo hides	11,005 cwts.	26,64,752
Cow hides	229,610 "	7,40,17,710
Calf skins	39,204 "	1,60,70,548
Total of hides, tanned or dressed ..	281,091 "	9,29,56,784
Skins, tanned or dressed :		
Goat skins	96,642 "	7,58,09,336
Reptile skins	1,737 "	15,36,779
Sheep skins	57,947 "	5,46,13,915
Total of skins, tanned or dressed ..	157,220 "	13,22,78,203
Total of hides and skins, tanned or dressed	438,311 "	22,52,34,987
Leather unwrought	7,292 "	20,62,776
Leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes) :		
Bags, trunks, travelling requisites	—	7,82,792
Other sorts	—	14,83,286
Total of leather and manufactures ..	—	22,96,82,392
Liquors	272,306 gals.	7,33,508
Machinery and millwork	—	49,68,954
Manures :		
Bones	276 tons.	1,12,487
Fish manures	3,090 "	16,15,801
Horn meal	2,824 "	12,92,574
Total of manures	15,054 "	59,19,150
Mats and mattings (except coir and rubber)	332,565 sq. yds.	2,22,546
Matches	—	—

Metals, Ores, Minerals

	Quantity	Value
Bauxite and other aluminium ore	9,544 tons.	Rs. 6,72,586
Aluminium wrought	15,071 cwts.	48,05,845
Barytes	2,615 tons.	2,95,469
Brass, bronze and similar alloys	13,785 cwts.	38,16,832
Chromite (chrome iron ore)	45,143 tons.	46,81,006
Copper ore and metal	10,231 cwts.	9,69,999
Iron ore	1,362,776 tons.	6,27,39,322
Pig iron	39,938 "	74,21,577
Pig iron manufactures (angle, bolt, rod)	82 "	1,35,160
Pig iron manufactures (bars, channels)	—	—
Total of iron	40,020 tons.	75,56,737
Steel bars	2,824 "	12,50,976
Iron or steel :		
Nails, screws, rivets, washers	87 "	1,21,978
Old, for manufacture	185,604 "	2,68,21,138
Pipes and fittings, cast	775 "	4,30,467
Sheets and plates	36 "	21,842
Other manufactures of iron or steel	956 "	4,22,856
Total of iron or steel	187,400 "	2,78,71,949
Kyanite ore	81,323 "	77,30,814
Lead	350 cwts.	14,997
Manganese ore	920,847 "	10,72,33,707
Ferruginous manganese ore	62,741 tons.	32,61,502
Sillimanite	5,173 "	16,31,466
Steatite	7,073 "	12,85,013
Tin	190 cwts.	31,675
Zinc or spelter, all sorts	100,042 "	19,98,123
Metals unenumerated	62,624 "	31,38,200
Ores and minerals unenumerated	190 tons.	9,074
Total of metals	239,926 "	5,16,18,917
Total of ores and minerals	2,670,702 "	20,34,72,483
Total of metals, ores and minerals	2,910,928 "	25,50,91,400
Mica :		
Blocks	105,120 cwts.	4,76,40,199
Splittings	148,878 "	3,47,59,605
Ground, scrap or waste	265,303 "	13,11,884
Total of mica	519,311 "	8,37,11,988

Oils

Essential :		
Lemon grass oil	1,833,195 lbs.	1,34,39,243
Palmarosa oil	202,426 gals.	
Sandalwood oil	174,371 lbs.	34,47,679
Other sorts of essential oil	19,348 gals.	
Total of essential oils	193,134 lbs.	1,02,28,426
Mineral oil	21,154 gals.	
Vegetable, non-essentials :	65,628 lbs.	1,64,467
Castor	7,266 gals.	
Groundnut	2,266,288 lbs.	2,72,79,815
Linseed	250,194 gals.	
Mustard or rape	58,050,168 gals.	2,28,83,619
Total vegetable, non-essentials	9,374,321 gals.	
Oil cakes	778,716 cwts.	15,69,05,716
Opium	30,188,499 gals.	
	2,496,825 cwts.	9,43,36,313
	18,573,331 gals.	
	1,619,343 cwts.	13,09,298
	1,093,356 gals.	
	16,557 cwts.	34,30,03,484
	68,258,422 gals.	
	5,783,298 cwts.	30,31,66,918
	126,558,784 gals.	
	162,702 tons.	5,30,10,214
	3,123 cheets	
	3,932 cwts.	1,29,54,979

Oils—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value
Paints and painters' material :		Rs.
Graphite	13 cwts.	1,822
Other sorts of paints and colours	18,816 "	6,51,401
Turpentine	25,488 "	14,14,275
Other sorts of painters' materials	—	5,41,597
Paper and pasteboard :		
Paper	43,276 "	70,50,307
Pasteboard, millboard, card-board	426 "	15,043
Total of paper and pasteboard	43,702 "	70,65,350
Paper making materials	311,154 "	1,11,94,674
Paraffin wax	23,527 tons.	1,61,10,420
Perfumery	—	28,82,951
Plants (including bulbs, seeds)	—	2,81,900
Plastic goods, not elsewhere classified	—	7,62,269
Precious stones and pearls unset	—	38,94,593
Printing and lithographic machinery and materials	—	6,98,299
Provisions and oilman's stores :		
Beef and mutton	1,044 cwts.	2,18,374
Confectionery	613 "	62,582
Hydrogenated vegetable oil (edible)	257,963 "	1,75,00,402
Pickles, chutnies and condiments	20,017 "	21,92,944
Other sorts	300,413 "	86,40,240
Total provisions and oilman's stores	606,197 "	3,48,82,572

Rubber

Rubber raw	27,890 lbs.	56,957
Rubber manufactures :		
Pneumatic cycle and motor cycle tyres	61,457 nos.	2,17,446
Pneumatic motor tyres	55,255 "	64,69,373
Total pneumatic tyres	119,712 "	66,86,819
Pneumatic cycle and motor cycle tubes	49,900 "	70,529
Pneumatic motor tubes	29,645 "	4,40,990
Total pneumatic tubes	79,545 "	5,11,519
Solid rubber tyres	65 "	1,15,223
Other rubber manufactures (except apparel, boots, shoes, toys)	—	11,69,941
Total of rubber manufactures	—	84,88,502
Total of rubber (raw and manufactured)	—	85,40,459
Salt	205,636 tons.	29,97,682

Seeds

Oilseeds (essential) :		
Ajama	134 tons.	89,726
Ajwan	135 "	94,010
Aniseed	40 "	32,552
Coriander	1,644 "	13,59,196
Cumin (other than black)	514 "	6,34,918
Cumin (black)	5 "	11,645
Fennel	1,749 "	12,27,306
Fenugreek	1,159 "	7,28,866
Sawa or dill	883 "	2,01,565
Other sorts of essential oilseeds	35 "	30,096
Total of essential oilseeds	5,803 "	44,09,880

Seeds—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Oilseeds (non-essential)		
Castor	—	—
Groundnuts	26,711 tons.	2,65,20,514
Linseed	—	—
Mustard	240 tons.	1,62,817
Niger	4,785 ..	24,34,406
Poppy	32 ..	42,707
Seamum (til or jinjili) ..	3,027 ..	28,87,671
Other sorts of non-essential oil-seeds	5,500 ..	25,14,576
Other than oilseeds and seeds for sowing	1,458 ..	13,36,039
Total of seeds	47,557 ..	4,03,09,730
Shells and cowries	—	10,58,750
Soap, toilet	6,700 cwt.	8,24,817
Soap, other kinds	1,485 ..	1,42,012
Total of soap	8,275 ..	9,67,729
Specimens illustrative of natural science	—	3,80,290

Spices

Betelnuts	3,558 cwt.	7,74,780
Cardamoms	21,184 ..	2,18,34,952
Chillies	158,112 ..	1,44,47,993
Ginger	65,027 ..	90,85,000
Pepper	262,518 ..	4,70,83,431
Turnmeric	130,299 ..	1,20,03,319
Other sorts of spices	941 ..	43,727
Total of spices	650,619 ..	10,52,73,262
Stationery (excluding paper) ..	—	20,13,217
Stone and marble	1,642 tons.	10,07,563
Sugar :		
Gur	13 ..	7,341
Molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery)	26,181 ..	95,15,528
Total of sugar	26,290 ..	95,86,333
Tea	400,875,536 tons.	1,08,62,20,634
Tea, green	225,570 ..	7,25,457
Total of tea	401,101,115 ..	1,08,80,46,091
Tea waste for manufacture of caffeine	2,327,869 ..	5,33,790

Textiles

Cotton, raw	120,681 tons.	} 29,69,61,236
Cotton, waste	689,005 bales	
	1,209,925 cwt.	9,69,20,499
Twist and yarn :		
Grey, singles	} 22,054,069 lbs.	3,90,59,441
Grey, two-folds (doubles) ..		
White bleached (Nos. 1-40) ..		
Coloured singles		
Total of twist and yarn	23,139,443 ..	4,24,97,666
Cotton manufactures :		
Canvas	2,835,019 yds.	49,31,138
Carpets, rugs, dhories	23,657 cwt.	39,88,649
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	239,227 no.	2,10,084
Hosiery	—	39,31,155
Piecegoods, handloom :		
Lungs	45,194,423 yds.	6,95,00,093
Saris	8,606,918 ..	87,07,920
Other sorts	6,142,707 ..	63,86,781
Total of handloom	59,944,048 ..	8,45,94,794

Textiles—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Piecegoods, millmade, grey unbleached :		
Chadars and dhories	154,767 yds.	1,07,892
Drills and jeans	25,777,906 ..	2,07,99,613
Shirts	32,951,612 ..	1,84,95,175
Other sorts	291,242,869 ..	18,19,20,587
Total grey unbleached	350,127,054 ..	22,13,23,267
Piecegoods, millmade, white bleached :		
Chadars and dhories	3,951,328 ..	32,26,191
Drills and jeans	10,123,646 ..	82,38,841
Shirts	59,254,158 ..	3,90,21,745
Other sorts	66,200,273 ..	5,41,35,550
Total white bleached	139,589,405 ..	10,46,22,326
Coloured, printed or dyed :		
Lungs and saris	1,826,326 ..	18,08,267
Drills and jeans	49,751,041 ..	4,34,57,395
Other sorts of coloured or printed or dyed	138,716,070 ..	11,02,24,000
Total of printed, dyed	190,294,031 ..	15,51,89,750
Total of millmade piecegoods ..	680,010,490 ..	48,14,35,343
Total of cotton piecegoods (handloom and millmade)	739,954,538 ..	56,60,30,137
Thread, sewing	648,981 lbs.	28,17,642
Towels in the piece	649,793 yds.	5,79,343
Other sorts of cotton manufacture ..	1,095,571 yds.	22,20,431
Total of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) ..	—	63,45,58,946
Total of cotton raw and manufactures ..	—	102,83,40,681
Flax, manufactures (including twist and yarn)	—	7,85,012
Haberdashery and millinery (made up of cotton goods: quilts, etc)	—	2,87,48,540
Haberdashery, other sorts	—	33,32,445
Total of haberdashery and millinery ..	—	3,20,80,975
Hemp, raw	308,876 cwt.	1,66,60,162
Hemp, manufactures (excluding cordage)	—	11,01,398
Total of hemp, raw and manufactures ..	—	1,77,61,560
Jute :		
Twist and yarn	5,082,518 lbs.	42,85,000
Manufactures :		
Bagging for raw cotton	631,853 cwt.	2,15,18,271
Canvas	11,078 ..	11,70,526
Carpets	8,294 ..	12,07,717
Sacking gunny bags	419,415 tons.	48,59,86,670
Hessian gunny bags	33,032 ..	5,59,36,489
Total of gunny bags	452,447 ..	54,19,23,159
Sacking gunny cloth	13,383 ..	1,69,65,447
Hessian gunny cloth	349,101 ..	57,38,79,873
Total of gunny cloth	362,484 ..	59,08,45,320
Rope and twine	184,954 cwt.	1,03,54,593
Webbings	73,144 ..	81,01,337
Other kinds of jute manufacture	25,893 ..	31,25,060
Total of jute manufactures (including twist and yarn) ..	863,061 tons.	118,25,21,983
Total of jute (raw and manufactures) ..	863,061 ..	118,25,21,983
Silk, waste and cocoons	1,078,741 lbs.	28,00,715
Total of silk, raw	1,078,741 lbs.	28,00,715
Silk manufactures :		
Silk goods mixed with other materials	68,807 yds.	2,75,509
Silk piecegoods	206,015 ..	25,24,389
Other manufactures	22,052 lbs.	5,87,293
Total of silk manufactures	—	33,87,191
Total of silk, raw and manufactures ..	—	61,87,906

Textiles—(Contd.)

	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
Artificial silk piecegoods ..	2,927,857 yds.	52,30,792
Wool, raw	33,743,518 lbs.	9,72,92,409
Wool, manufactures :		
Carpets and rugs	9,048,629 "	3,96,90,548
Piecegoods	12,311 yds.	1,74,804
Shawls	14,728 no.	3,25,716
Other woollen manufactures ..	656,767 lbs.	19,52,605
Total of woollen manufactures ..	—	4,21,43,673
Total of wool and woollens ..	—	13,98,36,082
Other textiles, raw	70 cwts.	5,211
Other textiles, manufactured ..	—	8,51,806
Total of textiles, raw materials ..	—	51,05,40,232
Total of yarns and textile fabrics ..	—	190,26,61,776
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	88,931,427 lbs.	10,64,90,264
Tobacco, manufactured :		
Bids	2,700,096 "	1,08,69,150
Cigars	18,763 "	46,531
Cigarettes	4,708 "	40,583
Other sorts of manufacture ..	695,796 "	8,47,186
Total of tobacco, manufactured ..	3,419,423 "	1,18,03,450
Total of tobacco, raw and manufactured ..	92,350,850 "	11,82,93,714
Toilet requisites not elsewhere specified	—	13,96,797
Toys and requisites for games and sports (other than firearms) ..	—	16,25,505
Umbrellas (including parasols and sunshades)	273,238 no.	10,89,704
Vehicles:		
Carriages and carts	3 no.	20,124
Ships, launches, boats	139 "	81,724
Other sorts of vehicles	—	32,01,764
Total of vehicles	—	83,03,612
Wax of all kinds, other than paraffin wax (excluding candles) ..	4,419 cwts.	11,29,381

Wood and Timber

Hardwood (other than teak) ..	2,899 cubic tons.	31,32,697
Sandalwood	964 tons.	36,21,952
Teakwood	3,897 cubic tons.	80,98,460
Other kinds of wood and timber ..	—	67,11,035
Total wood and timber ..	—	1,68,83,378
Manufacture of wood, other than furniture and cabinet ware ..	—	7,76,041
Total of wood, timber and manufactures	—	1,76,59,419
Postal articles	—	3,50,31,374
All other articles of merchandise :		
Unmanufactured	—	45,02,975
Manufactured	—	2,50,18,798
Total value of exports	—	584,70,90,953

ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

ALCOHOL has three uses. It can be used as a drink. That is the use for which it is best known. Second, it can be used for industrial purposes, for instance in the manufacture of a number of chemicals. Third, it can be used as a motor fuel, for the production of mechanical power, when we call it power alcohol.

Potable Alcohol.—Three types of potable alcohol are produced in the country, beer, toddy, arrack and certain varieties of 'foreign liquors.' A great number of old pot, and coffee stills have always been in use but the major part of potable liquor is made in proper distilleries. There are also 24 big distilleries producing industrial and potable alcohol.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Industrial alcohol is a very valuable material in the manufacture of chemicals like acetone, acetic acid, ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, etc. It is also necessary as a solvent in the manufacture of fine chemicals, medical preparations, toilet, etc. Since the last war its importance if at all has increased. It is now essential in the manufacture of ammunition and of artificial rubber.

In 1950-51 there were as many as 19 power alcohol distilleries capable of producing over 2.9 million gallons of industrial alcohol. In addition, there were 24 distilleries producing potable and industrial alcohol. The capacity of these units for industrial alcohol is estimated at 9.3 million gallons. The present the capacity for industrial alcohol is estimated at 12.2 million gallons per annum (47 producing units). The trend of production has been as follows :

Year.	Rectified spirit (000 gals.).	Denatured spirit (000 gals.).
1948	2,349	1,401
1949	1,950	1,095
1950	3,435	1,477
1951	5,019	1,967
1952	4,668	2,178
1953	4,376	2,493
1954	4,630.8	2,835.6
1955 (Jan.-June) ..	2,776.5	1,475.5

The undivided Government of India's Panel on Fine Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals estimated that the medical requirements of the sub-continent were a million gallons annually and industrial requirements 10 millions, a target which they said ought to be reached in 15 years time.

To make this possible, it is argued, the first essential is to abolish the present excise duty on industrial alcohol and the second is to have a uniform policy for the country as a whole. Industrial alcohol should not cost more than a few annas a gallon. As it is it costs the distiller about eight annas to make it. When the producer's and middleman's profit is added the price will increase to a point where it becomes uneconomic to use it.

Consumption of industrial alcohol is estimated to have gone up from 3.4 million gallons in 1950 to 5.2 million gallons by 1955. In addition about 0.6 million gallons of alcohol are at present used in the manufacture of acetate rayon and are met from the production of power alcohol grade spirits.

POWER ALCOHOL

The importance of the power alcohol industry lies in its supplying a product which can replace an equivalent quantity of imported petrol. The rapid development of the sugar industry since 1931 has rendered large quantities of molasses available for its production.

Consumption of power alcohol in 1955-56 was expected to be only about 10 million gallons as against 18 million gallons envisaged because of difficulties in providing facilities for mixed petrol with alcohol and of comparatively high cost of production of alcohol in certain areas.

Actual production in the post-war period is given below :—

Year.	Production (000 bulk gallons).
1946	2,397
1947	2,736
1948	3,776
1949	4,230
1950	4,498
1951	5,809
1952	7,742
1953	8,120
1954	8,007.6
1955 (Jan.-June) ..	5,733.8

According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1953, the fixed capital investment in the 47 distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturers) in the country was the order of Rs. 2.47 lakhs in 1953. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1953 was estimated at about 4,750.

Imports of alcohol are banned, but small quantities are imported along with drugs and perfumed spirits or in the form of liquors. Exports of alcohol are confined to despatches of denatured spirit to Burma and Ceylon and small quantities of rum.

The principal raw material required is molasses. Out of a total production of six lakh tons of molasses in 1954 (estimated), Uttar Pradesh and Bihar account for about 90%. Other raw materials required in small quantities are sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate and entertaining agents.

Difficulties in the supply of molasses and off take and the unremunerative price of power alcohol have kept production at a low level compared to the installed capacity. With a view to overcoming these difficulties and ensuring a steady growth of the industry, a Committee was set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in October 1955.

Based on the anticipated requirements during the Second Plan period, a combined production of 36 million gallons of power and industrial alcohol is fixed as a target to be achieved by 1960-61, while a combined capacity of 36 million gallons per annum by 1960-61 is suggested. It is estimated that a sum of about Rs. 1 crore will have to be invested during the Second Plan to achieve this capacity. This is exclusive of the outlay on the modernization and improvement of existing units. About 2,000 additional persons are estimated to be employed in the industry during the Second Plan.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

It appears that the first motor car was imported into India in 1898. The practice up to the end of the first world war was to purchase complete motor vehicles directly from abroad or through agents or dealers in India.

It was in 1920 that two automobile manufacturers, one from the U.S.A. and the other from Canada, set up local companies to do business in motor cars and trucks.

General Motors India Ltd. commenced assembling trucks and cars from components and parts imported from the U.S.A. in c.k.d. condition in their factory at Bombay in 1928, while Ford Motor Company of India Ltd. commenced c.k.d. assembly of automobiles at Madras in 1930, and at Bombay and Calcutta in 1931. All these plants of General Motors and Ford Motors have now, of course, shut down.

It is claimed by Peninsular Motor Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, that one of its sister companies was the first to start assembling cars and trucks from c.k.d. components and parts in its workshop at Calcutta in 1926.

Addison and Co., Ltd., commenced c.k.d. assembly of cars and trucks at Madras in 1936.

In 1944, two companies, Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta, and Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively, were established with a programme for progressive manufacture of complete automobiles.

In addition to the above, other firms in the field were: Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras; Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay; Ashok Motors Ltd., Madras; Dewar's Garage and Engineering Works, Calcutta; Peninsular Motor Corporation Ltd., Calcutta; French Motor Car Co., Ltd., Bombay; Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Bombay and Addison and Co. Ltd., Madras.

The total annual assembling capacity of the 12 firms mentioned above was estimated around 84,014 cars and commercial vehicles. The total output of the 12 firms of both cars and commercial vehicles and the sales during 1951 and 1952 were as shown below:

	Production	Sales
1951	21,577	22,393
1952	14,873	15,723

It is evident that only a small part of the total capacity of the industry was being utilised. The Tariff Commission estimated that the average annual imports in the three pre-war years 1935-36 to 1937-38 were of the order of 25,000 motor vehicles. In the post-partition years, the average annual imports up to 1951-52 were 21,500 vehicles. Taking the whole period of 30 years, it is noteworthy that the volume of imports has remained more or less static in India while it has shown a striking increase in many other countries.

Import of cars has been as follows: 1950: 8,433 (Rs. 3.24 crores), 1953: 5,811 (Rs. 2.82 crores); import of commercial vehicles: 1951: 4,903; 1953: 4,189.

The total number of passenger cars and commercial vehicles on roads in 1951 was 283,000 comprising about 180,000 passenger cars and 123,000 commercial vehicles. If the average life of a passenger car is taken to be 12 years and a commercial vehicle 10 years, about 15,000 passenger cars and 12,000 commercial vehicles would be needed to be replaced every year to maintain the number of vehicles on the roads. These annual needs for replenishment of 25,000 vehicles do not, however, take into account the development of roads and road transport envisaged in the two Five-Year Plans.

MANUFACTURE

In accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Commission report of 1953 Government have decided to concentrate production only in those firms which have a manufacturing programme. The type of vehicle, the scale of manufacture, etc. are also fixed in the way shown below:

Firm.	Nos.
Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta ..	18,000
Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	12,000
Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras	2,950
Ashok Motors Ltd., Madras ..	7,540

Hindustan Motors will manufacture baby cars, light cars, big cars and medium trucks (Morris Minor, Hindustan 14, Studebaker car and truck).

Premier Automobiles will manufacture baby cars, big cars and medium trucks (Flat 1100, Dodge, De Soto, Plymouth cars, and Dodge, De Soto and Fargo trucks).

Standard Motor Products of India will manufacture baby cars and medium cars (Standard Ten and Standard Vanguard).

Ashok Motors will manufacture heavy trucks (Leyland 5 ton diesel trucks).

Two other manufacturing operations sanctioned are the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co. Ltd. which will produce Tata-Mercedes Benz diesel trucks, and Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. which will produce Willy's Jeep.

The actual production and sale in the country from 1953 onwards is as follows:

	1953	1954	1955
Production :			
Cars	4,936	5,435	10,297
Trucks	8,990	9,027	12,787
Total	13,926	14,462	23,084
Sale :			
Cars	5,000	5,806	10,166
Trucks	4,400	8,007	12,899
Total	9,400	13,813	23,065

At the end of 1951 Hindustan 14 car had attained 60 per cent completion in terms of value regarding indigenous production of parts. The Standard Vanguard car had attained 26 per cent. At the same time Dodge-Desoto-Plymouth car had reached 20-34 per cent, Dodge-Desoto-Fargo 42 per cent, Flat car 14-75 per cent, Mercedes Benz truck 12½ per cent.

A considerable number of the parts for Willy's Jeeps are also manufactured while certain minor parts required for the Studebaker car and truck are locally made.

IMPORTS

Though production has gone up in the country, imports have not been reduced as expected. In fact they follow broadly the pattern of indigenous production, recording a substantial decline in 1952-53 and 1953-54 and a progressive increase since then. Except for a very limited number of motor cars imported complete, all the vehicles imported are in c.k.d. condition.

Year	Motor cars including taxi cars (Numbers)	Motor omnibuses, motor vans and lorries (Numbers)	Total	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1950-51	8,433	4,903	13,336	6.37
1951-52	9,003	4,712	14,675	7.76
1952-53	5,164	3,637	8,801	5.93
1953-54	5,810	4,189	10,005	6.08
1954-55	10,502	4,516	15,108	10.20
1955-56	10,562	8,891	19,453	13.46

Items like tyres, tubes, battery, all rubber parts, upholstery materials and paints are all obtained from indigenous sources for all the vehicles in the manufacturing programme.

There are 20 important firms licensed for making automobile ancillaries excluding garage and service tools and 10 have already gone into production. The total number of ancillary factories is, however, estimated at 140.

The total paid up capital invested in the industry as on December 31, 1954 was over Rs. 13.22 crores (foreign a little over Rs. 14 lakhs); working capital: Rs. 6.05 crores (excluding Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co. Ltd.). The industry employs over 7,080 people including 3,443 skilled and semi-skilled employees.

The following manufacturing industries are more or less well established: pistons and piston rings, cylinder liners (dry), fan belts, radiators, propeller shafts, bodies for automobiles, seat bench assembly, upholstery material, batteries, electric lamps and bulbs, ball bearings, tyres and tubes, paints, non-genuine components and parts. To the list are added gudgeon pins, electric horns and new ranges of piston.

Manufactures started during 1952 and 1953 are: sparking plugs, fuel injection equipment, electric horns. Schemes for manufacture which are under implementation are: shock absorbers, wheels and rims, spanners, and brake lining, clutch facings, piston rings, cylinder liners, oil seals, metal gaskets, scammell semi-trailers, brake lining, clutch discs and friction materials.

Over Rs. 4.4 crores are invested in ancillary industries. The working capital of this sector is Rs. 51 lakhs.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The target of production for the industry is 57,000 automobiles by 1960-61. An overall investment of about Rs. 16 crores is estimated to be necessary during the Second Plan period. Regarding ancillary industries, ten firms are expected to commence production early in the period and an additional investment of Rs. 2 crores is likely to be invested.

Summary of the development programme during the Second Plan

	1955-56	1960-61
No. of manufacturing units	6	6
Annual rated capacity on single shift (No.)	29,000	29,000
Estimated production (No.)	25,000	57,000
Consumption (No.)	23,000	57,000

Both automobile and tractor drawn trailers are being manufactured in India. Six firms with a total capacity of 5,232 trailers per year on single shift basis are in the field. The Government of India is keen on developing the automobile industry. Among the steps taken by the Government are the reduction of average import duty on motor vehicles and parts and restriction of manufacture to a limited number of types and models.

MOTOR CYCLES AND SCOOTERS

There is also a fair demand for motorcycles, scooters, motor cycles and auto-rickshaws. The demand for motor cycles at the end of the First Plan was estimated at 5,000 per annum and it is expected to rise to about 11,000 by 1960-61 inclusive of scooters.

The Ma irax Motors, Ma irax (since renamed Enfield (India) Ltd.) was granted a licence in 1954 to manufacture "Royal Enfield" motor cycles and it started production in May 1955 and by December 1955 turned out 419 motor cycles. The firm has also been licensed for the manufacture of 1,800 three-wheeled motor cycle chassis per annum. The Automobile Products of India, Bombay, has been permitted to manufacture annually 6,000 "Lambretta" scooters and went into production in August 1955. Up to December 1955, it turned out 536 scooters.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

THE first venture in the manufacture of Portland Cement in India took place in 1904, in a small factory just outside Madras, but it quickly went out of business.

A few years later three new companies came into existence and laid the foundation of the industry as it exists today.

In 1925, following the result of an enquiry by the Tariff Commission, the necessity for co-operation among the manufacturing units was clearly emphasised and as a result, an Association known as the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association was formed.

Inspired with a certain measure of confidence they took yet another step which was the formation of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd.

The next step was the fusion of all the Indian cement manufacturing companies then in operation (with the exception of the Sone Valley Cement Co. Ltd.) into one unit known as the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., in 1936 whose Managing Agents are Cement Agencies Ltd.

By March 1952, there were 23 cement factories with an annual rated capacity of about 3.88 million tons.

During 1951-54, three new cement plants went into production and the expansion and modernisation programme of seven of the existing factories were completed with the result that the total annual capacity rose to about 4.4 million tons by the end of 1953-54 as against 3.28 million tons in 1950-51. Including the three new ones the number of cement factories was 27 in March 1956 as compared with 21 at the beginning of the Plan.*

The production in million tons is as follows: 1948, 1.553; 1949, 2.102; 1950, 2.613; 1951, 3.196; 1952, 3.538; 1953, 3.780; 1954, 4.398; 1955, 4.416.

A sum of about Rs. 29 crores had been invested in the industry up to 1950-51 of which the A.C.C. accounted for Rs. 15.5 crores and the Dalmia Group Rs. 7 crores. Some 33,000 persons were employed by the industry in 1950-51. Excluding Rs. 2.92 crores spent on the 2 lakh tons cement factory of the U.P. Government at Churk, about Rs. 15 crores are estimated to have been invested in new units and expansions in the cement industry during 1951-56. The investment incurred by the Associated Cement Companies on their projects is estimated to amount to Rs. 11.76 crores during this period.

For the expansion of capacity in the private sector to 15.5 million tons by 1960-61 from 4.6 million tons in March 1956 (the capacity in the public sector in the two plan periods will be 5 lakh tons and 3 lakh tons respectively), an investment of about Rs. 80 crores is likely to be required. The development programme of the A.C.C. envisages an investment of Rs. 35 crores for stepping up the capacity of their factories from 2.782 million tons in March 1956 to 5.288 million tons by the end of the Second Plan.

Altogether the capacity of the industry is envisaged to be stepped up to 16.0 million tons per annum by the end of the Second Plan and a production target of 13.0 million tons.

Among the new units completed special mention may be made of the U.P. Government's factory at Churk which went into production in 1954 and that of the ACC at Sindri, designed for operation on the calcium carbonate sludge of the fertilizer factory, which went into production in September 1955.

The progress in the expansion of capacity and production in the different years of the First Five-Year Plan is given below:

Year	Installed capacity	Actual production
	(million tons)	
1950-51	3.28	2.70
1951-52	3.71	3.28
1952-53	3.80	3.51
1953-54	4.24	4.03
1954-55	4.44	4.42
1955-56	4.93	4.60

The Government, after due consideration of a report submitted by the Tariff Commission, fixed the standard ceiling price of cement at Rs. 67 per ton *f.o.r.* destination. It also allowed a further Rs. 2 per ton, which the companies are required to hold in a separate fund for being used with the consent of the Government exclusively for rehabilitation and expansion purposes.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Imports of cement before the outbreak of the Second World War were small and generally the cement was of special quality. During the post-war period imports by sea totalled about 150,000 tons in 1948-49 and 300,000 tons in 1949-50. In addition, about 25,000 tons and 100,000 tons were imported from Pakistan by land routes in the two respective years. Since 1950 imports were restricted to quantities included in trade agreements as well as to those in respect of which prior commitments had been made and were only about 17,000 tons in 1950-51. The quantity imported in the following four years was negligible.

There have been no exports except of very limited quantities to Pakistan under the trade agreements and to the Middle East, Ceylon and East Africa. With the contemplated increase in productive capacity, the industry should be in a position to export 200,000 tons to 300,000 tons per annum by 1955-56.

The imports and exports of cement by land and sea during the period of the First Plan were as follows:

Year	Imports	Exports
	(Tons)	
1951-52	10,312	67,758
1952-53	3,652	57,441
1953-54	6,694	86,116
1954-55	6,000	101,429
1955-56	10,717	51,351

State*	1950-51		1955-56	
	No. of Units	Rated Capacity (000 tons)	No. of Units	Rated Capacity (000 tons)
Bihar	5	922	6	1,122
Orissa .. ..	..	..	1	165
Uttar Pradesh .. ..	..	..	1	200
Madhya Pradesh	1	350	1	350
Madhya Bharat	1	60	1	60
Rajasthan	1	225	2	525
PEPSU	2	242	2	370
Saurashtra	3	337	3	492
Bombay .. ..	..	..	2	300
Madras	5	770	3	642
Andhra .. ..	..	..	2	189
Mysore	1	86	1	86
Travancore-Cochin	1	50	1	50
Hyderabad	1	240	1	380
Total	21	3,282	27	4,981

* Pre-reorganization.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The annual consumption of cement was 2 million tons per annum during the war years and rose to about 2.6 million tons during the post-war years, 1949-50 and 1950-51. In 1951 about 3.17 million tons of cement were delivered, while 1.714 million tons were supplied in the first half of 1952. The future demand for cement, exclusive of the needs of the multi-purpose projects should be around 3.8 million tons by 1955-56. Including the demand of the projects and roads, the total should reach 4.5 million tons by the end of the first Plan period. By 1960-61, the demand will substantially increase and the consumption is estimated to reach 12.5 million tons at the end of the Second Plan period.

To meet this increased demand, the Government has approved various expansion schemes which are expected to increase the rated capacity from 4.931 million tons in 1955-56 to 12.3 million tons by 1960-61. On the basis of these approved schemes, the Statewise distribution of the industry in 1960-61 is expected to be as follows:

State†	Number of Units	Rated Capacity (000 tons)
Bihar	7	2,324
Orissa	1	725
Uttar Pradesh	2	631
Madhya Pradesh	3	1,168
Madhya Bharat	1	60
Rajasthan	2	1,284
PEPSU	2	635
Saurashtra	5	1,470
Bombay	4	565
Madras	4	949
Mysore	1	104
Travancore-Cochin	1	55
Hyderabad	2	645
Andhra	5	898
Assam	2	231
Vindhya Pradesh	2	550
Total	44	12,294

† Pre-reorganization.

The State-wise distribution of the industry during 1950-51 and towards the end of the period of the First Plan is indicated below:—

* In March 1957 there were 28 cement factories, of which one was owned by the U.P. Government and one by the Mysore Government. Of the rest, all privately owned, seven were in Bihar, four in Bombay, three in Madras, two each in Mysore, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Punjab, and one each in Orissa and Kerala. The total capacity was about 6 million tons a year and the total production about 5 million tons.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

FOR purposes of industrial production, chemicals fall easily into one of two major groups: (a) Heavy Chemicals; and (b) Fine Chemicals.

The term "Heavy Chemicals" is applied usually to substances such as the common acids, alkalies, fertilizer, etc., which are the foundation of the entire chemical industry.

Fine chemicals, on the other hand, are manufactured generally in relatively small amounts since purity is important; their production requires great skill and care in each operation under accurately controlled conditions. In this category are included photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, varnishes and pigments, dyestuffs, etc.

According to the latest data, there are over 250 factories with a capital investment of nearly Rs. 33 crores and providing employment for about 35,000 workers.

During the year 1953, the chemical industries as a class, as well as the many other industries closely allied to them, made fairly good progress. A new up-to-date plant for the manufacture of 30 tons of aluminium sulphate per day was set up by a Bengal company. A new unit for calcium centride (3,000 tons per annum) and another for ammonium chloride (8,000 tons per annum) were expected to go into production in 1954-55. Major industrial schemes recommended for approval by the Licensing Committee relate to production of industrial explosives (5,000 tons per annum), sodium hydro-sulphite (2,300 tons per annum) and hydrogen peroxide (1,440 tons per annum).

During 1954, the chemical industries made further progress. Out of 134 items at present manufactured in the country, production of all but 37 recorded an increase during the year. Among new products manufactured for the first time in the country during the year are: Sheet glass of 10-12 oz. gauge; penicillin, chloromycetin; glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride; and bismuth salts.

The year 1955 continued the progress made in the previous year. In some cases, the record was improved. Substantial increase was registered in the production of soda ash, calcium chloride, benzene, sulphur black, chloramphenicol, sodium salicylate, phosphoric acid, benzene hexachloride, naphthalene and sulphur drugs. Penicillin, ammonium chloride and bismuth salts were manufactured for the first time and steps have been taken for the production of vat dyes, naphthols and bases, hydrogen peroxide and stabilised bleaching powder.

SULPHURIC ACID

The regionwise distribution of the capacity at the end of the First Plan as compared to June 1952 was as follows:

	Annual Rated Capacity in Tons	
	June, 1952	April, 1956
Assam	6,000	6,000
West Bengal & Bihar	56,500	79,770
Bombay*	35,013	57,025
Punjab* & Delhi	14,955	12,380
Uttar Pradesh	5,775	5,445
Madhya Pradesh*	825	1,650
Madras*	13,530	15,180
Travancore-Cochin*		43,500
Rest of the Indian Union	56,183	20,395
Total	189,441	242,005

* Pre-reorganization.

During 1955, the output of sulphuric acid increased by 4 per cent. over that of 1954. Six schemes for its increased production with a total capacity of 136,000 tons, were sanctioned during the year. This raised the total capacity to 436,820 tons per annum. It may be mentioned here that one of the schemes was intended to use pyrites as a raw material.

The trend of production in tons is as follows:

1948, 80,004; 1949, 99,456; 1950, 102,480; 1951, 106,932; 1952, 96,084; 1953, 109,091; 1954, 150,871; 1955, 156,000.

The Government fixed a ceiling price for sulphuric acid at Rs. 175 per ton ex-works, linking it to a price of Rs. 275 per ton for sulphur delivered to the works. Variations in the price of sulphuric acid have been provided for to allow for fluctuations in the price of sulphur.

The annual consumption of sulphuric acid in different industries in 1955-56 was estimated at 160,000 tons and was estimated to rise to 470,000 tons by 1960-61. The following picture is expected to emerge at the end of 1960-61:—

	1955-56	1960-61
Number of units	51	..
Annual rated capacity (tons of 100 per cent. acid)	242,000	500,000
Actual production (tons of 100 per cent. acid)	170,000	470,000

ALKALI INDUSTRY

The alkali industry comprises the manufacture of soda ash and caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, bleaching powder, benzene hexachloride, liquid chlorine and zinc chloride.

As against the rated capacity of 90,000 tons per annum, the production of soda ash in tons was as under:—

1948, 29,148; 1949, 17,916; 1950, 43,788; 1951, 47,532; 1952, 44,328; 1953, 56,868; 1954, 48,293; 1955, 77,272.

The production of soda ash increased from 48,293 tons in 1954 to 77,272 tons in 1955, representing more than 85 per cent. utilisation of present installed capacity. Three new licences for the production of soda ash were issued during 1955 and expansion of one of the existing plants was approved. With the implementation of the new schemes, the installed capacity would rise to 283,000 tons a year.

On the basis of the Tariff Board's report in 1951 the estimated consumption of soda ash was placed at 115,000 tons. This was expected to rise to 155,000 tons by 1955-56 and to 230,000 tons by 1960-61.

The import policy and the high prices since 1951 gave an impetus to this nascent industry though the heavy imports allowed in the first two years of the First Plan caused some temporary difficulties to indigenous producers owing to accumulation of stocks. Actual imports were —82,312 tons in 1951-52; 81,288 in 1952-53; 40,617 in 1953-54; 67,710 in 1954-55; 59,673 in 1955-56 (April-January).

The tariff protection to this industry has been extended to the end of 1958.

The following table summarises the programme of development of the soda ash industry:—

	1955-56	1960-61
Number of units	2	5
Annual rated capacity (tons)	90,000	253,000
Actual production (tons)	80,000	230,000

Caustic Soda.—The industry made considerable progress during the First Plan. There were only 9 factories in operation in 1951 with an installed capacity of 27,552 tons. By 1955, the factories rose to 12 with a capacity of 44,300 tons.

Actual indigenous production of caustic soda and the associated chemicals in the post-war period was as under:—

Year	Caustic soda in Tons	Liquid chlorine in Tons	Bleaching powder in Tons
1950	10,846	3,970	3,309
1951	14,722	5,298	3,583
1952	17,084	6,240	792
1953	22,908	8,136	1,944
1954	29,307	9,782	2,325
1955	33,320	11,561	2,659

Imports of caustic soda were 62,750 tons in 1951-52, 25,540 tons in 1952-53, 49,360 tons in 1953-54, 49,257 tons in 1954-55 and 45,670 tons in 1955-56 (April-Jan.).

The Second Five-Year Plan envisages that the installed capacity of the industry will rise from 44,300 tons in 1955-56 to 150,400 tons in 1960-61 and actual production from 36,000 tons to 135,400 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

The present position of some of the important products is as follows:—

	No. of units.	Annual rated capacity in tons.	Actual production in tons.	
			1954	1955
Alum	18	12,210	3,000	3,850
Aluminium sulphate	18	57,441	25,000	23,200
Ferrous sulphate	9	1,367	581	500
Copper sulphate	10	2,013	844	900
Sodium thiosulphate	5	2,120	613	976
Sodium sulphite	4	750	193	269
Sodium bisulphite	5	900	429	515
Bichromates	7	6,379	3,239	3,300
Sodium bicarbonate	2	4,620	2,057	4,125
Potassium chlorate	2	2,200	..	..
Zinc chloride	5	1,410	986	700
Calcium chloride	3	2,867	401	786
Magnesium chloride	4	34,650	6,593	6,111

FERTILISERS

So far in India the inorganic nitrogenous fertiliser almost universally employed has been ammonium sulphate. There are at present eight units in West Bengal and Bihar with a rated capacity of about 425,900 tons of ammonium

sulphate per annum. The Sindri factory went into production in November 1951.

The output of ammonium sulphate has progressively risen from 45,395 tons in 1949 to 319,620 tons in 1953, to 340,222 tons in 1954 and to 393,095 tons in 1955.

Assuming country-wide application of nitrogenous fertilizers the annual needs would be about 12 million tons of ammonium sulphate.

In spite of the full utilisation of the capacity of the Sindri Factory, it has been necessary to import large quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers because of increasing demand.

The Fertilizer Production Committee submitted its report in 1955 and suggested suitable location for the establishment of new plants. After the implementation of the schemes both in the public and private sectors, it is expected that the annual installed capacity will be 382,000 tons of fixed nitrogen and the production 290,000 tons by 1960-61.

The annual rated capacity for the production of superphosphates was 210,870 tons by the end of 1954. The factories are small and have survived because of import restrictions.

The production and consumption of superphosphates received a setback in 1955 due to the fall in agricultural prices and rail transport difficulties. Production was: 105,056 tons in 1954 and 75,345 tons in 1955.

But in view of the importance of this fertilizer and that of ammonium phosphate the target of consumption is put at about 120,000 tons by 1960-61, when the production is expected to be 83,300 tons of superphosphate and 3,700 tons of ammonium phosphate.

The estimated needs of potassic fertilizers is roughly 30,000 tons by 1960-61 and it may be possible to recover about 52,700 tons from all the salt works in the country. In 1955, the Indian Potash Supply Agency was formed with the approval of Government, which is expected to assist the development of the production of potassic salts from the bitterns of salt works.

FINE CHEMICALS

The term "fine chemicals" is applied usually to substances such as photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, pigments and varnishes, and dyestuffs. All the figures given below are in tons per annum except where otherwise stated.

Chemical.	Production.			Main uses.
	1953	1954	1955	
Acetic acid (tons)	275	1,000	2,375	Rayon, white lead, lead acetate, dyeing, rubber
Acetone (tons) .. ..	..	150	423	Solvent, explosives
Benzene (gals.)	4,99,000	6,88,000	25,46,000	Solvent
Creosote oil (gals.)	2,60,600	4,32,700	4,15,800	Insecticide
Naphthalene (tons)	5,88,000	6,71,000	7,90,000	Disinfectant, etc.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

Drugs and pharmaceuticals cover a large variety of products from simple extracts of vegetable drugs and glandular preparations to highly complex synthetic drugs and antibiotics.

In the field of antibiotics, a penicillin factory was established in the public sector. The Hindustan Antibiotics, located at Pimpri near Poona went into production in August 1955 with a capacity to produce 3.6 million to 9 million mega units of penicillin per annum. Chloromycetin is being produced by the Parke Davis & Co. from the penicillinate levobase which is imported. Their plant has a capacity of 3,600 kgs. Aureomycin is produced by the Atul Products from imported crude chlortetracycline. They have also taken up the manufacture of tetracycline.

The manufacture of sulpha drugs has made substantial progress in the country. Twelve units, which are engaged in their production, are stated to have a combined capacity of 22,000 kgs. per annum, although their actual production has been far below this capacity.

Among the new drugs recently developed for the treatment of tuberculosis are para-amino salicylic acid (PAS) and Isonicotinichydrazide (INH). But their production has been very erratic.

Two manufacturers produce at present antileprosy drugs such as DDS and its derivatives. They have a total capacity for 2,920 Kgs. of DDS.

The average annual demand has been estimated at 60 tons for calcium lactate, 80 tons for iron-ammonium citrate, 200 tons for potassium citrate and 50 tons for sodium citrate. Government have, on the Board's recommendation, converted the 36 per cent. standard and 26 per cent. preferential revenue duty on calcium lactate into a protective duty.

Production of bromine and bromides at one of the alkali works has been attempted and an annual output of 75 tons bromine, 36 tons potassium bromide and 14 tons sodium bromide has been recorded.

Coal, tar and wood distillation products are not sufficiently exploited to manufacture fine chemicals and even the war-time production of methanol and formaldehyde has been recently curtailed. Synthetic fine chemicals are yet to be turned out in India on a commercial scale.

Photographic Materials.—The basic chemicals required for the photographic industry are: (i) gelatin, silver halides and sensitizers in the coating of film, plate and paper base, and (ii) hypo sodium sulphite metal, hydroquinone and chrome alum in the processing stages.

Borax, boric acid, acetic acid and metal and photographic-grade sodium sulphite are still imported. The present capacity of sodium sulphite is 800 tons and output 300 tons which meets the full demand. Production capacity of 30 tons for potash chrome alum has been established. Hydroquinone is being manufactured in India since 1950 and the annual output is 25 tons. X-ray developing and fixing salts have been placed on the market since 1949.

Pre-war imports of raw film base into India were enormous, the film industry alone consuming some 80 million sq. ft. per annum. The Celluloid Industries Panel has recommended the installation of a factory for manufacturing 50 million sq. ft. of all types of raw film, and this should synchronize with the manufacture of gelatin, silver halides, sensitizers and other photographic materials in adequate quantities.

Quinine, the most extensively used anti-malarial drug, has been produced in the country in the factories established by the West Bengal and Madras Governments. During the First Plan period the Madras Government established a new factory at Anamalai with a capacity of 80,000 to 10,000 lb. of quinine salt. Besides, some synthetic anti-malarials such as chloroquin and its salts are produced in India. There are three units engaged in their manufacture, with an estimated capacity of 1,890 kgs. per annum.

There are three manufacturers of anaesthetics with a total capacity of 712,352 kgs. of ether, 54,370 kgs. of chloral-hydrate and 32,800 kgs. of ethylchloride.

Among insecticides, DDT is produced on a commercial scale. The factory of the Hindustan Insecticides in Delhi went into production in March 1955. Two factories manufacture benzene hexachloride with an annual capacity of 2,500 tons.

No substantial development in vitamin manufacture has taken place during the First Plan period. Shark liver oil is produced in factories set up by the Governments of Bombay*, Madras* and Travancore-Cochin*. The existing factories have an estimated capacity of 70,000 gallons per annum of 6,000 I.U. of vitamin 'A'.

Still imports of drugs and pharmaceuticals continue to be considerable, particularly penicillin and other antibiotics, sulpha drugs, anti-malarials, vitamin preparations and proprietary

and patent medicines. The total value of imports stood at about Rs. 10 crores in 1950-51, Rs. 15 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 11 crores in 1952-53, Rs. 12 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 13 crores in 1954-55. But exports, which are mainly confined to certain, crude drugs of vegetable origin, have been of the value of about Rs. 2 crores per annum.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry appointed a Committee in February 1953 and the Committee submitted its report in June 1954, making a number of recommendations to improve the existing conditions in the pharmaceutical industry. In 1955, the Government set up a Developmental Council for the industry.

The requirements of drugs and pharmaceuticals are very large in India. Hence, schemes are included in the Second Plan for the expansion of the production of various drugs and medicines.

Some of the important schemes are listed below:

The factory at Pimpri proposes to expand its capacity for penicillin manufacture to 24 million mega units per year at a cost of Rs. 42-35 lakhs. Besides, this concern has under consideration the manufacture of certain other antibiotics like streptomycin. In the private sector, the Alembic Chemicals, Baroda, have a scheme for the establishment of a penicillin factory with a capacity of 4.8 million mega units per annum and the Standard Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta, for the production of 1.8 million mega units of penicillin and 180 kg. of streptomycin. Besides, the Rambaxy & Co., Faridabad, have also been given a licence to set up a plant for the manufacture of 3,000 kgs. of chloromphenicol as also the Mac Laboratories, Bombay for the manufacture of 500 kgs per annum.

Two firms, Fedco, Bombay and Sarabhai Chemicals, Baroda, have been granted licences for the manufacture of procaine hydrochloride with an annual capacity of 60,650 kgs.

The capacity for DDT in the public sector is planned to be stepped up substantially during the Second Plan. The annual capacity of the existing factory is to be expanded from 700 tons to 1,400 tons and a new plant will be set up with an annual capacity of 1,400 tons at Alway in Kerala.

There are at least 20 factories manufacturing paints and varnishes, but nearly 150 of them are very small in size. The bigger ones are concentrated in Bombay and Calcutta. Eighteen units with a capacity of 36,360 tons are in Calcutta, and 16 with an annual capacity of 18,360 tons are in Bombay. According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries (1953), the total capital invested in 46 units amounted to about Rs. 4.18 crores and the number of persons employed was about 4,980.

An excise duty was imposed on paints and varnishes at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* with effect from March 1, 1955.

It is estimated that the consumption of paints, varnishes and enamels may go up from about 40,000 tons in 1955-56 to 60,000 tons in 1960-61. The demand for nitrocellulose lacquers may rise from about 3,00,000 gallons to 5,00,000 gallons. The existing capacity for ready-mixed paints and varnishes, i.e., 65,000 tons, is considered sufficient to meet the demand during the Second Plan; so also the present capacity of 8,00,000 gallons for nitrocellulose lacquers.

The following table summarises the development programme of the industry during the Second Plan:

	1955-56	1960-61
(a) Ready-mixed paints, varnishes, etc.:		
Capacity (tons) ..	65,000	65,000
Production (tons) .. (estl.)	39,000	60,000
(b) Nitrocellulose lacquers:		
Capacity (gals.) ..	800,000	800,000
Production (gals.) .. (estl.)	300,000	500,000

* Pre-reorganization.

† Now produces about 16-18 million mega units.

COFFEE INDUSTRY

COFFEE cultivation is mainly confined to the hilly tracts of south India, from one thousand to six thousand feet above the mean sea level, and is centred in the Malnad area of Mysore, Madras, and the newly-formed State of Kerala. In the lower elevations, which have a higher rainfall, the more delicate but better quality Arabica coffee has given place to the harder but coarser Robusta coffee.

The capital investment in the industry is estimated to be over Rs. 15 crores and the average annual value of the crop is about Rs. 8 crores. Nearly 200,000 people drawn chiefly from Malabar, and parts of Mysore are employed in the industry. Many of the coffee estates are inter-planted with orange trees, cardamom and pepper vines. There are about 50 species and sub-species of coffee plant in the country, the one most extensively cultivated being Coffee Arabica, the best in quality, with Robusta coming next in importance.

The area and production, of the two varieties of coffee from 1951 are as under:

AREA IN THOUSAND ACRES *

Year	Arabica	Robusta	Total
1951-52 ..	168	67	235
1952-53 ..	167	72	240
1953-54 ..	167	75	242
1954-55 ..	167	85	252

PRODUCTION IN TONS

Year	Arabica	Robusta	Total
1951-52 ..	14,270	6,765	21,041
1952-53 ..	12,775	10,725	23,500
1953-54 ..	22,630	6,780	29,400
1954-55 ..	16,300	8,800	25,100
1955-56 ..	22,300*	11,800*	34,100*
1956-57 ..	24,100*	13,270*	37,370*

Increase in production has been followed by a rise in exports and internal consumption.

The following table gives the trend of exports:

Year	Exports in Tons
1950-51 ..	2,677
1951-52 ..	803
1952-53 ..	2,218
1953-54 ..	2,793
1954-55 ..	9,430
1955-56 ..	7,789
1956-57 ..	11,500

* Estimates

A later estimate put the total production at 38,500 tons. The amount reserved for home consumption was 25,810 tons (1956-57).

The export duty on coffee imposed in October 1953 was reduced from Rs. 82-8 to Rs. 21 per cwt. in January 1955.

The possibility of further expansion of the coffee industry has been receiving Government's active consideration. An Officer on Special Duty has been appointed to conduct a field survey of the vast undeveloped areas in the South.

A Committee was appointed in 1954 for the purpose of making a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of tea, coffee and rubber industries.

The average Pool sale prices per cwt. for 1951 to 1956 years were as follows:—

Year	Plantation 'A'	Arabica cherry Flats	Robusta cherry Flats
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1951	218 11	197 14	190 6
1952	251 11	220 5	200 11
1953	219 4	189 6	150 1
1954	205 3	161 2	146 5
1955	217 5	180 11	158 14
1956	213 7	182 10	157 4

INDIAN COFFEE BOARD

To stimulate internal consumption and to regulate exports a statutory body, now known as the Indian Coffee Board, was set up under the Coffee Market Expansion Board. One of the serious problems the Board had to contend with in 1952 was the growing rise in the prices of coffee which advanced from Rs. 207 per cwt. of plantation type in April 1952 to a record level of Rs. 316 per cwt. in the following September. The Board effected increased sales of coffee and banned exports. In December 1952 a Bill was introduced in Parliament to amend the Act of 1942 for the purpose of ensuring better co-ordination between the Board and the Central Government and of providing adequate representation of consumer interests on the Board.

The Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill, 1954, was passed in November 1954. The bill provided for greater control by the Union Government over the Coffee Board and the industry as a whole.

AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF COFFEE

(Price for week ended August 19, 1939 = 100).

Year	Index
1950	476
1951	567
1952, August 16	758
1953, August 15	614
1954	546 8
1955	616 0

MARKETING

Under the existing scheme of Coffee Control, all coffee estates in the country, big or small, are required to get themselves registered and to deliver the entire production, except quantities allowed for domestic consumption and seed purpose, to a Common Pool administered by The Indian Coffee Board. Growers are paid in proportion to the value of coffee delivered to the Pool after deducting the cost.

The quantities of coffee released from the Coffee Pool for the internal market were 22,288 tons in 1955, 23,807 tons in 1956 and 25,810 in 1957.

Plantation Enquiry Commission

The Report of the Plantation Enquiry Commission (as the Committee was called) on coffee was published in the last week of November 1956. It observes that, although the total production of coffee in the country has increased considerably during the past 15 years, production per acre has not made any marked increase. The average yield is still just about 60 per cent. of the average yield in most of the coffee-growing countries of the world. Therefore, the Commission recommends that the yield from existing acres must be intensified at economic cost by the use of better strains of seeds, more manures and sufficient spraying against pests and diseases. With a view to regulating the internal distributive trade, the Commission has suggested the formation of a separate organisation under the aegis of the Board for manufacturing and marketing coffee powder. It may be stated here that the Board is already manufacturing and selling coffee in powder form. On the question of extension of acreages, the Commission recommends extension upto the minimum necessary to meet the growing internal demand and to maintain and develop the export markets. Statutory regulation of licensing of cultivation and production has been suggested in this connection. Another recommendation is that a coffee replanting fund should be instituted and that estates should be required to contribute a fixed sum annually to this fund.

COIR INDUSTRY

COIR is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. This golden coloured fibre is also known in Europe as "Cocos Fibre". India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry.

In India the coir industry is practically confined to the coastal strip of Kerala State. It accounts for over one million acres of the coconut growing areas out of a total of 1·526 million acres in India. The distribution of the area under cultivation and production of coconuts in respect of India is roughly as follows:—

	Area in acres.	Production Percentage.
Madras*	605,765	41·3
Travancore	584,736	37·8
Cochin	67,058	4·3
Mysore*	170,180	11·3
W. Bengal	31,300	1·4
Orissa	30,021	1·8
Bombay*	29,197	1·8
Other States	7,592	0·3
	<u>1,525,759</u>	<u>100·0</u>

* Pre-reorganization.

The coir industry is organised partly on cottage basis and partly in factories. The production of coir fibre, yarn and ropes is essentially a cottage industry, while coir mats, mattings, rugs, carpets, bags, etc. are manufactured in factories. About 300,000 people

earn their living from this industry in Travancore alone and 50,000 in Cochin and about one lakh in Malabar.

There are two principal types of coir fibre—mat fibre and curled fibre. The bulk of the output consists of mat fibre. The yarn spun by hand is soft and even twist, while that spun on wheels is hard twist and not so even as hand spun. Wheel spinning is gradually displacing hand spinning. Spinning is mainly done by women, boys and girls. Over 100,000 families are employed in this trade in Travancore alone.

Coir yarn has certain well-known trade descriptions. They are: (1) Angengo-Superior and Ordinary; (2) Mangadan; (3) Carruva; (4) Alapat-Real and Imitation (Ashtamudy); (5) Vycome; (6) Beach; (7) Roping; (8) Qullandy; (9) Beypore; and (10) Unsoaked—Fine unsoaked and unsoaked.

The yarn produced in the spinning districts is marketed chiefly in Alleppey where there are a large number of factories for the manufacture of mats, mattings, rugs and carpets and also exporters of yarn.

Out of the 130,000 tons of coir fibre produced in India, only 600 tons are exported; the rest is spun into coir yarn. On an average, 23,000 tons of coir yarn are utilised in the manufacture of coir floor coverings such as mats and mattings; 45,000 tons are exported as coir yarn; and about 52,000 tons are consumed in India itself for various purposes including manufacture of ropes and cordages.

In 1948 there were about 525 factories of which 474 were small ones with less than 20 looms and the rest large factories with more than 50 looms, having in all about 10,000 looms on mats and mattings.

About 15,000 workers were engaged by these factories.

Following are the estimates of coir-manufactured and unmanufactured:—

State.*	Production (Tons).
Madras	25,038
Travancore-Cochin	97,000
Mysore	Not available
W. Bengal	225
Bombay	63
Total	<u>132,326</u>

* Pre-reorganization.

The coir industry in India is subject to violent fluctuations in prices and exports, causing often hardship to a large section of the population. This induced the Government of India to set up a Coir Board by special legislation called the Coir Industry Act, 1953. The Act also provides for the control of the industry by the Union Government and for the levy of a customs duty on coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products. At present, the duty is levied on coir fibre and coir yarn only at the rate of eight annas per cwt. The annual revenue on this account comes to about Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Coir Board was established on July 6, 1951. Its chief function is the improvement of markets at home and abroad, thereby establishing a balance between internal consumption and exports so as to give the industry the required economic stability. The Board shall discharge its functions in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government, which are under active consideration now. Meanwhile a delegation of the Board toured the country to find out how far the 50 per cent of the husk now used as fuel could be put to industrial use.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, the Board has schemes worth about Rs. 30 lakhs. They relate to the establishment of Research Institutes, sending out foreign delegations for market survey and study the uses of yarn in importing countries, opening of show-rooms and sales-depots, and propaganda.

EXPORTS

Export of coir yarn, mats and mattings, ropes and other sorts of coir are detailed below:—

(Tons)

Year.	Coir yarn.	Coir mats and mattings.	Coir ropes.	Other sorts.
1951-52	45,269	11,510	5,869*	4,790
1952-53	48,446	12,408	4,422*	4,087
1953-54	55,570	13,486	3,930	7,031
1954-55	53,428	14,505	4,290	8,532
1955-56	54,162	13,936	5,055	6,117

* Includes export to Pakistan by land.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

TOTAL allotment for small-scale and cottage industries under the First Five-Year Plan: Rs. 81.2 crores. The financial provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 200 crores. This does not include expenditure on the Ambar Charkha Programme and other Working Capital requirements. The Village and Small Scale Industries Committee (Karve Committee) had, however, recommended programmes and allocations involving a total outlay of Rs. 280 crores.

It is customary to refer to industries which are not required to be registered under the Factory Act as cottage and small-scale industries. There is no accepted line of distinction between cottage and small-scale industries but the use of electric power is one of the popular tests. A rough and ready definition now provided is that all those industries which employ up to 5 workers and use power or those which employ 100 workers and do not use power, are called small-scale industries.

The data about their strength is extremely meagre. It is, however, very roughly estimated that at least 22 million persons are gainfully employed in these industries classified as under:—

Name of Industry	Persons employed in lakhs.
Textiles	58
Leather	24
Wood	21
Metals	42
Pottery, Ceramics, Tiles, Bricks, etc.	20
Vegetable Oils, Chemical Products, etc.	10
Food including Hand-pounding	20
Dress and Toilet	11
Miscellaneous including Jewellery and toy making	17
TOTAL	220
	(Estimated)

In order to encourage more effectively the development of cottage and small-scale industries, the All-India Cottage Industries Board, constituted in 1948, was replaced by two Boards, viz., The All-India Handicrafts Board and The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. The former was constituted in November 1952, and the latter in February 1953. Other organisations are (i) Small-Scale Industries Board, (ii) The Coir Board and (iii) The Central Silk Board. The Coir Board and the Central Silk Board are statutory bodies.

Towards the end of 1952 the Government also constituted the All-India Handloom Board to deal specifically with problems affecting the handloom industry. A cess of three pias per yard has been levied on all mill-made cloth consumed within the country and is expected to yield every year about Rs. 6 crores. Schemes for the development of khadi and handlooms are to be financed out of this resource, though finances for khadi development programmes are not entirely dependent on the Cess Fund.

The Cottage Industries Directorate has been merged as a part of the Development Wing and is responsible, generally, for all small-scale industries.

The primary objective of the policy laid down under the First Five-Year Plan is to provide a field within which each cottage industry may be able to organise itself. Wherever a large-scale industry competes with a cottage industry, a common production programme should be evolved.

The programme may cover (a) reservation of spheres of production, (b) non-expansion of the capacity of a large-scale industry, (c) imposition of a cess on products of a large-scale industry, (d) arrangements for the supply of raw materials and (e) co-ordination for research, training, etc.

To carry out research, the establishment of an institute for village technology has been recommended by the Planning Commission.

Finance for the development of village industries has to be viewed as a problem inseparable from finance for agriculture. The formation of industrial co-operatives is, therefore, considered essential. Meantime, the responsibility for revitalising village industries has devolved on the Government.

In the States the First Five-Year Plan provided Rs. 12 crores for cottage and small-scale industries. The responsibility for organising industrial co-operatives lies on the State Governments.

The question of training the artisans has received considerable emphasis in the First Five-Year Plan. The training centres maintained by the Central Government under the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Re-employment have trained during the past few years 144,000 persons.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation has arranged for the technical training of 52,000 persons from West Pakistan.

The plans of the State Governments provided for the following training programmes:—

	1950-51	1955-56
No. of Industrial Schools	365	456
No. of pupils trained ..	14,750	21,797
No. of technical and vocational institutions ..	280	407
No. of persons trained ..	26,708	42,997

In February 1955, a Small Industries Corporation, designed to assist small industries, was registered as a private limited company under the auspices of the Government of India. The Corporation will accept contracts for supplying orders to Government and issue sub-contracts for these goods to small-scale industries. The Corporation also undertakes and guarantees loans to such units from banks and has an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs subscribed entirely by the Government of India.

TEXTILES

In the main, these are composed of two units—handlooms and khadi.

The details about the handloom industry have been given in the article on the cotton textile industry. Suffice it to say that there are about 2.0 million handlooms, working 200 days a year with an annual output of 1,200 million yards. The production in 1954-55 was about 1,300 million yards compared to 1,208 million yards in 1953-54. This was proposed to be stepped up to 1,700 million yards by 1955-56.

The problem in 1953 as in the previous year was of finding an adequate market for handloom cloth. In January 1953 the Government restricted production by mills of bordered dhoties to 60 per cent of their production during 1951-52. This measure succeeded in bringing down the overall production of dhoties to within the required quota, i.e., to about 30,000 bales.

But there were difficulties in the way of enforcing this measure and it was, therefore, decided that a more effective way of enforcing compliance with the objective would be to levy an additional excise duty on the production of dhoties over and above this percentage.

Financial assistance to the handloom and Khadi industries is being provided by Government out of a cess of 3 pias per yard on mill-made cloth. This is expected to bring in a sum of Rs. 6 crores every year. During 1953-54, the actual expenditure on khadi from the cess fund amounted to Rs. 1.88 crores. As regards village industries the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board spent Rs. 131.85 lakhs during 1953-54.

The handloom industry had a better time in 1954. Adequate supplies of yarn were made available. A net work of sales depots had also been opened at various places. On the recommendations of the Board, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 544.11 lakhs to the States from the cess fund upto the end of September 1954 for the implementation of various schemes.

On the question of reservations of the fields of production, the Textile Enquiry Committee has come to the conclusion that the existing reservations in favour of the handlooms or improved handlooms and the domestic powerlooms industry must continue. At the same time, the Committee expresses the opinion that there should be, during the first conversion period, that is to say, upto 1960, no further extension of these reservations.

While the Committee agrees that the reservations should also extend to the large-scale powerlooms, i.e., units containing five or more powerlooms, this sector of the industry should be definitely warned that after 1960 it will be considered to be on the same footing as the large-scale organised mill industry and that it can expect no concessions. As there is a concentration of the powerloom industry in the State of Bombay, the Committee recommends that the Government of Bombay should conduct such enquiry as it may deem fit into all matters affecting the industry and take steps to facilitate an increase in the economic efficiency of the powerloom industry by a change in the character of its production, if necessary, and by the provision of centralised warping, winding, yarn supplies on beams, dye-houses, finishing plants, etc.

The Committee is of the opinion that there should be no prohibition on handlooms from producing plain cloths like muslins, voiles, etc. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

The main emphasis of khadi is to minimise the pressure of the problem of under-employment. It is hoped that about a million persons willing to devote four hours every day can have a supplementary income of Rs. 75 per month.

Calico printing is an old industry in Farukhabad and Ahmedabad and is now extended to most of the other cities. Over 25,000 people practise this art. In Farukhabad alone there are over 2,000 printers. The industry's products have a wide export market. During 1952 the cotton mills printed about 30 million yards. The question of reducing mechanised printing is under examination, and it has been decided that no more expansion of the mill industry for garment-making and printing of cloth should be permitted.

Silk weavers are found in nearly every State. Assam and W. Bengal are, however, the largest producers of silk accounting for two lakh looms and 15,000 looms respectively.

India is the only country where tussar, eri and muga silk is produced.* The industry produces about 2 million lb. of silk and employs about a lakh of people. The annual consumption is about 3 million lb. with the result that a considerable quantity of raw silk is imported from abroad. The industry is now heavily protected and a Silk Board has been constituted to promote its growth. The progress made by the Board was, however, not appreciable. The constitution of the Board was amended so as to bring in wider representation and also to bring in the entire silk-industry in its purview. For the year 1953-54 an allotment of Rs. 16 lakhs was made by the Centre against an average of Rs. 3½ lakhs in the preceding years.

The Government placed a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1954-55 at the disposal of the Central Silk Board for financing various State Government schemes. Besides the old schemes, new schemes costing Rs. 20 lakhs for the promotion of the industry were launched in January 1955.

* There are no reliable statistics.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Khadi.—Cotton Khadi which has so far been woven from traditional charkha yarn will be produced in future in greater measures from Ambar Charkha yarn. Besides, the Textile Policy announced recently has allotted a production of 300 million yards of cloth for the decentralised sector during the Second Five Year Plan period. Production of traditional khadi is proposed to be raised from 34 million yards to 60 million yards in the course of the Second Plan at a total expenditure of Rs. 21 crores including working capital, but this programme may have to be revised so as to fit in Ambar Khadi programme.

Government sanctioned to the Khadi Board Rs. 3.96 crores for the manufacture and introduction of 75,000 Ambar Charkhas during 1956-57. Substantial progress has so far been made in every direction. The Government has tentatively accepted the Khadi Board's programme for the introduction of 150,000 Ambar Charkhas during the second year of the Second Five Year Plan. To produce the allocated 300 million yards by the end of 1960-61, it is estimated by the Board, that at least 800,000 Ambar Charkhas will have to be introduced. This programme is estimated to cost about Rs. 60 crores. The programme, if implemented will provide over the Plan period employment to 1,200,000 spinners, 166,700 weavers and about 50,000 persons in other ancillary processes.

Khadi, Woollen.—Spinning and weaving of wool are easier than that of cotton. At present the cottage industry has confined its activities to the production of carpets and kamblies.

The development programme for Woollen Khadi aims at increasing the production of blanketing cloth from about 250,000 yards in 1956-57 to one million yards in 1960-61, all sub standard cloth from 5 lakh yards to 15 lakh yards. These targets are to be achieved by organizing nine production centres in the principal woollen producing areas by the establishment of five finishing centres and two dyeing plants at an estimated total outlay of Rs. 1 crore. The programme when implemented will provide employment to 28,639 persons and distribute Rs. 5 lakhs as wages over the Plan period.

AMBAR CHARKHA

The Ambar Charkha programme for 1957-58 is as follows : Rs. 10.5 crores would be given as loan and Rs. 4 crores as grants. About 175,000 machines would be manufactured and disbursed.

The position at the end of January, 1957 was as follows :

No. of Charkhas manufactured 50,026 ; Production of Ambar yarn 320,008 lb. ; Production of cloth at the training centres 781,687 sq. yards.

Estimates which were, however, incomplete, indicated that commercial production of Ambar cloth till the end of January, 1957, was of the order of 4,481 sq. yards.

The greater part of the manufacture of Ambar Charkha was done in the 74 decentralised Saranjam Karayulayas established by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Out of the 35 vidyalayas set up for training instructors, 30 were actually functioning and the number of trainees was 1,506.

By the end of January, 1957, Rs. 1.78 crores had been disbursed in connection with the Ambar Charkha programme.

The following is a description of the Ambar Charkhas :

The Ambar Charkha is a four-spindle, hand-operated wooden spinning wheel, 21 inches long, 18 inches broad and 21 inches high, weighing 26 lbs. Apart from the frame made of seasoned wood, there are three wooden multi-grooved pulleys, one with four grooves, another with three and the third with two each of which is connected with the main hand-operated wheel by cotton bands.

The iron parts of the Charkha consist of four-spindle rings, four fluted rollers, one pair of gear wheels, harwar boss, travellers and springs. Besides these, there are four pairs of rubber rollers over the metal-fluted rollers, about 1½ inches broad.

The specially made tubular silvers, which are kept in a bundle on the off-side of the Charkha, are delivered through the fluted rollers into a small wire ring, and get twisted due to the fast revolving spindles. The winding of the yarn is made automatic through the traveller and the spinning ring.

The revolutions of the spindles average 7,000 to 9,000 per minute depending on the number of revolutions of the main wheel, which is linked to the spindles through cotton bands. The counts of yarn can be varied by shifting the band from one groove to another of the grooved pulleys and also by variations in the size of the tubular silvers used for spinning.

The present rated capacity of the Ambar Charkha is to spin counts of yarn from 12s to 40s, although counts of 40s and above can be spun, depending on the types of cotton and silvers made therefrom. In fact counts of 130s have been spun on the Charkha as an experimental measure. Though high count yarns have thus been spun on it, the Ambar Charkha is mainly directed to produce coarse and medium counts of yarn.

The rated or average capacity of the Charkha is taken at 8 hanks per day of 8 hours from cotton to spinning, or 16 hanks of yarn taking only spinning. Winding of yarn in each case is separate.

The Ambar Charkha, as it has been evolved, is simple in structure and mechanism, and all its parts, except the traveller, are either locally available or can be easily made locally. Experience in its manufacture shows that after initial training the village carpenters are capable of assembling the Charkha and servicing it efficiently. While the wooden frame can be easily made to standard size, all iron and rubber parts need to be made at factories.

An Ambar Charkha set consists of a carding and a drawing machine besides the Charkha, collectively estimated to cost Rs. 100. The arrangements to manufacture replaceable parts at selected central factories are expected to bring down the cost by Rs. 10/20 to Rs. 90/80 per Charkha set. Thus, the present four-spindle wooden Ambar Charkha evolved from the original model of it constructed by Mr. Ekambaranathan, satisfies almost all the criteria prescribed by Gandhiji.

Comparative analysis of the yarn spun on the Ambar and ordinary charkhas shows that the yarn on the Ambar Charkha has a tensile strength of 70 to 100 per cent as against an average of 60 to 70 per cent of the yarn on the ordinary charkha.

Government had a Rs. 3.96 crores scheme for the Ambar Charkha during 1956-57; manufacture of 75,000 Charkha sets, establishment of 15 additional vidyalayas, 100 more parishramalayas, 50 more workshops, five main production centres, 10 sub-centres. At the time there were 15 vidyalayas and 100 parishramalayas.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Coir-Making.—The aggregate production of the coir industry is approximately 1.3 lakh tons and supports about 4½ lakh persons. Exports of coir products including coir yarn in 1954 were 14.8 lakh cwt. as against 14.5 lakh cwt. in 1953. A Coir Board has been set up to tackle the difficulties of the industry which is an important contributor to export earnings. The industry is mainly concentrated in Kerala and the State's plan lays down an elaborate programme for its development. The Coir Industry Act was brought into force from February, 9, 1954. During the year, the Government had sanctioned Rs. one lakh to the Board

for its various activities. In addition, the Government had given a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs and a grant of Rs. one lakh to the Travancore-Cochin* Government for the organisation of Coir Co-operative Societies.

Village Oil Industry.—The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee has decided to start demonstration centres of improved ghanis in each of the Community Project areas and has recommended to the Government of India to levy an additional cess of one anna per maund for the first five years, and two annas per maund thereafter for financing the development of the village oil crushing industry. An attempt has been made to improve the efficiency of ghanis and several models of improved ghanis have been introduced.

Under the Essential Supplies Act, the Government of India has delegated powers to State Governments to check the indiscriminate growth of oil mills. Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act the Union Government is competent to prevent further growth of the large-scale industry.

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has recommended that the crushing of sesamum oilseeds should be completely reserved for the ghanis. It has also suggested the allocation of quantities of different oilseeds to mills and to ghanis. The Oilseeds Crushing Enquiry Committee was set up in January 1955.

During the First Five Year Plan period the total amount allocated to the Khadi Board for the development of this industry was Rs. 43.93 lakhs. Production of oil during this period amounted to 69,495 B. Maunds which provided employment to 8,607 teils. 104 Model Production Centres have been set up and 1,463 improved ghanis introduced. 7,067 old and 1,540 new ghanis have been registered with the Khadi Board during the period.

The Village and Small Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Committee examined the programme for the development of this industry under the Second Five Year Plan and proposed that measures should be adopted for discouraging and, wherever necessary, regulating on a regional basis the crushing of sesamum, nigar and karadi seeds by the mills. In view of the difficulty experienced by ghani owners even when organised co-operatively to secure supply of oil seeds in a highly competitive market, it will be necessary to organise marketing arrangements with a view to ensuring requisite supplies of oil seeds from season to season. It has also been suggested that no new oil mills should be allowed to be set up except in areas where it is not possible to adopt alternative methods of crushing oil seeds and that the proceeds of cess levied on existing mills should be utilised for improving the technical equipment and marketing facilities of the ghani industry. It is also proposed that interest-free loan should be given to village oil men so that they can become shareholders of co-operative societies.

The development of the vegetable oil industry depends in part on the possibilities of diverting larger supplies of edible oil seeds to ghanis for crushing and on the possibilities of inducing oil mills to utilise greater quantities of cotton seeds. In the Second Five Year Plan, the Board has proposed extension of assistance to one lakh teils on ordinary ghanis and fifty thousand teils on improved ghanis to purchase shares of co-operative societies with a view to improving their operative conditions. 400 Model Centres are proposed to be organised and 400 filter presses will be distributed among these centres. The total cost of the programme is estimated at Rs. 6.7 crores excluding working capital.

The development programme when implemented will provide employment to 1.5 lakh teils and distribute Rs. 26.70 crores as wages over the Plan period. Total production of oil over the Plan period is estimated at 8.3 lakh tons of oil, 13.93 lakh tons of oil-cake, collectively valued at Rs. 200.63 lakhs.

* The final programme as decided is for 175,000 machines. See below under 'Ambar Charkha'.

* Pre-reorganization.

The implementation of the programme depends on the provision of direct assistance for marketing of oil. To encourage mills working on the improved ghani to form themselves into co-operative societies and to market their oil through them and also to offer partly the price differential between mill and ghani oil, the Board has proposed a subsidy of Rs. 1-14-0 per B. Maund of oil sold.

Besides providing direct employment to mills, the industry will provide employment to 5,000 people and many other artisans like carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.

Paddy Husking.—Hand pounding of rice is an important village industry. It processes about 65 per cent of the paddy. The First Five-Year Plan aimed at improving the hand process for increased recovery of rice and production of bran in a pure form by introducing paddy husking stone chakkis in place of the pounding method.

The Food Ministry has declared that the huller type mills are a destructive type of equipment for milling, particularly raw rice. Under the Essential Supplies Act, the Union Government is competent to prohibit the establishment of rice mills. At present there are 15,000 huller mills in the country. The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has urged the Central Government that there should be no further increase in the number and capacity of the sheller mills and that the use of the huller type for pounding rice should be banned.

Problems of development of this industry have been reviewed by an expert committee known as the Rice Milling Inquiry Committee (1954). The Village and Small-Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Committee also made recommendation regarding the programme for this industry. It is proposed in the Second Five Year Plan that all power driven rice mills should be licensed and that no new mills should be allowed to be set up nor expansion of the capacity of the existing mills allowed, except where it is considered absolutely essential in the public interest in special circumstances.

During the First Five Year Plan period the total expenditure on the development of this industry amounted to Rs. 39.61 lakhs. 12.70 lakh B. Maunds of paddy have been dehusked providing seasonal employment to 13,050 hand-pounders. 1,224 chakkis, 190 Dhankis and 181 winnowing fans have been distributed among various production centres.

The Second Five Year Plan envisages the processing of 4 million tons of paddy through the manufacture and distribution of 43,000 chakkis-dhenki units, 143,000 improved (Assam) dhankis and 1,500 winnowing fans over the Plan period. The implementation of the Rs. 5 crores development programme will provide seasonal employment for 5.78 lakh persons and distribute Rs. 28.06 crores as wages over the Plan period.

The programme also envisages the training of 600 supervisors and 1,000 mistries to meet the requirements of trained personnel for the implementation of the programme.

The popularisation of hand-pounded rice and the organisation for its regular supply to urban areas constitute important parts of the programme. Over the Plan period the programme provides for the constitution of 200 nutrition committees to carry on intensive propaganda through trained nutritional guides, and the organisation of 200 city and 300 town depots.

The Karve Committee recommended the imposition of an excise duty on the output of mills and the payment of a subsidy to hand-pounding to reduce the price differential between hand processed and mill processed rice. A subsidy of annas 6 per B. Maund is paid on production through co-operative societies and/or registered, recognised institutions.

Beekeeping.—Bee-keeping is a cottage industry which has not to compete with any machine. The industry is not, however, well developed. The total yield of honey in the country

does not exceed 12 million lb. a year and hardly a third gets into commercial channels. Consequently there have been heavy imports of honey.

The First Five-Year Plan contemplated an intensive development of bee-keeping in selected areas in which the industry had already made some progress. For instance, Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin* and Coorg* offer scope for intensive development. In each selected area there would be a sub-station serving a group of 20 to 30 villages. The scheme provided for training of staff and bee-keepers and for supply at subsidised rates of beehives and other appliances. Co-operatives of bee-keepers were envisaged for collecting and marketing of the honey.

Government sanctioned Rs. 16.25 lakhs to the Khadi Board for the development of the bee-keeping industry during 1953-54 to 1955-56. 67,880 lbs. of honey have been produced during the First Plan period. 15 area offices, 140 sub-stations, 25 model apiaries and 5 model production centres have been organised. Seasonal employment was provided to 4,700 persons. 29,770 hives have been distributed to farmers at subsidised rates.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board have proposed to establish 25 area offices, 500 sub-stations and 100 model apiaries. The development is estimated to cost Rs. 1.45 crores.

The implementation of the programme may result in the output of 119.5 lakh lbs. of honey valued at Rs. 23.8 lakhs over the Plan period. 80,000 beekeepers may get part-time seasonal employment and earn Rs. 1.20 crores over the Plan period.

A separate provision for the training of 1,000 school children is a special feature of the development programme.

Paper Making.—The All-India Village Industries Association has a separate department for hand-made paper which mainly imparts training and carries on research in paper industry. The Association has encouraged the paper industry throughout the country. The methods of production are fairly satisfactory and the processes and implements are being improved year after year. Cotton rags, jute waste, paddy straw and grass of any kind that grows to a height of two feet, plantain stalks, sugarcane waste and waste paper are the chief raw materials. Hand-made paper is generally used for documentary purposes.

The five-year programme, therefore, suggests the production of high-grade hand-made paper at all existing centres. These centres will receive assistance in respect of equipment, training and research. Pulp-making is proposed to be done by power-operated machines, while other processes will be done by hand. It hopes to support 1,000 paper makers and turn out annually 1,400 tons of high-grade paper.

The total outlay for the development of the Handmade Paper Industry amounts to Rs. 15.98 lakhs over the First Five Year Plan period. The industry provided full-time employment to 2,347 paper makers, 1,261 tons of handmade paper was produced in 31 units established during the period.

The development programme for handmade paper industry proposed by the Khadi Board in the Second Five Year Plan visualises the establishment of 80 factory units and 400 cottage units for commercial production of 4,000 tons of handmade paper for sale in the open market by 1950-51 and 400 school units, which will be largely self-sufficient. The programme is estimated to cost Rs. 1.09 crores excluding working capital.

The production programme envisaged in the Plan may provide employment to 12,000 workers and distribute Rs. 72.05 lakhs as wages over the Plan period.

To provide trained personnel required to implement the programme, the programme provides for the establishment of one Research-cum-Training Centre with an annual capacity for training 100 persons.

The bulk of production envisaged in the programme is high grade handmade paper. As the prices of comparable varieties of mill-made paper at home and imported from abroad are relatively lower, the programme provides a subsidy of Rs. 250 per ton or Rs. 0-1-9 per lb. on production to narrow down the existing price differential.

Soap Making.—In the village industry programme has been included a small scheme the main object of which is to utilise material now going waste. The scheme aims at establishing production-cum-demonstration centres in different States where neem oil will be produced and utilised in soap manufacture. It provides for 11 neem units, each one consisting of one soapery and 7 neem pressing centres producing a total of 1,280 maunds of neem oil and utilising it for the production of about 78 tons of soap every year.

Neem oil is at present produced in small quantities in Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. Neem trees are, however, in abundance all over the country and a survey recently conducted in Madras has shown that about 72,000 tons can be collected annually in that State alone. Actually however 20,000 tons of seed are crushed to yield 1,650 tons of neem oil. The neem oilcake is also a valuable manure.

Washing soap can be manufactured very easily on cottage scale provided caustic soda, oils, tallow, etc. can be made available at reasonable prices.

The question of encouraging this industry in rural areas by levying a cess on large-scale production and reserving a portion of the market is under investigation. In the case of washing soap, a differential excise duty has been imposed and a subsidy of one anna per seer of neem and non-edible oils used in making soap is given.

Government has sanctioned Rs. 52.77 lakhs to the Khadi Board for the development of Soap Making from non-edible oils during 1953-54 to 1955-56 6,492 B. Maunds of soap and 8,904 B. Maunds of cakes have been produced during the First Plan period in about 114 different types of units. The industry has provided seasonal employment to nearly 1,900 persons over the Plan period.

In the Second Five Year Plan, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has proposed the establishment of 90 oil production centres, 340 oil-cum-production units in the Intensive Areas with a collective productive capacity of 14,300 tons of non-edible oil and 8,400 tons of soap during the last year of the Plan. The programme is estimated to cost Rs. 2.99 crores excluding working capital. 39,110 tons of oil, 25,990 tons of oilcakes and 22,420 tons of soap collectively valued Rs. 8.68 crores are expected to be produced over the Plan period. The development programme may provide full-time employment to 10,340 persons and seasonal employment to 89,400 persons, distribute Rs. 179 lakhs and Rs. 147 lakhs as wages respectively to each category of workers.

Special provision has been made for the training of the supervisory staff in this industry also.

Palm Gur.—According to a recent estimate India has 50 million palm and corresponding varieties of trees. At present some four million trees are tapped and yield 55,000 tons of palm gur. It is estimated that about 3.3 lakh persons are engaged in this industry.

The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board had been sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 18.89 lakhs for the development of palm gur industry during the first Five Year Plan. The development of the industry resulted in the production of 39.41 lakh B. Maunds of Palm Gur and 6,051 B. Maunds of other products. The industry provided seasonal employment to 3.98 lakh persons during the period.

During the Second Five Year Plan the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board proposes to establish 105 special units, 1,180 each of A and B units over the Plan period to organise production. 50 Palm Gur Co-operative Federations and 72,000 small co-operative units of individuals will be assisted. Among other schemes, mention may be made of the colonization units, propaganda units and training units. The total estimated cost of the programme is Rs. 8.43 crores. The programme when implemented will produce 15.73 lakh B. Maunds of Palm Gur valued at Rs. 7.14 crores, besides many other subsidiary products. The programme will provide seasonal employment to 105,000 tappers and distribute Rs. 235.80 lakhs as wages over the Plan period. About 150,000 people will also be employed as pan boilers and auxiliary workers and about Rs. 3 crores will be distributed to them as wages.

Gur and Khandasari.—Gur and khandasari are well established in areas where there is not enough cane to start a sugar factory. Because the operations are near the field, the industry is carried on even in factory areas. The object of the programme is to extend the use of improved types of cane crushers to obtain a higher percentage of extraction.

In the First Five Year Plan, the Government spent Rs. 11.48 lakhs on the development of Gur and Khandasari Industry. The programme was implemented through the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. 1.69 lakh tons of ordinary Gur, 46,000 tons of quality Gur and 1,000 tons of Khandasari totally valued at Rs. 6.7 crores were produced. The industry provided perennial full-time employment to 920 persons and seasonal part-time employment to 5,847 persons. 40 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were also organised among which 1,154 improved crushers, 46 centrifugals and many other improved implements were distributed.

The development programme of the Second Plan for the Gur and Khandasari Industry aims primarily at improving the level of technical efficiency through the introduction of better equipment and processes. The possibility of adopting the vacuum pan process on a decentralised basis for the manufacture of Khandasari will be investigated. For the Gur Industry efforts will be focused on the technical side, on the introduction of power driven crushers and the improvement of pans and furnaces and the formation of gur producers' co-operatives with a view to dealing with the problems of improving the keeping capacity of gur, proper storage, packing and standardisation of gur.

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board proposed (i) the establishment of 23 production units in the sugar-cane growing States and of 143 co-operative societies to organise production, distribution of improved implements and sale of products in selected areas; (ii) manufacture and distribution of 65,000 Kolhus and an equal number of pans, 241,000 gur moulds, 19,000 each of cube frames and percolators, 51,200 stocking drums for gur and 90,000 crystallisers and 4,000 centrifugals for the Khandasari Industry and (iii) the erection of 10 carbon factories for ensuring adequate supplies of improved juice clarificants. The programme is estimated to cost Rs. 7.6 crores excluding the working capital required.

The implementation of the development programme will result in the production of qualitatively improved gur at the annual rate of 8.45 lakh tons in the last year of the Plan. The development programme will cover 260,000 artisans in the Gur Industry and about 16,000 artisans in the Khandasari Industry, besides providing employment to 21,667 persons, in the ancillary process of the industry. About Rs. 9.55 crores would be distributed as wages over the Plan period. A Central Training Institute is also proposed to train supervisory staff for the implementation of the programme. About 231 persons will be trained over the Plan period.

Leather.—According to a livestock census there are over 21.2 crores big animals and 9.52 crores sheep and goats. About one-tenth of them die every year and if the dead bodies are properly disposed of, commercial products worth Rs. 80 per big animal can be recovered. The gross income from this source is about Rs. 40 crores per annum. An attempt has been made to organise the small cottage units into co-operative societies for the purchase of raw materials and marketing of finished goods.

The object of the scheme is to minimise waste due to the incomplete utilisation of dead animals. The programme provides for recovery work, tanning, leather craft and organisation of co-operatives of village leather workers.

The First Five Year Plan had provided an outlay of Rs. 40.31 lakhs on the various development programmes to be implemented through the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. 155 tanning centres, 21 training-cum-production centres, 56 model tanneries and 40 bone crushing units were organised during this period, besides having distributed 156 bone digestors among various centres of production. The Second Five Year Plan has proposed the continuance of the policy of not allowing expansion of the capacity of large-scale units in the cottage leather footwear and tanning industry so that a substantial part of the increased demand is met by Small Scale and Cottage Units. The development programme for the industry will aim primarily at raising the present extremely low level of technical efficiency of these small units by providing common services, facilities for improved tanning, finishing, etc. at well equipped centres. Large factories are to be encouraged to purchase to take up as much production of producer goods as possible. It is also proposed that financial assistance should be extended by Government in the form of loans to workers to enable them to become shareholders of co-operative societies and also for producing improved equipment and for working capital.

The Khadi Board has proposed a development programme for this industry under the Second Five Year Plan which envisages the establishment of 3,500 tanning centres, 350 tanning centres and an extension programme for 35,000 shoemakers to bring them within the folds of co-operative societies. A scheme for the housing of tanners and layers is also an improvement part of the programme.

Besides the production centres, the Plan proposes to have many training-centres to train the required personnel for implementing the programme.

The implementation of the development programme will help to produce 8.44 lakhs of pieces of tanned hides, 2.70 lakh lbs. of glue and 7 million pairs of footwear, besides other by-products valued collectively at Rs. 7.5 crores over the Plan period. Over the Plan period the value of production is estimated at Rs. 20.78 crores. The programme may provide employment to 7,000 persons in tanning, 2,450 in tanning and 150 persons in the manufacture of glue, in 3,500 tanning centres, 350 tanning centres and 75 glue making centres respectively. Besides, the programme envisages to extend finance to 35,000 shoe makers. About Rs. 4.9 crores will be distributed as wages among the various categories of artisans over the Plan period. The total outlay on the programme is estimated at Rs. 5.0 crores, which is exclusive of working capital required.

50 Marketing depots for the disposal of the various goods produced at the production centres will be organised over the Plan period.

Matches.—Eighty per cent of the production of matches is at present controlled by one international combine, and several Indian factories are partially lying idle. In addition it is estimated that about 0.6 million gross is the output of the cottage industry.

The All-India Village Industries Board has recommended to the Union Government that a cess be levied on large-scale production and the proceeds be used for subsidising the manufacture by cottage industry and other small-scale manufactures. It has been decided to create a new category of match factories called class "D" producing upto 25 gross boxes a day and to subsidise them by an enhanced rebate on the excise duty.

The First Five Year Plan provided an expenditure of Rs. 21.83 lakhs on the development of cottage match industry through the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The development programme of the Second Five Year Plan period, for the Cottage Match Industry aims at the establishment of 1,000 'D' Class factories over the Plan period with a productive capacity of 20-25 million gross boxes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1.1 crore over the Plan period.

The output of Cottage Match is likely to amount to 26-25 million gross boxes of 60's valued at Rs. 17.72 crores. The implementation of the programme will result in providing full-time employment to 10,000 persons and part-time employment to one lakh persons and distribute Rs. 3.41 lakhs as wages over the Plan period.

The programme makes a provision for the establishment of Research Laboratories for carrying on research as well as for intensive propaganda to influence the consumer preference for Cottage Matches.

To market the matches produced in various units the programme visualises a network of Marketing depots under two categories, Central and Divisional. A separate provision is also made for training the required personnel to implement the programme.

Pottery and Earthenware.—The village potter has been gradually eliminated by new tastes and requirements. On the other hand, the demand for bricks, tiles, earthen pipes and crockery has been fast rising.

The Bengal Ceramic Institute established in 1941 has been engaged in solving the problems of the cottage workers in the pottery trades and also functions as a training centre. It has successfully introduced the production of Rockingham pottery. The problem of standardising cheap, durable, and easily cleanable cooking earthenware has been taken up.

The Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur, in Andhra State has been running an artisan course since 1947 for training students in improved methods of pottery making.

In Mysore State experiments on production of low temperature vitrified ware, of glass pots for bangle making and of single fired red clay glazed articles—all from local materials—are being made at the Government demonstration centre in Belgaum district.

Rs. 5.79 lakhs have been sanctioned to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of the Village Pottery Industry for introducing improved equipment. During the Second Five Year Plan period assistance to pottery industry will be continued through the provision of improved wheels, moulds for pipes and special tiles, etc. and improved furnaces.

INTENSIVE AREAS SCHEME AND MARKETING SCHEME

Among the general schemes of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, reference may be made to the Intensive Area Scheme. This scheme aims at the integrated economic development of selected contiguous areas with a population ranging between 20 to 30 thousands with a view to developing village industries as an integral part of rural economy. The Board's programme for the Second Five Year Plan proposes to increase the number of Intensive Areas from 35 in 1955-56 to 200 at the end of the Second Plan, at a cost of Rs. 2.77 crores.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board proposes to set up a comprehensive marketing organisation to assist village artisans in obtaining raw materials, tools of production and facilities for the sale of their products. It is proposed to have a three tier organisation consisting of regional marketing depots, sub-depots operating under each regional marketing depot and retail shops each operating under the sub-depot. To co-ordinate the activities of the regional depots and to assist with advice regarding the advance purchase of raw materials, tools of production, etc., it is proposed to set up a Central Marketing Intelligence Bureau for depots with the Central Office of the Board.

Government Purchases.—The Central Government has decided that every effort should be made to increase purchases for Government

purposes from cottage and small-scale industries by giving preferential rates and relaxation, where necessary. A Conference to popularise the use of Khadi was convened in August 1953 and following this meeting, Government departments have placed inquiries for Rs. 62 lakhs worth of Khadi and so far Rs. 1.06 crore worth has been purchased by the Government. Purchases of coir products for various Government departments came to more than Rs. 8 lakhs in 1953. A Stores Purchase Committee was appointed by the Government to examine *inter alia* the question of meeting Government requirements for the products of cottage and small scale industries.

The details of the progress of expenditure for the development of small and cottage industries in the First Four Years of the First Plan period are given below :—

Progress of Expenditure
(Rs. lakhs)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Khadi	2	9	110.00	408.00
Handloom	0.14	6.33	181.44	488.8
Village Industries	0.59	0.73	21.00	70.00
Handicrafts	4.5	2.6	14	30
Sericulture	1.4	2.7	12.8	30
Small-scale Industries	5.6	7.9	33.2	153.4

The development expenditure on khadi and handloom is being met out of the Cess Fund since 1953-54.

STATE-WISE SURVEY

The more important of the industries have been discussed above. There are, however, a good many industries in which one or the other State has specialised.

The hand-loom industry is the most important and by far the best organised cottage industry in Bombay State.

The manufacture of woollen textiles on a cottage basis has not developed but good progress has been made in art silk weaving and hosiery manufacture.

A new industry which has sprung up lately produces personal requisites such as purses, wallets, spectacle cases and brief cases out of plastic sheets.

The gold and silver thread industry consists of a large number of small factories and cottage units using electric power.

The industry has a good export market.

The paper and board industry received a stimulus from the Second World War.

The bulk of leather is vegetable tanned. In manufacturing leather goods machinery is being slowly introduced.

Gur and jaggery manufacture ranks next to power-loom industry. Most of the manufacturers, unlike their counterparts in Uttar Pradesh, grow their own cane.

The engineering industry has made considerable headway in the State.

Production ranges from consumer goods and steel wire products to machinery spares and automobile parts.

Madras.—Industrial Co-operatives have been accepted as the basis for promoting cottage industries in Madras. The State itself has got a well-knit organisation to look after cottage industries. The Gandhiniketan Co-operative Village Industries Ltd., Kalupatti, meets, for instance, the important needs of the surrounding villages and is looked upon as a model for re-organising village industries.

In Vallure basket making and metal industry have been built on a co-operative basis.

Rope making at Madura, pottery production in Tirunelveli district, fabrication of goods in Madurai district, bee colonies in Madras, metal works in Salem district, production of toys by women in Madras have also to be mentioned.

The research institute is concentrating mainly on the development of more important cottage industries. Prior to the war there was no pottery factory in the State; but Khurja potters are today producing a variety of products.

Uttar Pradesh.—Gur manufacture is the biggest cottage industry in Uttar Pradesh. The State has initiated a scheme for raising the output by introducing superior types of Kolhus.

The manufacture of essential oils and scents is a traditional cottage enterprise in the State. Experimental plantation of palma rosa, peppermint and camphor bearing octinum and lemon grass plants as well as coriander, dill and aniseed has been started and an improved type of still has been designed.

Chemical gold thread manufacture is thriving at Banaras.

The glass bead industry has also made considerable headway.

Madhya Pradesh.—The handloom industry is the principal cottage industry in Madhya Pradesh.

The plentiful supply of raw materials in the former Chhattisgarh States prompted the Government to develop cottage industries through Lokshalas.

Punjab.—Industrial co-operatives have been well developed in the Punjab.

Punjab has been traditionally noted for several types of artware products.

Carpet making has been carried on in the State since early Moghul period. Practically all the carpets intended for export are made in factories or in cottages controlled by factory owners.

Orissa.—Fillgree and horn industries, are two of the cottage industries of the State having a large export potential date from ancient times. The industries languished after the Moghul period but are now being revived. Maninghpaina specialises in decorative and furniture works, Muhammadia Bazar is famous for flowery work and Dagarpara specialises in fillgree ornaments.

The industry is generally run individually but co-operative effort is once again being made.

Typical of the organisation in the State is the "Orissa Poor Industries Cottage" a private institute, started in 1926. It carries out experiments on processes of producing articles, utilisation of materials available in villages without much cost and on tools and demonstrates the production of useful articles of handicrafts practically out of waste. A scheme to run a cotton spinning mill by handloom co-operatives has been implemented. The Damodar Valley Corporation has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3.19 lakhs on schemes for the promotion of lock manufacturing and cold storage.

Bihar.—This is the only State which produces shell buttons from the mother-of-pearl. Started in 1908, almost the whole population of Mehsi is engaged in this industry.

Assam.—The Cottage Industries Department has confined its activities to cottage industries like soap manufacture, bee-keeping, handmade paper and shellac. The Government Paper Training Institute, Shillong, produces large quantities of file-boards, envelopes, and a variety of handmade paper. Industrial loans are granted at 5 per cent interest. The traditional crafts of the State are hushai rugs dyed in different colours, dinner mats, Manipuri articles and shoulder bags.

Manipur.—Cottage industries such as handloom cotton and silk weaving, gold smithy, carpentry, pottery and tailoring collectively constitute the basis of the economic life of the people. The Government has drawn up a scheme of development for most of the industries. Out of a total population of six lakhs, 1½ lakhs are weavers.

Mysore.—Wood carving is an ancient industry in the State. In villages hand-driven lathes are used. In Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute a five-year course has been introduced.

Inlaying work is an art practised in Mysore since the 17th century.

The drugget industry is about 200 years old and provides employment for over 800 persons. To develop it, the Centre has set up an All-India Drugget Board.

Coorg is a good honey producing area. Co-operatives have been well developed and have marketing organisations all over the State.

Rajasthan.—Calico printing is done all over the State but die and dye printing requiring high dexterity and skill is a speciality. In handloom weaving yarn of even 120s is used. Khadi industry gives work to thousands of people. Coir and rope making is practised in almost every village. Niwar manufacture is another allied industry. Jaipur and Khandela are famous for *Gota Kinari*.

Rajasthan is the biggest wool producing State in India. And spinning of wool gives employment to a large number. Weaving is done on ordinary looms and produces are coarse. Jodhpur and Jaipur are famous for the manufacture of embroidered shoes.

Jaipur produces the best type of brass work in the whole of India. Enamelling on metals with the help of shellac soluble colours is done at Jaipur and Nathdwara.

Hand-made paper is produced at Sangner, Gosunda and Kotah.

Other lines include marble idols, lac, bangles, stone polishing and carving, bamboo baskets, chicks, lacquered toys and scents. The cutting of synthetic stones and precious stones alone supports many families in Jaipur.

Ajmer is one of the biggest wool exporting centres. Low quality woollen goods are produced in the area. Handloom weaving is an important industry accounting for nearly 2,000 weavers, 2,500 handlooms and over 25 Weavers' Societies. Tobacco and sup making industries give employment to over 4,000 persons. Botton manufacture is a new industry. The two factories at Beawar use domants as raw material.

Saurashtra.††—The former State Cottage Industries Board was concerned with putting the cottage industries in the State on a sound footing.

Handloom industry is, next to agriculture, the major industry. It was proposed to open a handloom centre where weavers would be called to work and learn on a wage basis.

Leather tanning has been organised and supply of implements and tanning materials is subsidised. Efforts are being made to popularise palm-gur.

Beekeeping is still in an experimental stage.

The rest of the industries are scattered. These include wooden toys, ornaments, wood-working, button manufacture, clay and plaster modelling, carpet weaving, stoneware articles and basket making.

An Industrial Co-operative Association has been fostered by the State Government with substantial capital for organising artisans on co-operative basis and to supply them with raw materials at controlled prices.

Kerala.—Besides the coir industry, the State specialises in palm gur, handloom weaving, pottery, wood carving and beekeeping. A Cottage Industries Board has been set up to ensure an orderly development of industries.

Himachal Pradesh.—The main cottage industries are wool spinning and weaving, manufacture of leather goods, paints and varnishes, phenyle and sealing wax. There are over 2,600 hand-loom and over 25 industrial co-operatives. Expansion of sericulture, textiles, wood working, sports, basket-ware, pottery and matches is contemplated.

The sericulture industry exists in all districts. There are also training institutes. A spinning mill for woollen yarn was to be established at Jogindernagar. Schemes were also under way for starting hand-weaving.

Clays in Mandi district are suitable for manufacturing stoneware, small containers and cheap crockery.

The plan provides for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles at Paonta and of slates in Mandi and Chamba.

FORD FOUNDATION

The Ford Foundation International Planning Team on Small Industries which was invited to formulate plans for the development of village and small-scale industries with a view to creating more opportunities for remunerative work, arrived in India in November 1953 and submitted their report in March 1954. The Government of India has implemented some recommendations. They are:

(1) Four Regional Institutes of Technology for small industries are established—which would act as service agencies and would assist small industries in improving their technique of production and management; in obtaining credit and finance; in securing proper raw materials; in marketing their goods to the best possible advantage; and in promoting patterns of development calculated to make small-scale industries ancillary to large-scale industries by bringing about co-ordination of production programmes.

(2) A Small-Industries Corporation to organise production for meeting Government orders has been established.

Village and Small-Scale Industries (Second Five-Year Plan) Committee* submitted its report to the Government of India in October 1955. It suggested that (a) The six† All-India Boards in the village and small-scale industries should be put under one and the same Central Ministry; (b) There should be adequate funds for the promotion of these industries. Undue economy will lower the chances of success; (c) There should be a definite programme for development.

The Committee suggested that the expenditure would come up to Rs. 260 crores. Out of this allocations proposed for the Centre are about Rs. 25 crores and for the States over Rs. 234 crores. The Committee suggested several ways and means to promote the small-scale industries in the Second Five-Year Plan.

* Also called the Karve Committee.

†† Now part of Bombay State.

† The six Boards are: Small Scale Industries Board, the All-India Handloom Board, All-India Handicrafts Board, All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, All-India Silk Board, All-India Coir Board.

FILM INDUSTRY

DURING 1956 the industry as a whole passed through a grave financial crisis with rising costs and falling income. There was a feeling in the industry that the production of documentaries should be entrusted to the private sector.

The industry celebrated the silver jubilee of the 'talkie' during the year 1956. Two important publications which came out during the year were the report of the proceedings of the Film Seminar and the Indian Talkie Silver Jubilee Souvenir. Between the two they give a good summing up of the present position of the industry and the problems with which it is faced.

The Children's Film Society located in New Delhi is making good progress. It is now preparing to produce full-length films for children.

AWARDS

The Awards for best films instituted in the name of the President and the Prime Minister for 1954 were as follows:

Minerva Movietone's *Mirza Ghalib* won the President's Gold and Silver Medals while Mr. Atre, secured Silver Medal for his biographical film *Mahatma Phule*. No film qualified for the Prime Minister's Gold Medal, which is for the best Children's film. There were other awards—Silver Medals and Certificates of Merit for Films in regional languages. The President's Gold Medal for the best documentary went again to Films Division's *Spirit of the Loom*, depicting the long story of the handloom in India.

The 1955 awards (made in December 1956) were as follows:

President's Gold Medal: *Pather Pancholi* (Bengali, Government of W. Bengal. Director: Styajit Roy). The Best Documentary: *Magic of the Mountains* (Films Division, Director: Mushir Ahmed). The Silver Medal: *Jhanak Jhanak Payel Baje* (Rajkamal, Bombay). This was also the choice for the all-India Certificate of Merit. All-India Certificates of Merit: *Shirdiche Shri Sai Baba* (Marathi, Keshavnagar Sathe); *Wonder of Work*, a documentary (Films Division); *Education for Life*, a documentary (Ama Ltd).

FEATURE FILMS

The production of the Films Division showed an improvement in the number of reels produced as well as in the quality of the work.

The pride of place among the 55 documentaries (125 reels) must go to the full length portrayal of the life of Buddha, utilising much sculptural and monumental wealth.

Folk dances of India is the subject matter of another full length film in colour which was in preparation at the time of writing. Lokamanya Tilak's biography as a documentary was nearing completion.

The Films Division takes over 150 prints each of the news-reels and documentaries produced. The number of 16-mm prints is unusually large i.e. over 340. A release print can stand about 250 shows in the normal handling and a protective coating gives an additional 50 per cent showing capacity. Under the present processing conditions, an effective check for quality on the number of prints produced seems called for.

During the year 1955-56, the Films Division produced 55 documentaries (125 reels); and 14 documentaries (20 reels) were purchased from outside producers. The rate of production was speeded up; about 30 more documentaries were in various stages of completion at the end of the year.

In addition to the two full length documentaries—the Prime Minister's visit to USSR and the Russian leaders' visit to India—four-reel records were made of many distinguished visitors from abroad for presentation.

Muslims of India was a two-reeler film showing the treatment of minorities here. *Their Silent World* described the efforts made to educate the deaf and the dumb while *Wonder of Work* was a film showing occupational therapy in action. Human Rights Charter with special emphasis on its application to Indian conditions was portrayed in *Rights of Man*.

Three films on the rivers, the Tungbhadra, the Godavari and the Tista were produced, the last in colour, portraying the role they play in the life of the community. A two-reeler showed what India was doing in furthering the objects of the United Nations. But by far the most attractive film was *Little Ambassadors* in colour (2 reels) in which dolls from many nations were shown. It was a great success with children as with their elders.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

The censoring of all imported films is now done in Bombay and the change is welcomed by Indian producers as this is the first step in judging both the types of films, those imported and those produced here, by a uniform yardstick.

The total number of imported films (35 mm) during 1955-56 was 1,048. A country-wise break-up was as follows:

USA 616; UK 184; USSR 112; China 36; Italy 20; Czechoslovakia 16; Rumania 10; Germany 9; others 46.

As regards the censoring of imported feature films in 1955-56 the position is as in next column. The first figure shows the number censored and the second the number granted 'A' certificate:

Particulars about censorship (1952-55) are given below:

Year	Footage cut	"A" Certificates	Educational films	Refused Certificates
Apr. 1952-Jan. 1953	46,005	23	711	21
Feb. 1953-Jan. 1954	92,180	27	747	7
1954	96,569	34	686	44
1955	104,605	75	477	50

Note.—There is some confusion about the years. Most of the official reports mention varying dates: some times it is the calendar year; at others the financial year. In the case of Reports of the censor's work, sometimes it is for 11 months at others for 13. For 1952-53, it is for 10 months only.

16 MM. FILMS

The 16 mm. film has not received the attention it deserves. Its potentialities have not yet been adequately explored.

Economy of cost and storage are two main factors in favour of the 16 mm. film (1,000 ft. of 35 mm = 400 ft. of 16 mm). Colour is also easily available and the film can be processed and copies made in India itself.

About 120 full length Indian features, mainly in Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati, are available in 16 mm. The layout for the 16 mm. film theatre is small and the whole equipment is portable (about the size of two portable typewriters in all). There is therefore a vast scope for the development of the 16 mm. theatre on commercial lines. The general practice in this matter is, however, very strange. Whenever features are reduced to 16 mm., the new versions are released only after the exploitation of the standard size is complete.

For popularising children's films, special theatres will be required in many places and for such new theatres for juvenile audiences 16 mm. is the right solution. A casual show at a normal adult theatre will not be helpful, and with the

USA 189, 52; U.K. 26, 16; USSR 29; China 12; Italy 8, 4; Germany 5; Rumania 6, 1; Japan 4; Czechoslovakia 4; France 4, 5; Others 14, 2; total 291, 80.

Imported Films

Year.	Features.	Shorts.	Total.
1951 ..	510	1,266	1,782
1952 ..	549	1,864	2,413
1953 ..	463	1,709	2,172
1954 ..	444	1,650	2,094
1955 ..	435	928	1,363
Total ..	2,407	7,417	9,824

Indian Productions

1951 ..	258	774	1,032
1952 ..	293	755	1,048
1953 ..	323	1,016	1,339
1954 ..	362	1,154	1,516
1955*	265	1,050	1,315
1956 ..	246	438	684
Total ..	1,747	5,187	6,934

* For three quarters only.

The figures for films censored do not represent total production; they also include films re-censored. Under the present rules, a censor certificate being valid for five years only, popular films which run for many more years, have to be re-censored at the end of the term of the censor certificate. An Indian production is complete only when the film is censored.

production of special films for children in hand, provision for showing them must be similarly specially provided.

There are 16 mm. libraries of films suitable for non-theatrical audiences maintained by the British Information Services, the British Council and the U.S. Information Services through their regional offices. These offices also maintain trucks equipped with projecting machinery, and shows are arranged free of cost wherever wanted. Many industrial houses have also made good films, some in colour, of great value for education or information and they are easily available for showing through schools and institutions.

In the Defence Forces, 16 mm. films have been extensively used for training and entertainment. There are Inspectors of Visual Education under Directors of Public Instruction in the States who do valuable service by using 16 mm. projectors in educational institutions. They are, however, mainly dependent on imported films. The biggest single 16 mm. library of films in India is maintained by the Inspector of Visual Education in Bombay who makes the films available regularly to schools under him. The Ministry of Education in Delhi has recently started building up a library of 16 mm. educational films.

FILM DISTRIBUTION

Distribution as a distinct unit is a relatively recent development. In 1929 there were 11 film distributing agencies all dealing in foreign films. In 1938 their number rose to 214 and, ten years

later, to 887. On the other hand, distributors of foreign films dropped from 27 in 1938 to 10 in 1948. The table relating to distributors is given below :—

	1938	1948
Eastern Circuit (Bengal, Bihar and Assam)	25	184
Central Circuit (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan)	5	49
Northern Circuit (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi)	84	168
Western Circuit (Bombay and part of Mysore)	32	153
Southern Circuit (Madras, part of Mysore and Andhra)	118	383
Distributors of Foreign Films	27	10
Features of 16 mm.	—	27
Total	241	924

The main export market for Indian films is Pakistan; but Indian exporters are now put to considerable difficulty. Other markets are countries which have large concentrations of Indians such as Malaya, Indo-China, Burma, Ceylon and Africa. Imports of exposed cinematograph films have been fairly heavy. Until 1936-37 imports remained below 10-8 million feet, touched the peak at 28 million feet in 1938-39 and dropped to 6-9 million feet in 1942-43 owing to wartime conditions. In the post-war period imports recovered to 16-2 million in 1946-47 and thereafter fluctuated between 15 million feet and 12 million feet. Under the import control regulations, import of foreign films is subject to a monetary ceiling and distributors are authorised to remit up to 70 per cent. of the gross revenue.

The years 1952 and 1953 marked a period of acute depression for distributors and exhibitors. In Sholapur (Bombay State) the competition became so intense that five cinemas reduced the rates of admission to a flat rate of one anna for all classes. The Government of Bombay imposed additional restrictions on touring cinemas precluding them from visiting an area declared as the Sarvodaya area or a place with a population of less than 2,000. No touring cinema can visit a place in Bombay State within a year from the date another one was operating in that State nor can it return to the same place for a period of three years.

The Film Enquiry Committee pleaded for many more cinema houses. A study of the relevant statistics however does not support the demand. According to the 1951 census there are 75 cities each with a population of 100,000 or more. They constitute together about 7 per cent of the total population of India as a whole while the number of cinema theatres in them is 30 per cent of the total for all India.

The average for all India is taken to be 600 persons per cinema per day and for such audience to be available the population must be in the vicinity of 30,000, as is seen from the figures of the 75 cities. Even here the minimum and maximum proportions of population per theatre are very striking. Jalpur with a population of nearly 300,000 has only four cinema houses while Kolhapur with a population of 137,000 has ten. It seems therefore safe to take the proportion of population for each theatre as 30,000.

Coming to towns of 10,000 and over we have the following figures :

Size of Town	Number of Towns
10,000 to 20,000	856
20,000 to 50,000	401
50,000 to 100,000	111

Instead of raising a general cry for more theatres it would be desirable to find out where exactly they are needed.

The Censorship Rules as amended in 1953 provide for a deposit of a 35 mm. or 16 mm. version of the certified film or its shooting script as a

condition precedent to the issue of a certificate. Such a certificate is valid for five years from the date of issue and old films once censored have to be recensored if the previous certificate has been in effect for five years or more.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT

The regulations of films for exhibition and of the cinemas take place under the Indian Cinematograph Act. The power of certifying films was until the amendment of the Act in 1949 vested in the State Governments. Since production was concentrated in the three States of Bombay, Bengal and Madras and imports also mainly took place through the three ports in those States, the first examination of films for certification was done mainly by the Boards at these three cities. The Act as amended in 1949 made a distinction between films considered suitable for exhibition to adults only and those suitable for general exhibition.

A Bill was introduced in Parliament in November 1952 to amend the Act with a view to removing certain defects noticed in the course of actual administration. Under it the responsibility for deciding whether a film is or is not suitable for public exhibition is entrusted to the Central Board of Film Censors; but powers are vested in the Central Government to declare that any film already certified as uncertified and notice has to be given to the person who has been granted certificate to show cause why the film should not be uncertified. This delay is sought to be avoided by the amendment. Provision has also been made in the Bill making it obligatory on persons delivering a certified film to a distributor or exhibitor to transmit information and documents relating to the certificate which would enable punishment of the exhibitor if he shows the film with portions cut out by the Board before certification. The difficulties encountered in proceedings against persons for interpolation and exhibition of unauthorised scenes in certified films are sought to be encountered by the Bill. Enhancement of the penalty has also been suggested. The Bill was passed in April 1953.

It was expected that a Bill would be introduced in the Lok Sabha for setting up a National Film Board and a Film Finance Corporation with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Board would be a comprehensive body and a Film Production Bureau, a Film Institute and the Central Bureau of film Censors would be parts of that Board.

FEATURE FILMS

Feature film production from 1946 to 1956 : The first figure indicates the year and the figure within brackets gives the number of films produced during that year: 1946 (200); 1947 (283); 1948 (265); 1949 (289); 1950 (241); 1951 (221); 1952 (233); 1953 (260); 1954 (274); 1955 (285); 1956 (246).

PRODUCTION OF FEATURE FILMS. (By LANGUAGE)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Hindi ..	97	118	128	155
Bengali ..	50	48	50	28
Marathi ..	21	18	12	13
Tamil ..	42	37	46	26
Telugu ..	29	27	24	18
Malayalam ..	7	8	7	2
Others ..	14	18	20	9
Total ..	260	274	285	246

INDIAN PRODUCERS

The total number of Indian feature films produced from 1931 to 1956 was 4,909. A language-wise break-up is as follows :

Hindi 2,712; Tamil 666; Bengali 656; Telugu 302; Marathi 265; Gujarati 92; Kannada 72; Malayalam 52; Punjabi 44; Assamese 13; English 12; Oriya 8; Persian 6; Arabic 2; Others 7.

The total number of Indian film producers from 1931 to 1956 was 2,244. Of these 1,580 were single picture producers. The language break-up is as follows :

Hindi 1,040 (708); Tamil 334 (228); Bengali 322 (230); Telugu 187 (139); Marathi 143 (90); Gujarati 80 (49); Kannada 50 (40); Malayalam 35 (27); Others 73 (60).

REVENUE

(Collection of rentals on documentary and newsreels compulsorily shown in all Cinemas).

	Rs. 22 lakhs
1950-51	Rs. 25 ..
1951-52	Rs. 30 ..
1952-53	Rs. 33 ..
1953-54	Rs. 33 ..
1954-55	Rs. 33 ..

FILMS DIVISION (Expenditure)

	Actuals	Rs.
1950-51	34,79,000
1951-52	31,00,000
1952-53	36,00,000
1953-54	39,00,000
1954-55	47,40,000
1955-56 (Revised Estimate)	72,01,000
1956-57 (Estimate)	83,00,000

* Yearly production of documentaries from 1949 to 1951 is given below. The first figure gives the year and the figure within brackets indicates the production for that year:

1949 (24); 1950 (35); 1951 (32); 1952 (31); 1953 (34); 1954 (27); 1955 (55)

CINEMAS IN INDIA AND THE "CIRCUITS" (1951)*

Circuit	Places	Permanent Cinemas
1. Bombay ..	301	619
2. Central ..	272	501
3. North ..	162	385
4. Bengal ..	259	504
5. South ..	493	924
Total ..	1,487	2,933

IMPORT OF FILMS

	Raw Films		Exposed Films	
	Footage (m. feet).	Value (Rs. in lakhs).	Footage (m. feet).	Value (Rs. in lakhs).
1948-49	156-42	77	12-89	31-52
1949-50	178-75	95	14-63	38-18
1950-51	208-54	128	14-64	35-79
1951-52	198-17	136	10-60	28-01
1952-53	247-94	168	12-65	39-49
1953-54	207-45	155	10-85	30-39
1954-55	204-12	151	8-64	22-79
1955-56	300-96	222	12-12	35-10

IMPORT OF EQUIPMENT

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Cinema projecting apparatus, etc.	53-79	25-58	21-51	20-19	48-25
Sound recording apparatus, etc.	17-56	10-70	7-60	4-57	7-46

* In April 1957, there were 3,577 cinemas in the circuit of the Films Division.

GLASS INDUSTRY

THE more commonly used raw materials are: sand, borax, soda ash and salt cake, dolomite, lime or limestone, salt petre and sulphur, manganese dioxide and colouring materials. Though supplies of sand are in plenty, its quality is not uniform. Nearly all the glass factories of northern India and West Bengal obtain their requirements of sand from the Allahabad district. Subsequent to the Tariff Board's inquiry in 1932, little progress has been made in the installation of grading and washing equipment for sand. Borax is mostly obtained from abroad, while soda ash is received from indigenous manufacturers and importers. Sufficient quantities of lime or limestone are available. Coal is the commonest fuel. The bulk of refractories is obtained from indigenous sources. The demand for refractories by the glass industry is estimated at about 10,000 tons per year.

The industry comprises the manufacture of sheet glass, blown and pressedware and bangles. The industry has developed mainly under the private sector with reported capital investment of Rs. 9 crores in 1955.

Some 30,000 workers excluding those engaged in cottage industries are employed in the industry. Government protection to the sheet glass section was granted in 1950 and has now been extended upto the end of 1957. The rate of protective duty was fixed at 45 per cent ad valorem in 1950, but was raised to 70 per cent in January 1955.

In 1951, there were 142 glass factories in India with an installed capacity of about 218,250 tons per annum. Of these, 35 units with a capacity of about 30,000 tons had been closed for over three years. There were in 1956 131 glass factories registered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, with an installed capacity of about 314,500 tons. Of these, 84 units with a capacity of about 247,000 tons are actually working; 25 factories (about 44,000 tons) are temporarily closed; and 22 (with about 23,000 tons) are, more or less, permanently closed. The effective capacity of the industry may, therefore, be taken at about 291,020 tons per annum. Their regional distribution is as under:—

State.*	No. of units.	Installed capacity.
		Tons.
West Bengal	28	90,800
Bombay	18	40,100
Uttar Pradesh	24	63,900
Madras	9	10,800
Bihar	8	39,800
Madhya Pradesh	5	3,660
Punjab	3	9,300
Delhi	3	4,400
Rajasthan	2	2,700
Hyderabad	2	4,800
Mysore	2	1,160
Other States	5	10,800
Total ..	109	291,020

The manufacture of bangles was undertaken by about 100 units, mostly established on a cottage industry basis and localised in the Ferozabad district in Uttar Pradesh and Belgaum district in Mysore. The rated capacity of these factories is placed at 35,000 tons.

Besides, penicillin vials, sheet glass of sizes less than 16 oz. and over 32 oz., glass tubing by automatic drawing, narrow-mouth thermos flasks and decorated aerated water bottles are some of the items newly manufactured in the country during the First Plan.

OUTPUT

Actual output of glass and glassware is shown by the following table:

—	1952	1953	1954	1955
Bottles & Phials (tons)	50,220	40,750	47,840	55,270
Sheet Glass (million sq. ft.)	9.5	22.7	33.0	38.9
Laboratory Glass (tons)	1,476	1,320	1,510	2,500
Glass Shells for electric lamps (lakh pieces)	166.8	169.2	225	261
Table & Pressedware (tons)	17,920	17,620	22,050	25,460
Lampware	15,580	12,400	12,060	16,090
Thermos flasks	110	290	180	315
Miscellaneous glassware	1,230	963	2,450	2,270

The annual rated capacity of the glass industry (excluding bangles, in regard to which there has been no significant change) has increased from 213,250 tons in 1950 to 291,020 tons in 1956. In the case of sheet glass, where substantial expansion was envisaged in the First Plan, the capacity and production have both gone up from 11,700 tons and 5,850 tons, respectively in 1950 to 50,400 tons and 20,540 tons in 1955.

On the basis of production plus imports minus exports, the internal demand for various types of glass and glassware in 1955-56 may be roughly estimated at 135,500 tons. Of this, the estimated production is only 125,000 tons, which is lower than the production target of 168,510 tons. The production of glass bangles has been running, more or less, steady at about 16,000 tons per annum during the Plan period. It is estimated that a gross fixed capital of Rs. 2.5 crores was invested in the glass industry during the First Plan.

But the annual demand for glass and glassware is likely to increase to about 200,000 tons by 1960-61. By that period, the effective capacity of the industry will be raised to 338,000 tons per annum. It is estimated that the capital requirements of the glass industry inclusive of replacements and modernisation will amount to about Rs. 3 crores during the Second Plan period. The industry in the organised sector is expected to employ about 25,000 persons in 1960-61 as against 18,500 persons in 1955-56 if the production target of 200,000 tons is achieved.

It is expected that at the end of the Second Plan, exports and imports will balance each other at about Rs 50 lakhs per annum. The Government have during the past few years been helping the industry in a number of ways; they have granted rebate of duty on heavy soda ash, provided technical help, set up a Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute and the National Instruments Factory.

Imports and exports are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

—	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Imports	214.73	128.05	135.64	139.02	163.70
Exports	21.42	24.23	21.40	20.76	17.49

The following table summarises the programme of development during the period of the First Plan:—

—	1950-51		1955-56	
	Annual rated capacity.	Actual production.	Annual rated capacity.	Actual production.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bangles	35,000	16,000	35,000	16,000
Sheet glass	11,700	5,850	52,200	26,000
Blownware and pressedware including glass shells	201,550	86,100	267,800	137,500
Safety glass (m. sq. ft.) .. ..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Optical glass .. ..	..	..	12	10
Total (excluding bangles) ..	213,250	91,950	290,012	168,510

* Pre-reorganization.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

THE Republic is regarded as a surplus area in respect of its resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally it produces 16.2 million cow hides, 5.5 million buffalo hides, 23.2 million goat and 15.1 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent, is derived from animals that die a natural death.

The bulk of the production is carried on in small towns and villages.

The tanning industry comprises four sections, viz., 1. organised tanneries producing finished vegetable tanned buffalo leather and chrome tanned upper leather; 2. tanneries producing vegetable tanned leather known to the trade as E. I. kips and E. I. tanned skins; 3. small-scale chrome tanneries producing chrome tanned upper leather; and 4. village tanneries producing vegetable tanned cow and buffalo leather and vegetable tanned leather from goat and sheep skins.

At the commencement of the First National Plan, there were 26 organised tanneries producing vegetable tanned buffalo and cow leather, of which 16 also produced chrome tanned upper leather. Their annual rated capacity in terms of cow hides (one buffalo hide = 2 cow hides) was

3.184 million hides for vegetable tanning and 1.976 million hides for chrome tanning. Early in 1956, there were 24 such tanneries on the active list of the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with an installed capacity of 3.304 million hides for vegetable tanning; 13 of them produce chrome leather with a capacity of 1.679 million hides.

The number of factories and annual rated capacity in 1956 of each of these sections was as follows:—

	Number of factories	Capacity in million.
1.	24 (13 produce chrome)	3.304 (hides for vegetable tanning) 1.679 (hides for chrome tanning)
2.	500	8-9 (tanned hides) 20-22 (tanned skins)
3.	250	3 (hides) 8 to 9 (raw hides)
4.	..	3 to 4 (raw goat and sheep skins)

The second section is mainly concentrated in South India, while the third is located in Calcutta and worked by the Chinese.

PRODUCTION

The following is the trend of production:—

Year.	Chrome and tanned hides.	Vegetable tanned buffalo and cow hides (in terms of cow hides).	Leather cloth (000 yards).
	(thousands)	(thousands)	
1951	879.6	1,704.0	1,918
1952	850.4	1,478.4	954.0
1953	700.8	1,298.4	986.2
1954	668.4	1,370.4	1,263.4
1955	676.7	1,635.6	....

According to the census of manufactures, 1952, the total fixed investment in 94 tanning factories giving employment to 8,180 workers was Rs. 83.21 lakhs and the working capital Rs. 258 lakhs.

According to the information supplied by the manufacturers registered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the total capital invested in the large-scale units manufacturing leather and leather goods in 1956 was about Rs. 9.37 crores and the number of persons employed was about 9,400. The number of persons employed in the small-scale leather and leather manufacturing industry, as per the National Income Committee's Report (1954), was 793,000 in 1950-51.

When the position of the industry was reviewed in May 1954, it was observed that more than 50 per cent of the installed capacity of the organised tanneries was lying unutilised. In order to assist the industry to raise its production, the Government banned totally the export of raw hides and skins in short supply; allowed the import of raw hides and skins under O.G.L. from soft currency areas; imposed severe restrictions on import of leather and leather goods; and decontrolled completely the export of leather and leather goods.

To meet the internal requirements, a large quantity of raw hides and skins are imported, mostly overland from Pakistan. In addition a small quantity of tanned hides and skins and of unwrought leather is also being imported.

The following table gives the position:—

Year	Raw hides	Raw skins	Hides, skins, tanned or dressed	Unwrought leather
(In lakhs of Rs.)				
Imports:				
1950-51	1.25.1	1.23.1	1.8	4.6
1951-52	79.1	44.0	..	6.6
1952-53	50.8	28.4	..	6.9
1953-54	56.5	54.7	..	8.8
1954-55	25.9	17.3	0.7	6.8
1955-56	66.5	23.3	..	6.7
Exports:				
1950-51	68.5	8.73.9	25.36.4	38.0
1951-52	61.8	7.62.2	25.02.2	39.2
1952-53	2.3	5.53.5	20.11.5	15.7
1953-54 .. ..	..	6.06.7	24.97.2	22.4
1954-55 .. ..	..	7.13.0	20.54.3	18.0
1955-56 .. ..	..	6.52.7	22.52.3	20.6

The main problems about raw material relate to the supply of hides and skins and wattle bark. Supplies of hides have to be arranged from Pakistan. As for wattle bark, the Government of Madras has taken steps for bringing 21,000 acres under wattle plantation. Up to the end of 1953-54, about 18,310 acres had been planted.

Nursery and small-scale field tests are being carried out in Assam, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for locating

suitable areas for the planting of wattle trees. The indigenously available *Karada* bark is stated to be a potential substitute for wattle bark.

It is estimated that the demand in 1960-61 may come to 23 million tanned hides and 26 million tanned skins. The quantities of the principal raw materials required for this target are: Raw hides 23.5 million pieces; raw skins 26.5 million pieces; lime 28,000 to 33,000 tons;

wattle bark and extract, 35,000 tons; other barks 330,000 tons; myrobalans 28,000 to 33,000 tons.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

The principal use of leather is for the production of footwear. In 1951, there were nine large-scale footwear factories with an annual rated capacity of 4.724 million pairs of Western type footwear. In 1956, there were 12 such units with an annual rated capacity of 5.975 million pairs. There has been no real increase in the capacity, only some units already in existence came within the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and were registered. The capacity of these factories for Indian type footwear fluctuates with demand.

The following table gives the regional distribution of the capacity for Western type footwear early in 1956:—

State	Unit No.	Annual Capacity (Pairs)
Uttar Pradesh ..	7	2,277,000
West Bengal ..	1	3,442,000
Bihar	1	174,200
Madras*	1	75,000
PKPSU*	1	4,800
Mysore*	1	1,200
Total	12	5,974,800

* Pre-reorganization.

The output of the large-scale factories since 1950 is given below:—

	Western type (million pairs).	Indian type (million pairs).
1950	2.837	1.997
1951	3.641	2.074
1952	3.367	1.806
1953	3.848	2.204
1954	3.263	2.083
1955	3.243	2.303

Reliable production figures for the small-scale and cottage units, which are responsible for manufacturing more than 90 per cent of the total output, are not available. The present output is estimated at 12 to 13 million pairs of Western type footwear and 65 to 70 million pairs of Indian type footwear.

Imports of leather footwear during the First Plan period were very small while exports were much higher. The following table gives the trend in exports and imports from 1950-51:—

Year	Imports (in pairs)	Exports (in pairs)
1950-51	1,460	667,500
1951-52	2,280	1,465,500
1952-53	225	1,027,100
1953-54	465	1,218,600
1954-55	1,490	1,569,819
1955-56	1,818	1,577,754

An excise duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* has been imposed on footwear since March 1, 1954. Only power-operated factories employing 60 or more workers and using more than two H.P. come under this levy.

It is estimated that the total requirements of leather footwear in 1960-61 would be 100 million pairs for domestic consumption and 2 million pairs for export purposes. This would be an increase of 13.5 million pairs thus over the 1955 level. This additional demand is proposed to be met by a fuller utilisation of the existing capacity in the organised sector and by developments in the cottage and small-scale sector and no expansion of capacity is envisaged during the Second Plan period in the large-scale sector of the industry.

For achieving the target of 102 million pairs in 1960-61, the following quantities of raw materials will be required: 12.25 million tanned hides and 4.75 million tanned skins; 5.4 million rems of thread for uppers and 360 tons for others; and 285 million pieces of eyelets.

JUTE INDUSTRY

The following table gives the details of the production trends of raw jute in the Indian Union:—

Year	Lakh acres	000 bales
Average		
1946-47	5.3	1,320
1947-48	6.5	1,695
1948-49	8.3	2,055
1949-50	11.6	3,089
1950-51	14.5	3,301
1951-52	19.5	4,678
1952-53	18.2	4,605
1953-54	11.96	3,129
1954-55	12.43	2,928
1955-56	17.39	4,197
1956-57	18.83	4,221

Following the partition India has not only ceased to be an exporter of raw jute but depends for quality jute imports from Pakistan. These are arranged under bilateral trade pacts concluded periodically for a short duration.

Supply and distribution of jute 1955-56 and 1956-57:

	1955-56 (lakh bales)	1956-57 (lakh bales)
Supply		
Opening Stocks		
(a) Mills Stocks		
I.J.M.A. Mills		
(Godown, in transit		
upcountry)	9.84*	9.70*
(b) Mills outside		
I.J.M.A. (estimate)	0.39	0.38
Indian carry forward		
(Trade estimate) ..	2.47	1.79†
Pakistan carry forward		
(Trade estimate) ..	3.30	5.40†
Indian Union Jute and		
Mesta Crop (Trade		
estimate)	52.80	52.70†
Pakistan Crop (Trade		
estimate)	71.40	66.40†
Total supply ..	140.20	136.87
Distribution		
Mill consumption		
(1) I.J.M.A. Mills		
(estimate)	60.00	64.28*
(2) Mills outside		
I.J.M.A. (estimate)	2.20	2.33†
Indian domestic con-		
sumption (estimate)	62.20	66.61
Pakistan exports over-		
seas (estimate) ..	2.00	2.30†
Pakistan domestic and		
Mill consumption		
(estimate)	43.30	43.26*
(estimate)	11.00	9.60†
Total distribution	118.50	121.77
Carryover at the end		
of season	21.70	14.60

* Actual. † Revised.

(I.J.M.A. Statistics, Monthly Summary).

Though India has achieved self-sufficiency, she still depends on Pakistan for quality jute.

The following table gives the trend of I.J.M.A. mill consumption of raw jute:—

Year ended June	Lakh bales
1949-50	49.64
1950-51	52.52
1951-52	56.85
1952-53	52.53
1953-54	50.24
1954-55	58.63
1955-56	64.28

JUTE MILLS

In 1955 there were 112 registered jute mills with a total number of 68,837 looms; of these 101 were located in West Bengal. The loomage on June 30, 1955 was 69,000 capable of producing

100,000 tons of jute goods per month.

104 mills had a fixed capital of Rs. 29.71 crores and a working capital of Rs. 37.15 crores in 1953. In the same year, 271,000 workers found employment in the industry.

The progress of the industry during the past few years is summed up in the following table:—

(In thousand tons)

Year (July-June)	Production*				Exports from India	Stocks*
	Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total		
1941-42	591	588	46	1,225	825	252
1942-43	484	662	59	1,205	689	276
1943-44	393	522	39	954	635	196
1944-45	415	545	40	1,000	683	177
1945-46	464	591	40	1,085	709	188
1946-47	418	510	34	962	750	176
1947-48	482	520	33	1,035	896	120
1948-49	434	577	29	1,040	875	107
1949-50	285	505	35	825	754	71
1950-51	309	493	35	837	716	90
1951-52	309	607	29	945	705	99
1952-53	348	511	33	892	676	134
1953-54	390	446	31	867	811	87
1954-55	399	558	38	995	866	88
1955-56	403	623	69	1,095	875	127

* Represents I.J.M.A. mills and Gagalbhai.

In order, however, to have a correct perspective on the prices of raw jute and jute manufactures, the following index number of prices will be interesting:—

INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES

(Base July 1914=100)

Period	Raw Jute	Manu- factured Jute
Average of 1929-33	59	88
.. .. 1934-38	49	69
.. .. 1939-43	87	134
.. .. 1944-48	188	274
.. .. 1949-53	322	431
1950	301	424
1951	517	645
1952	277	886
1953	227	307
1954	248	331
1955	283	328

Ever since the devaluation of the Indian rupee and non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee, supplies of raw jute from Pakistan badly needed by Indian jute mills became difficult and while there was a boom in the demand for jute goods due to outbreak of hostilities in Korea in mid-1950, the production of jute goods outside India considerably increased. This competition became intense following Pakistan's decision to charge a higher price for supplies meant for India and, consequently, the Government reduced the export duty on jute goods by substantial amounts. In August 1955, immediately after the devaluation of the Pakistan rupee export duties were abolished.

Jute mills increased their working hours from a reduced level of 42½ hours to 45 hours a week from July 1954 and further to 48 hours a week from October 1954.

The main problems facing the industry, observes the Planning Commission, are shortage of raw material, modernisation of equipment and possible competition in the foreign markets from substitutes and other products. Lack of finance is a major factor deterring the industry from undertaking modernisation. The task, therefore, is to utilise the existing capacity more fully by procuring greater supplies of raw jute. On this basis, it was expected that the output of the mills could be stepped up from 1,150,000 tons in 1955-56 to 1,200,000 tons in 1960-61 and exports from 875,000 tons to 9,00,000 tons.

The figures of exports in the financial years 1953-54 to 1955-56 are as follows:—

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Twist and Yarn (lb.)	10,402,843	6,684,919	5,082,518
Manufactures			
Bagging for Raw Cotton (cwt.) ..	866,819	495,238	631,853
Canvas	10,713	14,408	11,078
Carpets	9,309	14,806	8,294
Sacking Gunny Bags (tons)	340,082	427,862	419,415
Hessian Gunny Bags	13,410	22,647	33,032
Sacking Gunny Cloth	10,744	12,853	13,383
Hessian Gunny Cloth	377,790	346,971	349,101
Total of Jute Manufactures including twist and yarn (tons)	776,804	850,869	863,961

LAC INDUSTRY

LAC is a resin which finds extensive application in industries. It is a resinous protective secretion of an insect which lives by sucking the sap of certain trees and shrubs called lac hosts.

There are four crops of sticklac, named after the Hindu months in which the collection of each crop commences. These are 'Baisakhi' and 'Katki' from one strain of the insect (Bangeeni) and 'Jethwi' and 'Aghani' from another strain (Kusumi). The first processed product, after the crushing and washing of sticklac is known as 'seedlac'. From this shellac is manufactured either by melting it (seedlac) manually in cloth bags held near a fire place called 'bhattas' or by the mechanised process of extraction with suitable solvents.

India is the chief source of supply of sticklac and till 1950 accounted for nearly 85 per cent of the world production. But since then production in Thailand has rapidly increased and now accounts for about 30 per cent of the world production. The average production of sticklac in different States from 1946-56 is as follows:—

States*	Average Crop (in maunds)
Bihar	4,56,698
Madhya Pradesh	2,88,111
West Bengal	2,36,985
Assam	17,065
Orissa	10,194
Bombay	67,382
Uttar Pradesh	12,544
Other States	23,284
	11,18,263

There are no regulated markets for trading in sticklac. The manufacture of shellac is a Cottage Industry and the number of shellac factories varies from season to season. According to the latest information there are about 366 factories in the country, only two of these which are located in Calcutta are fully mechanised.

Yield from sticklac varies from year to year and locality to locality.

Roughly the yield of seedlac and shellac is 65 per cent and 55 per cent of sticklac.

The cost of manufacturing one maund of shellac from seedlac is about Rs. 16 and of converting sticklac into seedlac is Rs. 3. In 1939 these were roughly Rs. 3-8 and as. 8 respectively.

PRICE TRENDS

Prices of shellac and seedlac have been subject to wide fluctuations.

During the First World War, the price of T.N. Shellac at Calcutta ranged between Rs. 32 and Rs. 50 per maund but the upward movement initiated in 1917-18 lifted it beyond Rs. 200 in October 1920. Then followed a downward trend except for a slight recovery in 1927-28 and 1934-35, and the rate touched the bottom at Rs. 18 in 1933-34 and sought a fresh lower level at Rs. 13 per maund by April-June 1939.

During the Second World War—July 1942 to April 1946—the prices were controlled on T. N. basis at Rs. 64 and later at Rs. 71.

After decontrol, the prices started rising, but in March 1950 they fell to Rs. 95 on T. N. basis as compared with an average price of Rs. 130 in December 1949.

Following the outbreak of the Korean war, the price touched Rs. 190 in January 1951 but declined by the end of March 1952 to Rs. 92 per maund.

During 1952-53 the market was subdued with pure T. N. Shellac fluctuating between Rs. 84 and Rs. 66. There has been a firm trend since 1953 April and in November the rate was around Rs. 107 per maund.

In 1954 the prices went down to about Rs. 90 per maund in March but started rising and reached Rs. 178 in January 1955. But due to a very good crop it started falling and reached Rs. 136 by September 1955. It rose to about Rs. 163 in November 1955 but started falling due to a very good crop in Thailand and reached Rs. 111 by April 1956. Between May and September 1956 the prices rose to about Rs. 130 per maund but again due to a very good Katki crop in the country and a good crop in Thailand and the prospect of a good Baisakhi crop the prices came down to Rs. 95 per maund on T. N. basis by the end of January 1957.

EXPORTS

About 90 per cent of the total quantity of processed goods is exported.

The U.S. is the best customer, followed by the U.K. and Germany. Since 1953 the U.S.S.R. has also been buying a sizable quantity.

The data relating to exports during 1954-55 and 1955-56 are given below (in cwt.) :—

	1954-55	1955-56
BUTTON LAC		
U.K.	6,521	6,408
U.S.A.	2,874	4,833
Other countries	2,828	3,258
Total	12,223	14,589
SEEDLAC		
U.K.	23,495	12,959
U.S.A.	127,620	1,33,362
Others	25,877	25,857
Total	176,992	1,72,178
SHELLAC		
U.K.	85,365	69,147
U.S.A.	47,140	57,084
Germany (West)	17,298	26,908
Others	1,34,148	1,64,881
Total	2,83,939	3,18,110
STICK	545	3,206
OTHER KINDS	58,028	60,471
TOTAL	5,32,325	5,68,554

Lac has made significant contributions to the development of art and industry.

Shellac is consumed chiefly by five industries.

The gramophone industry consumes about 11 to 13 thousand tons.

The varnishes and paint industry absorbs something like 4 to 6 thousand tons.

The total demand from the electrical industry is estimated at 3,000 tons as against 6,000 tons in pre-war years.

Nearly 3,000 tons are used in the hat industry as a stiffening material.

The manufacture of sealing wax requires about 1,500 tons.

For the promotion of the improvement of methods of cultivation and manufacture of lac in India the Indian Lac Association for Research was formed by traders in Calcutta in 1921 and the Government found the funds by levying a cess on all exports of lac other than refuse lac at annas four per maund and for refuse lac annas two per maund. This association set up the Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum (Ranchi).

At the suggestion of the Royal Commission of Agriculture in 1927 this association was succeeded by the Indian Lac Cess Committee which was established under the Lac Cess Act of 1930 formed "for the improvement and development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of Indian lac". By this Act the cess was raised to annas seven and annas five respectively. With effect from April 1948 this cess was doubled. In order to associate the members of Parliament with the Committee and also to provide adequate representation to all the lac growing States the Indian Lac Cess Act has recently been amended. This amended act was expected to come into effect on 1st April 1957.

On 19th September 1956, the Committee celebrated its Silver Jubilee and to mark the occasion brought out a Souvenir publication containing an exhaustive survey of research and statistics on lac and a detailed directory of lac trade. This publication is available from the Secretary, Indian Lac Cess Committee, Circular Road, Ranchi.

The Indian Lac Cess Committee works under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

An Export Promotion Council for shellac has also been formed under the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry to promote exports of shellac.

At the suggestion of the Bihar Shellac Enquiry Committee and the Indian Lac Cess Committee the Government of India banned futures trading in shellac and seedlac.

Under the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to spend Rs. 50 lakhs for the development of the industry. The more important of the schemes are (i) 50 broodlac farms to increase the production of lac to 16 lakh maunds; (ii) Seven regional testing laboratories for testing shellac and (iii) A number of storage godowns in order to provide better marketing and credit facilities.

* Pre-reorganization States.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

The particulars generally relate to the year 1955-56, and the Plan referred to is the Second Five-Year Plan.

Agricultural Implements: There are 62 factories manufacturing the implements, with a productive capacity of 26,880 tons in terms of steel. The Tata (Agrico) Jamshedpur is the largest unit with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons. They also include two units in the public sector, viz., the Nahan Foundry and the Mysore Implements Factory. Actual production by the organised sector was 18,195 tons in 1952, 8,040 tons in 1953, 12,728 tons in 1954 and 13,875 tons in 1955. In addition there were 350 small units registered with State Governments.

Agricultural Machinery: In 1950 there were eight organised units manufacturing power-driven pumps with a capacity of 33,460 pumps per annum. At the end of 1955, the number was 27 with an annual installed capacity of 67,492 pumps.

The actual production was 34,000 in 1950-51; 48,000 in 1951-52; 25,000 in 1952-53; 28,000 in 1953-54; 29,500 in 1954-55; and 38,000 in 1955-56.

Imports of centrifugal pumps including turbine pumps were worth in 1950-51 Rs. 57 lakhs; 1951-52 Rs. 95.6 lakhs; 1952-53 Rs. 80.6 lakhs; 1953-54 Rs. 60.4 lakhs; 1954-55 Rs. 59.3 lakhs and 1955-56 Rs. 51.6 lakhs.

Total demand in 1955-56 was about 40,000 pumps, and it is expected to rise to 85,000 to 86,000 pumps by 1960-61. To meet this increased demand, some schemes have been recommended under the Second Five-Year Plan. With their implementation, the capacity will increase to 74,700 pumps per annum.

For the first time, pumps above 6" in diameter, multi-stage pumps (up to 10 stages), axial flow pumps, screw pumps, sewage disposal pumps and self-priming pumps were manufactured.

There is a Development Council for power-driven pumps and diesel engines.

Diesel Engines: At the beginning of the First Plan there were five units engaged in the manufacture of diesel engines with a combined annual rated capacity of 6,320 engines. By the end of the Plan, the number increased to 16 with a capacity of 10,769 engines per annum. In addition, three more firms with a capacity of 10,000 engines for the manufacture of road vehicular type of diesel engines were established to meet the automobile requirements.

The production of diesel engines of different horse power was: 5,540 in 1950-51; 7,263 in 1951-52; 2,909 in 1952-53; 5,244 in 1953-54; 9,273 in 1954-55; and 10,000 in 1955-56.

The total demand by 1960-61 is estimated at between 20,000 and 21,000 engines upto 50 H.P.

The Jaymes Beechey & Co., Bombay have been granted a licence for the manufacture of 2,400 diesel engines ranging from 3 to 30 H.P. in collaboration with foreign concerns. Another licence has been granted to Ruston & Hornsby (India) Bombay for the manufacture of high horse power diesel engines ranging from 100 to 1,000 H.P. with a capacity of 200 engines per annum. On the basis of all these schemes, the capacity and production targets envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan are 220,000 H.P. and 205,000 H.P. respectively.

Agricultural Tractors: At the beginning of the Second Plan, there was no regular tractor manufacturing plant. The requirements are met by imports. The imports were: 1950-51, 4,930; 1951-52, 7,148; 1952-53, 1,227; 1953-54, 3,195; 1954-55, 2,039.

It is estimated that about 20,000 tractors are in use at present in the country as against 10,000 in 1949-50. And the total requirements for all types of tractors by 1960-61 have been estimated by the Committee on Tractors and Tractor drawn Agricultural Implements at 5,000 per annum.

The Standard Motor Products of India, Madras, have been licensed to manufacture 4,800 tractors a year in association with the Standard Motor Co. of the U.K.

Machine Tools: Till 1939, the development of machine tools came largely from private enterprise. But when the war broke out, the Government of India had to take steps for the manufacture of machine tools badly needed for war supplies and so the industry developed rapidly. But the unloading of huge stocks of machine tools from war surplus and heavy imports dealt a blow to the industry. The protection recommended by the Tariff Commission did not help it much. It was the First Five-Year Plan that really pulled it up. At present, there are 17 units, two owned by the Government and 15 by private enterprise, manufacturing graded machine tools. The capital investment (private) is about Rs. 30 lakhs and the total number of persons employed exceeds 2,000.

The year 1955 saw an increase in production. About 2,800 machine tools were manufactured as against 1,500 in 1954. The production of machine tool accessories more than doubled in values.

As a result of a comprehensive census of the existing machine tools in the private sector, it has been found that there is ample scope for expansion. So the Government appointed in February 1956 a Committee to assess the overall requirements and the pattern of future development of the industry.

As a part of the overall programme, the expansion of the Hindustan Machine Tools is envisaged during the Second Plan. The production of lathes at the Jalahalli Works of this concern is expected to be worth Rs. 1.5 crores in 1960-61. The production in the private sector is currently worth about Rs. 75 lakhs per annum. A provisional target of Rs. 3 crores worth of machine tools is proposed for 1960-61 for the public and private sectors pending submission of the Report of the Expert Committee.

The following table is interesting:

(Rupees in lakhs)			
Year	Machine	Production value	Import value
1952	4,488	44	221
1953	2,901	44	312
1954	1,544	60	..
1955	3,064	68	..

According to Mr. M. Smith, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, the existing machine tool plants in India supplied about 20 per cent of India's present needs and that the remainder would have to be supplied from abroad. By 1960-61 at the end of its Second Five Year Plan, India hopes to increase its machine tool output ten-fold to a total value of 20 million dollars (Rs. 950 lakhs).

Mr. Smith said there were now 80,000 machine tools in operation and by 1960-61 it was estimated 170,000 would be required.

Cotton Textile Machinery: The principal items are carding engines, spinning ring frames and looms. The target capacity and production in the First Plan for carding engines was 600 and in the Second Plan 1,692. There was only one unit with a capacity for 600 engines. Actual production was 1951: 158; 1952: 108; 1953: 192; 1954: 436; 1955: 649. The firm exported 27 carding engines to China and Pakistan in 1952.

It is estimated that the annual demand under the Second Plan is 1,400 for new units and 600 for replacement, totalling 2,000 units. To meet this demand, the Government has approved the proposal of the private sector for

600 carding engines by the National Machinery Manufacturers and 300 by Texmaco for implementation.

About spinning ring frames, there were 2 units with a rated capacity of 396 pieces per annum. Two more units were expected to start production early in 1955 bringing the total capacity to 696 ring frames against the Plan target of 800. Actual production was 1951: 291; 1952: 255; 1953: 197; 1954: 367; 1955: 601. The production target set in the Second Plan is 1,896.

About looms, there were three units with a capacity for producing 4,320 looms per annum; the target capacity in the First Plan is 4,980. The actual production was 1951: 2,166; 1952: 1,527; 1953: 1,340; 1954: 1970; 1955: 2,636. The target production set in the Second Plan is 6,000 looms.

Protection to the industry has been extended upto the end of 1957 at the protective duty of 10 per cent. for spinning ring frames and looms.

Ball Bearings: There is one unit with an annual rated capacity of 600,000 ball bearings on a single shift basis. The actual production was 1951-52: 240,661; 1952-53: 496,106; 1953-54: 601,607; 1954-55: 689,680; 1955-56 (estimate): 889,500. The production includes ball bearings of 3" bore. The total demand by 1960-61 is estimated at 2.4 million bearings which the existing firm would be able to meet with its expanded capacity and by working on a multiple shift system. The production of 21 different sizes of roller bearings was undertaken for the first time.

Protection had been granted upto the end of 1956.

Bicycles: The number of cycles produced in 1950-51 amounted to 1.01 lakhs and in 1951-52 to 1.20 lakhs. By 1953-54 the number manufactured by the six major producers had risen to 2.89 lakhs and 1954-55, with the commencement of production by some new units, the production reached a level of four lakhs. The production in 1955-56 is estimated to be about 5.5 lakh cycles as against the target of 5.3 lakhs envisaged in the First Plan.

But the internal demand has shown a steady rise. From 4.03 lakh cycles in 1951-52 it has moved up to about 6.8 lakhs in 1955-56. It is expected that the offtake will go up to 11 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan. Besides an export of 1.5 lakh cycles is also envisaged.

This is to be achieved through the organised sector as well as the decentralised sector of the industry. In the beginning of March 1955, there were about 460 small-scale units. In view of the considerable employment potentialities of the small-scale sector, it is considered that it will be enabled to produce 2.5 lakh cycles per annum by 1960-61. The balance of 10 lakhs is expected to be produced by the organised sector which includes 13 major units.

A Development Council was constituted for this industry in December 1953.

There are 22 leading manufacturers of bicycle components and parts, besides a large number of small units. All types of bicycle components are now produced within the country though production is not always adequate in quality or in quantity. Consequently most manufacturers of complete bicycles still import some components. It was expected that by 1955 the value of components would not exceed Rs. 7 or 8 per bicycle. Production: Rs. 290.9 lakhs in 1954-55 and Rs. 311.5 lakhs in 1955-56.

Protection had been granted upto the end of 1956.

Sewing Machines: At the end of the First Plan there were three organised units engaged in the manufacture of complete domestic sewing machines with a total capacity of 46,500

machines per annum. It is estimated that the present demand for the domestic and industrial types of machines of 130,000 to 160,000 machines per year may go up to 300,000 by 1960-61. This can be met by the production from the small-scale sector as well as from the organised sector with its expanded capacity. Of this, about 30,000 machines are earmarked for export. Production—32,965 in 1950-51; 48,116 in 1951-52; 52,206 in 1952-53; 68,417 in 1953-54; 80,776 in 1954-55; 110,000 (estimate) in 1955-56.

The protection granted to the industry has been withdrawn since January 1, 1955.

Hurricane Lanterns: There are 12 units with a capacity of 5 million lanterns a year. The Second Plan target is 6 million. Production was, 1950-51: 3.2 million; 1951-52: 3.9 million; 1952-53: 3.5 million; 1953-54: 4.5 million; 1954-55: 5.1 million; 1955-56: 5.4 million. Actual export was, 1950: 15,036; 1951: 14,136; 1952: 108,264; 1953: 449,734; 1954-55: 349,079 valued at Rs. 8.83 lakhs; 1955-56: 204,670 valued at Rs. 5.15 lakhs.

Protection has been withdrawn since January 1, 1955.

Grinding Wheels: There are four units with a rated capacity of 1,520 tons. It is expected that with the completion of the expansion schemes, this rated capacity will increase to 2,110 units which is considered to be adequate to meet the demand by 1960-61. Production—1950-51: 231 tons; 1951-52: 352 tons; 1952-53: 390 tons; 1953-54: 395 tons; 1954-55: 625 tons; 1955-56: 800 tons (estimate). Imports: 1950-51: 209 tons; 1951-52: 202 tons; 1952-53: 93 tons; 1953-54: 112 tons; 1954-55: 158 tons; 1955-56: 60 tons.

Protection has been granted upto the end of 1957.

Dry Batteries: There are five units with a capacity for producing 224.5 million dry cells a year. The Second Plan target is 225 million. Production—1950-51: 136.5 million; 1951-52: 146.0 million; 1952-53: 125.0 million; 1953-54: 153.0 million; 1954-55: 148.4 million; 1955-56: 161.1 million. The exports were, 1950: 85,193 valued at Rs. 0.2 lakhs; 1951: 1,445,673 valued at Rs. 2.58 lakhs; 1952: 1,114,966 valued at Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

Attempts are being made to manufacture the raw material in this country—manganese dioxide, sealing compound, carbon electrodes.

There has been no protection since January 1954.

Storage Batteries: There were 13 units with an annual rated capacity of 290,100. The anticipated demand in 1960-61 is 420,000. Production—1951-52: 212,836; 1952-53: 136,000; 1953-54: 179,000; 1954-55: 210,100; 1955-56: 258,086.

There is progress in the diversification of products and a greater degree of self-sufficiency about raw materials. Among the different products are aircraft batteries and railway requirements. Schemes for the manufacture of dry-charged batteries, iron-clad batteries, heavy duty and traction batteries have been approved. Raw material manufacture includes refined lead and microporous rubber separators.

Between the years 1951 and 1954 the imports averaged Rs. 27.6 lakhs. Exports were only a few thousands.

Protection to the industry has been withdrawn since January 1, 1956.

Electric Cables and Wires: Actual production of 1. bare copper conductors, 2. winding wires, 3. rubber insulated cables and flexibles, 4. A.C.S.R. cables is as follows:

	in tons (1)	in tons (2)	in mil. yd. (3)	in tons. (4)
1952	7,522	883	36.2	2,381
1953	7,372	226	48.4	3,280
1954	7,576	118.59	62.7	5,481
1955	8,386	605	86.1	8,045

The major schemes envisaged in the Plan are the Hindustan Cable Factory in the public sector for producing different kinds of cables, (this started regular production on Sept. 1, 1954 and manufactured 112 miles of underground telephone cables upto end of March 1955), the Expansion of the Indian Cable Company at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.8 crores, the expansion of capacity for A.C.S.R. cables from 2,500 tons to 5,000 tons per annum, the creation of producing facilities for 500 tons of insulated aluminium conductors per annum.

A new rod mill of the Indian Cable Company with an installed capacity for producing 6,700 tons of black copper and aluminium rods, 100 tons of cotton and paper covered wires and 3 million yards of plastic insulated cables and flexibles per annum has been established.

About A.C.S.R. expansion of capacity is estimated to be of the order of 13,000 to 14,000 tons per annum.

Electric Fans: There are 19 units with an installed capacity of 401,700 fans per year. The Second Plan target capacity is 600,000 fans per year in 1960-61. There are plans for expansion which will result in a production capacity of 466,800 fans per year.

Actual production was 1950: 194,100; 1953: 199,468; 1954: 238,850; 1955: 282,212. The Plan target for 1955 was 320,000 to 350,000.

Exports of electric fans are expected to reach about 40,000 per year by 1960-61. Exports were: 1952-53: 3,655 valued at Rs. 4.9 lakhs; 1954-55: 10,869 valued at Rs. 13.8 lakhs; and 1955-56 (ten months): 14,241 valued at Rs. 17.2 lakhs.

Electric Lamps: There are 14 units manufacturing general lighting service lamps with an installed capacity of 86 million lamps per year. The target is 50 million by 1960-61.

Production was, 1950: 14 million; 1953: 19.8 million; 1954: 22.86 million; 1955: 23.61 million.

There is progress in the manufacture of other kinds of lamps—train lighting, coloured lamps, fluorescent tubes, torch bulbs, radio dial lamps, cycle dynamo lamps, auto bulbs, telephone switch-board lamps. Manufacture of components has also started—brass lamp caps. Glass shell production is being expanded to meet the entire requirements of the lamp industry.

Electric Motors: There were 12 units with a total capacity of 283,000 H.P. per year. When all the schemes for expansion are implemented the total capacity is expected to rise to about 833,700 H.P. by 1960-61.

Actual production was, 1950-51: 99,000 H.P.; 1951-52: 163,000 H.P.; 1952-53: 160,000 H.P.; 1953-54: 161,000 H.P.; 1954-55: 201,000 H.P.; 1955-56: 271,000 (estimate).

A.C. 3 phase induction motors upto 225 H.P. and motors of the slip-ring type of up to 125 H.P. are now being produced in the country.

Protection has been granted upto the end of 1958.

Electric Transformers: On April 1, 1956, there were 13 units with an annual rated capacity of 657,000 KVA per annum. When the present schemes for development are implemented, the capacity will go up to 1,310,000 KVA per annum—against the Second Plan target of 1.5 million KVA by 1960-61.

Production was 1950-51: 179,000 KVA; 1951-52: 202,000; 1952-53: 231,000; 1953-54: 327,000; 1954-55: 434,000; 1955-56: 629,000.

Imports were valued at Rs. 154 lakhs in 1950-51; Rs. 144.5 lakhs in 1951-52; Rs. 149.4 lakhs in 1952-53; Rs. 197.5 lakhs in 1953-54; Rs. 161.6 lakhs in 1954-55; and Rs. 143.1 lakhs in 1955-56 (10 months).

Protection was granted upto end of 1956.

Soap: There are 74 organised units with a capacity of 2.4 lakh tons. The Plan target is 357,000 tons by 1960-61. A large part of the existing capacity is idle.

Production by organized factories was (in tons) 1951: 86,000; 1952: 85,000; 1953: 82,200; 1954: 88,000; 1955: 98,000. The cottage industries are estimated to produce 30,000 tons annually.

Exports were (in tons) 1950: 280; 1951: 1,580; 1952-53: 1,300 tons valued at Rs. 32.56 lakhs; 1953-54: 571 tons valued at Rs. 13.57 lakhs; 1954-55: 842.6 tons valued at Rs. 14.57 lakhs; 1955-56: 413.8 tons valued at Rs. 9.67 lakhs.

Matches: There are 242 units with a rated capacity of 35.3 million gross boxes. The Second Plan target is 35.3 million gross boxes.

Actual production was in millions of gross boxes, 1951: 29.3; 1952: 32; 1953: 29.3; 1954: 26.5; 1955: 30.8.

Both imports and exports are negligible.

The First Five Year Plan laid great emphasis on the development of the cottage sector and a number of measures to help development are under consideration.

Plywood: The number of units on the approved list of DWCI is 64 with an annual installed capacity of 150 million sq. ft. Besides there are a large number of unapproved factories with an estimated capacity of about nine million sq. ft. Actual production of tea-chest plywood in million sq. ft. was 1950: 44.9; 1952: 71; 1953: 50; 1954: 62; 1955: 90.

Protection has been extended upto the end of 1957.

NON-FERROUS INDUSTRY

THE position regarding these metals is briefly described below:

(a) **Aluminium Ores**—India is rich in deposits of high grade Bauxite which are estimated at 250 million tons, but the total reserves of workable deposits are said to be around 28 million tons. These are generally located in the Jabalpur and Belaghat Districts of Madhya Pradesh; Belgaum District in Mysore; Kolhapur, Thana and Kalra Districts in Bombay; Ranchi Plateau in Bihar; and Shevaroy Hills in Salem, Madras.

(b) **Copper Ores**—Copper pyrites is the principal ore of copper. The deposits of copper pyrites in India are in Singhbhum and Baragunda in Bihar; Khetri mines in Jaipur; Bikkim State, Mysore State and in the Salem District of Madras State. Although only the Singhbhum deposits are worked at present, the copper belts of Bikkim and Khetri are very promising.

(c) **Lead Ores**—Lead ores are known to occur at a number of places in India. Special mention may be made, however, of lead deposits in Jaipur and in Jawar Mines in Udaipur, where lead is found in association with zinc; in Chhoti Udaipur in Bombay and in Hazaribagh in Bihar.

(d) **Antimony Ores**—Antimony ore deposits have been found at the Shigree Glacier in Lahaul, Kangra District, Punjab.

(e) **Zinc Ores**—At present zinc deposits are known to occur at only two places in India: Zawar mines in Udaipur and in the Baisin District in Kashmir State.

(f) **Tin Ores**—Hazaribagh, Bihar.

PRODUCTION

The production of refined copper in tons is as follows: 1946—6,310; 1947—5,932; 1948—5,864; 1949—6,390; 1950—6,614; 1951—7,083; 1952—6,079; 1953—4,920; 1954—7,171.2; 1955—7,281. The installed capacity of the industry was 6,990 tons in 1948; grew to 7,200 in 1955.

As regards processing of semi-manufactures the only production was of brass sheets by the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. averaging about 8,000 tons per annum, and electric copper wires and insulated cables by the Indian Cable Co. Ltd. A more recent development is the manufacture of brass and copper pipes and tubes. Their annual capacity is 360 tons but the actual production has never exceeded 11 tons and 60 tons respectively.

For antimony a smelter was set up during the war at Bombay by the Star Metal Refinery with a capacity of 900 tons per annum. This capacity has now been increased to 700 tons per annum. The ore brought from Chitral State (Pakistan) was used for smelting antimony and the plant had reached full production in 1946-47. After the partition of the sub-continent, the ore supplies from Chitral were cut off and as a result the production suffered. The production from 1949 to 1954 was 100 tons in 1949, 375 tons in 1950, 327 tons in 1951, 181 in 1952, 131 in 1953, 559 in 1954 and 504 in 1955.

There is a new Lead Smelter at Katrasgarh in Bihar with a capacity of 7,000 tons per annum. The production of lead in 1949 and 1950 was, however, only about 600 tons a year due to the difficulties of transporting ore from the Jawar mines in Udaipur to the Smelter. The company has now set up an ore dressing plant at the mines which will reduce the weight of the ore to be transported. The capacity of this plant is reported to be 9,000 to 10,000 tons of lead concentrates of 40 to 65 per cent. lead and 7,000 to 8,000 tons of lead concentrates averaging 65 per cent. zinc. There are also lead refineries in Bombay and Calcutta, which started working in 1955. The production in tons is as follows: 1948—825; 1949—594; 1950—627; 1951—859; 1952—

1,131; 1953—1,694; 1954—1,788; 1955—2,234. The installed capacity in 1948 was 6,000 tons and has remained unchanged in 1955.

SEMI-MANUFACTURES

The greatest progress in the non-ferrous industry made since 1939 is in regard to the semi-manufactures. Several brass and copper rolling plants were started for rolling brass and copper sheets mainly in Bombay. The combined capacity of these new plants is about 20,000 tons per annum.

Some lead sheets are also manufactured in the Calcutta area, but at present they are rolled in 8 ft. width, while the chemical industries require lead sheets of 7 to 9 ft. width. Aluminium and lead foils for tea-chests are also manufactured in the Calcutta area and the present capacity is estimated to be sufficient to meet India's requirements.

Several rolling plants for rods and bars of brass, copper, etc. were started during the war; afterwards an Extrusion Press was set up in Calcutta by National Tubes and Pipes Ltd. Arsenical copper rods which are required for railway locomotives as boiler stays were manufactured in Jaipur by the Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd. during the war and all the requirements of railways can be met by indigenous production. The present capacity for rods and tubes of brass and copper may be estimated at about 10,000 tons, which is enough to meet the present requirements of the country. The manufacture of lead pipes was started during the war at Konnagar.

A new plant for lead pipes was also set up in Bombay during 1949. The present production is about 330 tons per annum, but this could be increased to 1,000 tons, if required.

A plant for the manufacture of electrical wires and cables was set up near Calcutta during the war by the National Insulated Cable Co. The total production of electrical bare copper wire and cables of this company and the Indian Cable Co. is estimated to be about 10,000 tons per annum.

Two plants one in Bombay and the other in Calcutta for the manufacture of enamelled copper wire required for making electric motors and fans have a total capacity of 2,000 lb. per day.

A number of concerns have been started for manufacturing different kinds of non-ferrous alloys. The refining and reconditioning of railways scrap and other industrial non-ferrous scrap is now done in this country, which was formerly largely exported. The total present alloying capacity in the country may be estimated at about 20,000 to 25,000 tons per annum.

A plant for the recovery of silver from old coins has been taken for implementation at the Alipore Mint. This plant will also be able to recover about 3,600 tons of electrolytic copper from copper scrap.

A scheme for erecting a ferro-manganese plant with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, had been approved. This plant is proposed to be installed at the Hirakud Dam site in collaboration with an Italian firm. But the target capacity has been stepped up from 100,000 tons to 160,000 tons per annum in view of the higher target for steel production. Seven new programmes have been approved so far and the installation of further capacity is under consideration. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan, there will be nine plants with an installed capacity of 171,800 tons. But the actual production then will reach only 180,000 tons, out of which 60,000 tons will be for internal consumption and 100,000 tons for export.

In most cases there is a protective duty of 20 per cent. In the case of zinc and lead sheets the protective duty is fixed at 20 per cent. and of arsenical copper rods, brass rods and brass wires,

a protective duty of 35 per cent. The import duty on machinery is 5 per cent. which is applicable to all industries.

ALUMINIUM

Aluminium is the only non-ferrous metal which India can produce in large quantities because of extensive deposits of bauxite and adequate supplies of bulk power. There are two units. The Indian Aluminium Co. is working in collaboration with the Canadian Aluminium Co. The principal activities of this company are: (1) the mixing of bauxite in the Lohardaga region of Bihar; (2) the processing of bauxite ore to alumina at Murl, Bihar; (3) the electrolytic reduction of alumina to aluminium metal at Alwaye, Kerala; (4) the rolling of aluminium metals to sheets and circles at Belur, W. Bengal; and (5) the manufacture of aluminium powder and paste at Kalwa, Bombay. The Aluminium Corporation has an integrated plant near Assnsol.

At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, the total capacity of the two plants for aluminium ingots was 4,000 tons and of their rolling mills was 3,500 tons. But at the end of the Plan, the installed capacity of the industry was 7,500 tons of ingots and the fabricating capacity 25,900 tons per annum. During the period a total investment of about Rs. 2.25 crores is estimated to have been incurred.

A protective duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* plus a surcharge of 5 per cent of the total duty was charged on imports of aluminium during the period of the First Plan. This protection will continue upto December 31, 1958.

The production of aluminium in tons since 1948 is as follows: 1948—3,369; 1949—3,439; 1950—3,596; 1951—3,848; 1952—3,566; 1953—3,758; 1954—4,880; 1955—7,225.

Except bauxite and coal, most of the other raw materials are available only partly or not at all from indigenous sources. Caustic soda and soda are not produced in enough quantities, cryolite, aluminium fluoride, carbon blocks and filter cloth have to be imported, and the possibilities of producing greenland in this country are yet to be investigated.

The demand for aluminium has been estimated at 20,000 tons. It seems that about 30,000 tons of aluminium represent the minimum requirements by 1960-61. The handicaps of the industry are the small capacity of the units, the inherent refractory nature of Indian bauxite which costs more to mine, the low alumina content of Indian bauxite, the high cost of electric power, the cost of railway freight and expensive raw materials such as petroleum coke.

To meet the increased demand, there are different schemes for the expansion of the industry under the Second Plan. Preliminary steps have already been taken for the establishment of a 10,000 tons aluminium smelter at Hirakud by the Indian Aluminium Company. It is expected to go into production in 1958. The expansion programme of the Aluminium Corporation of India, scheduled to be completed by the end of 1959, will raise the capacity of their Assnsol plant to 5,000 tons per annum. Besides, it is proposed to establish a new smelter under the aegis of the National Industrial Development Corporation. An expert body is examining the question of the most suitable location for the plant. It is expected that this will go into operation by the middle of 1960.

By the end of the Second Plan, overall investment in the industry is estimated at about Rs. 22 crores and about 3,000 to 4,000 additional persons are expected to find employment in this industry. The number of smelters will increase from two to four, the installed capacity from 7,500 tons to 30,000 tons and the fabricating capacity from 25,900 tons to 32,000 tons.

IMPORTS OF NON-FERROUS METALS

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Aluminium (Cwts.)	109,086	247,605	316,108
" unwrought (Cwts.)	14,641	66,180	103,594
Brass, Bronze, etc. (Cwt.)	92,070	139,618	38,757
Copper (Cwts.)	170,841	539,551	362,445
" unwrought (Cwts.)	156,882	394,757	341,882
" old for re-manufacture (Cwts.)	4,905	39,710	2,802
Ferro Alloys (Tons)	3,851	4,588	991
German Silver (Cwts.)	82,039	29,925	28,610
Lead (Cwts.)	148,457	203,526	265,486
Tin	61,687	78,701	78,478
Zinc	544,179	827,952	528,526

OPIUM INDUSTRY

IN addition to being a narcotic, opium is the base of many medicinal drugs. Because of its devastating effect as a dope, the Central and State Governments have adopted various measures to put an end to the evil and a very small fraction of the population is now left still making habitual use of the drug. With a view to restricting its manufacture only for medicinal and scientific purposes, the Government has taken in hand improved methods of poppy cultivation, restricted the cultivation of poppy through licences, and confined production to its factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch. Only a small percentage of opium is sold to the State Governments after processing and the balance is exported for medicinal and scientific purposes.

Poppy cultivation is confined to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The entire crop has to be sold to the Central Government at a fixed price. The opium poppy grown in India is of three varieties—Banaras in U.P., Malwa in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and Himalayan in Himachal Pradesh. Cultivation starts in November and the crop is harvested in April or May. Preparation of the land for the reception of the seed is a prolonged process, the field being given 20 to 25 ploughings. Opium is derived as a juice called latex. After collection it is dried by the farmer before being delivered to the Government.

The area under poppy cultivation, which used to be 780,000 acres in 1905-06, is now barely 50,000 acres. The production fluctuates according to the overseas demand and its trend is given below :—

Year	Acreage	Production (Maunds)	Exports (Tons)
1948-49 ..	69,425	9,515	35
1949-50 ..	51,480	5,535	172
1950-51 ..	69,725	13,700	348
1951-52 ..	56,190	9,045	167

Figures later than these are not available.

At a conference of the State Governments in 1949 it was decided to reduce the supplies to

States at a progressive rate of ten per cent every year so that these supplies will cease completely by 1959. The trend of domestic consumption of excise opium is given below :—

Year	Consumption in Maunds
1948-49 ..	3,895
1949-50 ..	2,925
1950-51 ..	3,170
1951-52 ..	3,700
1952-53 ..	3,135

Figures later than these are not available.

In 1940 the Central Government erected a huge alkaloid plant at the Ghazipur factory for manufacturing medicinal preparations and India claims today the distinction of producing alkaloid products including thebaine, papaverine and cotarnine. Sales of alkaloids in the country went up from 515 lb. in 1947-48 to 1,430 lb. in 1950-51 and then declined to 1,193 lb. in 1951-52, while exports, which were insignificant in 1947-48 and only 374 lb. in 1950-51, shot up to 1,479 lb. in 1951-52, 4,858 cwts. in 1954-55 and then slightly fell to 3,932 cwts. in 1955-56 (one cwt. = 112 lbs.).

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

International efforts to control opium date back to the beginning of the present century, and the League of Nations and the United

Nations Organisation have, during the last three decades, been endeavouring to confine its use solely to medicinal and scientific purposes. An International Opium Commission met in Shanghai in 1909 at the initiative of President Theodore Roosevelt as a result of which the first Opium Convention was drawn up at the Hague in 1912. Several treaties on narcotics have been signed since then but all efforts at limiting production of opium have met with limited success.

The Geneva Convention of 1925 provides for measures to regulate international trade in opium and other dangerous drugs. In 1950 the United Nations proposed a draft plan for creating an international opium monopoly, but due to lack of agreement the proposal fell through. The latest International Protocol signed at New York on June 23, 1953 aims at limiting production and control of the international and wholesale trade in opium and incorporates many of the salient features of the comprehensive Indian system of control.

Until the establishment of the plant for the manufacture of alkaloids, opium as a source of revenue lost its importance because of the deliberate policy of the Government to curtail opium consumption and exports. Between 1941-42 and 1946-47 the net receipts fluctuated between a surplus of Rs. 48 lakhs and a deficit of Rs. 52 lakhs. Since then the trends have been more helpful for the Central budget. Details for more recent years are given below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1955-56 (Account)	1956-57 (Revised)	1957-58 (Budget)
REVENUE :			
Sale of opium to State Governments ..	53.00	27.66	32.03
Sale of medical opium ..	2.00	3.10	3.25
Sale of alkaloids ..	13.00	14.44	14.50
SALE ABROAD :			
Sale of raw opium ..	1,36.00	1,74.66	1,05.85
Sale of medical opium ..			
Sale of alkaloids ..	4.00	3.23	3.50
Sale of miscellaneous ..	1.00	0.95	0.91
Total	2,09.00	2,24.04	2,50.04
Refunds ..	—	—0.04	—0.04
Net Revenue ..	2,09.00	2,24.00	2,50.00

PAPER INDUSTRY

THE bulk of the production comprises the more common types of paper, especially printing and writing paper. The manufacture of superior varieties is also undertaken but on a restricted scale. The following table gives the trend of production :—

(In 000 tons)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (Estimates)
Printing & Writing ..	72 15	82 08	90 99	92 88	112.28	125.00
Wrapping ..	17 51	25 39	22 08	21 18	24 02	35.00
Special Varieties ..	3.55	2 70	3 04	3 41	5 53	6.00
Paper Boards ..	20 82	24 03	20 12	20 12	26.06	34.00
Total ..	114 04	135 09	136.84	136.84	169 09	200 00

Early in 1951, there were 17 paper factories with an annual rated capacity of about 136,600 tons. Since then, three new plants have gone into production. In April 1956, the annual rated capacity of the paper and paper-board industry stood at about 210,000 tons. This capacity is exclusive of the capacity of the Travancore Rayons for transparent paper estimated at 1,800 tons per annum. Newsprint was not manufactured in the country at the beginning of the First Plan. Since then, the State-aided Neja Paper Mills has been established. But the production target of 27,000 tons has not been reached and the production of newsprint in 1955-56 is estimated to have been only about 4,200 tons. In regard to strawboards, there were in April 1951, 18 factories on the active list of the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with a total capacity of 18,500 tons per annum. This number rose to 24 in April 1956 with an annual installed capacity of 59,380 tons.

The gross fixed investment in the industry during 1951-56 was estimated at about Rs 11 crores and it found employment for about 28,000 persons.

The State-wise distribution of the paper and paper-board industry in April 1956 is given below :—

State.*	No. of units.	Annual rated capacity (tons).
West Bengal ..	4	66,100
Bihar ..	1	29,000
Orissa ..	1	36,000
Uttar Pradesh ..	2	9,500
Punjab and PEPSU ..	1	15,000
Bombay ..	4	11,900
Madras ..	1	8,000
Madhya Pradesh ..	1	2,000
Andhra ..	1	15,000
Hyderabad ..	2	11,000
Mysore ..	1	6,000
Travancore-Cochin ..	1	1,800
	20	210,100

* Pre-reorganization.

Imports of paper and pasteboard in the recent years are as follows :—

1952-53—21 lakh cwt.
1953-54—25 lakh cwt.
1954-55—27 lakh cwt.
1955-56—30 lakh cwt.

Exports have not been appreciable in the past. There has, however, been an improvement in shipments from 31,035 cwt. in 1952-53 to 16,580 cwt. in 1954-55 but a decline again to 43,278 cwt. in 1955-56.

Certain new varieties of paper and paper-board were manufactured for the first time in the country during the First Plan period. These are cigarette tissues, coated boards, art and crono paper, sensitised cheque paper and cellulose film. The production of transparent paper by the Travancore Rayons also increased appreciably during the period.

The demand for paper and paper-board has developed at a rather faster rate than was visualised in the Plan. But the demand for strawboards has hardly risen at all. The actual consumption on the basis of domestic production plus imports is given in the table below.

(In 000 tons)

Year	Pro- duction 1	Imports 2	Consumption	
			1 + 2	Plan esti- mates (000 tons)
1951-52	135 0	33 0	168 0	175.0
1952-53	137 0	39 0	176 0	175 0
1953-54	137 0	42.0	179 0	
1954-55	169 0	38.0	207.0	
1955-56	200 0	38 0	238 0	200.0

The following table summarises the development of the industry during the two Plans :—

	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
	Annual rated capacity (000 tons)	Actual output (000 tons)	Annual rated capacity (000 tons)	Actual output (000 tons)	Annual rated capacity (000 tons)	Actual output (000 tons)
Paper and paper-board	136.6	114	210	200	450	350
Newsprint ..	..	..	30	4.20	60	60
Strawboard and other fibre boards ..	48.5	22	59.3	32.0	59 3	35 to 40

† See also under 'Government Industrial Undertakings'. A newsprint factory is also to be set up at Bodhan in Andhra before the end of the Second Plan. Capacity : 30,000 tons a year.

Sabal grass and bamboo are the chief raw materials which are available locally. The use of imported woodpulp has been gradually discouraged and hardly 10 per cent of the raw material is imported. Of late, however, the industry has been placing a greater reliance on rags, hemp, hemp ropes and wastepaper. One important mill is exclusively dependent on wastepaper and rags.

For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making.

Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of newsprint mills in Kashmir and U.P. The two species of wood are well known raw material for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

During the First Plan period, the consumption of paper and paper-board increased on an average by about 8 per cent. per annum. It is likely it will show a progressive increase of 10 per cent. during the Second Plan. On this basis, the demand by 1960-61 may be about 350,000 tons. The demand for newsprint would go up to 120,000 tons; while that for strawboards and other boards may be placed at 40,000 tons by end of the Plan period. Plans are therefore afoot to step up the capacity. A sum of Rs. 44 crores, over and above the investment of about Rs. 4.25 crores in public sector projects, will have to be invested in the paper and paper-board industry during the Plan period, to achieve the target capacity of 450,000 tons. The investment on newsprint factories is placed at Rs. 6 crores for 60,000 tons.

The Madhya Pradesh Government Newsprint Factory went into trial production in January 1955 using imported chemical pulp to start with. The estimated total cost of the NEPA Mills in Madhya Pradesh is about Rs. 6 crores.†

The basic raw materials required by the mills, viz., bamboo and salal wood, will be available within the State of Madhya Pradesh, but the auxiliary raw materials like caustic soda, soda ash, salt cake, liquid chlorine, china clay, etc., may have to be obtained from outside the State.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

THE total production of petroleum in India (before the starting of the foreign petroleum refineries) was less than 70 million gallons a year while the total requirements were in the neighbourhood of 700 million gallons.

The only productive oil fields are in Assam, and the Digboi Refineries of the Assam Oil Company have a refining capacity of 5,000 barrels a day, while Indian requirements in barrels will be around 105,000 a day.

The money spent on the imports of petroleum and its products would be about Rs. 60 crores a year for importing about five million tons of crude oil.

To make good the deficiency the Government of India entered into an agreement with three foreign companies for refining oil in India—the Standard-Vacuum Company of America, Burmah-Shell of England, and the Caltex also of America. The Standard-Vacuum and the Burmah-Shell have their refineries in Trombay Island near Bombay, while the Caltex has chosen a site near Visakhapatnam in Andhra.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the installed capacity for the refining of crude petroleum increased by 3.2 million tons with the installation of two new refineries at Trombay. The plant of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company went into production in August 1954. This plant has an annual capacity of 1.2 million tons in terms of input of crude oil. The Burmah-Shell Refinery which has an annual capacity of 2.0 million tons of crude petroleum commenced production in January 1955.

In addition, active work on the construction of the Caltex refinery at Visakhapatnam was commenced early in 1955. Its capacity will be to refine 6,75,000 tons of crude petroleum per annum. An overall investment of Rs. 12.5 crores is expected on this project, which is to go into full production in the middle of 1957†.

The three refineries represent the biggest single foreign investment in the country. According to the agreement with the Government of India certain privileges were extended to the companies: exemption from nationalization for twenty-five years, freedom from certain provisions of the Industries Development and Regulations Act, duty-free import of crude oil*. The companies in their turn have agreed that they will use Indian crude oil whenever available, train Indian personnel, and make the by-products of the refineries available for subsidiary manufactures such as cosmetics, disinfectants, fertilizers, fumigants, plastics, polishes.

The Assam Oil Company, which is the only producer of mineral oils making use of indigenous petroleum crude, intensified their prospecting and exploratory operations during the First Five-Year Plan*. Between 1951 and 1954, the company spent Rs. 5.61 lakhs on new oil wells and completed 69 new wells. In 1954 a new gasoline plant and a new lubricating oil distillation unit were added to the refinery at a total cost of Rs. 58.5 lakhs. Their combined annual capacity is placed at 9.8 million gallons of gasoline and lubricating oil.

The production capacity of all the refineries by the end of 1957 would be of the order of 4.3 million tons in terms of crude processed per annum. During the First Plan period, the total fixed capital expenditure in the refining industry is estimated at Rs. 45 crores. In this connection, the promoting companies raised Rs. 12 crores by way of debenture loans in the Indian market in 1954-55.

But this capacity will be inadequate for meeting the expanding requirements of petroleum products. It is provisionally envisaged that the consumption would by 1960-61 register an increase of 45 to 50 per cent. over the level at the end of the First Plan. The establishment of additional facilities for petroleum products is, therefore, necessary.

It is, however, closely linked with the exploratory work on the occurrence of oil

that has now been vigorously taken up*. In the opinion of geological experts, the discovery of naturally occurring crude petroleum in the eastern part of India is a possibility. The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company obtained in 1954 a licence for prospecting for oil and the Government have agreed to participate in the prospecting expenditure up to 25 per cent. on the understanding that they will have a similar share in the exploitation of any oil that may be discovered.

IMPORTS

The imports of petroleum products during the Plan period are :

(million gals.)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Kerosene	229.4	254.5	265.8	209.1	310.2	233.8
Diesel Oil	134.4	162.3	156.7	166.6	194.8	79.5
Other Fuel Oils	108.2	205.8	161.0	195.4	151.2	21.5
Lubricating Oils	40.6	48.0	61.7	37.9	56.3	39.3
Motor Spirit (including aviation spirit)	193.5	251.0	243.4	260.6	214.4	73.1
Other Sorts	0.7	4.3	4.9	-	1.3	2.3
Total	706.8	926.5	893.5	968.6	937.4	774.5

SYNTHETIC PETROL

The question of the manufacture of synthetic oil from low grade coal available in the country has been under consideration for a number of years. In May 1954, the Government appointed the Synthetic Oil Committee. In deference to the recommendation made by this Committee, the Government invited three foreign firms, Messrs. Heinrich Koppers, Messrs. Lurgi, Germany and Messrs. M. W. Kellogg, U.S.A., to prepare project reports in this connection. Simultaneously, an Experts Committee was also appointed to give guidance to the foreign firms. This Committee, after examining the project reports, recommended a project for implementation under the Second Plan. This project envisages the manufacture of soft coke from non-coking coal and utilisation of the by-products for the production of synthetic petrol. But the Plan has not made any provision for this project and a final decision can be taken after more is known of the prospects of obtaining crude petroleum from indigenous sources.

BURMAH-SHELL REFINERIES LTD.

Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd. was incorporated in India on 3rd November 1952, for the purpose of constructing and operating a petroleum oil refinery on a 450-acre plot of land in south-west Trombay—near Bombay.

Site clearance and construction work was first started in April 1953 and the major part of the work was completed by the end of 1954.

The Refinery commenced operations on January 30, 1955.

The crude oil intake of the Refinery is about 2,000,000 tons per annum, and crude oil comes from the Persian Gulf area.

The Refinery manufactures per year approximately 156 million gallons of Motor Spirit, 72 million gallons of Kerosene, 37 million gallons of High Speed Diesel Oil, 33 million gallons of Light Diesel Oil, 160 million gallons of Furnace Oil and one million drums of Bitumen.

The total cost of the refinery will be about Rs. 31 crores, and the total staff employed in the refinery including all categories will be about 1,600.

Residential quarters for key operating staff have been completed a short distance from the refinery, and in addition, Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd., have paid Rs. 40 lakhs to the Bombay Government for the construction of houses for occupation by Refinery personnel. These are now complete.

Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd., are also providing a 10-acre recreation ground for their staff and labour.

CALTEX OIL REFINERY

The modern Caltex Oil Refinery, estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores, will be ready in 1957 at Vishakhapatnam. Present plans allow for the production of petrol, superior and inferior kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oils from the Refinery's flexible two-stage crude oil distillation unit, the fluid catalytic cracking unit with gas recovery facilities, the polymer plant, the propane de-carbonization unit, and treating and blending plants. About 6,000 construction workers are employed at the site, and when in operation the Refinery will have a permanent staff of about 500.

The Refinery will annually process 675,000 tons of crude oil which will yield 13,500 barrels a day of refined products. In terms of the very wide area it occupies (515 acres), the Refinery is the largest of its kind in the whole of India. Working 24 hours a day the Caltex Oil Refinery will make a significant contribution to the economy of India.

STANDARD-VACUUM

The Standard-Vacuum Refining Co. of India Ltd. started construction of the refinery in December 1952 and production started in July 1954.

The refinery which is situated on Trombay Island near Bombay cost about Rs. 17.5 crores. It employs a staff of about 800, and has a designed output of 25,000 barrels a day—about 300 million gallons a year.

The refinery is designed to use crude oil from the Middle East to produce the following fuel products: gasoline—64 mln. gallons; kerosene—40 mln. gallons; diesel oils—55 mln. gallons; fuel oils—101 mln. gallons.

Generally speaking, the refinery will meet about 30 per cent of the country's needs.

* See next page.

† The first crude distillery unit started operating on April 16, 1957.

** This is now given up.

OIL EXPLORATION AND POLICY

The problems of oil exploration, drilling and refining are under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India.

Under the Ministry is a Commission called the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with headquarters at Dehra Dun in U.P.

The Commission has three members. The Minister for Mines and Oil is Chairman—at present Mr. K. D. Malaviya. The other two members are Mr. A. M. N. Ghosh and the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance—at present Mr. C. S. Menon.

Mr. Menon also acts as Financial Adviser to the Commission.

The Planning Commission has an Adviser on oil—at present Mr. K. K. Sahni.

The Commission is the chief advisory body on oil and is also entrusted with the task of administering and implementing oil agreements between the Government and the oil companies.

The Commission has the power to inspect oil fields held by private concessionaires for ensuring full development and elimination of waste.

It can conduct geological and geo-physical surveys, drilling and prospecting independently or in conjunction with other Government or private agencies. It will organize laboratory investigations, collect and publish statistics and maintain information regarding production, trade and mining rules.

The administration of oil problems as a whole, however, was decentralized. The export and import programme of petroleum products was dealt with by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The refineries in the private sector were dealt with by the Ministry of Production. Pricing and marketing policy was looked after by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply; and the problems of exploration and of refineries in the public sector were dealt with by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

At present oil exploration is conducted by three agencies: The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Indo Stanvac Petroleum Project, and the Assam Oil Company (a subsidiary of Burma Oil Company).

The Commission is now conducting surveys either on its own or in conjunction with foreign agencies in the Punjab and Rajasthan areas, the Stanvac in West Bengal and the Assam Oil Company in Assam. The Canadians and the Russians have conducted aero-magnetic and geological surveys in the Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar and U.P. areas.

The Stanvac exploration in West Bengal is based on an agreement between the Government of India and the Company in 1953. The area stretches from the border of East Pakistan to the west of Burdwan, and is 10,000 square miles. The preliminary surveys which cost about Rs. 125 lakhs excluding equipment the cost of which was Rs. 40 lakhs did not reveal any signs of oil.

It was expected that the first well would be dug in April 1957 at a place about 3½ miles east of Burdwan.

In Assam exploration continues in the Nahorkatiya and Moran areas. It is estimated that the proved and probable oil reserves in Nahorkatiya might ensure a production of about 2½ million tons of oil and 46 million cubic feet of gas (0.8 million tons of oil) per year for a period of about 13 years. The proved oil reserves in Moran have not been estimated while there is yet a third area due for exploration—in Huglijan.

Until April 12, 1957, 25 wells had been dug in the Nahorkatiya area and two in Moran. Oil was struck in both the wells in Moran and in 18 out of the 25 in Nahorkatiya in an area which was believed might turn out to be a rich oil field.

The Government of India proposes to set up two rupee companies in collaboration with the Burma Oil Company. One of these will explore and tap oil in the four concession areas comprising 502 square miles held by the Assam Oil

Company, a subsidiary of the Burma Oil Company. The other will refine the crude oil thus produced.

The exploration in the Rajasthan and Punjab areas are conducted by the Oil Commission in collaboration with foreign agencies, Russian, Canadian and Rumanian. In Rajasthan only aero-magnetic and geo-physical explorations have been conducted so far. The area explored is in Jaisalmer District and the places are Ramagarh, Khoyala, Dewa, Tannot, Kishengarh.

In the Punjab drilling operations have started at Jwalamukhi in the Kangra valley. There will be nine locations in all, three in Jwalamukhi, one each in Bahl, Janauri, Dharmasala, Yol, Nana and Nurpur. Each operation will take about six months and the project as a whole will cover about five years.

Preliminary construction work in connection with drilling at location no. 1 in Jwalamukhi started in 1956 August. The drilling here is to be undertaken by a Rumanian company. Three more rigs (digging equipment) have been bought from Russia. Two of these will go into operation at locations 2 and 3 in Jwalamukhi and the third in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. The first two will begin to operate in 1957 April.

PRESENT PROGRAMME

The policy for the next two years (1957, 1958) is to confine exploration and drilling to Jwalamukhi and Jaisalmer. The Second Plan allocation for exploration, drilling and refineries is Rs. 11.5 crores, but this is subject to revision. The Oil Commission had asked for an allotment of Rs. 30 crores.

Three refineries are in the offing, one in the east in the public sector, one in Bhavnagar and the third in Madras—the last two in the private sector.

Possibilities of American and Canadian aid in executing whatever programme is finally decided on are regarded as bright.

While a Rumanian drill will work in Jwalamukhi in the Punjab, about 100 Soviet technicians will operate the three drills that have been ordered from Russia—two in Jwalamukhi and one in Jaisalmer in the first half of 1957.

The indications at the end of 1956 were that Indian refineries might draw 60 per cent of necessary crude oil from the country's own wells in the next five years (1957 to 1961).

The Oil Commission has worked out a programme for collaboration with other agencies which will cost about Rs. 11 crores: Rs. 400 lakhs for collaboration with the Assam Oil Company; Rs. 202.5 lakhs with the Standard Vacuum for the Bengal area; Rs. 500 lakhs for collaboration with other Indian or foreign firms that may prospect for oil in the next five years.

The Commission's own independent prospecting programme for the next five years would be: Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) Rs. 805.6 lakhs; U.P. and Punjab Rs. 202.4 lakhs. Prospecting will be along the Siwaliks in the Punjab and the Ganga basin in U.P.; Third, the Sunderbans in West Bengal Rs. 504.6 lakhs; Fourth, Cambay in Bombay Rs. 705 lakhs.

The Vasset Committee appointed to advise the Government on the location of the refinery in the public sector in the east has estimated that if the refinery is located in Gauhati (Assam) the profit at present retail prices would be seven annas per gallon; if it is located at Barauni in north Bihar the profit would be eight annas six ples per gallon; and if it is located in Calcutta the profit would be eight annas eight ples per gallon.

There would be very little difference in the respective costs of the refinery at the three sites. The cost would be Rs. 23.14 crores in Calcutta, Rs. 23.97 crores in Barauni and Rs. 24.97 crores in Gauhati. The overall cost (refinery, railway, pipe-lines etc.) would be Rs. 68.65 crores in Calcutta, Rs. 68.87 crores in Barauni, and Rs. 69.97 crores in Gauhati.

The cost of a twenty-inch pipe line from Nahorkatiya to Calcutta would be Rs. 46.30 crores, while the cost of additional railway facilities required to transport refined products from Gauhati to West Bengal would be Rs. 12.35 crores.

The annual recurring costs in Gauhati would be the highest. Placed at Rs. 15.23 crores, the figure compares with Rs. 11.73 crores for Barauni and Rs. 10.76 crores for Calcutta.

The cost of processing crude oil will thus be Rs. 101 per ton in Gauhati, Rs. 77.8 per ton in Barauni, and Rs. 71.8 per ton in Calcutta. This works out at six annas two ples per gallon in Gauhati, four annas eight ples per gallon in Barauni and four annas six ples per gallon in Calcutta.

SOVIET REPORT

A group of Soviet Oil experts made a report on oil exploration to the Government of India which was made public on 21st May, 1956.

The experts recommended among other things:

1. In the next five years it would be best to concentrate on the Rajasthan and Punjab areas for exploration. Here prospects are encouraging.

2. Simultaneously, geological, geo-physical investigations as well as deep test-drilling in the Ganga valley and West Bengal, geological and geo-physical survey and core-drilling in the Cambay area and geological and geo-physical investigations on the Madras coast—all these should be carried on simultaneously.

3. The organization of research for oil geology to lay a scientific foundation for oil and gas prospecting.

The area to be covered by magnetic survey and gravity is about 176,000 square miles, and by geographical mapping 11,400 square miles.

Fourteen gravity, 10 seismic, 14 geological, five core-drilling and five deep test-drilling parties have to be organized.

An agreement was also signed with the Soviet Union on 21st May, 1956. The Soviet Union was to supply two oil drilling rigs with spares and accessories for a year's operation at a cost of Rs. 74 lakhs. They were to arrive in India before the end of 1956 and were to be erected free of charge in the Jwalamukhi and Janauri areas of Kangra District in the Punjab. A team of 44 Soviet experts would operate the drills initially and train Indian personnel for a minimum period of six months at a cost of Rs. 5.25 lakhs per drill.

Another group of 40 Soviet technicians would undertake a geo-physical survey principally of the oil bearing areas of the Kangra valley. The rest of the experts will be paleobotanists and paleo-ontologists for the geological laboratory of the Oil Commission in Dehra Dun.

In addition the Soviet Government would supply seismic equipment, together with two shot-hole drilling rigs.

SAHNI REPORT

Mr. K. K. Sahni, Adviser on oil to the Planning Commission, submitted a report to Government chiefly on profits and remittances of foreign oil companies operating in India, but also on oil exploration in general. The report was submitted sometime in 1956 November.

On the general questions Mr. Sahni recommended the formation of a new Ministry of Oil and Fuel and concentration of exploration on Assam.

Mr. Sahni proposed a three-fold approach. Firstly, the proposed new rupee company should be formed early to invigorate oil exploration in the areas for which the Assam Oil Company presently holds concessions. Secondly, the Government should undertake departmental exploration with the help of Russian or Rumanian consultants or contractors. And, lastly,

* Centralized under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel in April 1957.

the Government should consider the grant of mining concessions to independent foreign private companies.

The prospective oil-bearing area in Assam is large enough to permit the co-existence of all the three types of exploration units.

Simultaneously, independent foreign companies may be asked to undertake exploration of some areas in Punjab other than Jawalamukhi, where a Rumanian drill was to go into operation under the aegis of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Oil exploration in the world outside the Communist orbit is substantially controlled by six or seven large companies which form a virtual cartel. Outside the cartel, there are smaller groups of independent firms in the U.S., West Germany, France and Belgium, which have the technical know-how and limited capital.

Government may enlist their co-operation with or without capital participation to execute the exploration programme in India.

It is in this context that the liberalisation of the Mining Concession Rules is contemplated. It is hoped to create conditions attractive enough for the foreign operators without infringing the latest Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government.

Government can invigorate the Stanvac explorations in West Bengal by appointing nominees to its board of directors as provided in the agreement with the company.

Efforts should be made to increase the flow of crude oil from the proved resources in Assam, presently estimated at 35 to 40 million tons.

The target annual production of 2.5 to 3 million tons in 1958 and 4 million tons by 1960 should be aimed at.

Simultaneously, the refining capacity in the country should be increased to eight or nine million tons as against the present 3.5 million tons.

The Government should set up middle distillation refineries to obviate the import of kerosene, bitumen and light and high speed Diesel oils in order to save foreign exchange.

As a first step, the scheme of a private firm to set up a refinery in Bhavnagar with the collaboration of French and Iranian interests should be sanctioned.

The Sahni report also proposes bulk handling of kerosene, lubricants and bitumen, the provision of pipelines and utilisation of waterways for transport and the acquisition of more tank wagons and a fleet of tankers to improve the distribution of crude oil and petroleum products.

It suggests co-operative distribution or nationalisation of marketing to eliminate the profits and "fat" available to foreign companies engaged in petroleum business.

Foreign Companies

A review of the refineries' profitability, reduction of their retail price structure to the level in the U.K., and a six months' notice to terminate the "value standard accountancy" system for determining the selling prices of petroleum products are among the steps that are recommended.

These changes may be effected without infringing the terms of the Government's existing agreements with the refining companies.

Stricter control over the remittances of the refineries and increase in the range and volume of petroleum products refined in India is suggested to conserve foreign exchange.

The companies may be asked to plough back a part of their profits for investment in the country with the same end in view.

It is estimated that the oil firms operating in India remitted Rs. 52 crores during one and a half years ending June 1956. In addition, a foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 107 crores was made for importing crude oil and petroleum products during this period.

The report illustrates the difference between the price level in India and other countries by two sets of comparative figures.

The selling price of refined products in India, exclusive of duties, taxes and port charges, is much higher than in other countries. For instance, it works out to one shilling eleven pence for every gallon of motor spirit in Bombay compared to one shilling and seven pence in London. Adjusting one pence for comparable freights and another pence for the dealers' commission, the total price differential increases to six pence per gallon.

Similarly the profitability of the refineries—their gross revenue less price of crude oil per ton—is computed at £2-7-0 (sterling) in the U.S., £2 (sterling) in the U.K., £2-17-0 in France and £1-18-0 in Italy. In India the comparable figure is £4 (sterling) per ton.

In addition, the refining companies get duty protection to the tune of Rs. 8 crores a year of which Burmah-Shell* has voluntarily surrendered a part to give the Government an additional revenue of Rs. 2 crores annually.

It is estimated that a saving of Rs. 25 to 34 crores can be effected in 1957 by revising the oil pricing policy with the adoption of the prevailing practices in western Europe.

Progressively as the production of indigenous crude oil and refined products increases, the country would save more and, by 1959, the gain to the national exchequer or the consumer may amount to as much as Rs. 40 crores through implementation of the proposed measures.

* Also Stanvac.

PLASTICS INDUSTRY

THE plastics industry in India was largely developed during the Second World War and is primarily concerned with turning out finished product from imported raw material. At present there are about 110 major factories and several small ones operating on a cottage industry basis.

The industry has made considerable progress since 1948. In 1956 there were more than 80 firms engaged in plastic moulding as against 40 in 1948. The industry is centred mainly in Bombay and Calcutta. About 10 moulding firms are on the active list of the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. These firms possessed 187 compression moulding presses with a capacity of about 12,600 tons, 244 injection moulding machines with a capacity of about 683 oz. and 47 extruders of sizes ranging from 1" to 4½".

There are three units manufacturing polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic coated cables, wires and flexibles with an annual capacity of 11 million yards. Five units are manufacturing leather cloth with a capacity of 7.8 million yards per annum. There is one unit producing phenolic resin laminates, with a capacity of 150 tons per annum. Another unit is manufacturing polythylene films and has a capacity of 450 tons. All told the total investment in the industry is estimated at about

Rs. 6 crores and the labour employed is around 10,000.

The processes used by the industry are: (1) Compression moulding, (2) Injection moulding, (3) Extrusion, (4) Fabrication, and (5) Coating of fabrics by plastics. Articles manufactured cover an extensive field ranging from electrical accessories and insulated electric cables to spectacle frames, artificial leather and waterproof cloth. Metal using of plastics has been successfully undertaken by a few firms.

The production increased to the highest level of 185,000 gross per month in 1955 as against the previous average of 128,700 gross in 1952. The trend of production of compression and injection moulded goods since 1950 is given below:—

Year	Production (million gross)
1950	2.29
1951	1.48
1952	1.54
1953	1.36
1954	1.31
1955	2.50

Nearly 25 per cent of utility goods comprised combs, while bottle caps made up 60 per cent of industrial goods. Production of mechanised

toys has been an important achievement in recent years.

RAW MATERIALS

The consuming capacity of the industry in respect of raw materials is about 3,000 tons of Thermosetting moulding powders and about 6,000 tons of Thermoplastic moulding powders. A large part of the raw material is imported. Imports of raw materials were stepped up from Rs. 1.1 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 1.9 crores in 1954-55 and to Rs. 2.31 crores in 1955-56. Phenol formaldehyde moulding powder, phenol and formaldehyde and alkyl resin are manufactured in the country out of imported basic materials. At present, three concerns, Industrial Plastics Corporation, Plastic Products of India, Satara and Indian Plastics, Kandivli, all in Bombay are manufacturing phenol formaldehyde moulding powder with a combined capacity of 1,182 tons per annum.

The machinery installed in the industry is almost wholly imported. It is estimated that about 250 moulds are used by the industry each year. In 1954-55, 210 moulds valued at about Rs. 15 lakhs were imported as against 260 in 1953. But there are two or three engineering firms in the country making some of the simple types of moulds. In addition, there are about 20 plastic moulding concerns which have set up their own tool rooms.

The imports of plastic raw materials, plastic manufactures and leather cloth are given below

(Rs. lakhs)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Synthetic Resins & Moulding Powder	113.74	158.16	140.11	148.10	187.88	231.36
Semi-fabricated Plastic materials	46.67	97.97	87.53	88.45	87.73	96.03
Finished Plastic goods	1.06	12.44	11.39	4.12	2.37	5.14
Leather Cloth	2.32	53.02	3.22	5.14	5.10	1.83

The consumption of plastic goods in India before the last war was estimated at 500 tons per annum. In 1949, the Indian Tariff Board estimated the demand at 4,000 tons per annum, of which about 75 per cent was estimated to be for domestic and utility articles and 25 per cent for industrial goods including electrical accessories. Practically the whole of the demand is met from indigenous production.

The country is now an exporter of plastic goods at an average monthly value of Rs. one lakh.

The following is the yearly exports of plastics from India

Year	Rs. lakhs
1951-52	6.45
1952-53	13.03
1953-54	15.98
1954-55	14.45
1955-56	7.62

In order to encourage exports, an Export Promotion Council was set up in 1955. It has also been decided to allow rebate of import duty at specified rates on raw materials used in the manufacture of plastic goods intended for export. At present the concession is given on urea formaldehyde, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate and polystyrene moulding powders.

Imported moulds are expensive and a central tool room for the design and production of moulds is contemplated. The present demand for P.V.C. sheets (without textile base) is estimated at 400 tons. There is, therefore, a big scope for its manufacture. Polythene film and dentures also have a big potential market. The application of cellulose plastics, nitrate and acetate is the basis for industries such as acetate rayon and photographic film. The demand for phenolic resin used by the surface coating industry is about 800 tons a year. In view of the possibility of urea becoming available in the country, the manufacture of urea plastics has a great scope. Since benzene and ethylene, the basic materials for polystyrene, are in-

digenous, this branch of manufacture can be profitably explored. Industrial nitrocellulose is produced in an ordnance factory. This can form the basis for producing sheets, rods and tubes required by the spectacle frame and fountain pen industries. Lack of technical personnel is the industry's main handicap. The U.N.T.A.A. has, therefore, lent the services of a plastics moulding expert to India, who has prepared a blue-print for a central tool room costing about Rs. 30 lakhs. Steps are being taken by the Indian Standards Institution to formulate suitable standards for the P.F. moulding powder.

The production of P.F. moulding powder has been steadily increasing. The relevant figures are given in the next column:

Bakelite moulding powder:

Year	Production (lbs.)
1951	459,600
1952	667,200
1953	837,600
1954	1,057,200
1955 (upto May)	706,500

The Tariff Commission recommended in 1950 that protection should be extended to the industry till March 1953. The period was further extended to December 1953 to enable the Tariff Commission to review the position. The protection was later extended upto December 1956.

PRESENT POSITION

The present position of the plastics goods is shown below. Figures relate to 1955.

Processes.	No. of units.	Present installed capacity	Production in 1955
Compression moulding	40 (major units)	11,200 tons	2.3 million gross articles.
Injection moulding	N.A.	550 oz.	N.A.
Extrusion:			
P.V.C. cables, wires and flexibles	3	8.6 mil. yds.	6.2 mil. yds.
P.V.C. unsupported sheets	1	1.2 mil. lbs.	0.4 mil. lbs.
Lamination	1	1.0 mil. lbs.	0.29 mil. lbs.
Coating:			
Leather cloth P.V.C.	6	5 mil. yds.	1.77 mil. yds.
Leather cloth nitrocellulose			1.81 mil. yds.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN PROGRAMME

There is no doubt that in India the potential demand for different types of plastic goods is large, although it is difficult to foresee the demand for some of the finished plastic goods consumed for non-industrial purposes. It is best, therefore, to assess the total require-

ments in terms of the demand for moulding powders. This is estimated to be about 11,600 tons in 1960-61. To meet this demand the target for capacity during the period is 12,810 tons, which will involve an investment of Rs. 4 crores.

RAYON INDUSTRY

WORLD'S first rayon factory capable of producing about a hundred pounds of rayon a day was erected in France in the year 1884. Today the world production of rayon, inclusive of staple fibre, has risen to the staggering amount of over 3,000 million pounds.

It is estimated that in 1951 there were 25,980 mill looms in 476 mills, and 181,278 handlooms engaged in the manufacture of art silk fabrics in India, and the industry's needs of filament yarn, which till recently had to be imported entirely, were placed at 70 to 75 million lb.

The rayon industry is a post-war industry. There are at present three plants in operation, viz., Travancore Rayons Ltd., Perambavoor, the National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Kalyan, Bombay, with an annual production capacity of 4 million lb. and 7.2 million lb. respectively of filament yarn and the Sirlilk Ltd. in Hyderabad State with a production capacity of 4.0 million lb. based on the cellulose acetate process.

The first came into production in July 1950 and the second in February 1951. Both the factories have adopted the viscose process. The third started production in 1954.

The units operating the viscose process produce also carbon disulphide and sulphuric acid in the factory with the exception of Travancore Rayons Ltd. which purchase them from FACT Ltd. Sirlilk Ltd. has facilities for producing acetic acid, acetic anhydride and acetone to meet its needs.

At the beginning of the First Plan, there was only one unit producing rayon filament with a capacity of 4.0 million lb. per annum. With the completion and subsequent expansion of the new units of the National Rayon Corporation, and Sirlilk Ltd. the installed capacity for rayon filament increased to 22.3 million lb. by the end of 1955-56.

Progress on the cellulose acetate plant of Sirlilk Ltd. did not keep to schedule owing to financial difficulties. The factory went into production only in June 1954.

A new plant with a capacity of 10 tons of viscose rayon yarn and 10 tons of Staple fibre per day is to be set up by the Indian Viscose Corporation Ltd., a Rs. 8 crore project under the joint collaboration of the Silk and Art

Silk Mills Association, Bombay, and Snia Viscosa, Italy. The factory is scheduled to go into production early in 1957. Latest reports, however, indicate that no progress has so far been made.

The production of rayon filament has increased steadily year by year.

The following table indicates the production of rayon filament since 1950-51 :

(million lb.)			
Year	Viscose Rayon	Acetate Rayon	Total
1950-51	0.4	—	0.4
1951-52	0.0	—	0.0
1952-53	8.5	—	8.5
1953-54	10.1	—	10.1
1954-55	11.7	1.4	13.1
1955-56 (April to January) ..	10.7	2.1	12.8

The estimated level of production is far short of the target of 22 million lb. visualised in the First Five Year Plan.

The potential needs of rayon filament is estimated at 70 to 75 million lb. per annum. The maximum consumption on the basis of import and indigenous production so far was 55.2 million lb. in the period from April to January 1956. This suggests that even after the completion of the schemes mentioned above, it will not be possible to meet fully from indigenous sources the demand for rayon.

Staple Fibre : Before the First Five Year Plan, there was no plant for staple fibre. The factory of the Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. went into production in February 1954 with a capacity of 15 tons per day (11.2 million lb. per annum). The firm expanded the capacity to 18 tons per day in January 1955 and to 21 tons per day in December 1955. The present annual capacity is, therefore, about 16 million lb. It produced 9.81 million lb. in 1954-55 and 10.97 million lb. in the ten-month period from April to January 1956. The First Plan envisaged that its consumption would be 14.2 million lb. in 1955-56. But it averaged a little

over 28 million lb. per annum during the Plan period and it was expected to be about 30 million lb. in 1955-56.

The investment in the rayon industry during the Plan period is estimated at Rs. 7 crores. This is inclusive of investment in ancillary plants attached to the rayon units for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide, etc.

The rayon and staple fibre industry has progressed considerably during the Plan period. The dull variety of viscose rayon yarn was produced for the first time in the country in 1955. The acetate variety of rayon yarn is also produced in both qualities, bright and dull.

The First Plan recommended the establishment of a pulp plant of 100 tons per day capacity based on the soft timber resources available in the Himalayan region. But the project did not make much progress on account of the difficulties involved in the extraction of the timber.

Art Silk Weaving Industry : The Development Council for the art silk industry, set up in 1955, has suggested a target of 350 million yards of art silk cloth to be achieved by 1960-61. This will be an increase of about 20 per cent in the present per capita consumption of art silk fabrics.

The Tariff Commission estimated the number of powerlooms engaged in the production of art silk fabrics in 1955 at 37,727. The industry is big and largely concentrated in Bombay with over 28,000 of the powerlooms. Licences have been issued for the installation of over 3,500 powerlooms. In addition, there are a number of handlooms producing art silk fabrics, mainly mixed fabrics. Their exact number is not known, but the Tariff Commission estimates it at 150,000. The capacity of an average powerloom is considered to be 20 yards of cloth per shift and that of four handlooms is considered to be equivalent to one powerloom. Thus the total capacity of the industry amounts to about 405 million yards on the basis of a single shift.

The actual production, however, is much below the estimated capacity. The Tariff Commission has estimated that the average production during the three years 1951-53 was 245 million yards per annum. Therefore, no further expansion of the industry is envisaged during the Second Plan.

IMPORTS

Imports consist of staple fibre, rayon yarn, yarn of rayon staple fibre and rayon piece-goods and were as follows :—

(Quantity in million lb. and value in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Yarn		Piece-goods		Staple fibre (cut fibre and waste)		Staple fibre yarn		Total including other goods mixed
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1950-51	35.3	14.71	1.8	41.7	12.6	189.9	1.25	30.9	1739.4
1951-52	36.5	17.29	3.0	82.4	36.5	1010.1	3.73	117.0	2953.8
1952-53	22.24	7.85	1.15	26.34	4.14	65.60	4.31	74.68	—
1953-54	38.39	12.04	2.43	51.96	27.22	377.67	1.89	46.04	—
1954-55	40.85	12.69	4.12	90.59	27.32	374.63	0.51	21.75	—
1955-56	50.78	15.44	9.84	185.12	14.50	191.67	—	—	—

Some quantities of art silk fabrics, particularly the finer varieties, are at present imported. It is expected that these imports will largely, if not entirely, cease during the Second Plan period. There has also been some export of art silk fabrics, but it is not making much headway. An Export Promotion Council has been set up to stimulate exports.

The programme of development for the rayon and staple fibre industry envisaged for the Second Plan is summarised below :

	1955-56		1960-61	
	Annual Capacity	Production	Annual Capacity	Production
Rayon Filament (Million lb.)	22.3	15.7	68.3	68.0
Staple Fibre (Million lb.)	10.0	13.2	32.0	32.0
Chemical Pulp (Tons) .. ..	..	..	30,000	30,000
Art silk cloth (export in million yards) ..	..	2.5	..	10.0

RUBBER INDUSTRY

INDIA produces about 22,000 tons of raw rubber constituting a little over one per cent of the world output. Of an area of about 170,000 acres under rubber cultivation, nearly 75 per cent is located in the State of Kerala. Other rubber growing areas

are the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Nilgiris, Madurai in Madras State and Coorg. Cultivation on a small scale exists in Mysore and Assam.

The following are the details :—

Year	Production (Tons)	Tapable Acreage	Average yield per acre in Lbs.
1949	15,587	123,791	282
1950	15,599	137,888	253
1951	17,148	148,739	258
1952	19,863	170,000	300
1953	20,967	172,800	300
1954	22,493	173,000	300
1955	22,481	N.A.	N.A.

The year 1952-53 was notable for a slump in the world rubber trade with London price falling by more than half. In this country, the price of indigenous raw rubber was revised in October 1952 on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission from Rs. 122-8-0 to Rs. 138 for grade I rubber per 100 lbs. with suitable differential

for other grades. In February 1955 it was raised to Rs. 150 per 100 lbs. and in September 1955 to Rs. 155-12-0.

With more factories coming into existence every year the consumption of rubber is increasing. It was 21,063 tons in 1952, 21,908

in 1953, 25,487 tons in 1954 and 27,643 in 1955. Imports of raw rubber had, therefore, to be permitted in 1954 and 1955. Imports in 1954 were 3,500 tons and in 1955 they were 4,000 tons.

RUBBER GOODS

India has a modern manufacturing industry. The variety of goods manufactured covers almost the entire range of requirements of the country. They include tyres and tubes of all kinds, footwear, water-proof rubberised fabrics, ebonite rods and sheets, latex foam cushioning and sponge, hoses of all types, V-belts and fan belts, rubber conveyor belting, and mechanical rubber goods. Of these, the manufacture of tyres and tubes accounts for about 70 per cent of the total consumption of rubber and bulk of capital investment, followed by foot-wear with 15 per cent annual consumption. In the case of the majority of these items, with the exception of tyres and tubes, considerable surplus capacity exists in the country. The total investment in the industry is estimated at about Rs. 13 crores and the number of persons employed is about 21,800.

The progress of the manufacturing industry is given below :—

Product	1953	1954	1955
Footwear (Lakh pairs)	240.0	209.0	348.0
Toys, Balloons, etc. (Lakh Doz.)	124.8	174.0	229.3
Tyres :			
Automobile (000)	768.0	825.5	882.3
Cycle (000)	4,615.2	5,226.0	5,748.1
Tractor (No.)	961	19,154	24,528
Aero (No.)	129	3,511	4,408
Cab (ft.)	442.8	324.0	N.A.
Tubes :			
Automobile (000)	658.8	754.4	785.5
Cycle (000)	4,600.8	5,577.6	5,593.8
Tractor (No.)	813	16,881	23,110
Aero (No.)	52	1,566	2,444
Hoses :			
Radiator (000)	140.4	151.2	186.6
Vacuum Brake (000)	472.8	604.9	808.1
Other Types (000 ft.)	4,422.0	4,706.0	5,734.8
Fan Belt (000 s.)	432.0	459.1	655.3
Ebonite (000 lb.)	88.8	100.0	130.3
Waterproof (000 yds.)	2,054.4	2,399.7	2,119.0
Latex foam sponge (000 lb.)	495.6	935.4	1,480.3

While the price of raw rubber has been periodically reviewed and fixed by the Government, no control was exercised over the prices of rubber tyres and tubes. This led to frequent complaints that the prices charged for these goods by the manufacturers were excessive. An inquiry was made by the Tariff Commission in 1955. The Commission estimated the fair prices of different types of tyres and tubes and recommended that these prices should remain in force till December 31, 1957, subject to a formula for adjustment on account of variations in the cost of raw rubber, fabric and carbon black. The Government accepted these and other recommendations and the tyre companies were called upon to issue a revised price list with effect from Oct. 10, 1955.

The programme of development for the rubber goods industry envisaged for the Second Plan period is summarised below :—

	1955-56	1960-61
Annual Capacity :		
1. Automobile tyres ..	9,50,000	14,60,000
2. " tubes ..	9,50,000	14,60,000
3. Bicycle tyres ..	80,00,000	1,18,00,000
4. " tubes ..	81,00,000	1,18,00,000
Production :		
1. Automobile tyres ..	9,10,000	14,60,000
2. " tubes ..	8,10,000	14,60,000
3. Bicycle tyres ..	57,50,000	1,18,00,000
4. " tubes ..	55,90,000	1,18,00,000
Exports :		
1. Automobile tyres ..	60,000	1,50,000
2. " tubes ..	60,000	1,50,000
3. Bicycle tyres ..	70,000	3,00,000
4. " tubes ..	90,000	3,00,000

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Before World War II, India was exporting considerable quantities of raw rubber and importing most of the rubber manufactured goods required in the country. At present, the export of raw rubber has not only been stopped but limited quantities are imported to supplement indigenous production. On the other hand, rubber manufactured goods are exported to neighbouring countries and imports are very small.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Imports		Exports	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Raw Rubber	103.5	195.6	0.85	0.57
Pneumatic tyres	23.9	26.9	103.7	66.87
Pneumatic tubes	2.8	2.4	6.8	5.1
Bicycle tyres	0.1	0.8	..	..
Bicycle tubes	0.1	0.4	..	..
Solid rubber tyres	0.3	7.1	Negligible	1.2
Other manufactures (excluding apparel, boots and shoes) ..	26.7	17.9	11.5	31.7
Total	157.4	251.1	122.85	85.44

SERICULTURE AND SILK

Sericulture is carried on mainly as a subsidiary to agriculture. The country's total production of raw silk is placed at nearly 31 lakh lbs. per annum. Of this quantity, mulberry silk accounts for about 23 lakh lbs. and non-mulberry silk for about 8 lakh lbs. The major portion of mulberry silk is produced in Mysore. This State accounts for more than 70 per cent. of the total output, the quantity actually produced in 1955 being about 17 lakh lbs. The other important producing States are Madras, West Bengal, and Jammu and Kashmir. The most important producers of non-mulberry silk are Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. An idea of the approximate annual production of raw silk—mulberry and non-mulberry—in the various States can be had from the following table:—

Mulberry Silk in thousand lbs.

States*	Charka	Filature	Total
Mysore	16.12	89	17.01
Madras	1.17	60	1.77
Jammu & Kashmir	1.70	1.65	1.65
W. Bengal	1.70	7	1.77
Punjab	21	..	21
Assam	27	..	27
Bihar	2	..	2
U.P.	2	..	2
Total	19.51	3.21	22.72

Non-Mulberry Silk in thousand lbs.

States*	Tassar	Eri	Muga	Total
Assam	3.95	1.39	..	5.32
Bihar	96	11	..	1.07
Orissa	8	1	..	.9
W. Bengal	19	1	..	20
Madhya Pradesh	1.40	..	..	1.40
Total	2.63	4.06	1.39	8.08

The total area under mulberry is about 80,000 acres at present. Mulberry is cultivated both as rain-fed and irrigated crop. The yield of leaf per acre per year from rain-fed garden is about 4,000 lbs. Average yield from tank irrigated gardens per acre per year is about 8,000 lbs., whereas in the case of deep well irrigated gardens it is 10,000 lbs.

In Mysore* there are about 51,000 rearing families, who practise sericulture as a subsidiary industry. The total production of cocoons per year is about 210 lakh lbs. and the raw silk produced may be put at 17 lakh lbs. Based on the area under mulberry, the total requirement of disease-free layings is estimated to be about 400 lakhs of layings per annum. After the Government Organisation was set up, the Central Farm at Channarayana began to produce small quantities of disease-free layings on 'Pasteur System' and to educate rears to use the same. To supplement the work of the granges which produce only disease-free seed by a controlled campaign of seed cocoon production, there are now 4,000 selected seed cocoon rears to produce Mysore seed cocoons, capable of producing about 4,000 lakhs of seed cocoons, i.e., the entire requirements of the industry for seed cocoons in Mysore and Madras. About 98 per cent of the cocoons produced in the State is used for reeling and only 4 per cent for seed purposes. Sericultural education in Mysore is given in a practical manner in the Government Silk Farms, such as Channarayana, Mysore, Kolar, Mugur and Siddaghatta.

The total area under mulberry in Madras* State is about 22,000 acres. In black cotton soils, the annual yield of mulberry leaf is about 4,000 lbs. per acre and, in red loam or sandy soils the yield is about 3,500 lbs. Under the present organisation and with the existing

acreage under mulberry cultivation, the productive capacity of reeling cocoons and silk will be 45 lakh lbs. of cocoons and about 3 lakh lbs. of raw silk of both filature and charka grades.

The sericultural industry was started in Uttar Pradesh in September 1943. The silkworm races reared are univoltine and multivoltine, Bengal, Mysore and Kashmir races of mulberry and Eri silkworms. About two dozen families have taken it up. The industry is practised as subsidiary to agriculture. The estimated annual production of Eri is 246 lbs. dry weight and that of mulberry 165 lbs. dry weight. As the industry has recently been started, the Department of Industries provides rears with rearing appliances on a returnable basis. The cocoons are purchased by the Government farm till they instal their own reeling equipment.

In Bombay,* roughly 700 acres were under silkworm food. The estimated annual production of cocoons was around 30,000. The estimated annual production of raw silk was around 1,500 lbs. There were 11,339 looms in weaving pure silk goods only and 25,198 looms for mixed goods.

There is one Government silk farm in Belgaur District, in addition to five Government model silk farms in Belgaur and Dharwar districts (Mysore).

Bengal's* silk industry is said to have been carried on from time immemorial. The production of raw silk is about 2 lakh lbs. The area under mulberry is 16,000 acres. The estimated actual annual production of cocoons and raw silk are: cocoons (6,785,543 lbs.) and raw silk (177,000 lbs.).

About 1,500 persons spread over in about 435 villages conduct rearing and reeling operations in the Punjab.* The silk industry in the Punjab has come to be considered as one of the best subsidiary industries. It gives a part time occupation to about 95 per cent of rears. The remaining 5 per cent take up reeling on commercial lines. There are about 75,000 mulberry trees available in the Punjab for the purpose of silkworm rearing. Apart from this, the Department maintains its own mulberry farms and nurseries and the total area of land under these plantations at present is about 75 acres. The estimated total annual production of cocoons and raw silk is 53,300 lbs. and 10,660 lbs., respectively.

BIHAR AND KASHMIR

In Bihar* about 50,000 people are engaged in tassar silkworm rearing, about 200 people in rearing mulberry silkworm and about 2,000 people in rearing Eri silk worm. The estimated total annual production is nearly 50,000 Kahan of tassar cocoon, one lakh lb. of raw reeled tassar and 60,000 lbs. of tassar waste per annum. Forty-five thousand lbs. of cocoon mulberry and 3,000 lbs. of raw charka reeled silk are produced. Besides 60,000 lbs. of pierced cocoon and 21,000 lbs. of handspun Eri yarn, are produced all over the State. Bihar has got a very old silk weaving industry and Bhagalpur is the centre of silk weaving. There are about 10,000 handloom weavers engaged in weaving silk goods. About 20 per cent of the local silk and the rest foreign silk are used by the weavers.

The total annual production of reeled silk and waste silk in Madhya Pradesh* is estimated to be 140,000 lbs. and 150,000 lbs., respectively. There are about 1,500 handlooms, weaving tassar and mixed fabrics.

Orissa accounts for an annual production of 24,600 lbs. of tassar and 4,920 lbs. of Eri cocoons.

In Himachal Pradesh, sericulture is practised only in Mandi district.

The Government of Assam started the sericulture and weaving department in 1948-49 and despite the prejudice against the rearing of

mulberry silk worms, production has doubled in the past decade and now amounts to 22,000 lbs. The output of Eri and muga is estimated at 393,000 lbs. and 130,000 lbs., respectively.

Silkworm rearing is practised by the rears in Kashmir as an auxiliary occupation next to agriculture. The industry depends only on full-grown mulberry trees. The annual production of cocoons and raw silk is estimated at: cocoons (2,624,000 lbs.), superior silk (165,000 lbs.). It may be added here that the silk industry in Kashmir is being run on Government monopoly basis. There are about 350 local factories with about 4,000 handlooms.

The Tariff Commission submitted its report on the Sericulture Industries to the Government of India in 1952.

In 1953-54, the Tariff Commission recommended extension of protection for 5 years from January 1, 1954. As the existing duty inhibited demand by creating a rise in the price of indigenous silk, the duties on silk raw and cocoons, silk yarn, yarn spun from silk waste, silk fabrics like pargoe fust, etc. should be reduced to 30 per cent *ad valorem* exclusive of surcharge, while the existing rates of duty on silk waste and voils, yarn spun from silk voils and silk sewing thread should be continued.

The Government accepted the proposal for the extension of protection. It decided that the existing rates of duties should not be reduced, but, stated that the position would be kept under watch and suitable action would be taken, when necessary.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Central Silk Board was constituted by the Government of India in the year 1949 under the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. The Board is charged with the responsibility of organising the development of the silk industry in India. It examines the schemes of development formulated by the various State Governments and recommends grants by the Central Government for financing the schemes. The Board came under the administrative control of the Production Ministry from 15th June 1955.

The Board is functioning with its own funds drawn from the Government of India as grants-in-aid under the Silk Board Act. Though the Act empowers the Government of India to levy and collect as a cess an excise duty on filature raw silk and on all spun silk, it has not been considered advisable to invoke the provision of this section in the interest of the indigenous sericultural industry.

The head office of the Board was shifted to Bangalore with effect from 1st February 1957.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The capital outlay of the programme under the Second Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 5.0 crores which excludes a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores provided for the silk weaving sector. The total outlay of silk and sericulture thus comes to Rs. 6.5 crores, as against a negligible outlay of Rs. 1.3 crores under the First Five Year Plan.

The development programme for silk industry envisages improvement of mulberry, better silk worms seed supply and organisation, development of silk reeling, utilisation of by-products, development of non-mulberry silk industry, co-operative marketing and testing, sericultural research and education, and stabilisation of prices.

Mulberry Silk: As regards mulberry silk, an important item in the development programme relates to the reduction in costs of cultivation of mulberry leaf through substitution of existing mulberry with higher-yielding grafts in both rain-fed and irrigated areas, evolving of new

* Pre-reorganization.

varieties of mulberry of higher yield, and improvement in cultivation methods, manuring, etc. These and other measures for bringing about improvement in mulberry and cocoons will be supplemented by steps to modernise silk reeling, encourage substitution of improved basins for country *charkhas* and converting the improved basins for flatures into multi-end basins, and introducing central cooking system and drawing chambers. Utilisation of by-products in the spun silk industry is necessary for the service of the reeling industry and steps are proposed to be taken to rehabilitate and extend the spun silk industry. And as experimental measure, co-operative societies for raising young worms of the first and second stages collectively are to be established.

Also included are proposals relating to (1) co-operative marketing and testing of cocoons; (2) grading of cocoons; (3) introduction of a system of payment of cocoon prices on actual yield; (4) further development of work in the conditioning of houses at Calcutta and Bangalore and at the Berhampur station; (5) establishment of two training institutes for training personnel for sericulture departments in the States.

Non-Mulberry Silk: As regards non-mulberry silk, the development programme provides for plantations, as well as improvement of basic seed cotton production for *eri*, *muga* and *tassar*. The organisation of seed supply, improvement of spinning and reeling, marketing, and training and research will be undertaken more or less on lines similar to those for the mulberry silk industry.

State Schemes: The Government of India has so far sanctioned for 1956-57 as many as 138 grants amounting to Rs. 27.98 lakhs for the development of sericulture industry under various State schemes. Loans and grants of the order of Rs. 24.92 lakhs have also been granted for 12 other schemes. The latter include the establishment of a modern flature at Malda

(West Bengal), the setting up of a raw silk marketing society in Bangalore, and modernisation of flature machines in Jammu and Kashmir.

West Bengal tops the list of States which received grants, with Rs. 4.7 lakhs, while Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Assam, Mysore and Madras follow with grants amounting to Rs. 4.23, 764, Rs. 3.67, 932, Rs. 3.38, 263, Rs. 2.39, 350 and Rs. 2.27, 165, respectively. About 147 schemes for the development of sericulture industry during 1957-58, which have been drawn up by 12 States, are under examination.

IMPORTS, PRICES

During the first half of 1956, the Silk Board imported 109,916 lbs. of raw silk, of which 30,088 lbs. were allotted to States, 22,618 lbs. to silk associations and 40,180 lbs. to actual users. About 16,093 lbs. were also earmarked for export promotion purposes. It is proposed to depute five officers to Japan for training in sericulture and two officers to China for training in silk-worm seed production and silk reeling. In furtherance of measures for the development of sericulture industry in the country, a foreign Race Seed Station and a Central Sericultural Training Institute are proposed to be started in Mysore State.

The silk industry was greatly handicapped by the very high-level of prices prevailing in the country during 1954-55. Though the landed price of silk was not very high, the actual sale prices were as high as Rs. 54 per lb. in April, 1954. The Government of India, therefore, considered that the best course in the circumstances would be to restrict imports through the agency of the Central Silk Board which should also be entrusted with the distribution of the Silk to the actual user, etc. The entire quantity of 2 lakh lbs. of Chinese Silk imported by the Board was lifted by the parties against full payment. The import and distribution of Chinese Silk had a salutary effect in bringing down the prices of

not only imported silk but also indigenous flature raw silk. The stabilisation of the market for silk has helped greatly in infusing a sense of security among the sericulturists. It has also enabled the Board to pursue the development programme for planned development of the industry.

With the stabilisation of the market for raw silk, it has been possible to ensure a steady and fair remuneration to silk-work rearsers and cottage weavers. The level of employment has also been maintained at a satisfactory level, giving part-time employment to nearly four to five million persons in the several branches of the industry in the villages.

The benefits that have accrued to the sericulture industry by the Canalisation Scheme in respect of raw silk were explained by Mr. V. Nangappa, I.C.S., Textile Commissioner and Chairman of the Silk Board, at a meeting of the Board held on 23rd October, 1956. According to him, imports of raw silk are licensed only through the agency of the Central Silk Board at present. No licence for import of raw silk is being given either to the trade or to the actual users. This policy has not only restricted the quantity of imports but also contributed materially towards stabilisation of prices for both indigenous and imported raw silk in India. There have been instances where quotations of imported silk in the months of June and July were ranging between Rs. 52 and Rs. 60 per lb. for Japanese raw silk and between Rs. 51 and Rs. 55 for Shanghai raw silk, but these prices were nominal and there does not seem to be any transactions on these prices. On the whole, the Board has been able to stabilise the prices for raw silk in India which has been very helpful to the silk worm rearsers in getting a fair rate for cocoons. The price of indigenous flature raw silk at present ranges between Rs. 30 and Rs. 33-8-0 per lb., which is quite reasonable according to the cost of production worked out by the Tariff Commission.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY

TOWARDS the end of the Second World War, the Planning Department of the Government of India appointed a Policy Committee on Shipping. It observed: "India possesses a distressingly small number of deep sea ships which at the outbreak of the war stood at no more than 30 with a total of less than 150,000 tons gross. The rectification of this state of affairs should be one of the immediate post-war objectives."

This was followed by the constitution of a Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee, with Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as Chairman, in 1945. This Sub-Committee submitted its report in March 1947 which was approved by the Policy Committee. Its principal recommendations were:—

(1) India needs two million gross tons of shipping to carry more than 10 million tons of cargo and about three million passengers a year. The figure does not include country craft.

(2) Hundred per cent of the purely coastal trade of India, 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma and Ceylon and with geographically adjacent countries, 50 per cent of India's distant trades and 30 per cent of the trades formerly carried in Axis vessels in the Orient should be secured for Indian shipping in the next five to seven years.

(3) As the Indian shipping industry is still very young, emphasis should now be placed on how Indian companies can expand their fleets and the Indian Shipping Board should be

empowered to control deferred rebates, rate-cutting and all other evils arising from monopolies.

The Government of India, by their Resolution dated July 12, 1947, fully endorsed the views of the Committee. They agreed that the definition of "Indian Shipping" should be shipping owned, controlled and managed by Indian nationals. They also laid down that the following conditions should qualify any shipping company for treatment as "Indian shipping companies":—

(a) The steamers of the companies should be registered at a port or ports in India. (b) At least 75 per cent of the shares and debentures of the companies should be held by Indians in their own rights. (c) All the directors should be Indian. (d) The managing agents, if any, should be Indian.

PRESENT POSITION

The subsequent developments may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Plans for setting up three corporations, each with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores were announced in November 1947. The first Government-sponsored shipping corporation (The Eastern Shipping Corporation) was registered on March 24, 1950 with a capital of Rs. 5.5 crores.

As a result of certain provisions of the new Company Act, 1956, in regard to Managing Agents, the Corporation became a full-fledged State enterprise with effect from August 15,

1956. Another State shipping enterprise, the Western Shipping Corporation was set up in 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores.

(2) Indian shipping companies participated in overseas trade for the first time in 1948. Two of them are members of the India-U.K.-Continent Conference Lines and have 30 vessels operating in the trade. At present five Indian companies are engaged in the overseas trade with 42 ships totalling 280,476 gross registered tons. Indian shipping companies are now serving the following foreign trades: India-U.K. Continent; India-Persian Gulf; India-Australia; India-Japan Far East; India-Singapore; India-Fast Africa. A few vessels are also operating in the international tramp trade.

(3) The coastal trade of the country was reserved in 1950 for Indian vessels in response to a public demand which had been made for the past 25 years. With effect from January 1, 1951, a new Indian Coastal Conference, consisting primarily of Indian shipping companies commenced functioning and the two British shipping companies became associated members.

(4) The first tanker to fly the Indian flag was purchased by the Great Eastern Shipping Co. and was entered on the Indian register in 1956. The vessel has been placed in the coastal trade on charter to the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. A second tanker has since been bought by the Western Shipping Corporation and has been chartered to the Burmah Shell Company.

The more recent progress of Indian shipping is given in the following table:—

Year.	No. of companies.	No. of ships.	Tonnage (G.R.T.).
1948 ..	15	72	249,261
1949 ..	20	84	332,490
1950 ..	23	90	364,632
1951 ..	23	92	366,646
1952 ..	26	100	383,911
1953 ..	25	111	422,452
1954 ..	30	124	435,300
1955 ..	30	126	465,264
1956 ..	30	125	478,307
1957 ..	25	124	517,339

The Shipping Policy Committee fixed in 1947 a target of two million tons to be attained by 1954; Eight of the 25 companies own one vessel each. Six of them own a vessel each under 1,000 G.R.T., while another owns a vessel of 2,200 tons. Six others own two vessels each under 3,500 tons. Thus 14 out of 25 companies own only 20 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 13,048 G.R.T.

Six ferry steamers with an aggregate G.R.T. of 4,754 are engaged in the carriage of passengers on the Konkan Coast and carry approximately a million and a half passengers per year.

Twenty-four steamers owned by 9 companies with an aggregate G.R.T. of 42,042 run between the Kandla and the Tuticorin Range. On an average they carry about eight lakh tons of cargo every year on the West Coast of India.

Forty-one vessels of 198,461 G.R.T. owned by 9 shipping companies participate in the wider coastal trade of India carrying about 20 lakh tons of cargo every year.

Planning.—Taking into account the financial resources available, a programme of development was formulated which aimed at raising the total gross registered tonnage to over 600,000 by the end of the period of the First Five Year Plan. In order to assist the shipping companies in replacing obsolete tonnage operating on the coast and expand, Government had provided funds for constructing ships at Vishakapatnam; a total of 100,000 G.R.T. was expected to become available from this shipyard during the period of the First Plan.

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, India had a tonnage of 330,707 G.R.T. The target under the plan was to add 215,000 G.R.T. after allowing for obsolescence to the extent of 60,000 G.R.T., thus increasing the tonnage to 600,000 G.R.T. by 31st March 1956. On that date the actual tonnage stood at 480,000 tons, but taking into consideration the tonnage on order in Indian and foreign yards, the target is expected to be reached soon. In the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed that about 300,000 tons should be added after allowing for obsolescence of 90,000 tons. Thus by the end of the 2nd Plan, the total tonnage is expected to reach 900,000 G.R.T. With the achievement of this target, Indian tonnage is expected to carry about 12 to 15 per cent of the country's overseas trade as against the present 5 to 6 per cent,

50 per cent of the trade with adjacent countries as against 40 per cent at present, besides 100 per cent of coastal trade. In the First Plan a sum of Rs. 19 crores was provided for shipping and this was subsequently raised to Rs. 26.3 crores. Actual expenditure over the First Plan period was about Rs. 18 crores. In the Second Plan a provision of Rs. 45 crores including the carryover of Rs. 8 crores has been made for shipping expansion. The full amount has already been utilised in placing the orders for ships in Indian and foreign yards by the shipping companies in the private and public sector, though the tonnage ordered will be inadequate to enable the merchant marine to reach the proposed target of 900,000 tons.

According to the Sailing Vessels Committee's Report published in 1949, sailing vessels continue to carry a substantial volume of cargo. It is estimated that 160,000 tons of shipping under sail consisting of about 2,000 vessels carry about a million to a million and a half tons of cargo every year. These vessels employ about 40,000 men, 2,500 masters, 2,500 mates and about 35,000 seamen. Taking the average cost of these vessels at Rs. 250 a ton, the capital outlay is computed at Rs. 4 crores.

SHIP-BUILDING*

The credit for building the first modern ship-building yard goes to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. This was founded at Vishakapatnam in 1941; the company completed two berths in 1947. The first steamer built in this yard was launched on March 14, 1948 by Mr.

Nehru. A third berth of the same capacity (building of ships ranging from 320 to 550 ft. in length and from about 5,500 tons to about 15,000 tons dead weight capacity) was ready in 1953. The yard is equipped with a fitting-out wharf 1,200 ft. long, which will be capable of fitting-out six ships of large size and 3 medium sized ships in one year. On the engineering side, the hull and structural shop has a fabricating capacity of 8,000 tons of steel per year.

On January 21, 1952 "Hindustan Shipyard Ltd." was registered to take over this yard. The Government of India holds a two-thirds interest in the Company and Scindias one-third. The valuation of the shipyard was provisionally agreed at Rs. 270 lakhs which will be paid by the issue of fully paid shares of the new company for Rs. 103 lakhs and the balance in five equal annual instalments. The aggregate initial capital of the company was to be Rs. 309.9 lakhs.

After the transfer of the shipyard to the new company, a five-year plan for its development was formulated which was estimated to cost Rs. 15.84 crores between 1952-53 and 1956-57. Out of this, Rs. 11.77 crores are envisaged to be spent during the four years ending 1955-56. With a view to obtaining the necessary technical assistance, an agreement has been made with a French firm for 5 years. This provides for advice in setting up a fully-equipped designing and estimating office, organisation, development and management of the shipyard and the building of ships as well as help in procuring supplies from France and training Indians in France. In return, the firm will receive 4 per cent commission on the annual turnover of the yard.

The annual break-up of the expenditure was visualized as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs).

Year.	Acquisition of yard.	Development of yard.	Loans against ships built at yard.	Subsidy.	Total.
1951-52 ..	39.6	10.0	182	—	231.6
1952-53 ..	40.0	100.0	100	42	282.0
1953-54 ..	40.0	110.0	50	60	260.0
1954-55 ..	40.0	110.0	50	60	260.0
1955-56 ..	40.0	145.0	120	70	375.0
1956-57 ..	7.0	150.0	180	70	407.0
	206.6	625.0	682	302	1815.6

At the end of March 1957 it was announced that the Government had decided to construct a second ship-building yard. But neither the identity of the consultants nor the site for the ship yard had been decided at the time.

Under a Cabinet reorganisation scheme, shipping became the sole concern of the Transport Ministry early in 1951. While matters of policy are dealt with in the Ministry, the newly created office of the Director-General of Shipping serves as an executive office, as distinct from the Secretary, for the co-ordinated implementation of policy. The office of the Controller of Indian Shipping, the Mercantile Marine Department and the Lighthouse Department have come under his administrative control.

The administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts and Rules made thereunder, at the ports is undertaken by the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department at the principal ports. The Assistant Director of Seamen's Welfare and his officers carry out the planning and execution of

schemes and projects for seamen's welfare, scrutiny of the schemes and projects recommended by the Welfare Committees at the ports and administration of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Amenities Fund.

National Welfare Board For Seafarers: In 1955, the Government of India constituted the National Welfare Board for Seafarers to advise the Government on all matters relating to the welfare of seafarers. The board consists of Government members, representatives of port authorities, shipowners, seafarers and of voluntary societies dealing with welfare of seamen.

Employment Of Seafarers: The Government of India has taken over the work of recruitment of seafarers in Bombay and Calcutta for ensuring equitable distribution of the available volume of employment among the registered seafarers. For this purpose, a Seamen's Employment Office was set up in Bombay in June 1954 and in Calcutta in March 1955.

* See also under 'Government Industrial Undertakings'.

STEEL INDUSTRY*

THE first successful and the most outstanding attempt to manufacture steel in the country on a commercial basis was that of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. which started its Steel Works at Sakchi in the year 1908. Pig iron was made in 1911 and the first steel ingot a year later.

The Indian Iron & Steel Company was started in 1918 at Hirapur about 4 miles from Asansol junction on the Eastern Railway for producing pig iron. Eighteen years later it floated another company, the Steel Corporation of Bengal to manufacture steel. Towards the end of 1952 the two companies were merged.

An iron works was started at Bhadravati in Mysore State in 1921 to which a steel plant was added in 1934. During World War II, a 25-ton basic furnace together with two small electric furnaces were installed.

The combined capacity of all these three factories works at (1950) 1,878,000 tons of pig iron and 1,050,000 tons of finished steel.

The total capital investment is about Rs. 61 crores and the number of workers employed about 60,000.

The recent trend of production is given below:—

Year.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Semi-finished steel.	Finished steel (000 tons)
1949	1,528	1,352	1,105	930
1950	1,562	1,438	1,142	1,004
1951	1,709	1,500	1,249	1,076
1952	1,685	1,578	1,308	1,103
1953	1,655	1,507	1,230	1,018
1954	1,793	1,685	1,452	1,243
1955	1,757	1,704	1,457	1,260

The future production and imports in tons are visualized as follows:

1956-57	: 1,335,000 and 1,850,000
1957-58	: 1,385,000 and 1,200,000
1958-59	: 1,510,000 and 600,000
1959-60	: 2,085,000 and 600,000
1960-61	: 4,080,000 and 200,000

Since 1924 there have been three main tariff enquiries into the case of the iron and steel industry—in 1924, 1926 and 1934. In between there were three supplementary enquiries and five special enquiries for the subsidiary industries in India. The scheme of protection sanctioned as a result of the tariff enquiry held in 1934 was to remain in force for seven years till 31st March 1941. Before, however, this protection expired, World War II intervened, and the protective duties on imported steel were continued from time to time by continuation Acts, the last extension being for a period of one year till 31st March 1947.

Since the war in 1939 the price and distribution of steel have been controlled by the Government. The permission for free sale of sheets and plates by Registered Stock-holders, which was withdrawn in August 1953 was again restored in May 1954. During 1954, production of finished steel reached the high level of 1.2 million tons and imports amounted to 3.5 lakh tons. Consequently, it was possible to allot larger quotas of steel to consumers. The total allocation amounted to 14.5 lakh tons as against 12.9 lakh tons in 1953. The demand of the Defence Services, Railways, Industrial Maintenance and Packing and Development Schemes in the Government and the private sector were mostly met in full.

The selling prices of steel were raised on the average by about Rs. 15 per ton with effect from March 29, 1954. The entire scrap price schedule was revised, with certain classes going down and others rising in prices. Tinplate selling prices were reduced by about Rs. 80 per ton on April 1, 1954. Again in 1955, the selling price of steel was increased twice, first by Rs. 20 per ton on the average from July 1, 1955 and by Rs. 80 per ton from October 1, 1955.

The retention prices of steel produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. were raised by an average figure of Rs. 32 per ton for 1952-53, Rs. 47 per ton for 1953-55 and Rs. 87 per ton for 1955-60 as a sequel to an inquiry by the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission submitted its report regarding steel retention prices payable to the Indian Iron & Steel Co. early in 1954. It recommended an increase of Rs. 66 per ton for the period 1953 to 1956. But the Government decided on an average increase of Rs. 59 per ton and fixed the period from 1953 to March 31, 1955 and a further increase of Rs. 15 per ton for 1955-60. Retention prices for tin plates were also revised during 1954 and on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, they were fixed at Rs. 807 per ton for 1953 the same level as for 1952 and were reduced to Rs. 782.9 per ton for 1954-56.

RAW MATERIALS

The important raw materials are iron ore, coking coal, manganese ore, refractories made from magnesite, dolomite, chromite, fireclay, etc. and fluxing materials like silica, limestone and fluor-spar. Sulphur is also required for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

In regard to most of these raw materials, India enjoys a favourable position. The deposits of iron ore are plentiful and of a superior quality, the average iron content of the ore being as much as 69 per cent as compared with 40 per cent in Europe and 50 per cent in the U.S. This is also true of manganese ore, magnesite and dolomite. Known deposits of coking coal are estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 million tons.

The principal raw materials brought from abroad are spelter for galvanising, tin for tin plates, ferro-tungsten, nickel, chromium and fluor-spar. Deposits of fluor-spar are located in Madhya Pradesh; but they are yet to be exploited.

As raw materials account for nearly 80 per cent of the cost of pig iron and 60 per cent of the cost of finished steel, they provide the explanation for the low cost of steel produced in India.

RE-ROLLING MILLS

The re-rolling mills manufacture a variety of products from blooms and billets. In the initial stage the revenue duty on imported billets was removed to encourage the industry and by 1939 there were 32 re-rolling mills with a productive capacity of 140,000 tons. Towards the end of 1942 when control over distribution of scrap and billets was introduced, out of the 130 mills then existing only 75 came within its purview. Later several mills were compulsorily closed under Government orders.

At the end of 1955, there were in existence 142 re-rollers—20 registered rollers and 122 unregistered re-rollers—with an annual capacity, on a three-shift basis, of 335,000 tons and 383,000 tons respectively. Their output during the First Plan was:

	Registered (Tons)	Unregistered (Tons)
1951	73,179	23,510
1952	68,636	25,426
1953	83,340	28,654
1954	100,832	37,068
1955	120,306	53,336

In addition to these, a few are manufacturers of special products such as tin plates, wire and wire products, fish plates and spikes, bars and rods, bolts and nuts, rivets, spring steel, hoops and strips and are called "secondary producers". Their number during the First Plan was eight.

In 1933-34 the Tariff Board stated that the re-rolling mills had a place in the iron and steel industry in India. The subsequent inquiries have revealed that a large proportion of the mills are inefficient and uneconomic in addition to such handicaps as the acute shortage of raw materials.

The main problem of the re-rolling industry is the shortage of billets and scrap. So, while the registered re-rollers could operate their plants on a single shift basis, the unregistered re-rollers hardly achieved 35 to 40 per cent utilisation of their capacity.

The re-rollers at places like Amritsar, Julundur, etc. situated at considerable distance from the ports had to incur heavy freight charges which inflated their production costs. Relief was given to them from May 1954 through the fixation of a maximum freight charge at Rs. 60 per ton. Similarly in 1955-56 the Government extended the port prices to Jamshedpur and Burnpur to encourage the growth of industries in the vicinity of steel plants.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS

The Planning Commission has estimated that the demand for steel will rise from 2.34 million tons in 1952 to 2.8 million tons by 1957, while that for foundry pig iron will be stepped up by 100,000 tons to 700,000 tons.

At the beginning of the Plan, the following programmes of expansion were under execution:—

(1) The Mysore Works took up certain schemes for execution in the post-war period. These cover expansion of cement production and direct recovery of acetic acid from pyro-ligneous liquor, erection of two electric pig iron furnaces each capable of producing 100-110 tons of pig iron per day, and modernisation of iron ore mines and extension of forest tramways to ensure an adequate supply of wood fuel and mineral raw materials.

(2) The Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Indian Iron Company had between them projects under execution to increase the installed capacity for finished steel to 345,000 tons by 1953-54.

They had also formulated additional proposals to enable them to produce another 350,000 tons of finished steel and 400,000 tons of foundry iron at a cost of Rs. 31.7 crores spread over 1953-57.

(3) The Tata Iron and Steel Company have formulated a programme of expansion and modernisation of their works at a total cost of about Rs. 22.40 crores apart from normal capital expenditure for replacement and maintenance which is estimated to cost additional Rs. 10.21 crores. A subsequent assessment of the investment in the Programme made it imperative to revise the overall expenditure to Rs. 42.6 crores. Their plan envisages the raising of the capacity for finished steel from 750,000 tons to 931,000 tons by 1957.

The above schemes were expected to produce the following results:—

	Unit	1950-51	1957-58
Rated capacity of finished steel ..	Tons '000	1,015	1,650
Production—			
Pig iron (for foundries) ..	"	350	750
Finished steel ..	"	976	1,650

The Plan had stipulated that the future expansion of the industry should provide for the production of an additional 150,000 tons to 200,000 tons of billets for the re-rolling industry. The expansion will also call for the creation of certain additional transport facilities involving an outlay of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 crores.

The Planning Commission was of the view that in spite of the expansion contemplated, there would be a short-fall of a million tons of steel and therefore, urged the establishment of a new iron and steel plant through collaboration between the State and an experienced Indian concern. The total expenditure on this during the period of the first Plan was expected to be about Rs. 25 crores and negotiations for participation by foreign concerns and the World Bank were advocated.

* See also under 'Government Industrial Undertakings'.

The expansion scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was reviewed in 1952-53 when it was found that the capital investment would be substantially higher than envisaged under the Plan. By the end of 1953 the first electric pig iron smelter went into production. The second went into production by December 1955.

During the review of the expansion scheme, it was felt that the Works should concentrate on high priced steels rather than mild steel products. So on the report of the T.C.M. experts, the broad development under the Second Plan was finalised. So far the Government has approved schemes relating to a cast iron spun pipe plant of 17,000 to 18,000 tons annual capacity estimated to require an investment of Rs. 45 lakhs; and a sintering plant for the utilisation of iron ore fines involving an expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs. Altogether a sum of Rs. 138.86 lakhs was estimated to have been invested in the Works during 1951-56.

The expansion scheme under the Second Plan is estimated to cost about Rs. 6 crores and when completed the capacity of the Works is expected to reach one lakh tons of finished steel. Apart from this, the output of ferro-silicon is proposed to be expanded for meeting the requirements of all the steel plants.

By the end of 1953-54, the Indian Iron and Steel Co. completed its major extension plan, viz., the Morgan Mill, boiler plant and ash handling equipment. Its capacity for finished steel stood at 350,000 tons in 1955-56 as against 225,000 tons at the commencement of the first Plan. During the period, the actual investment on the developments is estimated at Rs. 15.27 crores.

According to the estimates made by the Tariff Commission, the production of saleable steel by this plant during the second Plan is about 2.6 million tons at an overall investment of Rs. 42.53 crores.

As regards further expansion designed to raise capacity to 620,000 tons of steel and 500,000 tons of foundry pig iron per annum or alternatively 700,000 tons of finished steel and 400,000 tons of foundry pig iron per annum a loan of 31.5 million dollars was obtained from the World Bank and a special advance of Rs. 10 crores from the Equalisation Fund and a loan of Rs. 7.9 crores (including Rs. 5 crores sanctioned in 1949) were sanctioned by the Government.

The modernisation and expansion scheme of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. designed to increase capacity for finished steel from 7,00,000 tons to 9,31,000 tons in 1957-58 progressed satisfactorily. An investment of about Rs. 3,414 lakhs (out of a total capital expenditure of Rs. 4,250 lakhs for the entire programme) was made upto 1946. The Government of India has agreed

to grant a special loan of Rs. 10 crores to assist the completion of the programme. The capacity of the company at present is estimated around 8 lakh tons.

The Tatas have another project for the expansion of their iron and steel factory still further.* This project would cost about Rs. 61.9 crores and take about 30 months to complete. The expansion would raise the total capacity to about two million tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. have entered into an agreement with the Henry J. Kaiser Co. of California, U.S.A. for this purpose.

Early in 1957, the first stage of the expansion programme was reached when two 100-ton open hearth furnaces were put in operation. It is the aim that the present output of 8 lakh tons of finished steel should be raised to nine lakh tons in 1957-58, to 1.2 million tons in 1958-59 and finally 1.5 million tons in 1959-60 equivalent to two million tons of steel ingots.

The Tariff Commission envisages an output of 5.9 million tons of saleable steel with an investment of about Rs. 85 crores in 1961.

PUBLIC SECTOR

The year witnessed the finalisation of the schemes for three iron and steel plants in the public sector. One factory, which will have an initial capacity of one million tons of steel per annum, and is located at Rourkela in Orissa State. An agreement was signed with the Krupp-Demag Combine for financial and technical collaboration in the execution of this major industrial project. Construction started in 1955.

An agreement has also been signed between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. to set up a steel plant with an initial capacity of one million tons of steel ingots at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh. Eventually its capacity is proposed to be raised to one million tons of rolled products. Construction work on this has started.

A third plant is being set up in the public sector at Durgapur in W. Bengal. This will produce about 750,000 tons of light and medium sections and bars in addition to about 350,000 tons of pig iron. An Agreement has been reached with a consortium of British steel interests for the construction of this plant.

The total cost of all the three steel plants in the public sector was estimated as: Rourkela Rs. 165 crores; Bhilai Rs. 115 crores; and Durgapur Rs. 115 crores. These estimates did not include the cost of the three townships, two ore mines, fees to the consultants and the cost of Indian and foreign experts. But mainly on account of an increase in the cost of material and labour in the countries from which plant

was to be imported, the estimates have been revised. The Durgapur Plant is expected to cost Rs. 138 crores and the Rourkela Plant about Rs. 165 crores excluding customs duty and contingencies. The estimates for the Bhilai Plant, when revised, are bound to go up.

The steel expansion programme both in the public and the private sectors will thus entail an overall investment of over Rs. 525 crores.

According to the present time schedule, the Rourkela Plant and the Bhilai Plant are expected to go into production as a whole by the end of 1959. The Durgapur Plant would be in full production by December 1960.

Although all these plants have an ingot capacity of one million tons each, their layouts have taken into account the possibility of their further expansion in later years. Thus the Bhilai Plant provides for ultimate expansion to 2.5 million tons of ingots per annum and the Rourkela and the Durgapur Plants to about 1.25 million tons of ingots each. The actual output of saleable steel from these three steel plants and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is placed at about 2 million tons in 1960-61.

To relieve shortage due to the wide gap that exists between the demand for steel and the supplies available from internal sources, there have been sizable imports of steel amounting to about 177,000 tons in 1951, 195,000 tons in 1952, 247,511 tons in 1953, 387,401 tons in 1954 and 904,000 tons in 1955. Of this, the imports of steel during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 under the T.C.A. programme amounted to 12,326 tons and 97,734 tons respectively, while imports in 1954 totalled 119,250 tons.

The total output of saleable steel during the Second Plan period is estimated at about 11 million tons as against the overall requirements over the five years assessed by the Planning Commission at about 17 million tons. Production will be equal to the demand only in the last year of the Plan.

An agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union for the supply of one million tons of steel in the first three years of the Plan period. Similar negotiations for the procurement of substantial supplies of steel from other leading producers have also been initiated.

During the First Plan, exports of steel were mainly restricted to obligations arising from bilateral trade agreements and other inevitable commitments. With the completion of the steel development programmes, Indian steel should be available for export, especially to the whole of South-East Asia. The Second Plan envisages an export target of 2 lakhs to 3 lakhs tons of steel in 1960-61.

* The World Bank has given a 95 million dollar loan.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE sugar industry is the second largest industry in India, next only to the cotton textile industry, with a capital of about Rs. 72 crores of which about Rs. 30 crores is fixed capital and Rs. 42 crores working capital. The annual value of the industry's products for 1954-55 is about Rs. 1,200 millions.

It has a considerable influence on the agricultural economy in so far as it brings additional remuneration to those who take to the cultivation of sugarcane.

The economy of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is particularly tied with the development of this industry since 70 per cent of the sugar production is in these two States.

The industry also produces a variety of raw materials for other industries such as power alcohol, paper, paper board and straw board.

The labour employed in sugar factories is roughly 140,000 skilled and unskilled workers, and about 3,500 University-educated men.

The growth of the industry is attributable to the protection given to it in 1932 for a period of 14 years. The import duty in pre-war years was as much as Rs. 0.4 per cwt. of which Rs. 2 represented the quantum of the excise duty on indigenous production. Protection was continued till 1950 but it was of an academic interest since imports were negligible from 1937.

In 1931-32, there were only 32 sugar factories in the country, but at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, there were 158 factories. This rose to 160 at the end of the Plan. Of these 13 factories had been lying idle for several years.

The industry has so far developed in the private sector, the only exception being some of the former Indian States in which the State

Governments substantially contributed to its development by financial participation and in other ways.

The year 1952 was notable for another innovation inasmuch as the first factory was built by cane producers on a co-operative basis in the Ahmednagar District in Bombay State.

The Government of Bombay is giving active support and encouragement to the establishment of co-operative mills by contributing to the share capital of these concerns. By 1960, the Government expects 20 co-operative units.

The Government of India gave permission in 1955 for the establishment of 35 new sugar factories and substantial expansion of 38 existing factories. These new factories are expected to give an additional production of 330,000 tons. The proposal for setting up sugar refineries has been postponed indefinitely.

On the basis of an average operating season of 120 working days and assuming a recovery of 10 per cent sugar, the rated capacity of the 167 factories is estimated to be over 1.5 million tons of sugar per annum. The industry in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar alone has a capacity to produce 1.15 million tons.

While announcing their sugar policy for 1953-54 in September, the Government sanctioned an increase in the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories to Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1-5-0 per maund at rail centre.

The Government also decided that this increased price would be applicable to the 1954-55 season. This increase of 2 annas would have meant an increase in sugar prices of Rs. 1-4-0 per maund. But, in order to keep the fair price of sugar at the previous year's level of Rs. 27 per maund, the Government decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Re. 1 per maund of sugar imposed in the previous year. The Government of India announced on November 16, 1954, its decisions to apply on a voluntary basis a formula for linking the price of cane to that of sugar. Under this formula, the cane grower gets an extra price over and above the minimum price of Rs. 1-7-0 per maund. The formula was applied to the 1954-55 season also.

The State-wise production in the past two seasons is given below :—

(In thousand tons)

	1954-55	1955-56
Uttar Pradesh	903	987
Bihar	225	319
Bombay*	171	202
Hyderabad*	17	64
Andhra*	65	76
Madras*	57	51
Punjab*	10	26
Madhya Bharat*	11	29
Mysore*	48	48
PEPSI*	9	11
Rajasthan	11	13
West Bengal	9	10
Bhopal*	4	7
Orissa	3	4
Travancore-Cochin*	5	8
Total	1,581	1,855

* Pre-reorganization.

The size of the factories operating in the country varies widely from 50 tons to over 2,000 tons of cane crushing capacity per day. It is generally accepted that factories with a minimum cane crushing capacity of 800 tons per day should be considered as economic units. On this basis, only half the number can be considered economic.

RAW MATERIALS

The principal raw material is sugarcane. Its consumption in 1940-50 was about 10 million tons for a production of 975,000 tons of sugar. Approximately 20 to 25 per cent of cane is consumed by sugar factories. The cane consumption in 1954-55 season is estimated at 15 million tons (provisional figure).

About 90 per cent of the acreage under cane is now under improved varieties; but the yield per acre has not improved materially and this accounts for the high cost of sugar.

The following table gives the details :—

Year.	Acre under sugarcane (000 acres)	Gross output of sugarcane (000 Tons)
1950-51	4,314	5,616
1951-52	4,326	6,068
1952-53	4,272	5,019
1953-54	3,435	4,423
1954-55	3,994	5,700
1955-56	4,116	5,859
1956-57	4,532	5,891
(Estimate)		

PRODUCTION

Price of sugar is not controlled now. But there was control from 1942 to October 1952 except for a brief period in 1947. During this period the controlled price of sugar was linked with the minimum price for cane fixed for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Besides the excise duty, the provincial cess was also levied. Since 1948 the floor for cane prices has been and is being slowly lowered.

Since gur was excluded from the orbit of control, the parity price for gur was always higher.

The production capacity of the industry which stood at 15 lakh tons of sugar per annum is to be extended to 25 lakh tons by the end of 1960. Licences have been granted for expansion as well as for the establishment of 57 new factories including 39 co-operative factories.

The Plan for the industry for 1957-58 aims at a production target of 2.16 million tons, the estimated production during 1956-57 being 2.05 million tons. The investment is estimated at Rs. 24 crores, of which Rs. 19 crores will be spent on the setting up of 22 new factories and Rs. 5 crores on the expansion of 17 existing factories.

The details of sugar production are given below :—

Year Ended October	Installed capacity (Lakh Tons)	Sugar output (Lakh Tons)
1951	12.70	11.15
1952	15.50	14.94
1953	16.30	12.91
1954	..	10.01
1955	..	15.95
1956	N.A.	18.51
1957	..	18.53

CONSUMPTION

The per capita consumption of sugar in the pre-war period was 6.6 lbs. During 1950-51, on the basis of a production of 1.1 million tons of sugar being consumed by a population of 355 million, the per capita consumption worked out at about 7 lb. In addition, gur amounting to three times the quantity of sugar is also consumed in the country so that the total per capita consumption is not much behind that of other countries.

On the basis of a population of 385 millions and of a production of 1.5 million tons of sugar in the country by utilising the entire rated capacity available, the per capita consumption of sugar was expected to be increased to 8.7 lbs. by 1955-56.

This quantity might be deemed sufficient under present economic conditions, according to the Planning Commission.

The main problem is of cane supply. The factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are in a number of cases situated so near each other that there is competition between them for cane. The industry has also been complaining of the prices fixed for cane. Several factories have not enough covered storage facilities for molasses.

The First Five-Year Plan for cane cultivation envisaged an increased output equivalent to 703,000 tons of gur of which Uttar Pradesh was expected to account for 110,000 tons. The additional production targets (in tons) for other States were: Bombay 80,000, Madras 80,000, Punjab 70,000, Bihar 50,000 and other States 13,000.

The development schemes to increase the per acre yield, which were started during the First Plan period with a total expenditure of about Rs. 80 lakhs were extended year by year in view of the encouraging results. Out of a target of 10 lakh acres to be covered during 1955-56 under the campaign for intensive manuring, 8.08 lakh acres were covered with 10 lakh maunds of ammonium sulphate. The target for 1956-57 was 15 lakh acres of which 13.81 lakh acres had been covered by the end of September 1956. The total cost of sugarcane development schemes came to Rs. 10.45 crores.

Another part of the development programme should consist of enabling some of the factories to shift to areas or States where a plentiful supply of cane is assured. These and other remedial measures should enable the industry which has a productive capacity of over 1.5 million tons of sugar to produce by 1955-56 about 1.5 million tons as against 1.12 million tons in 1950-51.

With the removal of all quantitative restrictions on the consumption of sugar in 1952-53, the demand for it rose steeply to about 17 lakh tons per annum. The whole question of capacity was, therefore, reviewed and it was concluded that even the next few years, additional capacity of about 1.5 lakh tons per annum would be needed. Accordingly, applications were invited in April, 1951 for setting up new units and expansion of existing ones.

Exports are allowed upto one lakh tons.

The policy for 1956 was almost the same as for 1955: no statutory control, factories to keep 25 per cent of sugar produced as reserve, formula linking price of sugarcane to sugar, and price of cane Rs. 1-7-0 per maund at gate and Rs. 1-5-0 at rail centre (same as for 1954). A notable change in the sugar policy, however, is the Government's decision not to import sugar from abroad.

The production in 1954-55 season was the highest at 15.8 lakh tons. It was due to larger supplies of cane and extended season. The average All-India recovery of sugar from cane, however, remained unchanged at 10.08 per cent.

The Second Five-Year Plan target for sugar in terms of gur is 7.1 million tons.

TEA INDUSTRY

TEA ranks after jute as the second largest item in India's export trade. It earns a foreign exchange of about Rs. 100 crores and a revenue of about Rs. 16 crores from excise and export duties. The State Governments also derive considerable revenue from the agricultural income-tax on tea grown within their jurisdiction as well as from the sales tax, carriage tax, octroi, etc. on the commodity.

The indigenous plant growing in wild conditions was first discovered in Assam in 1820 and 15 years later the East India Company started an experimental garden which was sold to the Assam Company in 1840. In less than 100 years India became the tea shop of the world.

There are about 6,601 gardens with a total area of about 780,471 acres under tea. Of these, over 582,119 acres are in Assam and West Bengal, while Madras, Mysore and Kerala account for nearly 174,462 acres, and the rest are in Bihar, U.P., Tripura, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

The industry as a whole gives employment to a labour force of over a million.

There are over 700 joint stock companies engaged in the tea industry. The total paid-up capital in the industry as a whole is about Rs. 74 crores. The number of Indian companies is about 540 with a paid-up capital of about Rs. 25 crores, and the number of foreign companies about 160 with a paid-up capital of about Rs. 36 crores.

The annual production of tea is about 665 million lbs. of which about 401 million lbs. are exported. India meets about 50 per cent of the world demand for tea.

With the cessation of bulk buying in April 1951 and the re-opening of London auctions, the tendency was for better types of teas to do well at the auctions.

By the end of 1951 the sellers' market was at an end and common teas, which were the worst to be affected, fetched only Rs. 1-3 a lb. at the end of March 1952 as compared with Rs. 1-14 a year before. Simultaneously production costs began to soar and in 1952 the extension of the Minimum Wages Act to the plantation industry prevented many gardens from covering their costs out of prices.

In May 1952 an official team inquired into the problems and recommended certain measures for temporary relief. These included deferred payment of excise duty, guaranteeing the banks of a portion of the loans to gardens, relaxation of provisions in the matter of advance payment of income-tax and supply of more wagons. The labour also agreed to forego certain concessions. Thus a substantial cut in production costs was effected by the end of 1952.

By this time tea prices had again begun to look up but to make sure of the recovery the industry decided to effect a voluntary cut of 8 per cent. in production and pay more attention to quality. The crisis had forced the closure of over 100 estates; but as a result of the above measures, the industry managed to turn the corner.

The latter part of 1953 saw a dramatic change from the weak markets of the previous year and since then prices have boomed to record levels in the world markets. The whole of the benefit of this change of fortunes did not, however, accrue to tea plantations because apart from additional costs arising from the operation of the Plantations Act, the Government sought to take an increased share in the proceeds of the industry.

The total production in 1954 was 644 million lbs. and that for 1955 was 665 million lbs. The estimate for 1956 is 665 million lbs.

Under the International Regulation Scheme the export quota for India was 470 million lbs. But in 1954 the Government permitted an export of only 464.9 million lbs. The International Tea Agreement expired on March 31, 1955 and was not renewed. For the 1955-56 season the export permitted is 480 million lbs. which is about 69.3 per cent of the crop basis of estates.

The export duty is regulated according to price, and may therefore vary from time to time. The duties as fixed are given below. The figure in brackets shows the price per lb.:

1955: April: As. 8 (Rs. 3-8-0); May: As. 8 (Rs. 3-5-6); June: As. 4 (Rs. 2-7-3); July: As. 4 (Rs. 2-6-5); August: As. 6 (Rs. 2-9-9); September: As. 6 (Rs. 2-12-8); October: As. 8 (Rs. 3-9-6); November: As. 8 (Rs. 3-7-6); December: As. 8 (Rs. 3-4-5).

1956: January: As. 6 (Rs. 3-1-5); February: As. 6 (Rs. 2-14-1); March: As. 6 (Rs. 2-11-4); April: As. 6 (Rs. 2-13-4); May: As. 6 (Rs. 3-4-3); June: As. 6 (Rs. 3-5-0); July: As. 6 (Rs. 2-13-11); August: As. 6 (Rs. 2-8-5); September: As. 6 (Rs. 2-11-5); October: As. 6 (Rs. 3-3-9); November: As. 6 (Rs. 4-1-11); December: As. 8 (Rs. 4-3-0).

The following table shows the growth of the industry from 1927 to 1956:—

Year	Area under tea in thousands of acres	Production in millions of lb.	Year	Area under tea in thousands of acres	Production in millions of lb.
1927	756	391	1942	843	573
1928	776	404	1943	842	555
1929	788	433	1944	841	500
1930	804	391	1945	841	529
1931	807	394	1946	842	592
1932	840	434	1947*	772	561
1933	841	384	1948	773	568
1934	841	399	1949	780	585
1935	841	394	1950	783	618
1936	842	395	1951	786	629
1937	840	430	1952	788	616
1938	841	452	1953	790	608
1939	840	466	1954	788	644
1940	840	474	1955	787	665
1941	842	503	1956	787	665

* From now on figures are for India only.

Source: International Tea Committee.

The following table shows production by area:

(In million lb.)

Northern India						Northern India. (Total)	South India.	Total.
Year.	Assam.	Darjeeling.	Doars and Tarai.	Cachar.	Other Places.			
1953..	275	14	146½	41½	10½	487½	120½	608
1954..	300½	15½	146½	43	10½	516	128	644
1955..	322½	15½	142½	44½	10½	536	129	665
1956..	324	16	146	42½	9½	538	127	665

CALCUTTA MARKET
(Leaf and Broken).

Season.	Export Auction.		Internal Sale.	
	Chests.	Average Price.	Chests.	Average Price.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1948-49 ..	937,571	1 9 6	313,128	1 3 3
1949-50 ..	1,056,942	1 14 10	284,379	1 6 7
1950-51 ..	1,579,094	2 0 9	239,486	1 7 5
1951-52 ..	2,102,920	1 11 7	112,899	1 1 8
1952-53 ..	1,858,568	1 6 6	47,547	1 1 7
1953-54 ..	1,635,429	1 15 10	101,775	1 12 5
1954-55 ..	1,590,410	3 1 6	437,863	2 3 7
1955-56 ..	2,277,550	2 0 4	138,410	1 3 3

Source : J. Thomas & Co. Ltd.

The following table shows tea exports by sea from the Indian Union to the chief importing countries:—

(In million lb.)

Country	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
United Kingdom	341.26	330.02	280.87
U.S.A.	30.21	30.27	25.44
Canada	20.19	20.28	17.27
Australia	3.47	7.84	6.23
Iran	1.3	8.47	8.27
Egypt	10.02	9.25	14.68
U. S. S. R.	—	—	—
Eire	21.07	23.24	19.72
Sudan	6.16	4.84	3.03
Netherlands	5.65	4.01	4.05
Turkey	5.20	2.05	5.36

Source : Monthly accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air & Land) Trade & Navigation of India.

DISPOSAL OF TEA

(In million lb.)

	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
Crop*	509.7	114.9	507.0	113.0	484.0	120.9	513.6	128.5	533.2	129.0
Export	343.3	65.6	355.0	68.2	389.4	76.6	373.7	76.0	323.3	72.5
Balance (Internal Consumption)	166.4	49.3	152.0	44.8	95.5	44.3	139.9	52.5	209.9	56.5
Internal Consumption ..		215.7		196.8		130.8		192.4		266.4
Imports		0.75		....		....		....		....

* Trade estimates.

Source : J. Thomas & Co. Ltd.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

COTTON

The statistical position of cotton in the Indian Union is summed up in the following table :—
(In lakhs of bales)

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56*
Opening Stock	21.53	17.96	20.0	26.7
Production	36.83	44.70	51.0	46.0
Imports	6.25	6.90	6.2	5.0
Total Supply	67.21	69.56	80.2	77.7
Mill Consumption	43.50	46.00	47.7	46.0
Exports	3.80	1.50	3.1	5.0
Extra Factory Consumption ..	2.70	2.70	2.7	2.7
Total Distribution	49.50	50.20	53.5	53.7

According to the information furnished by the trade, the total cotton supply, available in the 1955-56 season was estimated at 77.7 lakh bales, of which 7.3 lakh bales were Indian cotton, including 26.7 lakh bales of carryover with both the trade and the mills on August 31, 1955. The total mill consumption was estimated at 46 lakh bales (40 lakh bales of indigenous cotton and 6 lakh bales of foreign varieties). Exports amounted to 5 lakh bales and the extra factory consumption 2.7 lakh bales, thereby allowing a carryover for the 1956-57 season at 21.0 lakh bales. The 1955-56 season therefore started with substantially bigger stocks. The six-year old decline in mills' use of foreign cotton continued; so did the six-year-old increase in their use of Indian cotton.

The latest trade estimates of the production of cotton in 1956-57 is 52 lakh bales.

The sharp recession in cotton prices resulted in the relaxation of the cotton control in the field of movement and the Government had to reiterate in March 1952 its assurance about supporting the floor prices. The prices later rallied and, encouraged by the floor remaining untouched, the Government raised the floor for 1952-53 season by Rs. 50 with a view to providing a fresh stimulus to cotton growing.

In view of the satisfactory supply position, forward trading in cotton was permitted from December 1952 within the ring of the East India Cotton Association.

The supply position of cotton having improved, a number of control measures were further relaxed. Movement controls were removed and the three-tier system of licensing cotton dealers which prevailed in 1951-52 was replaced by a two-tier system. Forward trading in cotton was allowed to be continued during the 1955 season, subject to certain measures proposed by the Forward Markets Commission. At present, the only real control is of the floor and ceiling prices. On December 23, 1955 the Forward Markets Commission suspended forward trading in cotton on grounds that prices had shot up in speculative business.

However, the market was re-opened on June 18, 1956. The by-laws of the East India Cotton Association were suitably amended to ensure smooth functioning of the market. First, there will be two hedge contracts, one with Jarilla 25-32" Fine as its basis and the other with Vijay 27-32" Fine as basis—against the former single hedge contract with Jarilla 13-16" Fine as basis. Secondly, the delivery months for the contracts have been advanced. Thirdly, the margin system has been tightened up and a provision for special cleaning has been introduced. Fourthly, the provisions regarding the reporting of information by members have been made more comprehensive.

Besides, the Government of India announced on June 27, 1956, that the floor and ceiling prices of cotton for the 1956-57 season would remain unchanged from the 1955-56 season.

The floor and ceiling prices for Jarilla Fine 25-32" are Rs. 495 and Rs. 820 respectively and for Vijay 27-32" Rs. 610 and Rs. 970 respectively.

In the sphere of trade the Government announced that the licensing for the import of raw cotton of stapling 1.1-16" and above from U.S. would be suspended. Any further imports would have to be made under the American Aid Programme. Later, it was decided that applications for licences for import from soft currency area would be entertained only for Karnak and Menoufi cotton from Egypt stapling 1.1-16" and above. Subsequently, on August 2, the Government stopped the licensing of imports of raw cotton from the United States under the aid programme.

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

The cotton textile industry, which is the largest single industry in the country, has made rapid strides during its existence of a century. India holds the third place among the countries of the world in its capacity for yarn and cloth based on mechanical equipment and stands second on the basis of cotton consumption.

In addition to providing means of livelihood for nearly 10 million handloom weavers, the mill industry provides direct employment to about 450,000 workers.

The capital invested is estimated at 110 crores, and the annual turn-over between Rs. 350 crores and Rs. 500 crores.

The record of the industry during the First Five-Year Plan is impressive. Not only has it achieved the target of cloth output set in the Plan but it has exceeded it. In 1955, the production of cloth amounted to 5,094 million yards as against the target of 4,700 million yards. But the output of 1,630 million lb. of yarn in the year was lower than the target of 1,640 million lb. The production of handloom cloth was only 1,480 million yards as against 1,700 million yards in the Plan while that of powerloom cloth was 273 million yards. Altogether, the cloth production was 6,847 million yards compared with 4,618 million yards at the beginning of the First Plan.

Out of this output, only 872 million yards actually shipped as against 952 million yards shipped in 1954. Of this, mill piecegoods accounted for 815 million yards (898 million yards in 1954) and handloom cloth 57 million yards (51 million yards in 1954).

The various fiscal measures adopted by the Government and the constitution of an export promotion council are expected to assist the industry in stepping up exports. A scheme of voluntary inspection of cloth meant for export has also been instituted.

Export of yarn continued to be strictly regulated.

The Textile Enquiry Committee, also known as the Kanungo Committee, which was asked to make a comprehensive enquiry into the

various sectors of the cotton textile industry, namely, the mills, the powerlooms and the handlooms, submitted its Report in September 1954 in which it made a number of recommendations towards their improvement.

The Committee has not favoured the expansion of the weaving side of the mill industry, but has suggested the replacement of plain looms with automatic looms at the rate of 5,000 a year for the next 20 years.

It has recommended that an export target of 1,000 million yards a year should be maintained.

It has estimated that by 1960 the *per capita* cloth consumption in the country will increase to 18.5 yards and that with an estimated population of 400 million, the consumption will rise to about 7,400 million yards by that year.

The Committee is of the view that an extra production of 1,000 million yards will be required to meet the internal demand in 1960, which should be achieved through the improved type of handloom and powerloom industries.

It has suggested a phased programme for the conversion of the 12 lakh active handlooms in the country into semi-automatic looms or powerlooms to make the handloom technically more efficient. It has stated that under the programme, three lakh handlooms should be converted into 2-13 lakh improved handlooms and powerlooms over a period of six years, and the conversion of the remaining looms should be carried out in two or three five-year periods, so that in 15 or 20 years' time the entire industry will have been converted into decentralised improved handloom or decentralised domestic powerloom industry.

On the question of reservations of the field of production, the Committee is of the opinion that the existing reservations in favour of handlooms or improved handlooms and domestic powerlooms must continue upto 1960 only.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The programme for the development of the cotton textile industry under the Second Five-Year Plan was announced by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, who was at the time Commerce and Industry Minister, Government of India, at New Delhi on June 18, 1956. By the end of 1960 61, the *per capita* consumption of cloth in the country is expected to reach 18.5 yards, in addition to the export target of 1,000 million yards a year. This would involve a production of 8,400 million yards. But the present production of all the three sectors is about 6,700 million yards a year. Therefore, the country would require an additional quantity of 4,700 million yards of cloth.

This quantity has been allocated thus: 700 million yards for handloom industry from mill yarn; 300 million yards for handloom industry from Ambar (Charkha) yarn; 200 million yards for powerlooms to be introduced in the handloom sector; 350 million yards for mill sector for export purposes, leaving an allotted balance of 150 million yards.

The quantity of 350 million yards for export and allotted to the mill sector is required to be produced through the installation of 14,000 automatic looms. It has also been decided to allow the installation of 35,000 powerlooms spread over 1956-57 and 1957-58.

By June 1956, over 10,000 looms had been allotted. A further allocation of 6,000 looms was made in February 1957.

Certain conditions were laid for the allocation.

It was laid down that all the cloth produced on these looms would be earmarked for export and the allocation of looms was being made on a guarantee being given by the mills that in addition to 87½ per cent of their past exports all the cloth produced on these looms would be exported and that any cloth sold internally therefrom would be subject to penal excise duty.

The following table gives details about the distribution of mills in India, as on 31st August 1956.

Where situated †	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No. of Hands employed	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed in cwts.
Bombay City and Island	66	3,113,620	61,467	111,339	4,441,297
Ahmedabad (a)	71	2,030,162	41,550	71,904	2,423,281
Saurashtra	9	163,760	3,345	7,419	260,297
Rest of Bombay State and Kutch (b)	59	1,292,760	24,070	47,400	1,540,436
Total: Bombay State	205	6,600,302	133,432	238,062	80,83,311
Rajasthan, Ajmer and PEPSU (a)	12	189,264	3,042	7,643	451,150
East Punjab and Delhi (c)	12	256,366	5,003	7,423	673,078
Uttar Pradesh (d)	29	832,368	13,945	24,561	1,266,090
Madhya Pradesh	11	375,598	7,354	17,291	572,880
Madhya Bharat and Bhopal	17	439,332	10,989	21,658	985,985
Bihar and Orissa (a)	5	90,024	1,609	2,310	116,949
West Bengal (a)	39	539,034	10,652	22,609	815,017
Hyderabad State (a)	7	167,632	3,255	7,255	324,779
Madras State	104	2,437,579	9,528	62,608	2,844,814
Travancore-Cochin Union	10	136,504	718	3,787	170,606
Mysore	11	236,684	3,706	12,069	403,877
Pondicherry	3	77,128	2,326	3,078	107,079
Grand Total	465*	12,375,805	206,580	430,193	17,429,156

* This number does not include 32 mills which have either been registered and are in the course of erection. (a) One mill not working. (b) Four mills not working. (c) Two mills not working. (d) Five mills not working.

The actual production of yarn and cloth is as follows:—

Year	Yarn in 000 lbs.	Cloth in 000 yards.				
		Coarse	Medium	Fine	Superfine	Total
1949	1,350,119	452,063	2,309,169	809,240	333,726	3,904,203
1950	1,174,220	421,819	1,781,436	1,200,453	261,383	3,665,091
1951	1,303,861	363,561	2,080,858	1,347,946	283,866	4,076,196
1952	1,450,000	504,000	2,709,000	1,194,000	195,000	4,602,000
1953	1,510,000	599,000	3,136,000	839,000	304,000	4,878,000
1954	1,565,000	989,110	3,565,000	461,280	350,100	5,011,000
1955	1,637,000	592,510	3,747,850	458,270	300,120	5,098,000
1956	1,671,201	709,640	3,796,599	444,033	347,295	5,306,584

On the basis of the full rated capacity of the industry, about 50 lakh bales of cotton are required compared to the actual indigenous supply of 46 lakh bales (commercial crop) in 1955-56. During 1955-56 the cotton consumption by mills was 46 lakh bales (Trade Estimate).

The estimates of the other important raw materials are given below:—Card clothing—3,500 sets; Bobbins—425,000 gross; Shuttle—8,300 gross; Hanks—800,000 sets; Reeds—400,000 pcs.; Pickers—37,500 gross; Mutton tallow—3,000 tons; Starch—30,000 tons; Coal tar dyes—5,000 tons; Hydro-sulphite of soda—2,000 tons; Zinc chloride—3,000 tons; Caustic soda—15,000 tons.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

It is estimated that there are 2,850,000 handlooms and 23,800 power looms in existence in the country. About 65 per cent of the power looms are located in Bombay State though the handloom industry has witnessed the largest development in Madras State.

The regional distribution of powerlooms and handlooms, together with their estimated requirements of yarn is given below:—

State†	No. of Powerlooms	Annual yarn Requirements (m. lb.)	No. of Handlooms	Annual yarn Requirements (m. lb.)
Bihar	147	0.72	196,218	47.10
Bombay	15,742	76.82	161,255	38.70
Madhya Pradesh	1,123	5.43	105,000	25.20
Madras	1,415	6.91	841,140	201.87
Orissa	10	0.05	129,686	31.12
Punjab	1,330	6.53	46,357	11.13
Uttar Pradesh	342	1.67	253,311	60.69
West Bengal	1,354	6.61	97,151	23.32
Hyderabad	167	0.81	149,000	35.70
Madhya Bharat	24	0.12	18,500	3.72
Mysore	1,303	6.36	35,000	8.40
Rajasthan	36	0.18	26,000	6.24
Saurashtra	269	1.40	20,000	4.80
Travancore-Cochin	10	0.04	80,157	19.23
Ajmer	10	0.05	2,016	0.48
Delhi	491	2.35	750	0.18
Other Areas	28	0.01	190,164	166.46
Total	23,800	116.11	2,851,685	684.40

Statistics of the production of powerlooms are not available. The actual output of the handloom sector, which showed a remarkable expansion during the Second World War when it reached a peak of 1,700 million yards, registered a fall in the subsequent period and was as low as 810 million yards in 1950 as against 1,250 million yards in 1948 and 1949. It has gone up to 1,318.2 million yards in 1954.

According to the Governments' textile policy referred to above, 200 million yards of the additional requirements have been allotted for production from powerlooms to be introduced in the handloom sector. A number of State

Governments have already indicated their desire to instal these looms totalling about 35,000.

HANDLOOM CLOTH

The handloom industry is by far the biggest cottage industry in India and had been going through a difficult period during the last two years. Some time ago its main handicap was lack of sufficient yarn. Supply of free yarn has, however, been increasing steadily and the monthly average for 1954 is 85,015 bales as compared to 72,000 bales in 1953. On the basis of yarn supply, handloom production is esti-

mated at 1,318 million yards in 1954. Exports of handloom cloth in 1954 amounted to about 56 million yards as compared to 62 million yards in 1953.

The year 1955 maintained the upward trend in this sector. The output was 1,480 million yards in 1955 and 802 million yards in the first 6 months of 1956. During the year India exported 57 million yards.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, out of the additional quantity of 1,700 million yards of cloth required to meet the total estimated demand for 8,400 million yards in 1960-61, as much as 1,000 million yards have been allocated

† Pre-reorganization areas.

to this sector. This is in addition to the present annual output of 1,600 million yards. Of this additional quota of 1,000 million yards, 700 million yards will be produced from mill yarn and 300 million yards from Ambar Charkha yarn.

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.9 crores to State Governments for the development of the handloom industry from September 1953 up to March 31, 1956.

The State Governments have been asked to establish necessary machinery to collect statistics of handloom cloth production. Meanwhile such production is estimated on the basis of yarn deliveries to the States.

The production so estimated is given below :—

	Million	Yards	
1952	1,108		
1953	1,200		
1954	1,318	21	From indigenous
1955	1,480		yarn only.
1956 (Jan. to June)	802		

The number of persons engaged in khadi production is about 700,000; and annual sale is about Rs. 3 crores.

The following measures have been adopted to improve the export trade in handloom cloth :

1. Exports of handloom cloth and manufactures thereof are allowed under O.G.L. and no export duty is levied on such cloth;
2. Representative varieties of handloom cloth have been supplied to the Indian Commercial Representatives for being exhibited in show-rooms;
3. Participations in International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions are arranged for by the Government;
4. An Export Marketing scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and is being implemented by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

AMBAR CHARKHA*

A significant development of the year 1955-56 was the emergence of the Ambar Charkha, an improved hand-operated spindle. In April 1956, the Government of India set up a special committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. S. Khira, Secretary, Union Ministry of Production,

to investigate the economic and technological aspects of the Ambar Charkha. The Committee submitted its interim recommendations to the Government two months later and the final report was placed before the Lok Sabha on June 23, 1956. This was published in August 1956.

The Committee has recommended the introduction of 75,000 Charkhas for 1956-57 and about 200,000 for 1957-58. The Government has accepted the scheme for 1956-57. Also, 16 more training centres and 100 more production-cum-training centres will be opened this year. About 50 workshops and five main and sub-production centres will also be set up. The Union Government has sanctioned over Rs. 3.27 crores for implementing the programme.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission : In September 1956, Parliament adopted a Bill for the establishment of a Commission for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. This body will have powers to plan as well as implement schemes for the extension of khadi and village industries. At the same time, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board will function as a panel advisory body.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following table gives the sea-borne export trend of all cloth :—

Year	Twist and Yarn		Cloth	
	Million lb.	Rs. in crores	Million yd.	Rs. in crores
1950-51	74.5	17.1	1,289.68	116.7
1951-52	6.2	2.0	423.82	51.7
1952-53	17.9	4.4	615.75	61.46
1953-54	22.2	4.7	765.5	63.1
1954-55	1.2	0.3	819.0	61.15
1955-56	23.1	4.21	740.0	56.60

The year 1952 witnessed the emergence of a buyers' market in cotton textiles and the accumulation of unsold stocks was accompanied by a fall in prices. As a result, there was a progressive relaxation of control measures and restrictions. In October the prices of a number of varieties including dhoties, sarees and mulls were de-controlled and the policy was further extended to coatings, twills, etc. with effect from January 1, 1953, leaving about one-third of the mill production subject to price control. With effect from July 1, 1953 the cloth control was totally abolished.

The production control was used towards the end of 1952 for helping the handloom industry by reserving the production of certain varieties including sarees woven of dyed yarn, dhoties with borders of certain width, lungies, sarongs, etc.

In the post-war period, foreign exchange difficulties have resulted in shutting out imports of cotton textiles except (a) umbrella cloth and special fabrics; (b) yarn of 80s and above required for handloom purposes; and (c) yarn of 30s and 60s for manufacture of heads and reeds.

While India was an important importer of cotton goods for several years she has now become an important exporter. In January 1953 the Government provided a stimulus to exports by reducing the export duty on coarse and medium cloth from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent. Later at the end of 1953 the 10 per cent duty on medium cloth was also abolished. In 1955, import duty on cotton textiles was reduced following the British Government's representation that Indian import duties were prohibitive.

The Karve Committee on Village and Small-Scale Industries (Report published in October 1955) estimates the country's aggregate cloth requirements at the end of the second Five-Year Plan (1960-61) at 8,450 million yards, including 1,000 million yards for export as against the 1955 output of 6,750 million yards. The Committee wants the entire additional demand of about 1,700 million yards to be met by expansion of handloom production. The mill industry, however, was opposed to this view and suggested a vigorous policy of

rehabilitation and modernisation of plant and equipment in mills in order to undertake additional production.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Cotton cloth (mill-made and handloom) available for consumption per head averaged 15 to 16 yards in pre-war years. The consumption in 1951-52 was, however, estimated at 12.5 yards as against 9 yards in 1950-51, and has been fixed at not less than 13 yards for 1952-53 so as to be progressively increased to 15 yards by 1955-56.

To enable the handloom industry to meet the consumer resistance, the Government constituted an All-India Handloom Board in December 1952.

In regard to the mill industry, it was found that apart from cotton shortage, there were about 150 inefficient and uneconomic units. Another important problem related to diminishing productivity.

Excise Duties : On August 31, 1956, the Government of India announced its decision to raise the excise duty on four varieties of mill cloth with effect from September 1, 1956. The rates of increase are : one and a half annas per

sq. yard on superfine cloth (i.e., the excise duty of 4 annas per sq. yd.) ; one and a quarter anna per sq. yd. on fine cloth (i.e., three annas per sq. yd.) ; one anna per sq. yd. on medium cloth (i.e., two annas) ; six pias per sq. yd. on coarse varieties other than dhoties and sarees (i.e., one and a half annas per sq. yd.). These duties are estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 17.5 crores during the seven months in 1956-57.

Export Promotion Council : The Council opened its first office in Baghdad in February 1956 and then other offices in Singapore, Lagos, Rangoon, Aden and Mombasa. Besides, it has taken part in many exhibitions—Industrial Exhibitions in New Delhi, the Leipzig Fair, the Pakistan Trade Fair and the Milan Samples Fair. It has undertaken the publication of a handbook known as *The Indian Textile Industry*. The Council has also brought about an overseas edition of its fortnightly *Bulletin*.

Indo-Burma Textile Deal : During 1955-56 India and Burma signed an agreement, under which India would supply Burma cotton textiles worth Rs. 1.0 crores against payment of American cotton which the U.S. had contracted to sell to Burma.

The following table summarises the programme of development of the whole industry as approved by the Planning Commission for the Five-Year Plans :—

	Unit	1952-53	1955-56	1960-61
Rated Capacity of Mill industry				
Spindles	No.	11,175,283	12,051,200	13,621,200
Yarn	m. lb.	1,704.2	1,840	2,080
Looms	No.	195,849	202,901	202,901
Cloth	m. yd.	4,778.7	4,950	4,950
Actual Output—				
Yarn	m. lb.	1,510	1,620	1,650
Mill Cloth	m. yd.	4,800	5,094	5,000 to 5,500
Handloom Cloth	"	1,800	1,753	3,000 to 3,500
Exports—				
Yarn	m. lb.	—	—	—
Cloth	m. yd.	1,000	873	1,000
Cotton Needed—	m. bales	4.5	4.9	6.1

* See also under 'Cottage Industries'.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY

INDIA is one of the three major producers of tobacco in the world, the other two being U.S.A. and China. Tobacco is also an important item in India's foreign trade.

The more important tobacco growing States in India are Andhra, Madras, Bombay, U.P. and Bihar.

The tobacco plants are mainly of two varieties—*nicotiana rustica* and *nicotiana tabacum*. The first has a higher nicotine content and is used in hookahs, for purposes of chewing and in making snuff. The second has a smaller nicotine content and is used in the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars and cheroots.

There are six main tobacco producing areas in India—the Guntur area in Andhra Pradesh, the Charotar area in Gujarat of Bombay State, the Nipani area in Mysore, the southern Madras area, north Bihar and Bengal area and Uttar Pradesh and Punjab area.

The Guntur area comprises the districts of Guntur, East and West Godavari, and the adjoining portions of Telangana. The variety grown is *nicotiana tabacum*.

The Charotar in Gujarat covers Anand, Borsad, Petlad and Nadiad talukas of the Kaira District. Here the chief variety is *nicotiana tabacum*.

The Nipani area is made up chiefly of the District of Belgaum in Mysore State and certain areas in North and South Satara and Kolhapur districts of Bombay State. Here both the varieties are grown though *nicotiana tabacum* predominates.

In Madras State the chief tobacco growing districts are Madura and Coimbatore.

The north Bihar area covers the districts of Muszafarpur, Purnea and Darbhanga, and the north Bengal area the districts of Jalpaiguri, Malda, Berhampore and Dinajpur. Here both the varieties are grown.

Uttar Pradesh area comprises the districts of Farukhabad, Etah and Sitapur and Punjab comprises the districts of Jullundur and Ferozepur. Both the varieties are grown in these areas.

The development of tobacco cultivation, marketing and research are looked after by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee with headquarters in Madras. The Committee has a tobacco research institute at Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh), cigar and cheroot tobacco research station at Vedaasandhur (via) Dindigul (Madras), hookah and chewing tobacco research station at Pusa (Bihar), wrapper and hookah tobacco research station at Dinhat (West Bengal) and a cigarette tobacco research sub-station at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh).

About tobacco manufactures, there are over 4,600 bidi manufacturers, about 300 chewing tobacco manufacturers, over 300 snuff manufacturers and about 30 cigarette manufacturers. Export of tobacco is allowed freely without any restrictions.

There are about 86 associations connected with tobacco industry.

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO (UNMANUFACTURED)

(Thousand Pounds).

State.*	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Andhra ..	253,120	217,280	221,760
Madras ..	51,520	51,520	53,760
Bombay ..	145,600	129,920	150,080
Bihar ..	22,400	20,160	24,640
West Bengal	24,640	26,880	24,640
Other States	103,040	100,800	105,280
India ..	600,320	546,560	580,160

* Pre-reorganization.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO (RAW) (BY SEA AND AIR)

	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)
Imports.. ..	1,858,251	46,48,783	2,457,437	54,18,538	1,579,060	42,43,920
Exports.. ..	69,153,688	11,01,55,460	84,920,988	11,74,04,597	100,099,352	12,70,49,375

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO (RAW) BY COUNTRY (BY SEA AND AIR)

	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)
U.K.	30,081,283	6,47,79,588	37,230,514	8,18,36,050	35,055,600	874,28,264
Russia			97	71	54	35
Japan	10,061,451	1,50,26,800	5,891,977	46,17,156	7,733,487	30,98,002

Note :—N. A.—Not available.

INTERNAL CONSUMPTION

The following table shows in lb. the quantities of raw tobacco that was cleared for home consumption for various manufactures in India.

	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)	Quantity lb.	Value (Rs.)
Hookah	117,103,843		116,208,871		120,821,294	
Bidi	116,380,238		122,033,468		152,290,520	
Cigarette (Flue cured Virginia)	30,679,197		29,901,427		32,876,645	
Cigar and Cheroot	38,082,478		43,269,566		45,905,062	
Chewing	109,017,949		116,945,898		118,681,910	
Snuff	8,740,360		9,679,144		9,679,262	

PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES, ETC.

The following table shows the production and consumption of cigarettes, etc. in India (excluding imported manufactured products).

(In Numbers)

	Production. (1953)	Consumption. (1953-54)	Production. (1954)	Consumption. (1954-55)	Production. (1955)	Consumption. (1955-56)
Bidis	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Cigarettes	1,968 Crores	1,977.5 Crores	2,061 Crores	2,125.2 Crores	2,009 Crores	2,384.3 Crores
Cigars and Cheroots ..	N. A.	471,863,100	N. A.	438,070,900	N. A.	454,983,800

N. A.—Not available.

Note : Figures are subject to revision.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

INDIA is one of the most important producers of oilseeds in the world and is consequently a large producer of vegetable oils as well as an exporter of oils and oilseeds.

The following figures show the average production of different varieties of oilseeds in recent years along with their share in world production :—

	Average Indian Production (lakh tons)	As percentage of world Production
Groundnut	30.0	36
Castor seed	1.2	26
Linseed	4.0	15
Sesamum	5.0	26
Cotton seed	13.0	13

In 1951, there were about 174 large-scale oil mills on the active list of the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry engaged in the production of edible oils with an annual rated capacity of about 680,000 tons of oil on a single shift basis. During 1951-56,

no new large-scale units or substantial expansion of existing large-scale mills for the crushing of oilseeds (except cottonseed) came into existence. In March 1956, there were 2,097 oil mills registered under the Factories Act. The State-wise* distribution of these oil mills is as follows: Assam 73; Bihar 92; Bombay 375; Madhya Pradesh 101; Madras & Andhra 540; Orissa 7; Punjab 39; Uttar Pradesh 125; West Bengal 664; Hyderabad 298; Madhya Bharat 101; Mysore 23; PEPSU 12; Rajasthan 29; Saurashtra 120; Travancore-Cochin 56; Other States 40. The total crushing capacity of the mills in the country is estimated at 56 lakh tons per annum in terms of oilseeds.

It is also estimated that there are about four lakh village *ghanis* in the country with an annual crushing capacity of about seven lakh tons of oilseeds. Thus the total crushing capacity is estimated at 63 lakh tons in terms of oilseeds. But the total output of oilseeds in recent years is estimated at only 50 to 55 lakh tons. Therefore, there is an appreciable part of the available capacity lying idle.

The capital invested in the organised industry is estimated at Rs. 24.4 crores and the number of workers at 43,580. The most important oilseeds consumed in large quantities for the production of oils are groundnut, linseed, rape and mustard, castor seed and sesamum seed. Small quantities of cottonseed and mohwa seed are also crushed.

According to the first Five-Year Plan, the production of oilseeds was expected to increase by 400,000 tons over the estimated production of 5,103,000 tons in 1950-51. Consequently, the supply of oil was expected to rise from about 1,113,000 tons in 1949-50 to about 1,272,000 tons by 1955-56. The total supply of vegetable oils of all varieties including about 110,000 tons of coconut oil was thus expected to be 1.88 million tons by 1955-56. But the production in 1954-55 is estimated at 1.76 million tons.

The Commission has recommended measures for assisting the cottonseed industry, introduction of solvent extraction process to secure higher overall recovery of oils and wider utilisation of neglected resources of oil-bearing materials such as neem, mohwa, karang and marotly which grow wild.

Since the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, came into force, eight firms have been granted licences for setting up vegetable oil mills on the condition that they will crush cottonseed only. In addition, the former Madhya Bharat Government had, under the Second Plan, a proposal for installing a plant with a crushing capacity of 15,000 tons of cottonseed per annum. The total installed capacity of the 9 units is estimated at 98,200 tons per annum in terms of seed. Besides, the crushing of cottonseed is carried on along with other seeds by a large number of mills. As against the target of an additional 7,500 tons of cottonseed oil envisaged under the Plan, the output of cottonseed oil was estimated to be about 9,000 tons in 1955-56.

The actual production of oil from the five major oilseeds has been estimated as follows:

(000 Tons).

	Groundnut	Castor	Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Total
1950-51	748	7	136	221	83	1,195
1951-52	662	37	135	275	89	1,198
1952-53	628	36	140	247	103	1,154
1953-54	817	37	165	246	103	1,398
1954-55	938	39	184	291	114	1,566

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following table shows the imports and exports of oil since 1953-54 :—

(In gallons).

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Imports (Total)	12,009,880	11,330,645	8,778,386
Coconut Oil	5,761,500	5,889,866	5,449,548
Linseed	4	136	2,528
Other Sorts	6,248,376	5,440,643	3,326,260
Exports (Total)	7,687,234	39,467,424	68,258,422
Groundnut Oil	360,189	24,834,930	30,188,499
Linseed Oil	909,386	2,399,557	18,573,331
Castor Oil	4,564,402	7,253,090	9,374,321

On the basis of the minimum *per capita* consumption of fats in this country the total consumption of fats of the entire population would work out at 7 million tons as against the present estimated consumption of 1.2 million tons.

In 1954-55, about 1.14 million tons of vegetable oils (including coconut oil) and about 255,000 tons of vanaspati were estimated to have been consumed for edible purposes in the country. This means a *per capita* consumption of 8.2 lb. (6.7 lb. of edible oils and 1.5 lb. of vanaspati). It is likely to go up during the Second Plan. Assuming the higher consumption at 8.8 lb. the total requirements of vegetable oils and vanaspati for 400 million people would be about 1.62 million tons by 1960-61.

The consumption of vegetable oils in industries has considerably risen since the last war. The development of soap, paints and varnish industries has stimulated the consumption of non-edible oils. Castor oil consumption as a lubricant has also registered considerable expansion. During the decade following the outbreak of the war, consumption of vegetable oils by the soap industry has doubled from 30,000 tons to 63,000 tons, and that of paints and varnish industry and lubricant has risen from 15,000 tons each to 80,000 tons and 25,000 tons respectively. By 1960-61, the total requirements of vegetable oils for all the industrial and miscellaneous purposes are estimated at 278,000 tons. Thus for internal consumption only, we may require 1.9 million tons.

In regard to solvent extraction of oilcakes, the Government had given licences by the end of March 1956, to install plants with a capacity of 340,000 tons of oilcakes, which together with the capacity established before the industry came under statutory control, made a total of 400,000 tons per year. The current production of oil by the techniques of solvent extraction is estimated at about 7,000 tons per annum.

The development programme for the vegetable oil industry in the Second Plan is indicated in the following table:

(Tons)

	1954-55	1960-61
Production of oil:		
1) Solvent extraction from oilcakes ..	7,000	64,000
2) Cottonseed Oil	9,000	80,000
Total (all sources) ..	1,760,000	2,110,000
Utilisation of oil:		
For edible purposes	1,140,000	1,180,000
For Vanaspati manufacture ..	260,000	430,000
For other industrial purposes ..	230,000	280,000
Exports	140,000	210,000

On the basis of the production statistics of important vegetable oils including kardi, niger, cottonseed and coconut for 1954-55, the output of vegetable oils in the year is estimated to be about 17.6 lakh tons compared with 11.13 lakh tons in 1949-50 taken as the base year

* Pre-reorganization States.

This represents a considerable improvement in the availability of oils in comparison with the previous years and the target of 13.0 lakh tons envisaged in the first Plan has also been surpassed.

VANASPATI

The Vanaspati Industry though a minor branch of the Vegetable Oil Industry is one of the most highly organised and efficient industries. Its history is interesting. It started on a small scale in 1930.

In April 1951, there were 48 vanaspati factories in India with an annual rated capacity of about 333,000 tons. In March 1956, their number had increased to 51 with a rated capacity of about 412,100 tons. Out of these, one is the Government Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode having an installed capacity of 3,000 tons per annum. Besides, there are seven factories with an annual rated capacity of 33,000 tons. Thus the total capacity of the industry comes to about 445,000 tons per annum. It is the Government's policy not to permit any further expansion of the industry as the present capacity is adequate to meet all the requirements of 4 lakh tons.

The consumption of vanaspati in India has increased at an average rate of about 20,000 tons per annum during the First Plan period. It is assumed that the consumption will rise to about 25,000 tons per annum during the Second Plan. On this basis, the internal consumption may be estimated at about 380,000 tons in 1960-61.

The following table summarises the progress of the industry :

(tons)

Year	Production	Consumption	Exports
1951-52 ..	180,000	177,000	3,000
1952-53 ..	199,000	196,000	2,800
1953-54 ..	199,000	198,000	900
1954-55 ..	225,000	216,000	9,870
1955-56* ..	270,000	255,000	15,000

* Estimates.

The State-wise distribution of factories at the beginning of 1956 with annual capacity was as follows :-

State	In production	Under construction	Annual capacity (tons)
Bombay ..	10	..	114,600
Saurashtra ..	4	..	30,000
West Bengal ..	5	..	60,600
U. P. ..	5	..	54,000
Delhi ..	2	..	42,000
Punjab ..	2	..	10,500
Andhra ..	3	..	18,000
Madras ..	6	..	22,900
Mysore ..	4	..	10,800
Madhya Pradesh ..	2	..	21,300
Other States ..	5	..	27,500
Total ..	51	..	412,100*

* Estimated. † Pre-reorganization.

The gap between the installed capacity and actual production has continued to remain wide as will be seen from the following table :-

Year	Installed Capacity Tons	Production Tons
1950 ..	319,728	171,636
1951 ..	325,728	172,820
1952 ..	339,228	190,812
1953 ..	368,232	191,652
1954 ..	414,000	280,749
1955 ..	468,000	260,927

The net capital invested in the industry is about Rs. 22 crores. Besides 10,000 workers directly employed, the industry provides indirect employment for nearly 60,000 workers.

Edible Oils constitute the chief raw material of the industry.

The table below summarises the programme of development in the Second Plan :

	(Tons)	
	1955-56	1960-61
Installed Capacity	445,000	445,000
Production ..	270,000	400,000
Internal Consumption ..	255,000	375,000 to 380,000
Exports ..	15,000	20,000 to 25,000

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

There are three main groups of mills, those which operate both woollen and worsted systems, those with woollen or worsted systems only, and lastly, the Amritsar group of mills which purchase ready spun yarn, and from that stage occupy themselves in weaving, dyeing and finishing.

Among the first group, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills and the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, each with more than 15,000 spindles and operating both woollen and worsted systems,

are the largest units in India at the present time.

In 1951 there were 44 factories including four put up since the war and the total capital employed was estimated at Rs. 7 crores. The industry gave employment to about 18,000 workers. The number of powerlooms and spindles installed were 2,039 and 116,800 respectively. But early in March 1956, the number of factories had been higher at 119 with 8,950 powerlooms and 157,448 spindles installed on the basis of a double shift.

The regional distribution of woollen mills and their capacity at the end of 1955-56 are as follows:

State*	No. of units	Capacity (Numbers)		
		Woollen Spindles	Worsted Spindles	Powerlooms
Bombay	12	12,226	47,936	605
Saurashtra .. .	1	2,130	7,032	84
Mysore	3	10,478	..	221
Uttar Pradesh ..	4	12,358	9,672	368
Kashmir	1	1,542	1,500	18
West Bengal .. .	5	1,380	5,094	76
Madhya Bharat ..	1	516	..	20
Punjab	94	20,402	25,182	2,558
Delhi	1	..	..	..
Total	122	61,032	90,146	2,950

* Pre-reorganization.

Woollen manufactures consist of blankets, rugs, shawls, lolsis, coating, overcoating, tweed, flannel, serge, etc.; but the major portion is of coarser and heavier types of goods. The trend of production of woollen and worsted fabrics and yarns during 1954-55 and 1955-56 is detailed below:

	1954-55	1955-56
A. Woollen and worsted fabrics		(million yards)
1. Suitings ..	5.31	4.93
2. Blankets and Rugs ..	2.07	3.30
3. Melton and Shoddy ..	1.03	0.49
4. Lohis and Shawls ..	1.60	2.14
5. Uniform Cloth ..	1.21	0.88
6. Other Sorts ..	2.54	3.20
Total ..	13.76	14.94
B. Yarn		(million lb)
1. Woollen Yarn ..	9.10	10.56
2. Worsted Yarn ..	11.64	11.00
Total ..	20.74	21.56

The fall in production during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 was mainly due to the difficulty of marketing the goods as a result of consumer resistance to high prices. Since then, however, the fall in the prices of raw wool and finished goods has been accompanied by the broadening of the demand as well as production. Against the target of 25 million lb. envisaged for 1955-56, the actual production was 14.94 million yards of woollen/worsted fabrics and 21.56 million lb. of yarn.

The consumption of woollen goods in India is low in comparison with other countries.

The production of the mill sector was 13.76 million yards in 1954-55 and 14.94 million yards in 1955-56. Production in the cottage sector is about 4.5 million yards. Thus the indigenous output amounts to about 19 million yards. Imports during 1952-55 averaged 3.5 million yards. The total quantity available for consumption is thus about 23 million yards.

WOOLLENS

Imports of wool and woollen goods have remained at a fairly high level, the annual value being of the order of Rs. 11.12 crores in 1954-55, and Rs. 11.86 crores in 1955-56. The import of wool tops accounted for nearly Rs. 7.16 crores and Rs. 7.46 crores, respectively. The large imports of wool tops are indicative of an important gap in the structure of the industry, the combing capacity of which is considerably short of the demand for wool tops.

The exports of woollen manufactures declined from Rs. 6 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 4.4 crores in 1953-54 and to Rs. 3.87 crores in 1954-55 and to Rs. 3.97 crores in 1955-56. The export of woollen yarn, which was totally banned, has been permitted since March 1954 in view of the improved supply position, but not much progress has been made. Export of raw wool is placed at Rs. 8.61 crores in 1954-55 and Rs. 9.73 crores in 1955-56 as against Rs. 5.87 crores in 1953-54.

The total capital investment in the industry amounted to Rs. 9.5 crores in 1953. The fixed capital investment on new units and expansions during the First Plan period was about Rs. 75 lakhs. The labour force has increased from 15,600 in 1950 to 17,000 in 1955-56.

A Development Council for the Woollen Industry was constituted by the Government of India in July 1955.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Under the Second Five Year Plan the output of woollen and worsted fabrics by the organised mill sector is expected to be stepped up from the present level of about 15 million yards to about 20 million yards by 1960-61. The yarn requirements of all the sectors will be 12 million lb. of woollen yarn and 15 million lb. of worsted yarn per annum. But the existing capacity is much more than the demand.

But there is no combing plant in the country to produce wool tops. So it is proposed to establish during the Period a plant with a capacity of about 9 million lbs. involving a capital investment of Rs. 2.25 crores.

The development programme for the woollen textile industry, mill sector, in the Second Five Year Plan is indicated below:

	1955-56	1960-61
Spindleage and Loomage		
Woollen sector-spindles	61,032	62,768
Worsted sector- "	96,416	1,23,416
Powerlooms ..	3,950	4,051
Annual rated capacity on double shift		
Woollen Yarn (million lb.)	17	17.5
Worsted Yarn (million lb.)	21	28
Woollen and Worsted fabrics (million yd.)	48	50
Production		
Woollen tops (million lb.)	..	9
Woollen yarn (million lb.)	10.6	12
Worsted yarn (million lb.)	11.0	15
Woollen & Worsted fabrics (million yd.)	14.9	20

HOSIERY INDUSTRY

According to the Tariff Commission, there were in 1951, 875 units, excluding four mills having a hosiery section, of which as many as 843 were in the Punjab with a capital investment of approximately Rs. 3 crores. Only 56 units were, however, registered under the Factories Act and 45 used electric power.

The Ludhiana factories numbering about 805 work during the season, but have a rated capacity for consuming 10.425 million lbs. of yarn annually. The annual rated capacity of the four woollen mills having hosiery section is estimated at 1.313 million lbs. of yarn. The actual production of the industry has, however, been very much less than the rated capacity and has been estimated as under by the Tariff Commission in terms of weight of the finished products:—

Year.	Lakh lbs.
1949	37.88
1950	27.57
1951	20.22

It is estimated that about 4 million lb. of hosiery and knitting yarn are at present consumed by the Ludhiana hosiery units and about 0.5 million lb. by the hosiery units located in other States. Some of the organised mills also produce worsted hosiery goods, consuming about 0.5 million lb. of yarn. Thus the total quantity of yarn consumed by the hosiery industry is estimated at around 5 million lb.

MINES AND MINERALS

(By courtesy of the Indian Bureau of Mines, Intelligence Section, Government of India)

Allotment under the First Five-Year Plan (mineral development)... Rs. 1.06 crores.

Allotment under the Second Five-Year Plan: Rs. 73 crores.

THE mineral wealth of India, as at present known, though by no means inexhaustible, comprises an adequate range of useful products necessary for industrial development.

The reserves are ample in respect of minerals essential for basic industries—coal and iron—but the country is deficient in a fairly long list of vital minerals like ores of copper, tin, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt and in sulphur and petroleum.

The position with regard to aluminium ore, refractories, abrasives, limestone, etc., may be considered as fairly adequate while in respect of titanium and thorium ores and of mica, the country has considerable reserves.

Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, ilmenite, kyanite (and mica for which data is not available) are produced in quantities of real importance to industry and other sections of economy.

Of these mica, manganese ore, kyanite and ilmenite are wholly or largely exported.

An idea of India's present mineral production is given in tables in next column:

MINERALS ADEQUATE FOR INDIA'S NEEDS

Mineral	Production in 000 tons	
	1954	1955
Bauxite	75	81
Coal	36,881	38,226
Ilmenite	241	251
Iron ore	4,808	4,653
Kyanite	42	12
Sillimanite	8	2
Magnetite	71	58
Manganese ore	1,414	1,584

Production of coal in 1956: 39.43 million tons; of soft coke 1.652 mln. tons; of hard coke 0.255 mln. tons; of beehive hard coke 0.265 mln. tons.

MINERALS WITH FAIRLY ADEQUATE SUPPLIES

Mineral	Production in 000 tons	
	1954	1955
Barytes	19	8
China clay	146	87
Other clays	N.A.	N.A.
Fire clay	93	87
Felspar	6	5
Chromite	46	80
Gold (000 oz.)	239	211
Gypsum	612	690
Salt	2,516	2,390

MINERALS WITH DEFICIENT SUPPLY

Mineral	PRODUCTION	
	1954	1955
Copper ore (000 tons)	343	353
Copper	7.2	7.3
Graphite	1.5	1.6
Lead concentrate	2.8	3.1
Lead pig	1.8	2.5
Zinc	4	4.9
Zinc concentrate		
Tin		
Petroleum (m. gal.)	N.A.	N.A.
Pyrite .. .. .	...	0.8
Sulphur .. .. .	...	...
Mercury .. .. .	...	...

MINERAL NEEDS OF INDUSTRIES

Mineral	Estimated annual consumption (1955)	Estimated requirements in 1960-61
Coal (m. tons)	36.73	60
Limestone (m. tons)	7.2	23.3
Gypsum (000 tons)	694	1.97
Iron ore	3,448	10,500
Manganese ore	100	500
Bauxite	72	175
Ilmenite	3	3
Sulphur	75	210
Rock phosphate	55	400
Petroleum crude (m. tons)	3.5	N.A.
Eyriles	Nil	Not estimated

As part of the national policy to ensure efficient working of known mineral deposits, the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act was put into force on 25th October, 1949. By Section 5 of this Act the Central Government is empowered to make rules for regulating the grants of mining leases or for prohibiting grants of such leases in respect of any mineral or in any area.

By Section 6 of the same Act, the Central Government is empowered to make rules for Conservation and Development of minerals and by Section 7 to make rules for the modification or alteration of the terms and conditions of the leases granted prior to the commencement of this Act, so as to bring the terms and conditions

of leases granted in accordance with the rules made under Sections 5 and 6.

Section 4 of the Act provides that any prospecting license or mining lease granted after the commencement of that Act otherwise than in accordance with those rules, shall be void and shall have no effect.

The Central Government have so far issued three sets of rules: The Mineral Concession Rules, 1949; The Petroleum Concession Rules, 1949 and the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1955.

Lately, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research* have framed mining leases (Modification & Terms) Rules, 1956, under Section 7 of the Mines and Mineral (Regulation,

and Development) Act, 1948. These Rules were published in the Gazette of India in Part II, Sec. 3 of 15th September, 1956.

In 1952 the Government of India enacted the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, for the purpose of taking under its control the regulation of coal mines to the extent as provided in the Act. The Indian Mines Act, 1923 was re-enacted after making suitable amendments in 1952 and called Indian Mines Act, 1952.

Government of India has also framed rules for atomic energy minerals and other minerals used for the production or use of atomic energy or for research. This Act is known as The Atomic Energy Act, 1948.

GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

The Geological Survey of India prepares geological base maps showing mineral deposits, and also tackles the engineering problems connected with the country's hydro-electric development as well as ground water supply. In order to cope with the growing need of the country the Department has been expanded quite rapidly in recent years.

Indian Bureau of Mines tenders advice to the Government on mineral concessions, takes up exploratory work for proving of minerals and ore deposits required for various industries; undertakes research and beneficiation of low grade ores. Inspects mines to ensure improvement in mining practices and conservation of minerals; advises the Government regarding mineral policy; advises the Government and other interested parties regarding the uses, occurrences and marketing of different minerals; and collects and publishes mineral production statistics.

The Atomic Energy Department looks after the development and processing of such minerals and substances as may be used for the production or use of atomic energy or for research into matters connected with it. The Central Government have declared the following substances and all their respective components as prescribed substances for atomic use:— Uranium minerals, thorium minerals, beryllium minerals, vanadium minerals, lithium minerals, radium, zirconium, graphite, deuterium, plutonium, neptunium and minerals containing the above metals and accessories ingredients, such as uraniferous allanite, triplite, columbite and tantalite.

The Government of India have also set up a separate wing known as the Natural Oil and Gas Commission for exploration of oil and gas in the country. To start with, work at the Jwalamukhi area in the Kangra district of the Punjab, where there is drilling for oil, has been intensified.

The Coal Board under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel looks after the mining and development of collieries in the Public Sector and the distribution of coal to various consumers.

For the import and export of important minerals like iron ore, manganese, etc., there is now a State Trading Corporation under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MINERAL TRADE

The total value of the mineral produced in 1955 was of the order of Rs. 105.6 crores as against Rs. 102.5 crores in 1954. This represents about 1 per cent of the total national product. The principal minerals like coal, manganese, mica and iron ore have shown a marked improvement in production.

The total export of ores of minerals from India in 1955 fetched foreign exchange worth Rs. 31.4 crores compared with Rs. 35.6 crores in the year before. This decline is mainly due to a fall in respect of manganese because of the abolition of the export duty in 1954. Mica, iron ore and ilmenite, however, showed a marked increase in the quantity and value of export.

The exports of metals in 1955 were valued at Rs. 443 lakhs which was 55 lakhs higher than that for 1954.

* After April 16, 1957 mines came under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

The import of minerals also indicated a rise from Rs. 3.41 lakhs in 1954 to Rs. 4.71 lakhs in 1955. The increase was mainly due to a larger import of asbestos (raw) and sulphur.

EMPLOYMENT

Five lakhs and ninety-one thousand (5,91,000) persons were employed in mines in 1955. Of these 60 per cent were in collieries.

The actual break-up of the persons employed in mines is given below :—

	1954	1955
Coal	340,964	347,980
Manganese Ore .. .	84,821	89,907
Salt	39,591	38,296
Iron Ore	30,772	34,218
Mica	27,335	30,632
Gold	18,054	17,787
Others	26,717	31,925
Total employment in mines	568,254	590,745

* Small units were re-aligned and formed into co-operatives.

This is exclusive of people employed in connected industries. In all, two lakhs of people are estimated to be employed in the mining and in the associated industries of mica.

COAL

The most important coal fields are Raniganj in West Bengal and Jharia and Bokaro in Bihar. The Raniganj and Jharia fields contribute about 82 per cent of the total output. The best coking coal comes from Gridih, Jharia and Raniganj. Other States in which coal is found are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra, Madras, Kerala, Bombay, Assam, Rajasthan and Kashmir.

There are about 832 coal mines working in India.

Indian coal falls mainly into two classes namely, high grade steam and low grade steam.

The Metallurgical Coal Conservation Committee placed the reserves of coking coal at 329.6 million tons in respect of selected grade, 395.7 million tons of grade I quality and 49.1 million tons of grade II quality. With stowing, washing and blending the Committee thought that a reserve of 2,000 million tons of good quality coking coal could be obtained. The Geological Survey of India estimated the reserves of non-coking coal at 30,650.25 million tons of which Gondwana coal represented 37,118.25 million tons and balance tertiary coal.

The following table gives the details of output :—

Year	Production (million tons)
1947	80.07
1948	29.82
1949	31.44
1950	32.31
1951	34.43
1952	36.30
1953	35.98
1954	36.78
1955 (estimate) .. .	38.22
1956	39.43

In 1940 the mineral concession rules were revised by the Government of India. The rules limit the period of the leases to twenty years with the option of one renewal for another twenty years. The rules also require the certificate of approval from the State Governments. The Government has also constituted a committee to consider all applications for opening mines.

Mechanisation in the industry is at an early stage of development. In the year 1955, on average, there were only 442 coal cutting machines in about 144 mines which produced

23.6 per cent of the total output. Also, there were 4 mechanical loaders and about 88 mechanical conveyors in operation.

In earlier times the coal used to be sold by the name of steams. An Indian Coal Grading Board was constituted in 1928. The maintenance of grades requires beneficiation but only about 70 collieries are fitted with screening plants and mechanical chutes, the rest are worked by hand labour.

The Coal Grading Board split up the area into Raniganj and Jharia coal fields and carried out extensive work in the field of grading.

In 1944 the necessity was felt to control production and distribution of coal and the Colliery Control Order introduced what is known as Coal Commissioner's grade.

Under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, the Central Government is empowered (1) to adopt measures for the safety of coal mines or for conserving coal, (2) to authorise the Coal Board to deal with problems of the industry, (3) to levy excise duty on coal and coke, and (4) to frame rules for regulating the industry.

The coal industry is thus subjected to a comprehensive control embracing production, allocation, prices and wages. Levies on exports also differ from country to country.

The Second Plan aims at the long awaited rationalization of the coal industry both in the matter of regional distribution of coal and the preservation of coking coal for metallurgical process.

The target for coal production by 1960-61 has been fixed at 60 million tons. At the same time the question of conserving metallurgical coal and washing of coal up to grade 4 has been given high priority during the Second Five Year Plan. There are already three washeries in the private sector at the Jamadoba, West Bokaro and Lodna collieries which supply washed coal to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company. It has already been decided to set up a coal washing plant at Bokaro-Kargali with a capacity for 2.2 million tons of coal per annum. The washed coal from here will be supplied to the Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants. Another washery is proposed to be set up at Durgapur. A provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made in the Plan for setting up coal washeries.

Because of the paucity of coal deposits in south India, high priority has been given to the development of the multi-purpose 'South Arcot Lignite Project' at Neyveli. This plant will be producing 380,000 tons per annum of carbonised briquettes.

Out of the 22 million tons of additional coal to be raised by 1960-61, 12 million tons will be raised in the public sector and 10 million tons in private sector.

To organise the production of coal in the public sector, Government have set up a wing under a Coal Production and Development Commissioner who will be the administrative head of the existing State collieries and the new collieries proposed to be established during the Plan period.

The control of coal, exercised under the colliery control order regarding distribution, price, etc., and the general control over private industry has been entrusted to a separate authority, the Coal Controller. The existing State collieries are at present administered departmentally, but it is proposed to set up a company* to own and manage these as well as those collieries which will be established during the period of the Plan.

The approximate quantity of coal consumed by some of the principal consumers in India during the year was in million tons: Railways 13.37; iron and steel plants 3.31; electric supply companies 3.17; cement factories 1.78; cotton mills 1.81; paper mills 0.59; jute mills 0.47; engineering works 0.35; domestic coke 1.65; brick burning works 2.25.

IRON ORE

On account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke, it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60 per cent and above. Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces.

India possesses about one-fourth of the total world reserves of iron ore and is the biggest single country possessing such a large quantity of iron ore deposits.

The region-wise reserves proved and indicated are shown below in million tons:

HAEMATITE ORES

Bihar and Orissa: Singhbhum 1,047; Keonjhar 988; Boudh 648; Mayurbhanj 60; total 2,743.

Madhya Pradesh: Dhalli-Rajhara 114; Bailadila 610; Rowghat 740; Jabalpur 100; total 1,564.

Bombay: Ratnagiri 5; Goa 15; Chauda 22; total 42.

Andhra	41
Kashmir	5
Mysore	904
Rajasthan	5
Punjab	2
U P.	10
Total (Haematite ores) .. .	5,310 million tons.

The total possible reserves of haematite ores are 17,630 million tons.

MAGNETITE ORES

The reserves proved and indicated in million tons are:

Madras: Salem-Tiruchirappalli 305.
Mysore: 215.
Bihar and Orissa: 5.
Himachal Pradesh: 60.
Andhra: 20.
Total (Magnetite ores): 605 million tons.

The total possible reserves of magnetite ores are 1,610 million tons.

LIMONITIC AND SPATHIC ORES

The reserves proved and indicated of limonitic and spathic ores are:

Bengal: 500 million tons; and the possible reserves 2,000 million tons.

The grand total of all ores proved and indicated is 6,421 million tons and the possible reserves 21,240 million tons.

Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which the following fields require special mention :—

(i) *Singbhum and Orissa*: In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring areas, there exist some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron content of the ore considered usable varies from 60 per cent to 65 per cent.

The proposed Durgapur steel plant will meet its requirement from the iron ores occurring in the neighbouring regions. The Bonai ore range which is the extension of the main iron ore range will feed the Rourkela steel plant. The Indian Bureau of Mines has worked in this area for proving iron ore deposits for the Rourkela steel plant.

(ii) *Mysore*: There are big deposits of haematite and quartz-magnetite ore in Mysore but the latter are of low-grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works are from the Bababudan Hills and can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60 per cent iron.

Limonites deposits are also known to exist but they have not been properly explored owing to transport difficulties.

* This Company has now been set up: National Coal Development Corporation (Private) Ltd. located in Ranchi.

(iii) **Madras:** Very large deposits, mainly magnetite, occur in Salem. They have been estimated at 305 million tons. They will, however, require concentration before use, and there may be considerable losses in the process.

(iv) **Madhya Pradesh:** Large deposits of hematite are found in the Bastar, Drug and Jabalpur districts of this State. Dhali-Rajhara, Rowghat and Baladilla ranges in the Drug and Bastar districts are the major deposits in Madhya Pradesh. These three ranges are the main sources of iron ore for the Bhilai steel plant.

The exploratory work for blocking the iron ore deposits at Jharandalli in Rajhara Pahar, from where the Bhilai steel plant will draw its supplies was done by the Indian Bureau of Mines. In addition to iron ore, the Indian Bureau of Mines has also done operations in respect of limestone at Bhanpuri, dolomite at Bhanpuri, dolomite at Batapara and manganese ore at Balaghat area, in Madhya Pradesh for the requirements of the Bhilai steel plant.

(v) **Other Areas:** In Andhra the Baladilla range is reported to have hematite deposits which are inaccessible and far away from coal fields.

The only source of high-phosphorus ore is in Bengal. It is poor in iron content being 35 per cent to 45 per cent and the more easily available ore in this locality has been exploited.

The deposits in the Ceded Districts in Andhra are estimated to be not less than 300 million tons.

The contribution of Mysore to iron ore production ranges between 40,000 and 80,000 tons, and the rest comes practically from Bihar and Orissa.

The following is the trend of production:—

Year	000 Tons
1950	2,965
1951	3,657
1952	3,926
1953	3,784
1954	4,308
1955	4,653

There has been a growing export trade in iron ore as indicated below:—

Year	Tons
1949-50	4,300
1950-51	84,513
1951-52	280,036
1952-53	811,025
1953-54	1,261,977
1954-55	1,008,878
1955-56	1,362,776

The present yearly production of iron ore is 4.65 million tons and the target for the Second Five-Year Plan is 12.5 million tons. Of these, 10.3 million tons are expected to be consumed in the country, and 2.2 million tons would be available for export.

MANGANESE ORE

India is rich in manganese ore. Extensive deposits occur in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra, Bombay, Mysore, Bihar, and Rajasthan. It is estimated that the deposits in the main belt of Nagpur and Bhandara in Bombay State and Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh alone contain reserves of the order of 100 million tons upto a depth of 800 ft., of which 55 million tons are of shipping grade ore having 45 per cent manganese and above. Twelve million tons of ore are estimated to be available from deposits in the other States. A major part of the output is exported at present.

The following is the trend of output and exports (000 tons).

Year	Production	Exports
1950	888	780
1951	1,202	907
1952	1,462	1,409
1953	1,902	1,654
1954	1,413	1,042
1955	1,583	837

To conserve good quality ore, export has been controlled since 1948. At present the export of high grade manganese ore is allowed to the extent of one million tons including 12,000 tons of battery grade. There is no quota restriction on the export of low grade. To conserve high grade ore Government is encouraging the setting up of beneficiation plant to improve low grade coal and promote export. A heavy media separation plant for beneficiating low grade ore has been set up by the C P M O. Co. at Balaghat. Similar plants are being put up by other industrialists. The Government is also encouraging the setting up of new units for the manufacture of ferro-manganese for which a production target of 160,000 tons during the Second Five-Year Plan has been proposed.

The export price for manganese ore which had touched Rs. 175 per ton during the Korean boom and remained almost steady around Rs. 155 in 1952 steadily declined to Rs. 110-7-0 by October 1953, then there was a recovery to Rs. 143 in October, 1954. It went up to Rs. 180 per ton in the latter half of 1955. Exports which had declined, also showed a tendency to pick up towards the end of 1954 as a sequel to the removal of the export duty.

The position improved in 1956. The price was quoted at Rs. 220 to Rs. 230 per ton during the months of July, August and September.

The Government imposed an export duty on grade basis again with effect from 1st September, 1956.

The export duty was as follows:—(i) 30% Mn or below: Free from duty; (ii) Over 30% Mn and not exceeding 40% Mn: Rs. 10 per ton; (iii) Over 40% Mn not exceeding 44% Mn: Rs. 20; (iv) Over 44% Mn: Rs. 30.

During 1955 the manganese ore produced, amounted to 1.58 million tons of which 0.92 million tons were exported.

By the end of Second Five-Year Plan period the production and export figures are expected to reach 2 million tons and 1.5 million tons respectively.

MICA

Mica has been treated as a strategic mineral and India accounts for a big slice of the world trade in it.

The principal mica deposits are concentrated in Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra.

In Bihar the mica belt is 60 to 80 miles long and about 12 to 16 miles wide and produces "ruby" mica which is in great demand all over the world.

At present Rajasthan is responsible for about 25 per cent of the Indian production. Most of the production from Rajasthan is sent to Bihar to be split and marketed.

The mica belt in the Nellore district in Andhra is about 40 miles long and 5 to 10 miles wide. The greater portion of the Andhra output is of "green" variety.

Statistics of mica production are not reliable and export figures are always higher than production figures. The quantity and value of mica exported from India are given below:—

Year	Quantity in 000 cwts.	Value in lakhs of Rs.
1948-49	840.2	593.7
1949-50	207.7	684.5
1950-51	383.4	958.6
1951-52	407.7	1320.9
1952-53	284.1	901.1
1953-54	254.6	709.6
1954-55	373	672
1955-56	519	837

CHROMITE

Chromite is an important strategic mineral of which India has moderate supplies.

The chief deposits are in the Singhbhum district of Bihar, the Mysore and Hassan districts of the Mysore State, the Ratnagiri and Sawant-

wadi areas of Bombay State, the Krishna district of Andhra, the Salem district of Madras and the Keonjhar district of Orissa.

No reliable estimates of reserves are available but the following figures in tons may be given:—Reserves in tons: Mysore (135,000); Bombay (87,000); Orissa (200,000); Salem (200,000).

The following table gives details regarding production and export of chromite ore:—

Year	Output	Exports
1950	17	4
1951	17	9
1952	35	9
1953	65	15
1954	45	23
1955	89	49

Export of chromite which was unrestricted till 1948 was brought under control and a ceiling of 10,000 tons was prescribed. In September 1955 the restriction on exports was removed.

MAGNESITE

Large deposits of magnesite used in the manufacture of magnesium salts, metallic magnesium and refractory bricks are known to occur in Salem (Madras), Hassan, Coorg and Mysore (Mysore), Almora (U P), Idar (Bombay), Durgapur (Rajasthan) and Singhbhum (Bihar).

Of these, the chief producing centres are Salem, Hassan and Mysore.

The deposits in Madras and Mysore States are known to contain 100 million tons upto a depth of 100 ft. Large deposits of magnesite have been discovered near Almora in U P.

About a half of the output is used in the manufacture of refractory bricks for steel works and a considerable quantity is exported.

The output and export of magnesite from Madras and Mysore from 1950 to 1955 are given below:—

Year	Output (Tons)	Exports (Cwts)
1950	52,859	16,465
1951	117,460	49,085
1952	89,441	31,277
1953	92,748	42,533
1954	70,507	25,362
1955	57,509	21,879

GYPNUM

Gypsum deposits are known to exist in several parts of India. The better known gypsum bearing regions are in Rajasthan (Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer) and in Madras (Tiruchirappalli district).

The total reserves are estimated at 95 million tons, of which more than half is located in Rajasthan.

Smaller deposits also occur in Tehri-Garhwal, Himachal Pradesh and parts of western India; but these have not been explored.

The annual production from Indian deposits from 1949 is given below:—

Year	Output (Tons)
1949	199,944
1950	206,366
1951	203,602
1952	411,000
1953	586,000
1954	610,000
1955	690,000

The entire output is consumed in the country for the manufacture of fertilisers, cement and plaster of Paris. The cement industry consumes 3 to 4 lbs. of gypsum for one ton of cement produced. The annual requirements of the Sindri fertiliser factory is about 600,000 tons of gypsum.

Planning Commission has estimated that by the end of 1960-61 the country will require 1-97 million tons of gypsum. The figure is based on the capacity envisaged for industries which use this mineral. There is a proposal to set up two additional plants similar to Sindri during the Second Five-Year Plan. One of them is to be located near Bhakra-Nangal.

SULPHUR

Native sulphur in deposits of large size is unknown in India though some occurrences have come to light in the hill ranges in the north of India, and small deposits of native sulphur produced by bacterial action on sulphates derived from sea-water have been found in the coastal tract of Masulipatnam and in the Barren Island.

There are occurrences in Puga and Kashmir but they are situated in a difficult terrain.

As there is no production of sulphur in India, the country's requirements are met from imports, for which the recent figures are given below :—

Year	Quantity (cwt.)
1951-52	745,619
1952-53	1,478,818
1953-54	878,287
1954-55	1,510,485
1955-56	1,695,411

The mineral pyrites is another source of sulphur. It is found widely scattered in Amjor (Bihar), Taradevi (Simla), Lashital (Kashmir), Ingaldhal, Chitaldurg (Mysore), Polur (Madras).

Substantial quantities of pyrites are associated with the gold deposits of Wynad in the Nilgiris district of Madras.

Copper pyrites deposits are also a source of sulphur. Some of the Indian coal e.g. Assam coal and Rewa coal are high in sulphur. It has been estimated that one ton of sulphur can be extracted from the wasting of every 100 tons of coal.

The industrial development of the country largely depends on sulphuric acid. Its production went up from 107,000 tons in 1951 to 165,000 tons in 1955. A target of 470,000 tons, representing a 300 per cent increase over the present output, has been set for the Second Plan.

COPPER

India has only a small supply of copper. The country produces on an average 7,000 tons of fine refined copper per year, which is mostly utilised in the manufacture of brass for utensils and coins. The country's entire requirement of electrolytic copper is imported. The more recent figures of import of the copper metal are given below :—

Year	Quantity (000 cwt.)	Value in Rs. crores
1952-53 .. ..	..	..
1953-54 .. ..	..	..
1954-55	540	8.7
1955-56	362	8.7

The only area for copper ore in India is being worked by the Indian Copper Corporation at Ghatsila, Bihar, whose smelting plant is six miles away from the place.

There are other areas in the country where the ore might be worked. The more important of these are the Singhbhum copper belt of Bihar, Sikkim, Jalsaguri and Darjeeling district (W. Bengal), Khetri, Daribo (Rajasthan), Tehri Garhwal (U.P.) and Gani (Indore). Exploration in Rajasthan, Sikkim, U.P. and Andhra continues.

SALT

The country has been not only self-sufficient in salt since 1951 but has now (1957) an exportable surplus of over 100 lakh maunds. As late as

1947 or 1948 the country had to import about 120 lakh maunds each year to make up for the deficit.

The First Five-Year Plan envisaged a production of 837 lakh maunds (3.1 million tons) in 1955-56. This target was surpassed in 1953 when 861 lakh maunds (3.16 million tons) of salt were produced.

The production in 1956 was 872 lakh maunds (3.2 million tons) upto the beginning of November. It was calculated that the total production during the year would be about 882 lakh maunds (3.24 million tons).

The Second Plan target is 1,000 lakh maunds (3.7 million tons) in 1961-62.

The salt-producing areas are :

The coastal regions of Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Andhra, Orissa and West Bengal for salt from sea-brine ;

Rajasthan from lake brine as well as subterranean brine ;

Kharaghoda, Kuda, Jasdan, Dählgam, Bejana in the Little Rann of Kutch all in Bombay for manufacture from subterranean brine ;

Mandi, for rock salt, in Himachal Pradesh.

The total fixed capital in the salt industry is estimated at Rs. 10 crores. In 1950-51 the total investment was about Rs. 5.8 crores, of which Rs. 0.9 crores were invested in the public sector. In 1954-55 the total investment rose to Rs. 8.3 crores, of which Rs. 1.1 crores were invested in the public sector.

The statistics of production of salt are given below (in lakh maunds) :

1946	479	1952	709
1947	516	1953	861
1948	635	1954	739
1949	556	1955	811
1950	713	1956	882
		(estimated)	
1951	744	1961-62 (target)	1,000

The capacity for production is unlimited. Actual production is limited by market conditions.

With the increase in production the exports have also increased. The statistics are as follows (in lakh maunds) :

1949	2
1956	70 (upto November)

The whole of the salt was exported to Japan. There is a trade agreement with Indonesia for the export to that country of 50,000 metric tons of salt (14 lakh maunds) during the period December 1956 to March 1957.

About 29,500 workers on an average would be engaged in the salt industry a day, of which about 25,500 would be in the private sector. Machinery is hardly in use except in some factories in Kutch and Kathiawad, where some processes are mechanized.

There are both licensed and unlicensed manufacturers. The latter are engaged in work on areas of 10 lakh acres and less. The number of licensed manufacturers is 4,298.

Salt is subject to the levy of a cess under the Salt Cess Act of 1953. To encourage the small-scale part of this industry Government exempted it from the payment of cess with effect from 15th May 1955. The small-scale manufacture was defined as manufacture by persons whose holdings did not exceed 10 acres. Later with effect from 23rd April 1956 all manufacturers with holdings of 10 acres to 100 acres were asked to pay a cess at the rate of only one anna a maund, while those with larger holdings continued to pay cess at the rate of two annas a maund.

There are one Central Board and five regional Boards—in Bombay, West Bengal and Orissa, Andhra, Madras, Sambhar Lake—to advise the Government on the proper utilization of the proceeds of the salt cess.

To induce smaller manufacturers to join together to form co-operative societies a number of concessions are made.

As mentioned above there were no imports during 1956. The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement concluded in July 1955 to import 10 lakh maunds of rock salt into India was extended upto 31st Jan. 1957. There has however been no import under this agreement as yet (Dec. 1956).

The minimum standard of edible salt continued to remain 94 per cent sodium chloride. It has been decided that the standard is to be raised to 95 per cent in 1957. The Salt Control Board has decided to impose control on unlicensed salt manufacture.

Eight test laboratories in the Madras region, one in the E. S. S. Division and two in the Bombay region have been opened.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan developments are proposed along the following lines: establishment of laboratories, development of works and improvement of brine and of water supply, purchase of plant and machinery, medical and educational facilities and other amenities for the staff.

An expenditure of Rs. two crores is to be incurred both in the public and private sectors.

A scheme for sinking shafts into Mandi mines has been approved. This is expected to increase the production from 1.5 lakh maunds to 4 lakh maunds.

The Salt Commissioner prepares every year a programme of distribution to every State based on per capita consumption. The supply from the source to the consuming areas is regulated under a zonal scheme.

The Salt Department is now under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The head of the Department is designated Salt Commissioner; the headquarters are in New Delhi. He is assisted by four Regional Officers, one each at Sambhar, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

RARE METALS

The recent technological advances for meeting the rigorous demands of modern times have focussed the attention of the various countries on the possibilities of using new metals or modifying known metals. Some of the rare metals which were scientific curiosities till recently are now being produced on a commercial scale in Western countries. It is known that the soils of India contain ores from which some of these rare metals can be recovered.

The Government of India and the Kerala Government have jointly floated a joint-stock company, the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., to process the monazite sands of Travancore. The Company hopes to extract a mixture of oxides of rare earths containing cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium and ten other metals of the rare earth group.

Cerium is now being extensively used in glass manufacture, cores of cinema electrodes, catalyst in chemical manufacture, as abrasive in optical glass fabrication and in some structures of steel.

The use of thorium salts in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles is well known. It is also used in glass manufacture, benzene synthesis, metallurgy and cloth impregnation. Intensive search has located deposits of pitch blend containing a high percentage of uranium oxides in Rajasthan. A belt of uranium minerals over 150 miles long has been found in Bihar and there are sporadic occurrences in Madras as well.

Vanadium is of great value to the manufacture of certain types of steel. Appreciable reserves bearing titaniferous iron ores containing about 8 per cent oxides of vanadium have been discovered in Bihar. Tungsten ore accepted as of strategic importance is found in parts of West Bengal and Rajasthan. Chromite ores occur mostly in Chitaldurg (Mysore) and Singhbhum (Bihar). The minerals containing columbium

and tantalum used to prevent weld decay and corrosion respectively have been traced in small quantities in the mica producing areas like Nellore, Monghyr, Gaya, Mysore and Kerala.

Beryllium used in metallic springs and in manufacturing X-ray tubes is produced from the ore known by that name. It is found in Rajasthan, Bihar and Nellore in Andhra. Gallium and germanium are found in coal. More recently a rich source in the mineral sphalerite was reported from Nepal. The National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur is examining the economics of Mysore and Singhbhum chromites and of low-grade chrome ores from Talur (Mysore) and has evolved a new electrolytic

technique for separating beryllia from beryl. The National Chemical Laboratory of Poona has developed quick methods for estimating vanadium, beryllium, uranium and germanium.

Lithium is an important light metal of strategic significance. In India lithium minerals were first noticed as early as in 1874, and are commonly found as constituents of granite pegmatites. The sources are Pihara (Bihar), Jodhpur, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) and Ooregam (Mysore). Kashmir is reported to have crystalline white blocks in a valley north of the famous sapphire mines. Nevertheless no systematic survey of the resources has yet been undertaken.

What is believed to be probably the world's biggest deposits of radioactive minerals was

located "somewhere in North East India" by the Indian Atomic Energy Department early in 1957.

Investigations carried out showed that the deposit had over 3.3 million tons of ore containing 300,000 tons of thorium of concentration of about 10 per cent. and 10,000 tons of uranium of concentration of 0.3 to 0.4 per cent.

The deposits also contain about 80 million tons of limonite. It is expected that further investigation would lead to doubling the present estimates.

The deposit is, therefore, considered more important than the famous beach deposits of Travancore, hitherto recognised as one of the world's richest deposits.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Value in '000 Rupees).

Minerals	Unit	1954		1955	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Apatite (Including phosphatic Nodules) ..	Tons	2,292	38	5,562	83
Asbestos	Tons	389	2.20	1,397	6.58
Barytes	Tons	18,792	2.61	7,623	1.34
Bauxite	Tons	74,747	8.28	81,172	8.01
Bentonite	Tons	286	4	N.A.	N.A.
Calcite	Tons	5,029	42	2,600	14
China clay (Including white clay) ..	'000 Tons	146†	25.20	117†	22.07
Chromite	Tons	45,507	13.60	89,349	27.30
Coal	Million tons	36.88	53.90 93	38 23	56.03.31
Copper Ore	'000 Tons	343	1,87.23	353	2,57.59
Corundum	Tons	4,701	1.68	133	14
Diamond	Carats	1,955	4.74	1,787	4.05(e)
Emerald	Carats	509,180	6.70	191,723	6.37(e)
Feldspar	Tons	6,476	69	5,231	57
Fire clay	Tons	92,644	7.70	87,485	6.94
Fuller's Earth	Tons	1,333	13	3,838	3.07
Gold(e)	'000 Ozs.	239	5,62.07	211	5,30.14
Graphite	Tons	1,479	1.36	1,619	1.12
Gypsum	'000 Tons	612	41.59	690	44.81
Ilmenite	'000 Tons	240	79.80	251	1,31.90
Iron Ore	'000 Tons	4,308	2,89.36	4,653	3,24.55
Kyanite	Tons	42,330	87.80	11,741	16.71
Lead (Metal)	Tons	1,791	23.08	2,534	31.17
Magnesite	Tons	70,507	14.53	57,609	12.56
Manganese Ore(n)	'000 Tons	1,413	19,54.17	1,543	18,32.60
Mica(b)	'000 Cwts.	335	6,58.02	419	7,62.17
Ochre	Tons	75,506	5.47	16,200	2.71
Pyrites	Tons	—	—	800	4
Rutile	Tons	104	52	149	1.02
Salt	'000 Tons	2,517	4,25.64	2,822	4,87.00(e)
Saltpetre	Tons	3,000	16.24	N.A.	N.A.
Sillimanite	Tons	3,066	1.51	2,423	1.23
Silver(e)	Ozs.	161,185	6.68	153,935	5.73
Steatite	Tons	42,326	13.28	42,390	15.08
Tin Ore	Cwts.	—	—	6	1
Vermiculite	Tons	3	—	123	4
Wolfram	Tons	1	—	—	—
Zinc (concentrates)	Tons	3,974	10.81	4,865	16.95
Building materials and Clays	—	—	4,08.00	—	3,62.87*
Total Value(d)			102,52.55		105,58.72

* Value of building materials in 1955 consists of the value of Clay, Limestone and Dolomite, Slate, Gravel, Laterite, Stone and Sandstone.

† Including white clay.

a. Estimated on the basis of export value per ton.

b. Value of exports.

c. Value of metals given in the absence of the value of the ore.

d. Excluding the value of petroleum.

e. Estimated.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ORE AND MINERALS EXPORTED FROM INDIA

Minerals	Unit	1954		1955	
		Quantity	Value in Rs. (000)	Quantity	Value in Rs. (000)
Aluminium Ore	Tons	3,022	2,38	8,776	6,00
Asbestos (Raw)	Tons	69	2,01	540	2,93
Barytes	Tons	8,391	8,28	2,573	2,01
Chromite	Tons	23,353	21,95	48,800	50,43
Copper Ore	Tons	2,000	1,70	—	—
Chalk and Lime	Cwts.	645	8	4,850	47
Coal	Tons	1,959,703	5,84,66	1,498,870	4,17,20
Graphite	Cwts.	12	1	27	3
Ilmenite	Tons	185,153	1,08,74	240,196	1,50,46
Iron Ore	Tons	1,055,671	4,02,75	1,108,458	5,28,96
Kyanite Ore	Tons	22,216	54,16	27,079	65,49
Manganese Ore	Tons	1,092,265	15,20,48	837,283	9,77,03
Magnetite	Cwts.	507,236	36,86	437,579	35,22
Mica	Cwts.	334,793	6,58,03	419,438	7,92,17
Precious stones and Pearls (unvet)		N.A.	35,45	N.A.	37,02
Sillimanite	Tons	2,414	7,97	3,745	11,96
Saltpetre	Cwts.	2,191	90	2,228	1,17
Salt	Tons	200,191	38,19	202,842	34,33
Steatite	Tons	6,361	12,37	7,860	14,84
Stone and Marble	Tons	1,070	5,80	1,528	8,74
Ores and Minerals Unenumerated	Tons	1,851	6,24	2,669	2,86
Total			55,89,10		31,39,86

Coal exported in 1956: 1,727 mln. tons.

N.A.—Not available.

THE RETAINED IMPORTS OF ORES, MINERALS AND METALS DURING 1955.

Ores, Minerals and Metals	Unit	Retained Imports
Aluminium (Metal)	Tons	15,500
Aluminium Ore (Bauxite)	"	—
Apatite	"	40,435 (Phosphate)
Asbestos (Raw)	"	12,771
Pyrites	"	97
	Cwts.	60,099
Brass, Bronze, etc.	Tons	3,647
China clay (including white clay)	'000 Tons	15
Corundum	Tons	—
Chromite	"	—
Coal	"	160
Copper Metal	Tons	18,600
Copper Ore	'000 tons	—
Ferro Manganese (including Ferro alloys)	Tons	1,376
Diamond	Carats	N. A.
Felspar	"	—
Fire clay	"	—
Fullers' Earth	"	—
Gold	'000 Ozs.	—3
Graphite	Tons	601
Gypsum	'000 tons	—
Ilmenite	"	—
Iron Ore	"	1
Iron (pig)	Tons	—
Kyanite (C)	"	—
Pig Lead	"	11,575
Magnetite	"	—
Manganese ore	'000 tons	—
Mica	'000 Cwts.	—3
Ochre (including oxide of iron)	Tons	—
Potash Saltpetre	Cwts.	—
Rutile	Tons	—
Salt	'000 tons	28
Silver	'000 Ozs.	399 (Ozs.)
Sillimanite	Tons	—
Steatite	"	—
Sulphur	'000 Cwts.	1,672
Sulphate of Ammonia	'000 tons	16
Vermiculite	Tons	—
Wolfram	"	—
Zinc or Spelter	"	31,200

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

(See end of article for position at end of Sept. 1956).

IT was proposed that during the First Plan period 1951-56 the Community Development Projects should cover one-fourth of the country's villages.

This meant the initiation of work on 1,200 Community Development Blocks, covering 1,20,000 villages with a population of about 80 millions.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, the entire country is to be covered with about 5,000 Blocks, of which 40 per cent will be marked for intensive development. About 3,49,000 workers will be required.

The whole programme was estimated to cost Rs 263 crores. The Second Plan allotment is Rs 200 crores.

The progress from year to year during the First Plan period 1951-56 is given by the following tables:

National Extension Blocks

Years.	No. of blocks or projects.	Villages covered.	Population affected (millions)
1952-53 ..	—	—	—
1953-54 ..	251	25,100	18.6
1954-55 ..	253	25,300	18.7
1955-56 ..	396	39,600	21.1
Total ..	900	90,000	59.4

Community Development Projects

Years.	No. of blocks or projects.	Villages covered.	Population affected (millions)
1952-53 ..	217	25,264	18.4
1953-54 ..	53	7,693	4.0
1954-55 ..	—	—	—
1955-56 ..	—	—	—
Total ..	800	32,957	20.4

The total number of all blocks allotted was thus 1,200, the number of villages covered 1,22,957, and the number of persons covered 79.8 millions.

Of these, 163 N.E.S. Blocks were allotted to the States in Jan 1956. The work on these Blocks was scheduled to be taken up on Apr. 1, 1956. The total coverage under these Blocks was 16,300 villages and 11 million persons.

The total expenditure incurred during the First Plan period from 1951 April, to 1956 March was Rs. 46 crores and the people's contribution was estimated at Rs. 26 crores.

Village institutions have played an important part in enlisting the participation of the people in the execution of development programme. Thus, considerable use is being made of local

bodies like the panchayats, co-operative societies, and union boards for the execution of development programmes.

In some areas success has been achieved by entrusting development activities to *ad hoc*, non-statutory and non-elective bodies, such as, the Gram Vikas Mandals in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, the Gram Mangal Samities in Orissa, the Gram Seva Sanghams in parts of Madras and the Palli Unnayan Samities in West Bengal.

Students and N.C.C. Cadets have also played an important part in development activities in many places.

It is now agreed that all works of village improvement within the jurisdiction of panchayats such as paving of streets, construction of culverts, new wells, roads etc. should be entrusted to panchayats. They should be authorized to plan and execute works upto a limit of Rs 2,000 for a period of three years provided an equal amount in cash, kind or labour is contributed by the people.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT

The physical achievements till the end of Sept 1955 were as follows:

Till the end of Sept. 1955 3,112,000 maunds of improved seeds, 67,96,000 maunds of artificial fertilizers, 2,37,000 labour saving implements and spare parts were sold to farmers. About 12,25,000 compost pits were dug. About 1,19,000 acres of land were planted with fruit trees and 2,69,000 acres were brought under vegetable cultivation. About 5,42,000 acres of land were reclaimed which will permanently increase food production by about 2.8 lakh tons.

In the Project and N.E.S. areas a total of 1,731 breeding centres including 138 artificial insemination centres have been established, while 6,547 pedigree bulls were supplied and 8,66,000 scrub bulls castrated. A total of 71 lakh bovines (cattle) received treatment. In addition, 1,75,000 birds (poultry) of improved exotic breeds were supplied and the inland water-spreads of the areas were stocked with 153 lakh fingerlings.

Other physical achievements are as under:

Land reclaimed 8,95,000 acres, additional area brought under irrigation 1.56 mln acres; soakage pits constructed 2,79,000; rural latrines 67,000, drains 30 lakh yds; wells constructed 28,000, wells renovated 45,000; new schools 12,000, ordinary schools converted into Basic 4,359; adult education centres 30,000; No. of adults trained 6,05,000; community centres started 65,000; community entertainments organized 1,73,000, units of peoples' organizations developed 56,000; pucca roads constructed 3,361 miles; kacha roads constructed 25,000 miles; production-cum-training centres started 724; new co-operative societies 28,000; new members 8,11,000; village houses constructed 25,000; village house reconditioned 28,000.

People's contribution (cash, kind and labour) was Rs 18.70 crores out of a total Government expenditure of Rs. 31.03 crores.

Minor Irrigation Works

Out of the area under Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks, about 35 million acres (position: March 1955) is under crops of which about 7 million acres is under irrigation. From the figures for improved seeds distributed it is estimated that about 8 to 10 per cent of the cropped area has been covered.

Since irrigation is one of the quickest means to step up agricultural production, it has been given a good deal of emphasis in project areas.

Till the end of Sept., 1955, the additional area brought under irrigation in project areas is as follows:

	Expenditure	Additional area brought under irrigation
	Rs.	
Community Projects (1952-53 series)	3.35 crores	8.85 lakh acres
Community Development Blocks (1953-54 series)	0.54 "	0.91 "
N.E.S. Blocks	0.64 "	4.19 "
Community Development Blocks (1955-56 series)	0.2 "	1.47 "
Total ..	4.65 crores	15.42 "

One of the important achievements of the minor irrigation programme in the Community Projects is that the cultivator in many parts of the country has learnt to build his own irrigation works. Another significant achievement is that in some parts of the country, it has been possible to build medium sized irrigation works through private enterprise. Normally, such works are constructed through State agencies.

The development of irrigation through co-operation is another important achievement in the community projects, e.g. the very successful Irrigation Co-operative Societies in the Kakinada-Peddapuram Project in Andhra, and also in Godavari District.

In north Gujarat (Bombay State) and the Punjab lift irrigation co-operative societies and tube-well irrigation societies have been formed on a small scale.

Lastly, the minor irrigation programme in community projects is to play an important role in developing irrigation quickly in the newly constructed river valley projects or other irrigation sources where water already stored is not being fully made use of.

Industry, Health, Education

Under the Cottage Industries Programme, Rs. 4.5 lakhs out of Rs. 65 lakhs were provided per Community Project started under 1952-53 series. Fifty per cent of this allocation, viz., Rs. 2.25 lakhs is 'loan' and the other 50 per cent is 'other than loan'. For the rest of the Community Project blocks, Rs. 1.25 lakhs are provided for cottage industries out of the total budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for a project. Out of the Rs. 1.25 lakhs, Rs. 75,000 are 'loan' and Rs. 50,000 are 'other than loan'.

The community projects have been setting up training-cum-demonstration centres for giving improved training in the rural industries and the artisans who have received such training are given loans to buy the better types of tools and raw materials.

About 1,000 detailed schemes costing over two and a half crores of rupees were sanctioned for projects started in 1952-53, in the various States.

Some of the States have on the advice of the C.P.A. liberalized terms governing grant of loans so that the needy artisan may get small loans on personal security, or the security of his equipment and implements instead of furnishing security in the form of immovable property.

Twenty-six pilot projects are in operation. This is an activity with which the Village and Small-Scale Industries Board is associated. Industrial schemes for the pilot projects have also been drawn up.

To provide necessary encouragement States have been asked to set up Action Committees with the State Development Commissioners as Chairmen.

In the field of co-operation, about 27,000 co-operative societies were started with a membership of 7,84,000 in the Project and N.E.S. areas.

It is the aim to establish one multipurpose co-operative society for each village level workers' circle. It was also decided that about 50 per cent of the rural credit provided by the Central Government (Rs. 5 crores medium term loans and Rs. 5 crores long-term loans) were to be used in the Project N.E.S. areas.

The fourth Development Commissioners' conference held at Simla recommended that in view of the large area in charge of each Social Education Officer, work should be organised on the basis of a full, large and small programme. The full programme was to be implemented in one village by each Social Education Officer, the large in ten villages which are the headquarters of the Gram Sevaks, and the small in the remaining villages. The contents of the three types of programmes, were finalised. Quantitative targets to be achieved during the period of three years were also agreed to.

Pilot projects for intensive work among women and children were also recommended by this conference of Development Commissioners. Two of these have already been started in Madhya Pradesh in Hoshangabad and in Bombay in Chikhli.

The Central Social Welfare Board set up about 400 Welfare Extension Projects during the period 1954-1957, each project covering about 25 villages. The total number of villages covered upto March 1957 was in the neighbourhood of 10,000.

The work of the Social Welfare Board and of the Community Projects Administration is to be co-ordinated. When this materializes a welfare project would cover 100 instead of 25 villages.

The progress in organising adult education centres is maintained. As against the total of 22,054 by the end of March, 1955, the figure at the end of September, 1955 was 30,000. The number of community recreation centres also increased from 43,357 to 65,000 during the same period. Starting of recreational activities and literary classes are still the spearhead of social education programmes, but greater efforts are noticeable in organising youth clubs, children clubs, Mahila Samaj, sports clubs, etc.

The total of people's organisations developed was 56,000 by the end of September, 1955, as against the total of 30,372 at the end of March, 1955.

The majority of State Governments have set up primary health centres according to the programme. A centre generally consists of a dispensary, a consulting room with diagnostic facilities and a ward of six beds. In addition, there are also generally three maternity sub-centres in each Block, each under the charge of a qualified mid-wife.

A pilot project of rinderpest eradication was taken up in all the States lying south of the river Krishna. Under this project most of the cattle in the Community Project and N.E.S. areas of the States were protected against rinderpest, thereby ridding them permanently of the threat of this devastating disease.

Under the pilot project of poultry development, 30 demonstration centres and 30 poultry development blocks were established throughout the country, mostly in the Community Project and N.E.S. Blocks, and before the close of 1955-56, twenty more such centres and blocks are expected to be opened in the Community Project and N.E.S. areas.

Each Block comprises 100 villages, covering about 160 sq. miles, a cultivated area of about 50,000 acres and a population of about 66,000.

It is estimated that there would be about four Blocks in each district in a State out of which one or more might be selected for intensive development.

Generally speaking, a project is to be completed in three years, the period being broken into five stages: conception, three months; initiation, six months; operation, 18 months; consolidation, 6 months; and finalization, 3 months.

EXPENDITURE

Government expenditure and people's contribution in the community projects/blocks and N.E.S. blocks upto Sept. 30, 1955 are given in the table below:

	Government expenditure		People's Contribution	
	(Rs. crores)	% of 'pro rata targets	Value in Rs. crores	Value per 1,000 persons (Rs.)
Community Projects/Blocks				
1. 1952-53 Series (Oct. '52 to Sept. '55)	10.92	81	7.78	4,680
2. 1953-54 Series (Oct. '53 to Sept. '55)	3.39	64	1.54	3,468
3. 1955-56 Series (converted C.D. Blocks)	2.66	38	2.53	2,470
N. E. S. Blocks				
4. 1953-54 Series (Oct. '53 to Sept. '54)	2.60	64	3.60	3,501
5. 1954-55 Series (Oct. '54 to Sept. '55)	2.15	63	2.71	1,684
6. 1955-56 Series (Apr. '55 to Sept. '55)	0.22	27	0.54	640
Total ..	31.03	72	18.70	2,823

Note: Expenditure includes cost of imported equipment, received upto 31st March, 1955. People's contribution includes cash, kind and labour.

The total expenditure during the First Plan period was Rs. 46 crores, and the people's contribution Rs. 26 crores.

The total Government expenditure upto Sept 1955 including the cost of imported equipment amounted to Rs. 19.92 crores. This is about 81 per cent of the target expenditure for the period.

Government expenditure as percentage of target expenditure for the period on different items was as follows: State and project headquarters 122; Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 82; Irrigation 65; Reclamation 51; Health and Sanitation 65; Education 76; Social education 92; Communications 64; Arts and Crafts 46; All fields 81.

Expenditure on sets of projects was as follows: Community Development Blocks 1953-54: Rs. 3.39 crores (64 per cent of target); Community Development Blocks 1955-56 (converted from N.E.S.): Rs. 2.66 crores (38 per cent); N.E.S. Blocks 1953-54: Rs. 2.69 crores (64 per cent); N.E.S. Blocks 1954-55: Rs. 2.15 crores (63 per cent); N.E.S. Blocks 1955-56: Rs. 0.22 crores (27 per cent).

The money available from the U.S. Government—the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund—for the import of equipment for the community development projects is \$12,771,860 in 1955-56 equipment worth 1.6 million dollars was imported. Besides this, equipment worth Rs. 3 lakhs was procured from indigenous manufacturers.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

Original estimates are given below.

Total cost of programme—Rs. 156.2 crores.
Share of Centre—Rs. 107.2 crores.
Share of States—Rs. 27.0 crores.
Loan for short-term credit—Rs. 27.0 crores.

Total cost during First Plan period—Rs. 101.6 crores.

Share of Centre during Plan period—Rs. 73.8 crores.
Share of States during Plan period—Rs. 18.0 crores.
Loans for short-term credit—Rs. 15.8 crores.
Recurring expenditure—Rs. 21.7 crores.
Non-recurring expenditure—Rs. 21 crores.

Cost of single Development Block for 3 years—Rs. 7.5 lakhs.
Share of Centre—Rs. 3.25 lakhs.
Share of State—Rs. 1.25 lakhs.
Short term loans—Rs. 3 lakhs.

Cost of single Intensive Development Block for 3 years—Rs. 15 lakhs.
Share of Centre—Rs. 12.07 lakhs.
Share of State—Rs. 2.93 lakhs.

Allotment under First Plan—Rs. 90 crores

Some details about the major items about cost given above are as follows:—

Development Block:—

Cost of staff—Rs. 33,000 per annum.	
Salary of Block Development officer	Rs. 250-400 p.m.
Salary of Social Education organizer	125 p.m.
Overseer with public health bias	250
Village level worker	100
Transport, office equipment, building, stores	Rs. 60,000 for 3 years
Local works	1,60,000
Social education	25,000
Grants-in-aid to local institutions	25,000
Loan for minor irrigation works	1,00,000
Loan for short term credit	3,00,000
Total cost (includes items not shown above)	Rs. 7.5 lakhs
Recurring expenditure	1.5
Non-recurring expenditure	2.0
Loan	4.0
Share of Central Govt. (50 per cent of recurring and 75 per cent of non-recurring plus loans other than short-term)	3.25
Share of States	1.25
Short-term loans	3.0

Intensive Development Block:—

Total cost for 3 years	Rs. 15.0 lakhs
Personnel	2.0
Transport, office equipment	0.23
Tractors	0.24
Demonstration equipment	0.10
Extension sub-quarters	0.09
Repair service centre	0.05
Marketing centre	0.10
Key village scheme	0.29
Irrigation	5.00
Reclamation	0.25
Dispensary (recurring)	0.10
Dispensary (building)	0.10
Dispensary (equipment)	0.10
Drinking water	0.50
Drainage and sanitation	0.25
Education	1.50
Social education	0.50
Communications	1.25
Rural arts and crafts	1.25
Housing (staff and rural housing)	1.10
Indian contribution	13.6
American	1.4
Recurring expenditure	4.23
Non-recurring expenditure	10.77
Loans	7.40
Share of Centre (75 per cent of non-recurring, 50 per cent of recurring plus loans)	12.07
Share of State Government	2.93

Development projects are of three main types. First of all, there are envisaged the so-called "basic" community development projects, National Extension Service (N.E.S.) in which the primary emphasis will be on material necessities food, clothing, shelter, with some work on public health and sanitation, education and road building.

Second, there are to be the so-called "composite" development projects (Community Projects), in which emphasis will be on development of small industries, as well as on agricultural production. The aim is the all-round improvement of the farmer and his life social, cultural and economic. The industry phase of these "composites," it is proposed, will be patterned after the industry-development project in Nilokheri and Faridabad.

The third main type of project is a training centre for instructing village workers. Each

of these centres would be located either in or nearby rural development areas to permit the students practical on-the-job training in the villages.

The programme includes the following activities: agriculture and allied subjects, (upgrading of cattle by artificial insemination and natural breeding, supply of birds and eggs of improved breeds and supply of fingerlings), communications, education, health, employment, housing, social welfare, training.

More specifically the proposed programme aims at these objectives in each village: two surface wells or other facility per village to assure a safe, clean drinking water supply; tube-wells for irrigation in those areas where tube-wells can be sunk (approximately a tenth of the proposed projects are in tube well areas); in other areas, assistance to canal, tank and well construction

for irrigation purposes, with the proposal that at least half the land in each village be given improved irrigation; reclamation of culturable waste land where feasible; sanitary services plus improvement of village drainage as a sanitation measure; improvement of roads to link village to village; and facilities for primary and adult education.

Included in the plans for each project and block is the development of a "Mandi" unit for each 15 to 25 villages where one does not already exist. Under present proposals, this Mandi unit would have a dispensary and health centre reaching out to the villagers through mobile units and serviced by a health visitor, midwives and the sanitary inspector. It would also have a transport and tractor servicing centre, a centre for marketing and shopping, a storage godown for agricultural produce and veterinary centre.

ADMINISTRATION

The administrative structure is somewhat like this:

At the very top in Delhi is the Ministry of Community Development with a Minister in charge, who is a member of the Government of India.

Matters of basic policy go before a Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers of Food and Agriculture and Community Development with the Prime Minister as Chairman.

In each of the States there is a State Development Committee consisting of the Chief Minister and Ministers in charge of the development departments, for laying down general principles.

There is a Development Commissioner who acts as secretary of the Committee. He is the leader of a team consisting of the heads of the development departments or secretaries to Government in those departments. In some States the Chief Secretary himself may be the Development Commissioner. In others States it may be someone else with the rank of an Additional Chief Secretary. In any case his rank is never below that of a Secretary to Government.

At the District level there is a District Development or Planning Committee. This Committee will consist among others of the district heads of the development departments and Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the District Board.

The Collector of the District will be the Chairman of this Committee, and the District Development Officer (also called Extension or Planning Officer) will be the secretary.

At the sub-divisional level the Revenue Divisional Officer may act as the Extension or Development Officer or there may be an assistant to him who will be entrusted with the work of an Extension Officer.

There are information centres at Block head quarters—the number set up upto March 1957 being 847. By the end of 1961 all Blocks will have information centres.

The core of the whole organization is the multi-purpose village worker (Gram Sevak) who is directly in touch with the villager and instructs, guides and educates him in his day to day work, and the technical supervisor whose duty is to supervise the work of a group of the village level workers.

A multi-purpose village worker will generally be in charge of about 10 villages.

As he is greatly over-worked, it is now proposed to give him an auxiliary.

The agency in the village through which much of the administration will be carried on such as distribution of improved seeds will be the village panchayat.

In each project area there will be seven Social Education Organizers, three of whom will generally be women. Of these seven one will be the Chief Education Organizer.

The trained technical personnel includes besides, of course, the village level workers and social education organizers the following categories: agricultural extension supervisors, veterinary doctors, co-operative and panchayat officers, school teachers, doctors, compounders, sanitary inspectors, lady health visitors, midwives, engineers, overseers, mechanics.

The existing staff of the various development departments (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Medical, Education, Public Works, Cottage Industries, Co-operation) has been absorbed in the N.E.S. organization. Thus it can be assumed that about one-fourth of the staff required already exists in the area.

The majority of the Development Blocks are under the C.P.A., the rest of the Blocks and all the training centres for the staff are under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The position of staff as on 30th Sept, 1955 was as follows (The figures in brackets show the shortage): Block Development Officers: 847 (17), Village Level Workers: 10,436 (364); Agriculture Extension Officers: 821 (25); Veterinary Doctors: 628 (113); Co-operative and Panchayat Inspectors: 705 (64); Social Education Organizers: 1,524 (169); Overseers: 967 (117); Doctors: 496 (56); Sanitary Inspectors: 385 (47); Lady Health Visitors: 124 (117); Midwives: 733 (299).

Overseers include 77 engineers in Bombay.

Staff requirements for covering the whole country with National Extension and Community Projects are given below:

Staff Requirements

CATEGORY.	N. E. S. Blocks 2,404		N. E. S. Blocks 2,524 for intensive development.		TOTAL.
	Per Block.	Total.	Per Block.	Total.	
ADMINISTRATION:					
Block Development Officer ..	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
Ministerial staff including drivers ..	6	14,424	15	37,560	52,284
AGRICULTURE:					
Agricultural Graduates ..	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
Multipurpose Village-level Workers ..	10	24,040	12	30,288	54,328
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:					
Veterinary Doctor ..	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
Stockman ..	..	..	2	5,048	5,048
Messengers ..	..	..	2	5,048	5,048
CO-OPERATION:					
Co-operative Inspector ..	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
EDUCATION:					
School Teachers ..	..	..	62	1,56,488	1,56,488
SOCIAL EDUCATION:					
Social Education Organisers ..	2	4,808	2	5,048	9,856
MEDICAL:					
Doctors ..	..	..	1	2,524	2,524
Compounders ..	..	..	1	2,524	2,524
Sanitary Inspector ..	..	..	1	2,524	2,524
Lady Health Visitor ..	..	..	1	2,524	2,524
Midwives ..	..	..	4	10,096	10,096
Sweepers ..	..	..	2	5,048	5,048
WORKS:					
Engineers ..	..	..	1/3	841	841
Overseers ..	1	2,404	2	5,048	7,452
ARTS & CRAFTS:					
Supervisors ..	..	..	2	5,048	5,048
Mechanics ..	..	..	3	7,572	7,572
Total ..		55,202		2,93,625	3,48,917

Including certain other categories, the total requirements are of the order of 350,000 persons.

Forty-three centres for training Gram Sevaks (Village Level Workers) have been set up. The annual out-put from the 43 centres will be 5,000. The position at the end of Dec. 1955 was 11,491 Gram Sevaks had in all been trained and 3,222 were undergoing training. These centres are designed to give a training in agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, education, co-operation, panchayats, village housing.

Group Level Workers give support to V.L.W.'s in the solution of difficult problems. It has been decided to train 2,200 personnel of this category each year. The number trained and of those undergoing training were respectively 1,268 and 82 as on Dec. 31, 1955.

Each Development Block requires three Group Level Workers, one each for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and panchayats. The total requirements of each category is about 5,000. Existing facilities are enough for meeting requirements of trained personnel in basic agriculture. As regards animal husbandry the present annual turn-over is about 275 to 300 graduates. Ten new colleges have been sanctioned for conducting two-year emergency diploma courses, and five additional shifts in the existing colleges having a four-year course. As a result of this 1,000 diploma holders and 340 graduates will be available in 1957 and 1959 respectively.

For the training of co-operative officers, 3 centres have been set up at Uttarpara (W. Bengal), Kotah (Rajasthan), Gopalpur (Orissa). Five more are proposed to be set up. The course will be of 10 months' duration with an interval of six weeks' study tour. Each centre will train 100 trainees a year.

Five centres for training social education organizers were started on April 1, 1953. These centres are situated at Nilokheri, Hyderabad, Gandhigram, Shantiniketan and Allahabad. Of these, the centre at Allahabad will train Chief Social Education Organizers. The training period will be five months. Each centre will train 150 persons a year. As on Dec. 31, 1955, 1,350 Social Education Organizers were trained.

There is a centre at the Baroda University to give a specialized supplementary training. The course is of three months' duration and the annual out-turn 100 trainees a year.

Two new centres were established at Belur Math in W. Bengal and Udaipur in Rajasthan.

The centre at Nilokheri is administered directly by the C.P.A., while the others are run under the auspices of established institutions.

The expenses of training the education organizers are shared among the Government of India, the T.C.A. and the Ford Foundation.

For Block Development Officers the training centres are at Nilokheri, Hyderabad and Ranchi. As on Dec. 31, 1955, 756 Block Development Officers had been trained, and 59 were undergoing training at the three Development Officers' Training Centres.

The first course of training for the Block Level Extension Workers in cottage industry began at the four Regional Institutes at which 63 officers were undergoing training in Dec. 1955. Another 100 were undergoing training in khadi and village industries at the Nasik and Ahmedabad Vidyalayas. At the Hyderabad and Gopalpur (Orissa) training centres 135 Block Level Extension Officers were undergoing training in co-operation.

In the field of health, existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of doctors, compounders and sanitary inspectors. Twenty-seven schools for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives, 6 for mid-wives, and 9 for lady health visitors were in operation. At the end of Dec. 1955, 538, 118 and 128 candidates respectively were undergoing training.

Orientation training was given to 520 health personnel at three centres Ponnammallee (Madras), Singur (W. Bengal) and Najafgarh (Delhi). Thirty-six persons were under training.

The total number of health personnel trained upto March 1955 was 295.

"Workshops" are being established in twenty of the extension training centres for imparting training to gram sevaks and village artisans in smithy and carpentry with special emphasis on repairs and manufacture of improved agricultural implements.

Home economics wings are being attached to 25 of the extension training centres to train 20 women annually at each centre. In addition

to this 2 more auxiliary centres had been sanctioned one each in the States of Madhya Pradesh at Indore under the auspices of Kasturba Trust Centre, and the other at Amravati (Bombay) under the auspices of the Shivaji Educational Institute, Amravati. These centres will also provide training facilities for 20 women village level workers in each centre. The duration of the course at each of the total 27 home science centres is 12 months.

Out of the 27 centres, 17 were functioning at the end of 1955.

There are arrangements for the training of operators of heavy equipment such as tractors, road-rollers, graders, rippers and also for multipurpose overseers.

Forty-three training centres for Gram Sevaks are located as follows: Samalkot (Andhra), Jarhat (Assam), Patna, Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Anand Manjri (Bombay), Dharwar (Mysore), Powarkhedha (Madhya Pradesh), Sindewahi (Madhya Pradesh), Gandhigram (Madras), Parli (Kerala), Bolangir (Orissa), Nilokheri (Punjab), Batala (Punjab), Bakshi-ka-Talab (Uttar Pradesh), Hawalbagh (Uttar Pradesh), Chirgaon (Uttar Pradesh), Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh), Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh), Burdwan Farm (W. Bengal), Fulla I (West Bengal), Fulla II (West Bengal), Himayatsagar (Hyderabad), Antri (Madhya Bharat), Mandya (Mysore), Nabha (Punjab), Kotah (Rajasthan), Junagadh (Bombay), Mavelikara (Kerala), Bafargah (M.P.), Mashobra (Himachal Pradesh), Nowgong (M.P.), Sriangar (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gopannapalam (Andhra), Khannapara (Assam), Signal (Bihar), Bhavanagar (Madras), Betul (M.P.), Tharsa (M.P.), Chinsurah (W. Bengal), Rajinder Nagar (Farbhanli, Bombay), Padzanpura (Kashmir), Sheoganj (Rajasthan).

The Social Education Training centres (as mentioned above) are located as follows:

Gandhigram (Madras), Nilokheri (Punjab), Allahabad, Shantiniketan, Himayatsagar (Hyderabad), Baroda, Belur Math, Ranchi, Udaipur.

Block Development Officers are trained at: Dipatoli camp, Ranchi (Bihar), Nilokheri (Punjab), Himayatsagar (Hyderabad).

Public Health training centres are at: Arni (Madras), Singur (W. Bengal), Najafgarh (Delhi), Ranchi.

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS

An Operations Agreement signed in May 1952 provided for the starting of 55 projects.

The distribution and location of these projects is given in the following table:

Andhra

1. Project—Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Area.
2. Project—Kakinada-Peddapuram—East Godavari District.
3. Project—Nizambad District.
4. Block—Lakshwararam (Warangal District).

Assam

1. Project—Cachar District.
2. Project—Darrang District.
3. Block—Garo Hills, tribal area.
4. Block—Golaghat, tribal area.

Bihar

1. Project—Darbhanga-Monghyr Districts.
2. Project—Shahabad District.
3. Project—Ranchi District.
4. Project—Patna District.
5. Block—Santhal Parganas District.

Bombay

1. Project—Mehsana District.
2. Project—Kolhapur District.
3. Project—Thana-Kolaba Districts.
4. Block—Sabarkantha District.
5. Project—Amravati District.
6. Project—Sorath District.
7. Block—Kutch District.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Project—Raipur District.
2. Project—Hoshangabad District.
3. Project—Bastar District.
4. Project—Sehore-Raisen.
5. Block—Nasod-Razhura Tehsil.
6. Project—Gird District.
7. Project—Nimar District.

Madras

1. Project—Coimbatore District.
2. Project—Madurai District.

Orissa

1. Project—Kalahandi District.
2. Project—Balasore District.
3. Project—Ganjam District.

Punjab

1. Project—Gurdaspur District.
2. Project—Ambala District.
3. Project—Jullundur District.
4. Block—Nilokheri.
5. Two Blocks—Faridabad.
6. Project—Rohtak District.
7. Project—Dhuri Tehsil (Sangrur District).

Uttar Pradesh

1. Project—Gorakhpur District.
2. Project—Azamgarh District.
3. Project—Faizabad District.
4. Project—Meerut District.
5. Project—Jhansi District.
6. Project—Almora District.

West Bengal

1. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Sadar Sub-division.
2. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Sadar Tehsil.
3. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Rampurhat Tehsil.
4. Block (composite)—Burdwan District, Burdwan-Sadar-Katwa Tehsils.
5. Block (composite)—Burdwan District, Burdwan-Sadar Tehsils.
6. Block (composite)—24 Parganas District, Sadar Tehsil.
7. Block (composite)—Midnapore District, Jhargram Tehsil.
8. Block (composite)—Nadia District, Ranaghat Sub-division.

Mysore

1. Project—Shimoga District.
2. Project—Belgaum District.
3. Project—South Kanara District.
4. Project—Raichur District.
5. Project—Guilbarga District.
6. Block—Coorg.

Rajasthan

1. Block—Sawal Madhopur.
2. Block—Bikaner-Ganganagar District.
3. Block—Alwar District.
4. Block—Kotah District.
5. Block—Pali District.
6. Block—Udaipur District.
7. Block—Dungarpur District.
8. Block—Pirangan (Ajmer).

Kerala

1. Project—Trichur District.
2. Project—Trivandrum District.
3. Project—Malabar area.

Delhi

1. Block—Allpur area.

Himachal Pradesh

1. Project—Sirmur.
2. Block—Saddar (Bilaspur).

Manipur

1. Block—Thoubal Tehsil.

Tripura

1. Block—Nutanbavell and Old Agartala.

North-East Frontier Agency

1. Block—Abor Hills District.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Badgam Block.
2. Ladakh Block.
3. Mansar Block.

SECOND SET OF PROJECTS

In December 1952 a supplement to the first operational agreement was signed, whereby 55 new Development Blocks were to be started.

Andhra**2 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.**

1. Chittoor District.
2. Ichapuram—Srikakulam District.

Assam**3 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. North Lakhimpore Block consisting of 8 Mouzas of the Ranganadi Circle of the Lakhimpore District.
2. Nowgong Block consisting of whole or parts of seven Mouzas of the Nowgong District.
3. Aijal, Mazo Hills District.

Bihar**2 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Shikarpur Development Block, District Champaran.
2. Hura Development Block, District Manbhum.

Bombay**9 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Vallia Mahal and some villages in Jhagdia Taluk—Broach District.
2. Kalol—Panchmahals District.
3. Mandangad and some villages in Dapoli Taluk in Ratnagiri District.
4. Malegaon in Nasik District.
5. Shahada in West Khandesh.
6. Chikhali—Buldana District.
7. Bendsura—Bhir District.
8. Nanded-Khandar—Nanded District.
9. Kalawad—Halar District.

Madhya Pradesh**8 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Waraseoni Block, District Balaghat.
2. Bohuriband Block, District Jabalpur.
3. Bazag-Gorakhpur Block, District Mandla.
4. Pachor, District Rajgarh.
5. Mandasaur, District Mandasaur.
6. Panchi, Raisen District.
7. Panna, Panna District.
8. Jafara, Tikamgarh District.

Madras**4 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Chingleput—Chingleput District.
2. Ambasamudram—Tirunelveli District.
3. Chidambaram—South Arcot District.
4. Dindigul—Madurai District.

Orissa**8 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Sundargarh Block, District Sundergarh.
2. Nayagarh Block, District Puri.
3. Bargarh Block, District Sambalpur.

Punjab**5 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Taran Taran, District Amritsar.
2. Kulu, District Kangra.
3. Thanesar, District Karnal.
4. Naraingarh, District Ambala.
5. Bhatinda, District Bhatinda.

Uttar Pradesh**8 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Bah—District Agra.
2. Dataganj-cum-Jalalabad—Basin of the river Sot in District Badaun and Shahjahanpur respectively.
3. Deoband—District Saharanpur.
4. Nagar—District Basti.
5. Dudhi—District Mirzapur.
6. Jaunsar Bawar-cum-Jaunpur Rawain—Basin of the river Jamuna in Districts Dehra Dun and Tehri (Garhwal) respectively.
7. Phulpur—District Allahabad.
8. Bhilgauna, District Tehri Garhwal.

West Bengal**3 COMPOSITE BLOCKS**

1. Habra Block, Sub-division Baraset, District 24-Parganas.
2. Sonamukhi Block, District Bankura.
3. Dinhata Block, District Cooch-Behar.

Mysore**2 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Indi in Bijapur District.
2. Mercara - Bhagamandala - Napok—Ammathnad.

Rajasthan**2 DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

1. Nagar Pahari Govindgarh (District Bharatpur, Alwar and Jalpur Division).
2. Maulasar (District Nagore-Jodhpur Division).

Kerala**1 DEVELOPMENT BLOCK**

Ambalapuzha, Parkkad, Thakazhi, Nedumudi, Champakulam and Kalnakari consisting of the Pakuthies of Alleppey (excluding the Municipal area), Revenue District of Qullon.

Himachal Pradesh**1 DEVELOPMENT BLOCK**

Ghumarwin Block in Tehsils Sadar and Ghumarwin.

N.E.S. BLOCKS (1953-54)

The number of blocks in each State is given in brackets. They were launched on October 2, 1953. A number of these (about 150) were converted into Community Development Blocks in 1955.

Andhra (22): Gara Srikakulam, Amadalavasa Nagarikatakam (Dist. Srikakulam); Kota Urala Jalluru, Pendurthi and Maduravada Revenue Sirka, Nakkapalli (Dist. Vishakhapatnam); Rajahmundry Rajanagar, Raghu-devapuram Burugupudi (Dist. East Godavari); Denduluru Bhimadole, Chintalapudi (Dist. West Godavari); Tiruvuru Vissanapeta, Murvid Musunur (Dist. Krishna); Santanuthalapadu Doddavaram, Ongole Ammahbrole Duddukuru (Dist. Guntur); Kanpur Sarvepalle, Podalakur Chittalur (Dist. Nellore); Nagari Narayana-nam, Arugolanu Palliputtur (Dist. Chittoor); Yerrangondapalem Tripuranthakam Dornai

Duped, Alur Chippagiri Holgagundi Peddahothur (Dist. Kurnool); Hindupur Parigal, Madakasira (Dist. Anantapur); Talamanchipatnam (Dist. Cuddapah).

Assam (12): Siddi-Chirang (Goalpara Dist.); Dimoria-Barpeta (Kamrup District); Dalu (Dist. Garo Hills); Majuli, Sibsagar (Dist. Sibsagar); Bhoi (Dist. Khasi Hills); Tengakhat (Lakhimpur District); Karimganj (District Karimganj); Kohima (District Naga Hills); Kathaloli (Nowgong District); Rangiya (District Kamrup).

Bihar (14): Bodh-Gaya (Gaya District); Barharpur (Monghyr District); Dumri (Hazari-bagh District); Serakella (Singbhum District); Phulwari Sharif Sillao (Patna District); Musheri (Muzaffarpur District); Kuchalkote (Saran District); Ramnagar (Champarnar District); Sabour (Bhagalpur District); Islampur (Purnea District); Bangaon (Saharsa District); Barhee (Hazari-bagh District); Fanki (Palamau District).

Bombay (31): Nadiad, Kapadvanj, Mehmedabad (Kaira District); Karad, Patan, Satara (Satara North District); Karwar, Supa, Mahal, Hallyal (North Kanara District); Dharwar (Dharwar Taluka); Edlabad (East Khandesh District); Mohol (Sholapur District); Nagar (Ahmednagar District); Khanapur (South Satara District); Haveli (Poona District); Kodinar-Okhamandal (Amreli District); Fabugam (Baroda District); Songadh (Surat District); Dehgam (Ahmedabad District); Decaa (Banaskantha District). Total equivalent to 31 Blocks.

Madhya Pradesh (30): Narieoli, Patharia (Dist. Sagar); Barela (Dist. Jabalpur); Tharni, Karakhet-Gotegeon (Dist. Hoshangabad); Shahpur (Dist. Nimar); Narsinganj (Dist. Mandla); Prabhat Pattan (Dist. Betul); Pandhurna, Kalanikhas (Dist. Chhindwara); Kundla (Dist. Raipur); Masturi, Lormi (Dist. Bilaspur); Patan (Dist. Durg); Charama (Dist. Bastar); Sitapur (Dist. Surguja); Sarile-Lendhara (Dist. Raigarh); Mul (Dist. Chanda); Tumsur, Tirora (Dist. Bhandara); Lanji (Dist. Balaghat); Seloo, Mandgaon (Dist. Wardha); Narkher, Kalneswar (Dist. Nagpur); Teosa (Dist. Amravati); Risod (Dist. Akola); Babulgaon, Umkher (Dist. Yeotmal); Falamb (Dist. Buldana).

Madras (28): Kalasappakkam-Kadalady, Thuringapavram—Kilpennathur (North Arcot District); Kadambullyur-Tirunavalur, Kullanjavadi-Kurinipadi, Chinnasalem-Vadakkandandal (South Arcot Dist.); Odappal-Tiruvallur, Mappedu-Pandur (Chingleput Dist.); Tiruppur-Avanashi, Palladam-Vellakoli-Kengayam (Coimbatore Dist.); Kumbala-Manjeshwar, Sullia-Nileshtar (Cannanore Dist.); Tirumaniam-Pannikundlu-Kalligudi, Kallupatti-Sedappati, Uellampatti-Vallandur (Madurai Dist.); Tellcherry-Kuthuparamba-Mattannur, Madayipayanur (Malabar); Kundah-Gudalur-Paddalur Thunerli (Nilgiris Dist.); Malli-Nathampatti-Srivilliputhur, Edircottal-Kalayarkurchi Sivakasi (Ramanathapuram Dist.); Krishnagiri-Kaveripatnam, Veeraganur-Talaival-Gangally (Salem District); Vedaranyam, Telainayar—Alathambadi-Lala-mangalam (Tanjore Dist.); Musiri-Thathilengarpattai-Pullavalem, Vengalam-Vallikandapuram, Parnati-Chinnadapuram (Dist. Tiruchirappalli); Sankaran-koll-Nillidanalur-Vasudevanallur, Pazhamootal-Tiruvengadam (Tirunelveli Dist.).

Punjab (7): Hansi (Hissar Dist.); Gurgaon (Gurgaon Dist.); Gulha Sub-Tehsil (Karnal Dist.); Samrala (Ludhiana Dist.); Moga (Ferozepore Dist.); Nurpur (Kangra Dist.); Una (Hoshiarpur Dist.).

Uttar Pradesh (40): Loni (Dist. Meerut); Rudrapur Terai (Dist. Nainital); Kherband (Dist. Banda); Korao (Dist. Allahabad); Tarikhet (Dist. Almoraa); North Western Trans Rapti (Dist. Basti); Captainganj (Dist. Deoria); Nichlaul (Dist. Gorakhpur); Mangrabad—Shahpur (Dist. Jaunpur); Bah (Dist. Agra); Gordanpur (Dist. Muzaffarnagar); Uncha-gaon (District Buland Shahar); Tappal (District Aligarh); Mathura-cum-Chhata (Dist. Mathura);

Bareilly (Distt. Bareilly); Afzalgarh (Distt. Bijnor); Joya (Distt. Moradabad); Saidnagar-Tanda (Distt. Rampur); Pilibhit (Distt. Pilibhit); Ghatampur (Distt. Kanpur); Ait (Distt. Jalaun); Arazilines (Distt. Banaras); Goshalganj, Sarojinagar (Distt. Lucknow); Unnao (Distt. Unnao); Hargaoon (Distt. Sitapur); Hardoi-Bilgram (District Hardoi); Kheri (Distt. Kheri); Intiathoke (District Gonda); Kaisergunj (South of Bahraich); Lachhmanpur (Distt. Pratapgarh); Bara Banki (Distt. Bara Banki); Dhangu (Distt. Garhwal); Ghaugarh—Bishjula-Rao (Distt. Nainital); Salon (Distt. Rae-Bareilly); Bahuwa (Distt. Fatehpur); Maudaha (Distt. Hamirpur); Aural (Distt. Banaras); Kara (Distt. Allahabad); Kheragarh (Distt. Agra).

West Bengal (6): Kandi, Burwan, Bharatpur (Distt. Murshidabad); Darjeeling, Jore Bungalow, Rangli Rangliot (Distt. Darjeeling).

Orissa (2): Chatrapur (Distt. Ganjam); Angul (Distt. Dhenkanal).

Hyderabad: Zaheerabad and Bida Taluka (Bida District—2 Blocks⁴); Davarakonda and Miriyakuda Taluka (Nalgonda Distt.—3 Blocks⁵); Sangareddy and Vikarabad Taluka (Medak Distt.—3 Blocks⁶); Kannad and Vijapur Taluka (Aurangabad Distt.—2 Blocks)⁷; Omerga Taluk (Distt. Osmanabad).⁸

Madhya Bharat: Dewas and a portion of Sonkateh Tehsil (Dewas District); Ranapur (District Jabua); Jore-Morena (Morena District).

Mysore (7): Ramanagaram-cum-Kanakapura Taluka (Bangalore Distt.); Gundlupet Taluk (Mysore Distt.); Holenarsipur-Arkalgud Taluka (Hassan Distt.); Koppa Narasimharajapura Taluka (Chikmagalur Distt.); Siddaghatta Taluk (Kolar Distt.); Harihar—Devangere Taluka (Chitaldrug Distt.); Turuvekere (Tumkur Distt.).

PEPSU⁷: Rajpura Tehsil, Jind Tehsil, Sangrur Tehsil, Phagwara Tehsil.

Rajasthan (12): Shahabad, Ladpura (Kota Distt.); Sagwara, Simulwara (Dungarpur Distt.); Pali Desuri (Pali Distt.); Anet, Kumbalgarh (Udaipur Distt.); Mahwa (Sawal-madhopur Distt.); Jobner (Jaipur Distt.); Anta (Kota Distt.); Basel (Jaipur Distt.).

Saurashtra: Rajula-Jafrabad (Gohilwad Distt.); Chotila (Zalawad Distt.); Babra Jasadn (Madhya Saurashtra Distt.); Kalyanpur (Halar Distt.).

Kerala (3): Muvattupuzha Taluk; Thiruvalla Taluk; Agasteeswaram Taluk.

Ajmer: Deawar Istimari Girdawar's Circle.

Bhopal: Berasia Tehsil; Berell; Ashta Tehsil.

Coorg: Ammathi Virazpet.

Delhi (1): Najafgarh.

Himachal Pradesh (4): Bhattiyat Tehsil (Chamba Distt.); Pachhad Tehsil (Sirmur Distt.); Chachiot Tehsil (Mandi Distt.); Kasumpti and Sunni Sub-Tehsils (Mahsu Distt.).

Kutch: Bahpar Taluka.

Tripura (1): Dharmanagar.

Vindhya Pradesh: In Sidhi District; In Shadol District; In Datla District.

NE.F.A. (1): Namsang.

Jammu & Kashmir (10): Anantanag; Kulgam; Pulwama; Badgam; Baramulla; Sopore; Handawara; Ganderbal; Srinagar. (One more.)

1954-55 BLOCKS

On October 2, 1954, 252 National Extension Blocks were launched. They covered 24,100 villages and a population of 15-91 millions.

Andhra (5): Subbavaram and few other non-rural welfare areas, Anakapalli, Taluk (Vishakapatnam District); Palavaram, Janagareddigudem and non-rural welfare area in Jesugunnalli, Palavaram Taluk (West Godavari District); Non-rural welfare areas in (i) Chinna Takur, (ii) Ulchala and (iii) Vervakal in Kurnool Taluk (Kurnool District); Rachelra and Giddalur in Cumbam Taluk (Kurnool District); Roddani and few other non-rural welfare areas in Ponukonda Taluk (Anantapur District).

Assam (5): Howraghat (Mikir Hills); Mikir Hills (Barapathar and Sarupathar) (United Mikir and N. C. Hills); Goalpara (Unions of Goalpara and Dudhni P.S.); Jorhat (Jorhat District); Chakessang (Kohima Hills).

Bihar (20): Bilkram (Dinapur) (Patna District); Shakra (Muzaffarpur) (Muzaffarpur District); Samastipur (Samastipur) (Darbhanga District); Bagaha (Bettiah) (Champaran District); Pancha (Manbhum) (Manbhum District); Dumka (Dumka) (Santhal Pargana District); Kharswan (Serakella) (Singbhum District); Patepur (Hazipur) (Muzaffarpur District); Manbazar (Purulia) (Manbhum District); Topchanchi (Dhanbad) (Dhanbad District); Nala (Jamtara) (Santhal Pargana District); Jamtara (Jamtara) (Santhal Pargana District); Kundahit (Jamtara) (Santhal Pargana District); Sarath (Deoghar) (Santhal Pargana District); Chaki (Jamtara) (Monghyr District); Bengaba (Giridih) (Hazaribagh District); Gonde (Giridih) (Hazaribagh District); Raniganj (Ariaria) (Purnea District); Purnea Sadar (Purnea District); Katihar (Purnea District).

Bombay (22): Dhuri Taluk and Khamba Mahal (Amroli Distt.); Dhanduka Taluka (Ahmedabad Distt.); Sankhoda Taluka (Baroda Distt.); Kankrej Taluka (Banassankatha Distt.); Balasinor Taluka (Kaira Distt.); Navasari Taluka (Surat Distt.); Purandhar Taluka (Poona Distt.); Wai Taluka (North Satara Distt.); Bhuswai Taluka (East Khandesh Distt.); Madha Taluka (Sholapur Distt.); Tasgaon Taluka (South Satara Distt.); Parner Taluka (Ahmednagar Distt.); Kunta Taluka (Kanara Distt.); Ron Taluka (Dharwar Distt.); Dangs (Dangs Distt.).

Madhya Pradesh (44): Rehli (Sagar Distt.); Khurai (Sagar Distt.); Rinalika (Sagar Distt.); Ratlagarh (Sagar Distt.); Murwara (Jubbulpur Distt.); Patna (Jubbulpur Distt.); Seoni-Malwa (Hoshangabad Distt.); Harrai Haveli (Hoshangabad Distt.); Khandwa (Nimar Distt.); Harsud (Nimar Distt.); Mandla (Mandla Distt.); Betul (Betul Distt.); Seoni (Chhindwara Distt.); Pillari (Raipur Distt.); Rajim (Raipur Distt.); Berla (Durg Distt.); Kawardiha (Durg Distt.); Nandgaon (Durg Distt.); Khairagarh (Durg Distt.); Surajpur (Surguja Distt.); Ramchandrapur (Surguja Distt.); Balkunthapur (Surguja Distt.); Kharawan (Surguja Distt.); Gharghoda (Raigarh Distt.); Raigarh (Raigarh Distt.); Bhadravati (Chanda Distt.); Sindhewahi (Chanda Distt.); Morgaon Arjuni (Bhandara Distt.); Arvi (Wardha Distt.); Mauda (Nagpur Distt.); Kuhl (Nagpur Distt.); Nawagarh (Bilaspur Distt.); Sakli (Bilaspur Distt.); Chandur Bazar (Amravati Distt.); Akola (Akola Distt.); Akapur (Akola Distt.); Manurpur (Akola Distt.); Murtizapur (Akola Distt.); Darwaha (Yemotal District); Wani (Yemotal District); Kalapur (Yemotal District); Jalgaon (Buldana Distt.); Mehkar (Buldana Distt.); Nandura (Buldana Distt.).

Madras (20): Polur, Mandakulathur and Santavasal frakas in Polur Taluk (North Arcot Distt.); Uthukottai and Kannigalpal frakas in Trivellore (Chingleput Distt.); Pongalur and Varapatti frakas in Palladam Taluk (Coimbatore Distt.); Wandese and Balindur frakas in Coondapur Taluk (South Kanara Distt.); Taliparamba fraka and villages of Madayi fraka (Malabar); Entire area in the district not covered by 1953-54 N.E.S. Blocks (Nilgiri

Distt.); Parts of Srivilliputhur Taluka not covered by 1953-54 N.E.S. Blocks (Ramanathapuram Distt.); Attur fraka (Salem Distt.); Pudukottai Alangudi Vallanad and Varappur frakas of Alangudi Taluka (Tiruchirappalli Distt.); Kollipatti fraka in Kollipatti Taluk (Tirunelveli Distt.).

Tanjore Development Scheme (Administrative Units): Papanasam North; Papanasam South; Kumbakonam North; Kumbakonam South; Mayuram East; Mayuram West; Sirkali.

Orissa (12): Kendrapara (Cuttack Distt.); Varanasi (Ganjam Distt.); Boriguma (Koraput Distt.); Athagarh (Cuttack Distt.); Dasrathpur (Cuttack Distt.); Katipada (Mayurbhanj Distt.); Bhuyanpirh (Keonjhar Distt.); Bonal (Sundargarh Distt.); Padampur (Sambalpur Distt.); Pipil (Puri Distt.); Kharari (Kalahandi Distt.); Birmahajapur (Bolangir Distt.); Bandh (Phulbani Distt.).

Punjab (8): Outer Seraj (Kangra Distt.); Palampur (Kangra Distt.); Hamirpur (Kangra Distt.); Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur Distt.); Ludhiana (Ludhiana Distt.); Kharar (Ambala Distt.); Rohtak (Rohtak Distt.); Panipat (Karnal Distt.).

Uttar Pradesh (30): Buland Shahr (Buland Shahr Distt.); Rudrapur (Nainital Distt.); Bakshi-ka-Talab (Lucknow Distt.); Chirgaon Jhansi Distt.; Ghazipur (Ghazipur Distt.); Kotwali (Bijnor Distt.); Thakurdwara (Moradabad Distt.); Pukhrayan (Kanpur Distt.); Manikpur (Banda Distt.); Rath (Hamirpur Distt.); Khutand (Jalaun Distt.); Belta (Sitapur Distt.); Naghasan (Kheri Distt.); Puroila (Tejri Garhwal Distt.); Muzaffarabad (Saharanpur Distt.); Chailkhas (Allahabad Distt.).

West Bengal (10): Ratna, Sadar sub-division (Malda Distt.); Harichandrapur, Sadar sub-division (Malda Distt.); Kharba, Sadar sub-division (Malda Distt.); Raigun, Raigun sub-division (West Dinajpur Distt.); Kallaganj, Raigun sub-division; Hemtabad, Raigun sub-division (West Dinajpur Distt.); Arambag, Arambag sub-division (Hooghly Distt.); Khanakul, Arambag sub-division (Hooghly Distt.); Pursura, Arambag sub-division (Hooghly Distt.); Bolpur, near Shantiniketan (Birbhum Distt.).

Hyderabad (10): Metpalli (Karimnagar Distt.); Adilabad (Adilabad Distt.); Medehar Taluk (Hyderabad Distt.); Sillod (Aurangabad Distt.); Shadnagar (Mahboobnagar Distt.); Yadgir (Gulbarga Distt.); Palair (Khammam Distt.); Hingoli and Kalamnoori Taluka (Parbhani Distt.); Kukatpalli (Hyderabad Distt.); Khamam, Madhira Tehsil (Khammam Distt.).

Madhya Bharat (7): Alota (Ratlam Distt.); Raghogarh (Guna Distt.); Sunser (Shajapur Distt.); Shivpuri (Shivpuri Distt.); Lahar (Bhind Distt.); Ujjain (Ujjain Distt.); Badnawar (Dhar Distt.).

Mysore (7): Holakere (Chitaldrug Distt.); Mudigere (Chikmagalur Distt.); Arkalgud (Hassan Distt.); Siraguppa (Bellary Distt.); Srinivasapur (Kolar Distt.); Gubbi-Tumkur (Tumkur Distt.); Mallavalli (Mandya Distt.).

PEPSU⁷ (6): Jaitu-Kotkapura (Bhatinda Distt.); Saproon (Nalagarh Distt.); Barnala (Barnala Distt.); Patiala (Patiala Distt.); Sunam (Sangrur Distt.); Bhadsan (Nabha Distt.).

Rajasthan (15): Bilara (Jodhpur Distt.); Sankra (Jaisalmer Distt.); Sivana-Samdiri (Barmer Distt.); Jalore-Guda-Balotra (Jalore Distt.); Pindwar-Bhawari (Sirohi Distt.); Kanakpura (Jaipur Distt.); Baseri (Bharatpur Distt.); Todabhim (Sawal Madhopur Distt.); Karauli (Sawal Madhopur Distt.); Sawal Madhopur (Sawal Madhopur Distt.); Govindgarh (Alwar Distt.); Malpura (Tonk Distt.); Gilwa (Udaipur Distt.); Garhi (Banswara Distt.); Karanpur (Ganganagar Distt.).

Saurashtra (3): Botad-Godhada (Gohilwad Distt.); Mull-Sayla (Zalawad Distt.); Jasadn Kotda Sangani (Madhya-Saurashtra Distt.).

Kerala (5): Chittoor, Uzhavoor, Pulikeezhu, Trivandrum Rural, Mavelikara (Quilon Distt.).

¹ Now in Mysore. ² Now in Bombay. ³ Now in Kerala. ⁴ Now part in Andhra, part in Mysore. ⁵ Now in Andhra. ⁶ Now in Madhya Pradesh. ⁷ Now in the Punjab. ⁸ Now in Rajasthan.

Bhopal (3): Obaldullaganj (Goharganj Tehsil); Silwani (Silwani Tehsil); Ghafatganj-cum-Begamganj (Begamganj Tehsil).

Himachal Pradesh (4): Theog (Kufri-Narkanda) (Mahasu Distt.); Chamba (Tehsil Chamba); Karsog (Tehsil Karsog and Sunder Nagar); Rohru (Tehsil Rohru and Kumarsain).

Kutch (1): Adassa Taluka.

Manipur (1): Mao Maram Hill Area.

Vindhya Pradesh (3): Nowgong; Chitrakot; Hanuman.

N.E.F. Agency (1): Ziro-Dolmukh Block—Subansiri Frontier Division.

Jammu & Kashmir (10): Anantanag; Kulgam; Pulwama; Badgam; Baramulla; Sopore; Handawara; Ganderbal; Srinagar; Uri.

1. Now in W. Bengal. 2. Now in Mysore. 3. Now in Bombay. 4. Now in Kerala. 5. Now in Andhra. 6. Now in Madhya Pradesh. 7. Now in the Punjab.

N. E. S. BLOCKS 1955-56

Andhra (8): Peddathumbalam—Kurnool (Adoni Taluk); Kotsigi—Kurnool (Adoni Taluk); Nandavaram—Kurnool (Adoni Taluk); Devanakonda—Kurnool (Pattikonda Taluk); Machera Guntur (Paland Taluk); Talupula—Anantapur (Kadiri Taluk); Karimnagar—Karimnagar; Kalwakurty—Mahabubnagar.

Assam (3): Changtongia—Sangtam, Naga Hills; Zunheboto—Sema, Naga Hills; Wokha—Lotha, Naga Hills.

Bihar (62): Mokameh—Patna; Ghosi—Gaya; Daudnagar—Gaya; Warialiganj—Gaya; Dumraon—Shahbad; Behea—Shahbad; Surand—Muzaffarpur; Banjipur—Saran; Darauli—Saran; Banka—Bhagalpur; Geogri—Monghyr; Borio (Tajhatri) Santal Parganas; Maheshpur—Santal Parganas; Boraljore—Santal Parganas; Kishanganj—Sahara; Pratapganj—Sahara; Sindoga—Ranchi; Naugachia—Bhagalpur; Amarpur—Bhagalpur; Lakshminpur—Monghyr; Parbatta—Monghyr; Cheria Barapur—Monghyr; Bocha—Muzaffarpur; Harpura—Gaya; Kawakole—Gaya; Barkatta—Hazaribagh; Barkason—Hazaribagh; Jantoria—Manbhum; Kuchal—Singbhum; Balumath—Palamau; Gaya Muffassil (West)—Gaya; Chanari—Sahabad; Hajipur—Muzaffarpur; Hajipur II—Muzaffarpur; Wariganagar I—Darbhanga; Tajpur I—Darbhanga; Lankaha—Darbhanga; Phulparas II—Darbhanga; Darauli II—Saran; Motihari I—Champaran; Motihari II—Champaran; Barbigia—Monghyr; Katihar (South)—Purnea; Bhaniganj (West)—Purnea; Purnea

(West)—Purnea; Murliganj I—Sahara; Chauhan—Hazaribagh; Karra—Ranchi; Serakella—Singbhum; Mahadad—Palamau.

Note: (Sites for remaining 12 Blocks not yet finalised.)

Bombay (9)*: Thavra—Kaira; Nandod—Broach; Khandola—North Satara; Malegaon—Nasik; Sakri—West Khandesh; Ashti and Patoda—Bhir; Mandvi—Mandvi.

Madras (10): Kilvaithinankuppam—North Arcot; Valathi—South Arcot; Sriperumbudur—Chingleput; Kundadam—Coimbatore; Singampuneri—Ramanathapuram; Kaveripattinam—Salem; Valliyoor—Tirunelveli; Valliyana—Tiruchirappalli.

Orissa (21): Hindol—Dhenkanal; Gunupur—Koraput; Kaptipada Block II—Mayurbhanj; Bhuyangpiri Block II—Keonjhar; Panposh—Sundargarh; Jharsuguda—Sambalpur; Kasipur—Kalahandi; Udaigiri—Ganjam; Talcher—Dhenkanal; Nawarangpur—Koraput; Betaneti—Mayurbhanj; Anandpur Sub-Division Block II—Keonjhar; Surdergarh—Rajaganjpur; Bheden—Sambalpur; Salepur—Cuttack; Darpanarayanpur—Puri; Remuna—Balasore; Phulbani—Phulbani; Patnagarh—Bolangir; Karanjia—Mayurbhanj; Sukinda—Cuttack.

Punjab (11): Gohana—Rohtak; Rewari—Gurgaon; Loharu—Hisar; Kangra—Kangra; Dehra—Kangra; Sirhind—Patiala; Sardulgarh—Bhatinda; Kandaghat—Patiala; Mahindragarh—Mahindragarh; Bholap—Kapurthala; another.

Uttar Pradesh (65): Dolwala—Dehra Dun; Awagarh—Etah; Jaipur—Faizabad; Umrao—Farrukhabad; Malwan—Fatehpur; Deokali—Ghaziipur; Mankapur—Gonda; Chargawan—Gorakhpur; Kaundha—Hardoi; Dobhi—Jaunpur; Jhakora—Jhansi; Kalyanpur—Kanpur; Madanpur—Mainpuri; Mathura—Mathura; Hathra—Mirzapur; Binoli—Meerut; Un—Muzaffarnagar; Purnapur—Pilibhit; Aspur Deosara—Pratapgarh; Harchandpur—Kas Bareilly; Bilaspur—Rampur; Kanth—Shahjhanpur; Gauriganj—Sultanpur; Fatehpur—Unnao; Jawan Sikandarpur—Aligarh; Dharchulla—Almora; Dohrigah—Azamgarh; Mahimpurwa—Bahraich; Berwarbari—Ballia; Faridpur—Bareilly; Jalilpur—Bijnor; Masodha—Faizabad; Palkhanda—Garhwal; Paraspar—Gonda; Sandi—Hardoi; Rampur—Jaunpur; Mitauli—Kheri; Naujil—Mathura; Pilana—Meerut; Anroha—Moradabad; Bhawaniganj—Kota—Pratapgarh; Gangoh—Saharanpur; Takhore—Teohri Garhwal; Sumerpur—Unnao; Bichpuri—Agra; Bahadarpur—Allahabad; Karchhana—

Allahabad; Wazirganj—Budaun; Kalsi—Dehra Dun; Kasganj—Etah; Rajepura—Farrukhabad; Balaipur—Fatehpur; Thailasan (Rath)—Garhwal; Sumerpur—Mainpuri; Kadsara—Jalaun; Akbarpur—Kanpur; Eka—Mainpuri; Robertganj—Mirzapur; Bhukaheri—Muzaffarnagar; Bilsalpur—Pilibhit; Maharajganj—Rae Bareilly; Suar—Rampur; Khutal—Shahjhanpur; Sidhauri—Sitapur; Jaunpur—Teohri Garhwal.

West Bengal (16): Jalpaiguri—Jalpaiguri (Sadar Sub-division); Maynaguri—District Jalpaiguri (Sadar Sub-division); Dhuburi—Jalpaiguri (Sadar Sub-division); Patashaj—Midnapore (Contal Sub-division); Bhagabanpur Midnapore (Contal Sub-division); Khejri—Midnapore (Contal Sub-division); Bongaon—24 Parganas (Bangaon Sub-division); Bagde—24 Parganas (Bangaon Sub-division); Galghata—24 Parganas (Bangaon Sub-division); Patrasair—Bankura (Vishnupur Sub-division); Uluberia—Howrah; Bagnan—Howrah; Shyampur—Howrah; Beldanga—Murshidabad; Polba—Hooghly; Tamuk—Midnapore.

Madhya Pradesh (14): Badnawar—Dhar; Mandasaur—Mandasaur; Mahidpur—Ujjain; Porsa—Morena; Kolara—Shivpuri; Zirapur—Rajgarh; Kukulhi—Dhar; Udaipura—Udaipura; Budni—Budni; Nowari—Tikamgarh; Maihar—Satna; Jaitihari—Shahdol; Manganj—Rewa; Chhatarpur—Chhatarpur.

Mysore (10): Nelamangala—Bangalore; Krishnarajpet—Mandya; Hunsur—Mysore; Hosanagar—Shimoga; Thungabhadra Project area of Hospet—Bellary; Magadi Taluk—Bangalore; Chikkakanakanahalli—Tumkur; Badami—Bijapur; Ankola—North Kanara; Humnabad—Bidar.

Rajasthan (12): Jaipur—Jaipur; Jhalrapatan—Jhalwar; Pratappgarh—Chittorgarh; Kotera—Udaipur; Bundi Talera—Bundi; Chirawa—Jhunjhunu; Neemkathana—Sikar; Nokha—Bikaner; Mandalgarh—Bhilwara; Begun—Chittorgarh; Jwaja—Bewar; Kekri—Kekri.

Kerala (6): Kottarakkara—Quilon; Nemmara—Trichur; Changanacherry—Kottayam; Ranni—Quilon; Aryad—Quilon; Kazhakkuttam—Trivandrum; Nilleshwar—Cannanore; Tellicherry—Cannanore.

Delhi (1): Shahdra—Delhi.

Himachal Pradesh (1): Rampur—Mahasu.

Manipur (1): Imphal East—Manipur.

Tripura (1): Kailashahar—Tripura.

N.E.F.A. (2): Lu Bonfara—Tirup Frontier Division; Noksen—Tuensang Frontier Division.

Pondicherry (1): Villianur Pondicherry.

POSITION IN 1956 SEPTEMBER

People's contribution in the various community project and National Extension Service blocks in the country till September 1956 amounted to Rs. 32.96 crores, according to a Government review of the progress of the community project and N.E.S. schemes from October 1952 to September 1956. The contribution was offered in cash, kind and labour.

The total Government expenditure on these schemes during the period was Rs. 56.30 crores—about Rs. 49 crores for community project blocks and Rs. 7 crores for N.E.S. schemes.

The people's contribution came to nearly 60 per cent of the Government expenditure.

In the case of N.E.S. blocks particularly, the people's contribution valued at over Rs. 7 crores exceeded the Government's expenditure by Rs. 3 lakhs.

The value of the people's contribution in the community project areas was about Rs. 26 crores.

Of the total Government expenditure on various schemes approximately Rs. 425 lakhs were spent on animal husbandry and agricultural extension. Irrigation and land reclamation accounted for Rs. 924 lakhs and Rs. 93 lakhs respectively. Nearly Rs. 510 lakhs were utilised for health and rural sanitation and Rs. 368 lakhs for education.

Among other items of expenditure were social education Rs. 213 lakhs, communications Rs. 623 lakhs, and rural arts, crafts and industry Rs. 183 lakhs. About Rs. 68 lakhs were spent on housing.

A total of 16.67 lakh acres of land was reclaimed and 28.5 lakh acres brought under irrigation. The area of land brought under fruits and vegetables was 2.16 lakh acres and 5.57 lakh acres respectively. The number of key village centres started was 3,838.

Under the community development scheme, 981 primary health centres were started up to the end of September 1956. The number of maternity and child welfare centres set up was 947.

In the sphere of education, 20,000 new schools were started and 7,704 ordinary type of schools were converted into the basic type.

Besides 53,000 adult education centres and 1.55 lakh community centres were started and 12.84 lakh adults were made literate. Over one lakh organisations such as youth clubs, farmers' unions and mahila samities, were developed.

Construction of over 7,000 miles of pucca and 42,000 miles of kacha roads indicates the progress made in the field of communications.

An additional 30,000 miles of existing kacha roads were renovated. Sixty-five thousand new houses and 6,154 model houses were built during the period.

Under the rural arts and crafts scheme of the community development programme, 2,040 demonstration-cum-training centres were started and 75,000 persons received refresher and basic training.

The number of new co-operative societies started during this period was 41,000 bringing the total number of new members enrolled to 23.3 lakhs.

In the sphere of local self-government, 28,000 panchayats and other statutory bodies and 46,000 non-statutory bodies like village councils, vikash mandals, etc. were started during the period under review. These organisations of the people have been taking an increasingly larger share in planning and implementation of the schemes with the technical aid of experts provided by the Government.

On 30th Sept. 1956 there were 876 Block Development Officers. The shortage here was 18. The number of Village Level Workers was 10,043, the shortage here being 238.

These last figures are exclusive of those for Bombay and Mysore.

* No. of equivalent Blocks yet to be decided.

FOREIGN AID TO INDIA

The total foreign assistance received by India from 1951 to March 1956 amounted to Rs. 297 crores*. Of this, Rs. 198 crores were utilised. This was obtained by way of loans and grants from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the Common-

wealth countries under the Colombo Plan, U.S.S.R., Norway, and the Ford Foundation.

IBRD: Since 1949 India has received 8 loans from the IBRD equivalent of \$ 200 million (Rs. 95 crores), of which \$ 77.5 million

(Rs. 37 crores) were drawn upon by June-end 1956. The loan granted to the Tata Iron & Steel Co.—the biggest ever offered to India—has not yet become effective.

Details of loans extended by the IBRD are given in the Table below:

Year of Loan Agreement.	Principal Amount* (Net of cancellations).	Purpose.	Period (In years).	Interest.	Commencement of Amortisation.
1. 1949 August ..	32.8 (15.6)	Railway rehabilitation	15	4 %	1950
2. 1949 September ..	7.2 (3.4)	Agricultural Development	7	3½ %	1952
3. 1950 April ..	16.7 (8.0)	Electric Power Development (Damodar Valley Corpn.)	20	4 %	1955
4. 1952 December ..	31.5 (14.9)	Expansion of iron and steel production facilities (India Iron & Steel Co.)	15	4½ %	1959
5. 1953 January ..	10.5 (4.9)	Electric Power Development, Flood Control & Irrigation (Damodar Valley Corporation)	25	4½ %	1956
6. 1954 November ..	16.2 (7.7)	Electric Power Development (Tata Hydro, Andhra and Tata Power Companies for Trombay plant)	20	4½ %	1958
7. 1955 March ..	10.0 (4.8)	Foreign Exchange for Development of private industry (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India)	15	4½ %	1960 (not yet effective)
8. 1956 June ..	75.5 (35.7)	Expansion of steel production (Tata Iron & Steel Co.) ..	15	4½ %	1959 (not yet effective)
TOTAL	199.9 (95.0)	—	—	—	—

* Figures are in million dollars except the figures in brackets which are in Rs. crores.

Note Items 1, 2, 3, 5 are on Government account.

U.S.A.: Inclusive of the proceeds of the wheat loan of \$ 190 million, the total U.S. aid allotted as at the end of 1955-56 stood at \$ 487 million (Rs. 230 crores.). In the initial stages of the Indo-U.S. Aid Programme, the entire aid was offered as a grant. In 1954-55 however, it was laid down that about 75% of U.S. funds were to be treated as a loan, to be expended mainly on the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities available in U.S. Accordingly, a long-term loan of \$ 82.5 million (Rs. 39 crores) was made available to India during the period 1954-56 towards the purchase of surplus wheat and cotton as well as fertilisers and steel. The development assistance allocation for 1955-56 was \$ 50 million (Rs. 23.8 crores), of which \$ 37.5 million (Rs. 17.9 crores) was the loan component.

The U.S. aid is being utilised on mutually agreed projects such as import of fertilisers, iron and steel for agricultural and industrial use, construction of tube wells, and supply of essential items of equipment like locomotives and wagons for the railways, vehicles, agricultural implements and visual aid for community projects.

In August 1956, an agreement was signed between India and U.S. Governments providing a sum of \$ 360 million for the purchase of agricultural commodities in the U.S. during the next three years. This Agreement provides for the purchase of wheat worth \$ 200 million, rice worth \$ 26.4 million, cotton worth \$ 70 million, tobacco worth \$ 8 million and dairy products worth \$ 3.5 million. From the sale proceeds, India will get a long-term loan of \$ 234 million, and a grant of \$ 55 million towards the execution of development projects, while U.S. would retain \$ 72 million for her use in India.

Canada: Capital assistance provided by Canada from 1951 amounted to \$ 75 million (Rs. 36 crores). This has been used for the purchase of wheat, trucks and buses for the Bombay State Transport Corporation, locomotives and locomotive boilers for Indian railways, and heavy equipment for Mayurakshi Project and Umtru—and Kundah Hydro-electric projects. A part of the 1955-56 allocation is being utilised for the setting-up of an Atomic Reactor of the NBX type for the Atomic Research Centre at Bombay estimated to cost \$ 7 million.

Australia: The total aid allocated by Australia is of the order of £A 10.6 million (Rs. 11.3 crores). In the first two years, the funds were utilised to purchase wheat and flour as well as construction equipment for the Tungabhadra Project and electrical equipment for the Ramagundam Project in Hyderabad. The allocations for the subsequent years are being used for the supply of radio equipment and diesel cars and wagons for railways.

New Zealand: At the inception of the Colombo Plan, New Zealand offered £ 1 million towards meeting a part of the capital cost of The All-India Medical Institute. A further allocation of £ 250,000 was made in 1954-55 towards the supply of equipment for dairy schemes in India. In 1955-56, an additional sum of £ 400,000 was allotted for the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme.

U.K.: Assistance from the U.K. has been offered mainly for research and demonstration equipment for the technical institutes. During the year 1956-57, the Government of U.K. granted a loan of £ 15 million (Rs. 20 crores) towards the erection of the Durgapur steel plant. The Indian Steel Consortium, London, have arranged for bank credits of £ 11.5 million

(Rs. 15.3 crores) with a syndicate of British banks.

U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. has granted export credit to the value of Rs. 63 crores towards the construction of the Bhilai steel plant. The rate of interest is 2½% per annum and repayable in 12 equal annual instalments.

In November 1956, Russia offered a further credit of Rs. 60 crores for financing industrial projects included in the Second Plan, such as coal mining, oil refineries and heavy industries. The credit will be on the same terms as those under the Bhilai steel project, mentioned above.

Norway: Norway extended in 1953 a sum of Rs. 6.6 million (Krs 10 million) for a pilot project on fishery development in Kerala. In 1955-56 an additional sum of Rs. 10 million was offered to expand the activities of the same project as well as to develop a new fishery centre at Cochin.

Ford Foundation: From September 1951, the Ford Foundation extended aid totalling \$ 15 million (Rs. 7.1 crores) towards the training of personnel for rural development, encouraging small-scale industries and fostering education, research and training and cultural interchange.

Technical Assistance: India has received substantial technical assistance from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, U.K., U.S., and from the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies. Under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, the Commonwealth countries undertook to provide books and equipment worth Rs. 6 million for technical institutes and research centres.

Training facilities for Indians Overseas are also provided by U.S., U.K., Australia, etc.

* Other than U.S.A. for which see below.

U. N. AID TO INDIA

During 1956 the sum of money allotted to India was Rs. 127.5 lakhs, and the sum contributed by India was Rs. 21.42 lakhs.

The total cost of the projects undertaken under the expanded technical assistance in 1955 in U.S. dollars was 944,726.

The contributions pledged by the Governments for the years 1955 and 1956 were in U.S. dollars 400,000 and 450,000 respectively.

The total amounts obligated during 1955 classified under different bodies are as follows. Figures in U.S. dollars:

UNTA: 197,466; ILO: 88,655; FAO: 335,500; UNESCO: 193,896; ICAO: 9,058; WHO: 120,151; ITO: —; WMO: —; Total: 944,726.

Fifty-eight Indian experts were engaged in all: 11 by UNTAA, 5 by ILO, 18 by FAO, 11 by UNESCO, 2 by ICAO, 13 by WHO, one by WMO.

During the year under review 80 experts were assigned to India: 12 by UNTAA, 9 by ILO, 37 by FAO, 12 by UNESCO, one by ICAO, 9 by WHO.

The total fellowships awarded to Indians both under the expanded and regular programmes during the year were 98: UNTAA 41, ILO 16, FAO 6, UNESCO 19, ICAO 4, WHO 10.

The total fellowships both under the expanded and regular programmes with tenure in India were 121: UNTAA 44, ILO 16, FAO 14, UNESCO 19, WHO 28.

Subjects in which technical assistance was offered were: urban water supply and sewage disposal, textile technology, production of structural steel, housing, fermentation industry, use of equipment for aerial survey and mapping in relation to development resources, statistics (of planning, inter-industry study, national income, quality control, national sample survey, machine tabulation, demography), dam designs at Bhakra, hydro and thermal plants, electrical machinery, leather technology, plastic and glass moulds, DDT factory, penicillin factory, inland water transport, naval architecture, highway construction, bridge maintenance, lighthouse equipment, rock salt mining, power drilling, housing research, primary metals development, water resources development, manpower organization including vocational training, national labour market and vocational guidance and apprentice legislation, development of TWI programmes, productivity centre, industrial relations and personnel management, use of farm machinery, grassland and fodder improvement, artificial insemination of animals and animal production

and disease control, dairy and milk production veterinary education, refrigeration, rinderpest vaccine manufacture, sheep and wool production, hides and skins, tanning, wool-spinning and weaving, surf boats in fishery, mechanized equipment for fishing, training in fisheries, fish harbour designing, Fishery Technological Station, forest resources and industries, erosion, soil conservation, tea-chest plywood, afforestation, nutrition, horticultural practice, fruit processing, infant foods, home economics, catering management, fundamental education, basic education, training and checking of air crews, airport lighting, environmental sanitation, public health engineering, vital and health statistics, domiciliary nursing and midwifery, T.B. control, preventive and social medicine.

Among the institutions that benefited were: Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, Ahmedabad Textile Research Institute, Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona, National Physical Laboratory at Delhi, Central Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, Banaras University, Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, The Engineering College at Poona and the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta.

U. S. AID TO INDIA

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AGREEMENT*

The Agricultural Commodities Agreement signed in August 1956 is the largest such agreement the U.S. has signed with any country. It was negotiated under U.S. Public Law 480—the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended in 1956—which permits the sale of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign countries for their own currencies.

Although the U.S. law is designed to cut down on agricultural surpluses, India is not required to buy surplus products from U.S. Government storage. The agreement permits the Indian Supply Mission in the U.S. to buy the commodities from whatever source in the United States it finds most advantageous.

The agreement also includes \$54,200,000 (Rs. 28 crores) for payment of half the shipping costs.

Rupee proceeds are to be used as follows:

65 per cent (\$234 million) to be loaned to India on a long-term basis, for economic development, \$55 million of which will be for the private sector;

15 per cent to be given as a grant to the Government of India for economic development projects;

20 per cent (\$72 million) will be for U.S. Governmental expenditures in India, including purchases of Indian goods for other countries getting U.S. aid.

Both Governments will take precautions to assure that the sale of the commodities will not unduly disrupt world-price of the products. The two Governments agree that the imports of the commodities will be over and above usual commercial imports from all sources.

WHEAT LOAN

Large-scale American aid to India began in 1951, when India was faced with a threatened famine. Americans in large numbers voluntarily

contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of foodstuffs, clothing and medicine. This aid was channelled through various relief groups, which have continued every year to send large quantities of such items since.

Also, in 1951, the U.S. Government provided a loan to India of \$190 million on easy terms for the purchase of nearly two million tons of foodgrains in the United States. The loan is to be repaid in 35 years at an interest rate of 2½ per cent, with no interest due for a year and no principal due for five years.

In addition, the U.S. Government at that time specially re-activated nearly 100 World War II Liberty-type ships for quick transport of the grain to India, as there was an acute shipping shortage at that time.

The Wheat Loan agreement also provided that the first \$5 million of interest paid by India to America would be set aside in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury for the support of higher education in India and to a lesser degree in the United States.

Under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, Indian universities and other institutions of higher education and research in all parts of the nation are now receiving American books and scientific and technical equipment. There is also provision under the programme for professional visits to the United States by Indian scholars, professors and technicians and for similar visits to India by American specialists.

The programme began operation in June 1954, and is scheduled on a five-year basis, wherein approximately \$1,000,000 worth of scientific and other academic resources are to be provided to India each year.

As the greater part of the programme is designed to rehabilitate and develop Indian universities and other centres of advanced study, the Union Ministry of Education has been made the co-ordinating agency for determining the best usage of these funds for supporting and supplementing the educational development

American aid to India, public and private, totalled \$955,711,000 as of December 1956, or nearly Rs. 455 crores.

The biggest single item under the U.S. aid programme was the \$300,100,000 Agricultural Commodities Agreement signed by the Governments of India and the United States on August 29, 1956. This agreement enables India to buy needed agricultural commodities from the United States during the next three years, including 3,500,000 tons of wheat (\$200 million), 500,000 bales of cotton (\$70 million), 200,000 tons of rice (\$26.4 million), six million pounds of tobacco (\$6 million), and dairy products worth \$3.5 million. It will help assure India of an adequate supply of basic agricultural commodities and aid the Government of India's efforts to keep prices stable during the Second Five-Year Plan.

All commodities are to be sold for Indian rupees, thus yielding foreign exchange to the extent of nearly Rs. 170 crores. Eighty per cent of the rupee proceeds is to be used for economic development under India's Second Five-Year Plan.

The biggest transaction entered into by India and the United States before the Agricultural Commodities Agreement was the 1951 Wheat Loan of \$190,000,000.

Other financial assistance to India from U.S. Government and private sources has included:

Indo-American Technical Co-operation—\$328,800,000.

Milo Assistance in 1950-51—\$12,000,000.

Flood Relief—\$4,435,000.

Fulbright and Smith-Mundt grants for Educational Exchange—\$2,283,000.

Ocean Freight Assistance—\$1,287,700.

Food Distribution by American Voluntary Agencies—\$37,800,000.

Ford Foundation—\$15,000,000.

Rockefeller Foundation—\$6,000,000.

* It is calculated that in the next three years (1957-1959) about Rs. 172 crores worth of U.S. farm surplus might be imported—about six million tons.

pattern of the five-year plans. Each year the Ministry invites eligible institutions to submit their requests for assistance under this scheme, and, after consultation with the Wheat Loan Office staff as to the various projects, the annual Government of India proposal is forwarded to the American Embassy.

In the first year's programme (1954-55), 57 universities and research centres throughout India participated. Approximately 30,000 books were provided to 31 institutions and \$411,275 worth of scientific equipment was ordered for 25 institutions. In addition, five medical research stations received specialised books and laboratory instruments for use in a project of Indo-American exchange of pathological tissue specimens. Also, 12 Indian librarians went to America for a five-month study tour, and one American specialist came to India to consult on plans for the development of the National Museum in Delhi.

The second year's programme provided approximately \$500,000 worth of American books to humanities and science libraries at colleges and universities throughout India. Approximately the same amount of money was allotted for procuring scientific instruments for university laboratories and other research centres. In support of and in conjunction with these allocations for material resources, 12 Indian librarians and 21 Indian scientists made professional study tours of the United States. Five American scientists came to India to lecture and to conduct seminars in their fields of specialisation. By the end of the second year, the programme provided assistance to all of the 31 universities and to 37 non-university institutions in India.

The third year's programme will provide \$375,000 worth of scientific equipment to the laboratories at 15 Indian universities and 4 non-university institutions. Approximately \$325,000 will purchase books for libraries at institutions of higher education. In addition, \$200,000 has been allocated for an exchange of persons project which will send 30 Indian academicians to the United States for study of the general movement at leading American universities. In return, 10 leading American educators will come to India and participate in the general education programme at certain Indian universities.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

U.S. governmental aid to India is channelled mainly through the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, which has been shaped to support the objectives of India's Five-Year Plans, and is now in its sixth year. The programme has expanded steadily and now includes a wide range of activities.

The essential purpose of the Technical Co-operation Programme is to make available knowledge, techniques, men and material of one country for the economic and social development of the other. The assistance given to India is mainly technical and developmental, and comprises a five-pronged approach:

1. The use of American technicians or experts who demonstrate new techniques or methodology under the various projects;
2. The additional training of Indian technicians abroad, who upon their return to India carry forward work already undertaken by American counterparts;
3. Procurements of demonstration equipment not available with India for pilot projects;
4. Payment of costs for contracted services; and
5. Substantial assistance in the form of foodstuffs, steel and capital equipment.

TYPES OF AID

In its present form the Indo-American programme dates from the signing of the general agreement between the Governments of India and the United States on January 5, 1952. Since then the two countries have signed agreements covering a total of 63 projects in support of India's First and Second Five-Year Plans. These projects have been developed by the appropriate Ministries of the Government of India, and approved by the Planning Commission

and by the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission (TCM), representing the International Co-operation Administration of the United States.

Contributions of the Government of India to the joint effort—rupee expenditures—are mainly in payment of local construction costs, project sites, transport and handling charges within India of American-contributed commodities, and finally, salaries of Indian personnel who work side by side with Americans on the jointly administered projects.

Where imported commodities such as fertilizer and iron and steel are sold within India (commodity or development assistance) the rupee proceeds are used to finance within India other projects of economic development. For example, out of the sale proceeds under the 1954 steel agreement, \$15.7 million (Rs. 7.5 crores) was provided as part of the revolving fund for the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, an agency established to assist private industrial development.

Initial emphasis of the Indo-American programme was on agriculture, since this occupied top priority in India's First Five-Year Plan. Accordingly, commodity and technical assistance stressed such activities as community development, tube-wells, river-valley development, fertilizer and steel for agricultural implements. The emphasis has now shifted somewhat from earlier problems of food, over to the problems of industrial development and transportation.

With special economic aid funds available from 1954, transport and industry received major attention, with programmes for railway equipment, steel for railways and industry, for the Rihand hydro-electric development and increased electric power facilities in the city of Madras and the State of Rajasthan.

As of June 30, 1956, U.S. technical and economic aid obligations to India totalled \$326.8 million. Obligation and Expenditure totals during each U.S. fiscal year (July 1 of the previous year to June 30 of the year given) are shown below. Totals reflect expenditures against both current and prior-year obligations:

	Obligations (Millions)	Expenditures (of dollars)
FY 1952	50.5	1.2
FY 1953	40.1	27.4
FY 1954	76.8	28.4
FY 1955	78.9	57.7
FY 1956	80.5	80.6
Total	326.8	195.3

The following table gives a summary of data showing component elements of the Indo-American programme for the fiscal years 1952-56 (as of June 30, 1956):

Participants (Indian technicians)	
Covered by Project Agreements	\$ 428,194
Exclusive of Project Agreements	\$ 2,302,462
Total Participants	\$ 2,730,656

Field of Activity	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total as of June 1956
Agriculture & Natural Resources ..	33	42	29	34	53	191
Industry & Mining	9	24	29	49	49	160
Transportation	—	—	—	1	12	13
Labour	—	—	1	2	1	4
Health & Sanitation	3	5	7	8	12	35
Education	11	1	13	20	26	71
Public Administration	—	2	2	4	5	13
Community Development, Social Welfare & Housing	3	12	13	13	10	51
General & Miscellaneous	2	5	7	3	6	23
Total	61	91	101	134	174	561

U.S. Technicians

Covered by Project Agreements	\$ 11,334,032
Exclusive of Project Agreements	\$ 14,419,652
Total Technicians	\$ 25,754,004
Commodities	
Covered by Project Agreements	\$ 262,267,030
Exclusive of Project Agreements	\$ 35,990,122
Total Commodities	\$ 298,266,152

Grand total of U.S. Technical and Economic Aid	\$ 320,751,412
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Cost-Sharing

The Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement provides that programmes be mutually developed and projects established for which costs are shared by the U.S. Government and the Government of India. U.S. dollar financing normally covers foreign exchange costs whereas GOI rupee financing covers costs within India. While U.S. contributions to Indo-American project costs for the period from January 1952 to June 30, 1956 totalled \$326.8 million, India's contributions for the same period totalled Rs. 3,700 million, or the equivalent of \$755 million.

While the U.S. contributions to Indo-American projects derive exclusively from funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress, the Indian contributions derive from a variety of sources including: (1) sales proceeds of the American Wheat Loan of 1951, (2) sales proceeds of U.S. financed fertilizer, steel and agricultural commodities, and (3) regular development budgets of operating Ministries.

TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS

Technical specialists from the United States are brought to India on agreement between the Government of India and the director of TCM to assist development work in particular fields. Specialists may be assigned to agencies of the Central Government, to the States, groups of private concerns, of educational institutions, or to TCM.

Assignments range from a few months to two years and in various cases have been renewed for additional periods. Salaries and travel of the U.S. specialists to India are paid entirely from dollar resources available to the Indo-American programme. Since the technical specialists are recruited from regular work in the United States, the level of salaries is comparable to that for similar work in the United States.

Measured in terms of activities, American assistance is a composite of the agriculturist, the doctor, the educator, the industrialist, the railroad engineer, the chemist, the nurse and the social welfare worker. As of June 30, 1956, there were 174 U.S. men and women technicians in various fields working in India.

The following table gives the number of U.S. technicians in different fields assigned as of the end of each U.S. fiscal year:

INDIAN TECHNICIANS

Under the Indo-American programme, Indian technicians study in the United States and in other countries as well.

Since 1951 there have been 558 Indian participants in this programme who have either already been abroad or are in process. The nature of participant training is very broad and goes all the way from a two-week seminar in audio-visual techniques in the Philippines to an intensive 15-month academic study programme in electronics at a leading American university. Emphasis throughout these years has continued in the agriculture and natural resources fields, with industry and mining sharing almost equally

in importance. The fields of health, education, labour and transportation are also represented in the Indo-American participant programme, as vital adjuncts to India's overall economic development.

As of June 30, 1956, 403 technicians had completed their advanced training in the United States and third countries, and returned to India to carry on work in their particular fields. Also, as of that date, 58 technicians remained in training in the United States and 97 technicians were in final process for further study there.

The following table gives data on Indian technicians participating in the programme:

Field of Activity	1951-52	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total as of June 30, 1956
Agriculture & Natural Resources	38	45	54	15	30	182
Industry & Mining	34	25	24	17	53	153
Transportation	16	2	1	1	7	27
Labour	18	7	17	4	9	55
Health	26	37	8	3	14	88
Education	12	1	5	—	13	31
Public Administration	5	—	—	—	2	7
Community Development, Social Welfare & Housing	—	3	—	—	—	3
General & Miscellaneous	8	—	—	1	3	12
Total	157	120	109	41	131	558*

* Excludes participants covered by contracts.

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

The 63 project agreements under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme signed as of June 30, 1956, cover the fields of agriculture and natural resources, industry and mining, transportation, labour, health and sanitation, education, community development, social welfare and housing, and public administration.

The American approach and interest in India's agricultural and natural resources development is based on the conviction that the United States can make its most effective contribution by helping in the solution of basic problems and the development of basic institutions. At mid-1956 a total U.S. commitment of \$65,144,673 had been reached, under the following heads:

Fertilizer

Total U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$25,315,210.

Import of fertilizer, largely ammonium sulphate, was agreed in 1952 to be a primary means of increasing agricultural production in India as rapidly as possible. Since the original project was set up, India's big Sindri fertilizer plant has become the main source of supply of ammonium sulphate for India's needs.

The Indo-American programme provided for the import of fertilizer for distribution to the farmers, the sale proceeds being credited to Fund B, for the acquisition from within India and from abroad of certain types of fertilizer for demonstration purposes and for a survey of Sindri leading to its expansion. A contract for carrying out this expansion has been entered into by the Government of India, in addition to making available the services of a chemical engineer who will work on research and development problems.

The 1952 and 1953 fertilizer programmes provided 215,000 tons of fertilizer. In 1954, the programme was confined to additional types of fertilizer to be tested under Indian conditions—5,000 tons of urea and 5,000 tons of ammonium sulphate-nitrate.

The 1955 programme provided for the import of 44,000 long tons of fertilizer including urea, ammonium sulphate, sulphate-nitrate and nitro-chalk (calcium ammonium nitrate). For the demonstration aspect of the programme, import of 14,500 long tons of fertilizer was provided for.

The programme for 1956 provided for 400,000 cultivator demonstrations, compared to 100,000 and 200,000 respectively in 1954 and 1955, to acquaint Indian farmers with the importance of phosphorus for crop fertilization. It also provided for approximately 4,250 tons of fertilizer for free distribution and another 50 tons for storage experiments. This brings the total amount of fertilizer under the Indo-American programme to approximately 287,300 long tons.

Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Use

Total U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$402,915.

The original soil fertility and fertilizer use project, set up in 1952, was designed to extend the work already being done at various Indian research institutes. Several thousand agronomic field trials of fertilizer experiments are now under way all over the country. Data are being assembled by technicians of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Expansion of the present soil survey zones, establishment of 16 soil laboratories in various States of India, establishment of soil physics laboratories at two existing States' soil laboratories, and use of a mobile soil testing laboratory were subsequently provided for. It has since been agreed that soil testing laboratories are to be established in eight more States.

The 1956 programme provides for the additional procurement from outside India of soil testing, soil conservation and audio-visual equipment, books, publications and chemicals.

Locust Control and Plant Protection:

The locust control project under the Indo-American programme has supplied jeeps and other vehicles, power sprayers, wireless communication sets and other equipment to augment what is already available. Originally covering locust control only, the project has been extended to cover other forms of plant protection, and a supplement during 1954 provided for fumigants for a demonstration programme on protection of grain in storage.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$608,602

Fisheries

Total U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$2,894,410.

The original fisheries agreement provided for the initial purchase of three trawlers, small diesel engines to equip small fishing craft, and for the overhaul of trawlers already in use. Later recognizing that inland waters, particularly lakes created by river development projects, would provide other sources of fish for markets, a supplement to the original Fisheries Agreement provided for procurement of equipment necessary to develop inland fisheries also.

Continuing aid in 1956 provides 20,000 pounds of nylon twine and nets to be sold, leased, or given to fisheries co-operatives; seven audio-visual units; six jeeps; two sets of films on fisheries; scientific equipment for establishing a fisheries technological station on the west coast, and four purse-seine fisheries experts, as well as additional technical services for further improvement of the fisheries industry in India.

Ground Water Irrigation (Tubewells):

Under the Indo-American programme, 2,650 tubewells were approved for construction in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and construction work began late in 1953. With the addition of 350 wells in 1955, the Indo-American programme now includes 3,000 tubewells.

Contracts for the construction of some of the wells were let to an American, a German, a British and a French firm; and the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Bihar received equipment for constructing some of the wells departmentally. Dollar aid is used for technical assistance as well as for specialized equipment needed for the programme.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$18,614,842

Ground Water Exploration: Under the Indo-American programme, a ground water project was set up in 1953 to drill 350 exploratory wells and collect hydrological data in 16 areas where usable supplies of ground water for irrigation are believed to exist but where there is insufficient data upon which to plan sound developments.

Drilling operations have been under way since January 1955 under the Exploratory Tubewell Organisation in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, with the assistance of the Geological Survey of India and U.S. technicians.

In addition to technical assistance, dollar aid under the Indo-American programme has been spent on scientific field and laboratory equipment, as well as drilling equipment to be used in the exploratory projects.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$4,050,000.

Water Resources Survey and Minor Irrigation

Total U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$465,000.

Under this project it is proposed to assist in the development of a systematic, integrated approach towards the full utilisation of water resources with emphasis on minor irrigation. An overall survey of areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay is being undertaken in order to collect basic data on rainfall, stream flow, underground water, etc. An appraisal will then be made of the total water and soil resources of water sheds or similar areas. The project is to demonstrate the development and application of necessary survey data for other areas of India through the planning and construction of selected, properly designed, minor irrigation works.

Dollar aid will be used to purchase equipment and supplies outside India for use in surface water studies, including current meters, sounding reels, sump pumps, casing pipe, heavy earth moving equipment, etc.

Agricultural Machinery Training

Total U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$100,000.

To provide a centre where operators and mechanics can be trained, to demonstrate proper methods of utilising agricultural equipment and to test the suitability of various types of machinery under Indian conditions, a pilot training and demonstration centre has been set up.

Dollar funds will provide various kinds of machinery and shop equipment for the training centre. Agricultural machinery specialists requested by the Government of India also will be obtained.

Modern Storage of Food Grains: The Indo-American programme in 1954 set up a demonstration programme to provide two 10,000-ton capacity silos with elevators to handle grain in bulk. The project will permit studies in aeration, drying, disinfection, and other techniques of this form of storage.

Experiments also will be conducted with prefabricated metal storage facilities which can be set up on short notice and which can be moved from one part of the country to another in times of emergency. Storage facilities of this type under the programme will take care of approximately 50,000 tons of grain.

A 1955 supplement to this programme provided equipment for the purpose of reducing grain damage caused by high moisture content, and dust and other foreign particles. The pilot and demonstration equipment provided under the programme is expected to assist in improving methods for handling and storing grain in the future.

Under the 1956 programme, it is proposed to increase the storage capacity from 400,000 tons of grains to 1,000,000 tons. Prefabricated metal storage structures are being acquired from outside India.

Technical assistance provided under the programme includes the services of a grain storage expert, an agricultural engineer and an entomologist. Provision is also made for officers of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture to study grain storage in the United States.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:
U.S., \$5,468,000

Village Worker Training: Before the broad programme of rural development embodied in Community Projects got under way in 1952, training of village workers had begun at five training centres set up by the Government of India, the States and the Ford Foundation.

Twenty-five additional training centres followed soon afterwards, with the Ford Foundation providing full operating expenses for a two-year period, and with the Indo-American programme furnishing vehicles, training aids, agricultural demonstration equipment and other supplies. American agricultural extension specialists have worked with the training centres helping the staff train the village workers who in turn carry better agricultural techniques to the farmers of India. At present there are 43 training centres and they have trained more than 5,000 village workers who are on the job in Community Projects. More than 600 supervisory personnel also have been trained.

Courses have also been set up in 25 existing training centres to train women in home economics extension work. Instructors receive part of their study course in India, part in Japan. New courses in farm leader training also have been introduced, and instructors are being sent to Denmark to study the Danish folk schools, famous for their contribution to improving farm life.

The 1955 programme provided instruction facilities, equipment and supplies for 97 such basic agricultural schools as well as 16 additional training centres, and 16 additional home science wings to be attached to training centres.

The 1956 programme makes available funds for the acquisition from outside India of books; demonstration supplies and equipment for the training centres, for financing motion pictures and

film strips to be locally produced, the services of 24 extension specialists plus the training of 12 Indian extension personnel.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:
U.S., \$1,034,461.

Livestock Improvement

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$148,100.

In addition to technical assistance and training opportunities abroad in animal disease control, this project will furnish pilot and demonstration biological production equipment for the Biologic Products Division of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. This project is associated with the work of FAO in India, which is at present concentrating on the production of a dried rinderpest vaccine and its use through a country-wide rinderpest eradication programme.

Under the 1956 programme, funds are provided for acquiring from outside India demonstration and training equipment and the services of five experts in animal nutrition, poultry husbandry, etc. Two Indian personnel are also to be trained abroad.

Agricultural Education and Research: Agricultural research and agricultural education institutions at the college level in India are filling a vital need in training leaders and technicians. From more than 20 such colleges about 1,250 students are graduated each year. Many of these institutions do not have adequate laboratories or classroom and training equipment.

A number of institutions devoted primarily to agricultural research was assisted under the programme in 1954, and previous years, by the provision of more complete field, laboratory, classroom and training equipment, books and journals. Provision was also made for the interchange of staff personnel and advanced students between agricultural institutions in India and the United States.

In the 1955 programme further provision was made for equipment as well as the interchange of faculty and students with emphasis upon a regional programme. On this basis five United States land grant colleges and universities accredited to the Ministry of Agriculture—Kansas State College, Ohio State University, University of Illinois, University of Missouri and University of Tennessee—each co-operates with the agricultural institutions in a particular region in India to carry out an interchange of selected faculty and students, provide supporting and advisory services, as well as assist in procurement of equipment and supplies under the programme.

The 1956 programme provides for expanding the Kansas State College contract, and additional funds provided to the Universities of Missouri and Tennessee will make possible the establishment of post-graduate training courses at the Indian Veterinary Institute and the National Dairy Research Institute. Eight training grants will be given to Indian technicians for further study abroad and the services of five veterinary professors will be provided for assignments with veterinary colleges in India. Other technicians' services will be provided as needed.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:
U.S., \$5,057,517.

Agricultural Information Production and Training: The provision of technical assistance, equipment and supplies in connection with the All-India Agricultural Information Programme is the main purpose of this project.

Approximately 15,000 village extension workers, plus additional extension workers in specialised fields such as home science, were at work in Community Projects and National Extension Service Development blocks by March 31, 1956. This project is to supply simple reference materials, audio-visual production and teaching

aids to relay information on the latest findings in agricultural research and experience to these extension workers as well as cultivators.

Support is also being given to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable the Council to perform its key role in the programme, which includes organization of national workshops, establishment of regional training courses and preparation of extension material.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:
U.S., \$200,000.

Agricultural Economic Research: As agriculture is by far the most important means of livelihood in India, special steps are being taken to develop research in the field of agricultural economics in order to increase production and raise the standard of living of the people.

The Government of India has established four agro-economic research centres and six farm management centres which will specialise in agricultural research and farm management studies respectively and encourage research.

This project is to provide further technical assistance, training opportunities, equipment and supplies to assist in developing and implementing work in various aspects of agricultural economics, and particularly to assist in the research programme noted above in farm management and economics of agriculture. Such equipment as calculators, card punching, tabulating and verifying equipment and books on agricultural economics, will be provided from outside India for the use of the research centres.

The 1956 programme will provide training facilities in the U.S. for an Indian production economics specialist and an agricultural production economist.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:
U.S., \$79,400

Pilot Project on Production, Processing and Marketing of Citrus Fruits

U.S. Commitment: \$14,340.

The present project is intended to assist in the development of co-operative techniques in the production, processing and marketing of citrus products in India in the light of American experience.

Provision is made for the training of one Indian at post-graduate level in the improvement and standardisation of citrus culture, citrus research, and allied horticultural problems.

Crop Production and Development

U.S. Commitment—\$21,267.

Extensive experience in the United States, Mexico and Italy with hybrid seed, accompanied by increased fertilisation and better cultural practices, has shown that increases in maize yields of up to 100 per cent are possible in India.

Although testing of hybrids has been undertaken in India at several places under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the limited quantity of hybrid seed available has hindered research and developmental efforts.

This Indo-American project, initiated in 1955, is designed to support the compilation of comparative data on both grain and fodder yields, the study of the adaptability of varieties, and the determination of the best dates of planting and the best methods of culture and fertilisation. Dollar aid will be used to acquire moisture testers, corn planters, two-row cultivators, foundation stock seed and double cross seed from outside India.

Under the 1956 programme, hybrid corn and crop seeds will be supplied free of charge to selected flood-stricken areas for a mass demonstration of the potential hybrid corn production in the Punjab and for demonstrating improvement of grass-lands in the hills of the Punjab and other areas. In addition, a sugarcane clone collection will be established at Coimbatore, and equipment and books supplied to the Central Rice Research Institute.

Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme

U.S. Commitment—\$340,000.

Under the Indo-American programme financial assistance will be provided towards the cost of establishing a milk pasteurising and processing plant in Calcutta having a capacity of 500,000 lbs. Also, technical assistance will be provided to assist in the training of Indian technicians in the operation of the processing plant.

Dairy Development

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$300,000.

Under this project the U.S. will assist India in its effort to increase and improve the quality and supply of milk and milk products, improve diet, afford additional income to the farmers, help stabilise prices by providing milk processing plants for the availability of dried milk, and extend the market area.

The U.S. will provide technicians to advise Indian Government officials and train personnel on the practical aspects of dairy herd management, dairy processing plant operation, and the marketing of dairy products.

Pilot demonstration and training equipment for one milk processing plant and associated rural collection centres, three rural creameries and several co-operative milk union plants will also be provided.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

American aid is directed to those aspects of industrial and mineral development in India where technical and commodity assistance could best serve India's need. During the 1952-56 period, approximately 29 per cent of all United States assistance to India—\$94.7 million—was spent to assist to the maximum extent possible India's own efforts in the field of industrial and mineral development. Project agreements in this field are:

Iron and Steel for Agricultural Purposes

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$19,855,337.

It is the intent of this project to further production of improved farm machinery and implements in India. There are at present a number of factories which produce the latest types of farm machinery, but only a portion of their total capacity is being utilized because of the acute shortage of iron and steel.

In order to partly meet these deficiencies, this project will acquire from sources outside India a total of 135,000 long tons of iron and steel. Iron and steel imported under this agreement will become part of the steel pool of India for distribution to blacksmiths and farmers as well as to farm implement factories.

Forest Research: The forest research project under the Indo-American programme is supplying various types of testing and laboratory equipment, of latest design, for use at the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun. Machinery and consulting services are also being supplied for completion of a pulp and paper mill.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$424,500

Building Materials Development

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$291,500.

This project supports the work being carried on at the Central Building Institute at Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh, with the addition of laboratory and pilot plant equipment. This is for experimentation with indigenous materials, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a pre-mixed plaster industry in India.

This project will consist of a Soil Engineering Laboratory, the Concrete Engineering Laboratory and a Structural Engineering Laboratory, as well as a pilot plant for preparing light-weight aggregates and cement asbestos sheets.

River Valley Development

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$9,050,944.

This project is designed to provide technical assistance and heavy equipment required for the river valley development programme. In addition, two training centres for operators and mechanics have been established to help cope with the problem of efficient utilization and maintenance of construction equipment.

Heavy equipment under this project started arriving in May 1953. At Hirakud Dam, power shovels, crawler type tractors, air compressors, dump trucks, road scrapers and other equipment are in operation. Similar equipment has been supplied for the Kakrapar, Mahi and Gangapur projects in Bombay State, Ghatprabha and Tunga Anicut in Mysore, Jawal project in Rajasthan, Chambal in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, Paturl power-station in U.P., and for several projects in Saurashtra.

American engineers and river development specialists, requested by the Government of India, work with Indian counterparts of the Central Water and Power Commission. An American engineering concern working on the Damodar Valley development is also under a contract provided for under the Indo-American programme.

In the 1956 programme the United States will make available two large dragline excavators for the Chambal project, together with a factory trained erector to supervise their assembly, and two operators and one mechanic to train Indian personnel in dragline operation and maintenance.

Rihand Valley Development: Development of the Rihand River Valley in eastern Uttar Pradesh will make possible the irrigation of possibly two million acres of land in U.P. and Bihar through power for tubewells and by direct use of canal waters.

Total cost of Rihand development is some \$95 million, with 47 per cent of this in foreign exchange costs. The Indo-American programme is assisting in the first phase of the project which includes construction of the dam, the initial power plant and switchyard installation, and a major portion of the transmission system. The U.S. contribution includes both economic and technical assistance funds.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$6,420,533

Exploratory Lignite Excavation and Development The State of Madras requires about three million tons of coal a year, but for the past several years it has been able to bring in less than two million tons. Yet the South Arcot district has a one-hundred square mile deposit of lignite or "brown coal". Estimated reserves run to 2,000 million tons.

Various exploration efforts have been under way since 1945, and from October 1951, to June 1955 Paul R. Eylich, lignite engineer from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, worked in company with Indian mining engineers and geologists assembling data. Investigations in 1953 reached the stage where the Indo-American programme set up an exploratory excavation project, to determine the costs of mining and the most practical manner of utilising the lignite deposits. The experimental excavation has been under way for several months, with power shovels and other equipment supplied by the Indo-American programme.

Under the 1955 supplement, a pilot processing plant, a power plant, laboratory equipment, technical reference books, and other supplies and equipment were provided for as well as funds for additional technical services.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$748,500

Augmenting Steel Supply

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956:

\$44,140,885.

The shortage of steel is a major obstacle to the attainment of India's economic development objectives. Whereas the normal annual production is approximately 1.1 million tons, the estimated annual demand is 2.3 million tons. The United States has recognized that if economic development is to succeed in India the capacity for steel output must be increased. In the interim period U.S. assistance has provided for the import of 135,000 long tons of steel for agricultural purposes.

Under this agreement approximately 330,345 additional long tons of steel will be made available to India for use by Indian Railways, by steel processing industries such as ship-building, for the manufacture of hospital equipment, oil drums and containers, pipes and tubes and industrial machinery, and for requirements of river development and some additional agricultural purposes.

Heavy Equipment Training: For its river development projects India acquired a great deal of heavy equipment—tractors, dump trucks, shovels, graders, crushers, scrapers and the like. Both American and Indian technicians have recognised that more thorough training of operators and maintenance crews is necessary, and two heavy equipment training centres are being established—one at Hirakud Dam, in Orissa, the other at Kotah in Rajasthan, near the Chambal project, each to train at least 40 operators and mechanics a year.

Dollar aid under the programme is for heavy equipment to be used in training as well as for technical specialists.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$550,000.

Improvement of Rajasthan Power Facilities: The programme aims at meeting a particular shortage. Equipment will be obtained to renovate and augment 19 thermal stations in the State of Rajasthan and to extend transmission and distribution lines. A total of 20,000 kilowatts of generating capacity is to be installed.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$1,065,000.

Industrial Research and Technical Service Organizations: To strengthen research organisations and technical service departments under the Ministry of Scientific Research, a programme for supplying technical assistance and essential items of equipment was drawn up in April 1954.

The National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi will receive electronic and other precision testing instruments; the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona will receive library and laboratory equipment and microfilm equipment. Pilot plant and other equipment is to be provided for the Fuel Research Institute at Jaalgara. Special equipment and training of engineers are provided for the Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute at Pilani.

The Geological Survey of India is to be assisted with geophysical, petrological and mineralogical equipment for its laboratories; the Survey of India with photogrammetric equipment for making maps, and the Bureau of Mines with equipment for handling low-grade manganese ore and chrome ore.

The 1955 supplement to this programme provided for additional technical assistance, equipment and supplies to the following research organisations: Leather Research Institute, Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Central Drug Research Institute, National Chemical Laboratory, and Physical Research Laboratory.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$2,537,500.

Flood Control

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$302,000.

This project provides assistance in the design and construction of major and minor flood control works in India. Financial support from the United States is used to cover technical assistance, and to meet offshore costs of equipment, including fully equipped motor launches for measuring speed of current and depth of flood waters, and helicopter services for observation and supply purposes.

Electrical Distribution Systems Maintenance Training Centres: Under this project it is proposed to establish centres in India for the training of workmen in "hot line" maintenance of electric lines in order to reduce the number of interruptions to service. Equipment to be provided at each centre under the project includes basic "hot" line tools, service vehicles and other instruction and demonstration equipment. Instruction will first be provided in the fundamentals of routine line maintenance and thereafter in "hot line" maintenance. These centres will also provide training in advanced techniques and demonstrate new tools for routine line maintenance. U.S. aid will provide specialists in "hot line" maintenance and routine line maintenance to provide instruction and advice at the training centres.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$240,000.

Industrial Technical Services

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$2,447,900.

Technical assistance has been provided to India's industrial progress by making available under the Indo-American programme productivity teams and individual experts who will assist in production technology, quality of production and industrial management. They will function among such industries as the textile, steel, cement, blocksmelting, well-drilling tools and equipment, and foundry industries.

The United States assistance also includes provision of supporting equipment, supplies and technical literature. Other assistance includes provision of training opportunities abroad and the establishment of a technical and visual aids library and a technical information unit in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The 1956 programme makes provision for additional specialists to aid in overcoming insufficient management and productivity skills, as well as providing mobile blacksmith and machine shop vans for demonstration purposes.

Rural Electrification

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$3,000,000.

The objective of this programme is to assist in the development of rural electrification in India by providing foreign exchange funds for purchase of materials not now available within the country. Approximately eleven million rural people will receive electric service under this project.

Tubewell Casting

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$2,000,000.

The Indo-American programme of 1952 and 1953 included financial and technical assistance to the Central and State Governments for the construction and powering of 3,000 tubewells.

Subsequently, 3,600 wells were allotted by the Central Government under the Second Five Year Plan. In 1956 Indo-American aid consisted of supplying water well casing pipe for an estimated 2,000 wells at a cost of \$2 million, bringing the total aid amount for a five-year period to \$21,530,000. The pipe has been allocated for the construction of wells in Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Punjab and Bihar.

2,000 wells will provide supplementary irrigation to approximately 600,000 acres of land and are estimated to increase food-grain production by about 150,000 tons annually.

Steel Casting Foundry

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$289,500.

The establishment of a foundry for the manufacture of large steel castings in India was essential if Indian locomotive production was to be expanded to meet the railway targets of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Accordingly, the Government of India is to establish a steel foundry at Chittaranjan, West Bengal, as an ancillary project to the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for the manufacture of steel castings: mainly locomotive underframes, twin steam cylinders, and manganese steel railway crossings and points. Heavy steel castings, all of which are now imported to India, are the main current bottleneck in locomotive production.

An American firm has been engaged to supervise all aspects of the design and erection of the steel foundry. Project assistance will also include provision for the training of Indian technical personnel in the United States.

Irrigation Research Institute

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$81,200.

Under this agreement, the U.S. will provide technical equipment and advice and information for the installation and operation of a modern construction material research laboratory and materials testing laboratory, and for the expansion of the present hydraulics laboratory at Roorkee for the Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department. American assistance will cover, apart from the equipment, the services of a technical expert for at least one year to advise and assist in the installation of the laboratory equipment and to instruct Indian personnel in its use.

Small Industries Development

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$808,400.

Under this project the United States will contribute various items of basic machinery and equipment not available in India for the training and demonstrational units of the Delhi Industrial Estate. The United States will further make available, under contract, the services of six technical men who will advise on the planning, layout and equipment required for the pilot production and development centre; they will also advise and assist in the development of plans, programmes and construction specifications necessary for the establishment and initial operation of the component units of the Delhi Industrial Estate.

Training facilities are also provided for an Indian technician to study vocational and industrial training techniques in the United States.

Water Resources and Power Development

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$150,000.

This project is intended to assist the Central Water and Power Commission in keeping abreast of the latest technical developments in this field.

TCM will provide funds for procurement in the United States of technical publications, documents and reports for the use of the Commission. In addition, the services of eleven engineers from abroad will be made available to the Commission. Provision is also made for the training in the U.S. of Indian personnel in engineering fields. Under another project, \$100,000 is provided for technical and engineering advisory services to the Central Water and Power Commission.

Telecommunication Development

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$106,500.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India, Ministry of Communications is now establishing a Telecommunication Research Laboratory to carry out design and other development research work. This project will provide assistance in the form of a nucleus of modern laboratory-type precision testing and measuring equipment for line communication systems, technical books and publications for

reference purposes, and a telecommunication engineer to assist in the organization of this unit, setting up the laboratory and training research personnel.

Industrial Design

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$162,800.

The Regional Small Industry Institutes provide an extension type of advisory services to small industry in India. Industrialists in this field can obtain technical advice on such problems as production, materials, marketing and engineering.

Under this project, one industrial design specialist will be assigned to each of the initial four Regional Institutes of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The specialist will evaluate local production and develop new product designs in the light of production plans, and recommend materials and distribution methods for both small industries producing mainly for internal consumption, and handicrafts producing mainly for export.

TRANSPORTATION

The urgency of helping India to resolve her transportation problems has influenced the support given by the United States for this purpose. Approximately 19 per cent of total U.S. aid given to India in the years 1952-56 was for the modernisation and expansion of her surface transport facilities. Of the \$65.6 million made available for improvement of railway and aviation facilities \$63 million has been apportioned for the import of new equipment to replace uneconomic, outmoded equipment; for the import of semi-finished steel products necessary to augment India's present allocation of steel for railroad purposes; and for the services under contract of a Railway Survey Team which will supplement the efforts of India's own Railway Board. Project agreements in the transportation field are:

Railway Rehabilitation and Expansion

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$63,062,200.

The railway rehabilitation project under the 1954 Indo-American programme provided for the purchase by India of 100 new locomotives, 2,500 broad gauge freight cars and 2,500 meter gauge freight cars. An additional \$7,975,000 was made available by the United States Government to offset the excess cost of railway equipment procured in the U.S. under 1954 funds, but not formally covered by a project agreement.

Under the 1955 programme the U.S. provided approximately another 3,700 freight cars. Altogether the Indo-American programme will have added 8,730 freight cars and 100 locomotives to the Indian railway system.

Additional technical assistance is making possible an extensive survey of the Indian railways to suggest immediate as well as long-term recommendations necessary to meet the increasing pressure on the present inadequate system.

A study has also been made of how to achieve optimum capacity as well, by increasing certain basic capital expenditures over a five to ten-year period.

A second survey has been undertaken into the economic feasibility of utilizing combined rail-sea shipment of bulk commodities, thereby relieving pressure placed on the railway system caused largely by increasing coal traffic.

In addition to supplying locomotives and freight cars, United States assistance in 1956 provides from outside sources 255,000 tons of steel and 4,000 tons of rails for the expansion and rehabilitation of Indian railroads.

Expansion of Aviation Ground Facilities

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$2,636,500.

Radio teletype facilities established under the Indo-American programme have permitted the decommissioning of the much slower, manually-operated radio corresponding telegraph circuits.

The project has provided additional assistance for modernization and expansion of telecommunication, navigational and meteorological aids. This includes installation of 10 duplex radio teletype network terminals, one ground-controlled approach radar (GCA) facility for handling traffic in bad weather at Bombay, and at least 10 very high frequency semi-directional range (VOR) facilities for use as short-range navigational aids. A storm warning radar system has been provided at Calcutta for use by the Indian Meteorological Department.

Subsequently, it was proposed to provide modern electronics equipment for the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad in order to ensure that personnel receive training in the same type of equipment they will later have to maintain. It is expected that 200 Indian technicians will receive training at this Centre. Training opportunities in the United States will also be made available for five Indian personnel in flight inspection, electronics engineering and air traffic control.

Civil Air Transport

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$33,500.

Under this project, designed to improve Air India International, an executive of broad experience in the general management and operations of an airline is to be furnished for a four-month period and a specialist in stores and inventory management for a six-month period to examine the management, organization and operations of Air India International and make recommendations for improvement.

As a result of the recommendations to be made by the specialists, the United States may, on request, furnish additional technical assistance during a one to three-year period in order to ensure that the development of operations is on high standard, long-range basis and that adequate co-ordination is established between the various AII departments. A programme for development and training of management and supervisory personnel will also be considered; as well as the studying and improving of aircraft maintenance and utilization leading to improvement of operations in the stores department.

LABOUR

The Labour Division of the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission is co-operating with the Government of India in the labour field by providing the services of American experts to work with officials of the Union Ministry of Labour, by sending Indian experts to the U.S. for study, and by supplying necessary commodities and equipment for use in India.

Specific projects have included assistance to the Central Labour Institute, programmes designed to improve the vocational training system and to train foremen for industry; studies in the field of industrial health, and union leadership training schemes.

Central Labour Institute

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$100,000.

This project is assisting the Central Labour Institute in Bombay, to promote industrial efficiency and increased productivity by encouraging improvement in the safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.

The Institute has a centre of visual demonstration, an industrial hygiene laboratory, a library and information bureau, and provides facilities for training. It also can serve as a meeting ground for government, management and labour groups, and provide a hostel for 25 students.

U.S. funds are being used for exhibits, equipment and apparatus for the laboratory, technical books and other supplies and equipment.

Trades Training: The Central Government and States of India have established over 570 training centres which are training annually 35,000 workers.

It is planned under the Indo-American programme to assist in co-ordinating, re-equipping and improving the standards of performance of existing centres for the training of skilled workers in the basic industrial and construction trades.

Nine key instructors went to the United States for a year's training which included a course at Cornell University, followed by training at industrial plants in the United States. These key instructors will train other instructors for India's training centres. The United States will provide a trades training expert and also other technical assistance as required under this project.

The Indo-American programme also provided among others, the following types of equipment for instruction purposes: electrical apparatus, construction equipment, lathes, drills, presses and other machine tools, metal working machinery, automotive repair and maintenance equipment, and such scientific and professional equipment as planimeters and small electric oven furnaces.

In addition, the 1956 programme provides for the contract services of a trades training adviser and for the initial funding of a contract by which 10 expert craftsmen are to be made available for setting up the second instructors' training institute.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S. \$ 910,590.

Thermal Environment

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$15,750.

Indo-American studies in industrial hygiene were first undertaken in 1951-53. In continuation of these studies, the 1955 project provided for investigations, demonstrations and training in the measurement and regulation of the thermal environmental conditions of workers, with special reference to the textile industry.

Special laboratory equipment was installed at Ahmedabad to assist in detailed investigation of thermal environmental conditions in basic industries in various parts of India. These investigations sought to draw a relationship between thermal environment and physiological and other effects on workers and on their productivity, with a view to determining standards of industrial hygiene and efficiency ranges. Reduced labour turnover and increased production are among the other results expected. Dollar aid is used for special equipment and supplies to be used for testing purposes.

The 1956 programme provides for additional special equipment and the services of an industrial hygienist and thermal environment consultant.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Malaria control offers the best example of the results of Indo-U.S. teamwork in this field. The National Malaria Institute has announced that in 1955 there were more than half a million deaths and over 50 million cases of malaria prevented by the control programme.

In the fields of water supply and sanitation, medical education, nursing education, malaria control and health education, co-operative programmes are well under way, and although the results cannot be so clearly measured as in the malaria programme, they are all contributing heavily to building a strong, healthy people that will be the basis for a prosperous, stable nation. Projects under this category include:

Malaria Control

U.S. Commitment to June 30, 1956—\$21,492,107.

The National Malaria Campaign involves the organisation of control units. In the first three years of the Indo-American programme 125 units were organised, each extending protection to one million persons. The 1955 addition to the programme raised the number to 136 control units.

The 1956 programme contemplates the establishment of 64 more units to cover a population of 200 million people. It is proposed to acquire from outside India 10,000 long tons of DDT powder, 200 tons of dieldrin powder, 240 trucks and 64 jeeps to meet the needs of the 64 new units as well as meeting the continuing insecticide requirements for the control units now in operation.

National Water Supply and Sanitation: After malaria, the outstanding health problem in India is the group of diseases which are water-borne or filth-borne. These include cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and others. At present only six per cent of the total population of the country is served by adequate piped water.

For more than two years, American and Indian health authorities have been working out the details of a national programme. Plans were developed to improve water supplies and sanitation in some 10,000 villages and 25 municipalities during the first Five-Year Plan, with the expectation that a much more comprehensive effort can be undertaken by the Government of India and the States in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Dollar aid has been used to buy pumps, well drilling rigs, trucks, jeeps, air compressors, well casing, galvanised iron pipe and cast-iron water pipe. The 1955 programme provided for additional equipment, training facilities and technical services with stress on the demonstration phase of the programme.

The 1956 programme provides for continuing aid in purchasing over 8,000 tons of cast-iron pipe.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S. \$6,424,697.

Medical Colleges and Allied Institutions: Under this project such equipment as spectrophotometers, centrifuges, incubators, blood cell calculators, ultimate analysis apparatus, vacuum ovens, extraction apparatus, sterilizers, microscopes, X-ray and other laboratory, hospital and research equipment is obtained to assist in teaching and research on diseases constituting basic health problems affecting economic development.

Classes of institutions to be aided include medical colleges, research institutes, schools of nursing, and institutions which have courses in public health engineering.

Under the 1956 supplement to the agreement, additional technical assistance, training opportunities, equipment, and supplies were provided for colleges and allied institutions.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S. \$680,000.

Health Instruction Training Centres: The importance of training in basic public health, and of health education for instructors at village worker training centres, as well as for others dealing with health programmes in community projects, is recognised in a programme for setting up three health instruction training centres.

The programme was developed by the Ministry of Health of the Government of India, with the Ford Foundation and the Technical Co-operation Mission. Three health instruction training centres, are being established at Poonamallee in Madras State, Singur in West Bengal, and Najafgarh, Delhi State.

Under separate agreement, Ford Foundation made available \$353,105 for construction of hostels and residential accommodations for the staff and for full operating expenses for two years, one-half of such expenses during the third year and one-third during the fourth year.

Funds available under the Indo-American programme will supplement this effort with necessary equipment and supplies for the health instruction centres, such as personnel carriers, audio-visual aids, teaching materials and other equipment.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S. \$37,000.

Control of Filariasis: Under this project assistance is provided for the development of a nucleus for a nation-wide filaria control programme to be implemented under India's Second Five-Year Plan. Objectives are reducing substantially the incidence of filariasis by providing treatment to infected persons, protecting people in endemic areas, and finally stopping the spread of the disease to new areas. It is estimated that the initial programme will provide protection to approximately four million people living in hyper-endemic filariotic areas.

The U.S. has already assisted in expanding the facilities of the National Malaria Institute to enable it to provide training facilities, consultation services, research facilities and overall direction of the programme, as well as setting up 13 control and 22 survey units in 12 States. The initial survey stage has now been extended and the number of control units will be increased by 35 to 48.

The U.S. will make available additional insecticides for the 13 existing units, and insecticides, drugs and equipment (including station wagons, jeeps and microscopes) for 13 of the 35 new control units to be established. The services of a public health engineer and an entomologist will also be made available under this project. Added training facilities for Indian technicians in parasitology and entomology will aid further in the fight against filariasis in India.

U.S. Commitment—\$1,412,700.

EDUCATION

The TCM is actively assisting India in the gigantic programme of reorienting, strengthening, and expanding education in India, focussing emphasis upon leadership education through demonstration, teaching and guidance, developing research programmes and extension services. Projects in this field are:

Technical Education Institutions: Technical assistance and essential items of equipment will be provided for the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, to facilitate the training of increased numbers of engineers and technologists, at post-graduate level, needed for India's industrial development.

The Indo-American programme already is financing the exchange of faculty personnel between the Indian Institute of Technology and the University of Illinois in the United States.

Inter-institutional arrangements have also been in effect between the University of Wisconsin and the Bengal Engineering College, Indian Institute of Science, Roorkee University, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Birla Engineering College, and the Bihar Institute of Technology.

A 1955 supplement to this project provided for extension and expansion of the inter-institutional arrangement between the University of Illinois and the Indian Institute of Technology. It will further strengthen and activate instruction and research in the field of engineering at Roorkee University through an arrangement with the University of Illinois.

The services of specialists totalling 22-man years, and training in the U.S. for twenty Indian staff members have also been provided for.

Total Commitment to June 30, 1956:

U.S., \$2,016,100.

Home Science Education and Research

U.S. Commitment—\$683,000.

This project is assisting selected Indian institutions by providing home science specialists, interchanges of staff personnel and advanced students between home science institutions in the United States and India, as well as special equipment and supplies for classroom and laboratory purposes.

Secondary School Teachers

U.S. Commitment—\$1,206,900.

A contract will be entered into with the University of Texas to provide technical experts in teacher education who will assist in establishing and carrying forward a strong programme of teacher training. In addition, U.S. funds will be used for books, teaching aids and audio-visual equipment, as well as supplying each of 54 participating institutions with a vehicle.

Educational Administration

U.S. Commitment—\$50,000.

U.S. aid consists of the services of a highly qualified specialist in educational administration who will work directly in the Central Institute of Education in the Ministry of Education, as well as working with the State Departments of Public Instruction.

Commodity assistance will consist of professional publications in the field of educational administration, books, bulletins, periodicals and other related library material.

This project serves both as a projection of and a complement to the secondary education project, mentioned above.

Foundry Training

U.S. Commitment—\$175,700.

This agreement provides for U.S. financial assistance for the purchase of essential foundry equipment and supplies not now available in India and to extend the services of a U.S. foundry technologist to the Foundry Training Centre at Kharagpur.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL WELFARE AND HOUSING

The Community Development Programme has been largely an Indian programme, but the American contribution in its most basic terms—the ideas of extension, the American techniques to teach the idea of extension and the jeeps to carry its benefits to the people—has played a vital catalytic role. Projects in this category are:

Community Projects

U.S. Commitment—\$12,892,960.

As of September 1956, there were 557 Community Development blocks and 602 National Extension Service Blocks in India, covering 126,857 villages with a population of 82,200,000.

TCM aid which had arrived and been distributed to the States for community project use totalled \$7,884,348 and the equipment included 1,994 jeeps; 236 station wagons, pickups and other trucks; 30 health vans; 34 motor graders; 163 tractors—some of them fitted with bulldozers; 38 road rollers; 350 trailers, and 1,000 film projectors.

Improved Methods of Low-Cost Housing

U.S. Commitment—\$50,000.

This project aims at supply technical advice and demonstrating materials and techniques. It is also intended to train Indian labour in the new methods and techniques. Such materials as roofing, doors, windows and chemicals for treating wood to resist damage by termites, are purchased from abroad in limited quantities with a view to their being manufactured in India if found suitable.

Social Welfare Education

U.S. Commitment—\$340,280.

Initially the Indo-American programme provided the services of a child-welfare worker for the Delhi School of Social Work and short-term consultants to the Indian Conference of Social Work. The 1955 programme provided for additional specialists from outside India in social research, group and field work, medical social work, child welfare and community organisation. The specialists were assigned to various institutions in India, including schools of social work,

at Delhi, Baroda, Lucknow, Bihar and Madras to assist in curriculum development, research programmes and social welfare projects. Each specialist was provided with visual aid, testing and other equipment, and pertinent technical publications. The project received continued support under the 1956 programme.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public administration has not occupied any important place in the Indo-American programme for the reason that there have been other fields where U.S. assistance could be more meaningful. However, there have been special areas in which relatively small projects have been taken up, and more of these are likely to develop in the future. In addition to the specific projects listed below, a number of experts in administration have come to India to make suggestions for improving operational methods, and Indian administrative personnel have gone to the United States for special training. Projects in this field are:

Improved Statistics and Reports

U.S. Commitment—\$13,630.

A new Statistics and Reporting Section was recently established within the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, for the purpose of processing operating statistics for the Foreign Aid, Economics and Budget Division of the Department, and other statistical reports required by the Government of India. This project will equip the new section with basic modern office machines to enable it to perform as efficiently as possible in tabulating, presenting and reproducing data required for projects aided by the Technical Co-operation Mission and the Government of India economic programme.

The installation serves as a demonstration unit for other departments of the Government of India, with a view to improving operating statistics and reporting, and aiding in the improvement of public administration generally.

Assistance to Indian Statistical Institute

U.S. Commitment—\$2,800.

Under the present agreement a statistical quality control expert will be provided to the Indian Statistical Institute for up to one year. In addition, an electronics equipment specialist is to be provided for a short period to examine the Institute's needs.

Under another agreement the United States will provide a set of approximately 400 management books and periodicals for the particular use of the industry and management research unit of the Institute.

FOUNDATION AID

As mentioned above, major institutional aid includes programmes by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

In August 1951, at the invitation of the Indian Prime Minister, Paul Hoffman, then President and Director of the Ford Foundation visited India to discuss the possibilities of financial assistance. Activities supported by the Ford Foundation in India include: rural development, development of small industry, education, public administration, research and training, and cultural interchange. As of December 1956, Ford Foundation aid to various programmes in India totalled about \$15 million.

Specific project allocations include: pilot extension projects, \$1,200,000; training of village extension workers, \$1,873,485; training of social education organisers, \$375,363; training of rural public health workers, \$353,105; training of women extension workers, \$618,000; training of village blacksmiths and artisans, \$407,575; aid to agriculture colleges, \$1,360,000; training of project executive officers, \$204,000; aid to regional conferences for project executives, \$37,985; international planning team on small industry, \$107,000; training and provision of

senior technicians, \$180,000; secondary education study team on teacher training and curricula, \$102,500; seminars for headmasters, \$58,500; study tour of rural educators, \$28,000; study and planning team on rural higher education, \$22,525; workshops on writing for new literates, \$12,630; Institute of Public Administration, \$350,000; and a Gandhi Memorial Community Centre in Delhi, \$85,000.

In 1955, an omnibus education grant by the Ford Foundation totalling approximately \$2,000,000 was used to support an institute for teachers and a national clearing house of information on education; to aid four technical institutes to help small scale industries; to sponsor a training programme for public health workers; and to help finance a project designed to make good books available at low cost.

Rockefeller Foundation Aid: The Rockefeller Foundation has also extended aid to India in the field of public health, especially training of health personnel. This programme has been in existence for more than two decades. The Foundation has had one or more representatives in India since 1920, helping the Government of India and State Governments, at their request, to develop public health programmes.

It supplied funds for the construction and equipment of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta in 1932, and also aided in the setting up of seven rural demonstration health units. As of December 1, 1956, Rockefeller aid to India was estimated to total \$6,000,000.

The Watumull Foundation also has a sizable programme for India in the fields of education and population control.

PRIVATE AID

Impressive though the above figures may be, it is the private voluntary aid—both from individuals and voluntary welfare agencies—that reveals the extent of good will that ordinary Americans bear towards India.

Relief supplies of all kinds valued at about \$41 million (Rs. 20 crores) have been donated by individual Americans in all walks of life during the five years from July 1951 to June 1956 for distribution to needy persons throughout India, according to the Council of Voluntary Agencies.

All supplies are expressly intended for free distribution among the poor and needy, regardless of religion, caste or creed. These gifts of late have consisted chiefly of milk powder, ghee, cheese and multipurpose food. In times of emergency grains have also been imported. Having reserve stock on hand, these voluntary agencies have been able to move the relief supplies to emergency areas without any loss of time.

In addition, there have been several lakhs worth of hospital supplies and equipment, including ambulances and health vans, steel ploughs for farmers, kits to midwives, textbooks, clothing and blankets.

The following quantities of relief and self-help goods have been distributed in India during the last five years:

Year (July-June)	Value in dollars	Value in rupees
1951-52	765,365	3,670,000
1952-53	957,712	4,590,000
1953-54	1,096,192	9,505,000
1954-55	17,508,279	83,165,000
1955-56 (estimated)	19,705,263	93,600,000
	40,932,811	194,530,000

Five years ago, on July 9, 1951, an agreement was signed between the Governments of India and the U.S. "to facilitate the flow of and to effect the efficient entry and distribution of donated goods and supplies for relief and rehabilitation." The purpose of the agreement was to assist a people-to-people movement which had spontaneously gone on for years.

Under this agreement, in regard to gifts sent from the U.S., the Government of the United States pays ocean freight, while the Government of India allows duty-free entry and provides for inland transportation charges.

The distribution of relief supplies under the Agreement is carried on under the aegis of certain U.S. voluntary agencies approved by the Government of India and the U.S. Government. These are: American Friends Service Committee, American National Red Cross, CARE* (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere), Catholic Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, and Mennonite Central Committee.

The representatives in India of these seven American voluntary agencies formed a Council of Voluntary Agencies in December 1951 to share ideas and to co-ordinate their programmes. To see that supplies are directed to areas of greatest need and are otherwise efficiently distributed, the Council has the benefit of the counsel and assistance of a National Advisory Committee composed of a number of prominent Indians.

To help co-ordinate the programme at the State level, State Advisory Committees have been established, of which there are nine functioning at present. The Council also has under consideration a proposal to set up district advisory committees.

Some 19,000 Indian committees, distribution centres and agencies are co-operating in this programme. The success in distributing these foods is therefore due to the selfless service of thousands of Americans and Indians, known and unknown. In every case the State Government and the district officers are informed of the receipt of the supplies and the plan of distribution to ensure the Governments of India and the U.S. that the terms and conditions as laid down in the agreement are fulfilled.

In the normal programme, the supplies are handled chiefly through Indian medical institutions including sanatoria and leprosy homes, welfare centres and schools.

The work of these U.S. voluntary agencies in India forms part of the world-wide effort of the American people to serve the needy. Since 1939, the American people have contributed nearly \$2,000 million for relief abroad through scores of voluntary agencies. These agencies have increasingly been instrumental in meeting emergencies arising from natural disasters, epidemics or famines.

Exchange of Persons

A closely-related programme to foster closer understanding between India and the United States is the so-called Exchange of Persons Programme.

Early in 1950, the India-U.S. Fulbright Agreement was signed, as sequel to the Fulbright Act of the U.S. Congress, which provides for the use of U.S. receipts from sales of World War II surplus property abroad for travel grants to students.

The agreement provides for the utilisation of the rupee equivalent of up to \$400,000 a year towards travelling expenses of Indian students to and from the U.S. and all expenses of Americans coming to India for study, research or instruction.

More than a hundred Indian students are awarded Fulbright travel grants every year, while nearly one-fourth of that number of Americans come to India annually under the programme.

Another U.S. exchange programme under the Smith-Mundt Act enables leaders of public opinion, both American and Indian in various fields to visit each other's countries. Under this programme several prominent Indians visit the United States on study-observance-lecture tours every year, and Americans come to India on similar tours.

* Has a two-crore programme for 1957 for free distribution of food grains, medicines, agricultural machinery and implements for cottage industries.

† From Aug. 15, 1945 to Dec. 1, 1956 the Red Cross has contributed 80,000 dollars.

COLOMBO PLAN

THE Colombo Plan was conceived at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth countries at Colombo in January 1950.

A consultative committee was set up to consider ways and means of carrying out the desired co-operative economic development. This committee met at Sydney in May 1950, where it was agreed that Commonwealth countries in the area should draw up development programmes covering a six-year period from 1st July 1951, and that the other countries in the area should be invited to take similar action. Agreement was also reached at the meeting on the establishment of the Technical Co-operation Scheme.

The original members were Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom, together with Malaya and British Borneo. These were Commonwealth countries, but it was contemplated from the beginning that all countries in the area should be invited to participate in the Plan on equal terms.

Subsequent meetings of the Consultative Committee were held in London (September 1950), Colombo (February 1951), Karachi (March 1952), New Delhi (October 1953), Ottawa (Oct. 1954) and Singapore (October 1955). At the London meeting the six-year development programmes prepared by the Commonwealth countries in the area were considered and incorporated in a report (The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia). At the Colombo meeting the progress since the London report was reviewed and agreement was reached about future meetings of the Committee and about the publication of an annual report. In addition the Commonwealth countries announced the financial contributions they would

make towards the cost of carrying out the programmes. The four annual reports were prepared at the Karachi, New Delhi, Ottawa and Singapore meetings respectively, in which attention was concentrated on the developments of the previous year and on the progress expected in the coming year.

At the London meeting of the Consultative Committee in September 1950, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam were represented by observers. Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia became full members in 1951.

Burma and Nepal first attended the Karachi meeting as full members; while Indonesia attended the Delhi meeting in 1953 as a full member.

The United States of America, which in 1950 had assistance programme in operation in the area, associated itself with the other members of the Committee and attended as a full member the Colombo meeting of February 1951.

Thailand sent observers to London and following meetings while the Philippines had observers at the Colombo, Karachi and Delhi meetings. At the Ottawa meeting Thailand and the Philippines attended for the first time as full members of the plan, and Japan was also admitted as full member of the Plan.

The Technical Co-operation Scheme provides a framework for the exchange of technical assistance between participating countries. Co-ordination is provided by a Council at Colombo, on which participating Governments are represented, and by the Bureau for Technical Co-operation, located in Colombo, which reports to the Council. Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the United States attend as liaison officers the meetings of the Council.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has maintained close liaison with the Committee in its work and has been represented at the Colombo and later meetings.

The studies and activities of the ECAFE are related to development problems of the area and it has sent observers to the Karachi and subsequent meetings.

An Information Unit in conjunction with the Bureau of Technical Co-operation at Colombo, assists member countries in promoting in their territories knowledge of the Colombo Plan. The Unit collects information material from member Government, collates it and distributes it in a suitable form through member Governments. It also maintains a central pool of information on the Colombo Plan.

It was agreed at the Singapore meeting that the Colombo Plan be extended from July 1957 to June 1961.

SALIENT FEATURES

PLAN PERIOD

Original: 1951-57.

As extended: 1951-61.

The original estimate of allotment of £1,868 million was for the Commonwealth countries of Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Malaya and British Borneo alone, and even this has had to undergo revision.

The following table, though subject to many qualifications (e.g., the Indonesian figures cover only the Central Government's development expenditure, not that of other public authorities while figures for Nepal do not include expenditure met from external assistance) gives the cost of development in the public sector in selected countries.

Cost of Development in the Public Sector (In £ million, at a constant rate of exchange*)

	1953-54 Actual or Revised Estimates	1954-55 Revised Estimates.	1955-56 Budget Estimates.
Burma	51.4	62.7	41.2
Ceylon	18.3	30.1	31.8
India	237.2	406.6	533.1
Indonesia	68.0	76.3	40.7
Federation of Malaya	17.4	16.7	21.5
Nepal	0.7	0.4	0.4
Pakistan	64.4	88.0	120.2
Singapore	11.4	15.7	15.4
Thailand	23.1	23.1	22.7
Viet Nam	—	31.6	37.2
Total (excluding Viet Nam)	541.0	724.6	827.0

* Official rate for Indonesia, selling rate at the end of 1954 for Thailand and par value for others.

The table below summarises the course of total development expenditure in 8 countries and territories of the area (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand) in the major sectors of economic activity. This table like the previous one is also subject to limitations.

Course of Development Expenditure in the Public Sector.

(£ million)

	1953	1954	1955
Agriculture, Community Development and Resettlement	71	89	107
Irrigation, Multi-purpose Projects and Power	137	192	233
Transport and Communications	131	188	214
Industry and Mining	43	60	62
Social Welfare and all other*	126	159	189

* In Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand.

Greater food production and agricultural produce is a major target of development effort. The production of foodgrains in 1954-55 was 3 per cent lower, owing to bad weather conditions, than the record output of 1953-54. This was mainly due to the reduction in the output of rice, particularly in India, Thailand, Pakistan, Laos and Viet Nam. Rice production was 6 per cent lower and was partly compensated by increases in wheat and other cereals. Production of foodgrains as a whole is still the second highest on record for the post-war period and reflects to some extent the success of efforts to increase yield and expand the area under cultivation. Indonesia has almost achieved its aim of self-sufficiency at current consumption levels and imports in 1954 were only for augmenting domestic stocks.

The expansion of electric power capacity, frequently as an integral part of multi-purpose schemes, has been another major development goal. Much progress has been made in the rehabilitation of the railway system in many countries of the area and in expanding port facilities. Expenditure on health, education, housing and other social services has continued to rise, notwithstanding financial stringency in a few countries, because of the paramount need to raise the low standards of living. The increase in production in certain selected commodities in the countries of the area is as follows:

Rise in Production

(Thousand metric tons)

	1953	1954	Percentage increase in 1954 over 1953.
Tea	494	523	7%
Natural Rubber	1,505	1,561	4%
Coal	39,036	40,032	2%
Petroleum Crude	15,552	16,080	3%
Steel	1,542	1,730	12%
Tin in concentrates	103	109	6%
Cement	5,435	6,337	17%
Sugar	3,047	3,200	5%
Cotton Yarn	737	797	8%
Cotton Fabrics (Mn. metres)	4,699	4,910	5%
Jute Manufactures	934	997	6%
Electricity (Mn. KWH)	9,336	10,560	13%

(Source:—Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), August 1955).

The development expenditure is met in each country largely from internal resources and by valuable assistance received from external sources.

The external sources are: grants, loans and commodity assistance from friendly foreign Governments, sterling balances, private foreign investment, loans floated by private investors in London and other financial centres, loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The countries which have assisted in the development of the area are: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States of America. Mutual aid within the region has also developed. Among such donors are Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaya and Singapore.

Assistance is also provided under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme.

FINANCE
Capital aid offered by various countries (spent or committed) is as follows: Australia (by the end of 1954-55): £(A) 28.6 million; Canada (by the end of 1956-57): \$16 million; India Rs. 85 million; New Zealand (up to June 1955): £3.42 million; United Kingdom £30 million excluding private investment and drawings by India, Pakistan and Ceylon on their sterling balances at the rate of £42 million a year; United States (1950-55): \$841 million under appropriation of the Congress excluding private investment and assistance by private organisations, such as the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

TRAINING
Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and United Kingdom are contributing £8 million to finance the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Japan is also providing technical assistance under this Scheme and has appropriated Yen 53 million for the purpose since joining the Colombo Plan in October 1954.

Technical assistance consisting of provision of facilities for training, supply of experts and provision of equipment for training and research institutions, is also offered under various programmes of the United States and the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies.

Under all these schemes 10,160 places have been found for men and women of the area to receive training outside their own countries. Not all the training is arranged outside South and South-East Asia, some Asian countries are helping others in training facilities.

Approximately 4,969 experts have placed their skills at the service of the area. A number of countries have established technical schools and polytechnics in special fields such as textile and nursing education. Many countries are using the services of consultants in preparing general development plans and specifications for particular projects. Ideas are also being canvassed for the establishment of workshops, for small scale industries and also of new regional training centres, or the expansion of existing facilities, so that more than one country may benefit from institutions available for the study of common problems.

The future holds out great opportunities for technical training so essential to economic development. The United Kingdom has announced a contribution of £7 million towards the provision of technical assistance. The Canadian Government has provided a NRX atomic reactor to India; this type of reactor is a high-powered research and experimental unit. In accepting the offer the Indian Government has indicated its willingness to allow accredited foreign scientists, including those from other Colombo Plan countries in South and South-East Asia, to work with this reactor. The United States has also offered to locate an atomic research centre in South and South-East Asia.

Colombo Plan Technical Assistance

Under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, 572 experts and 4,227 training places have been provided to the countries of South-East Asia till June 1956. Their distribution is as follows:

	Training Awards	Experts
Australia	1,610	175
Canada	504	101
Ceylon	23	2
India	462	20
Japan	17	23
New Zealand	307	53
Pakistan	30	—
United Kingdom	1,274	198
Total	4,227	572

The following table gives the accounts of expenditure by co-operating Governments as on June 30, 1956 under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme: (Contributions towards the cost of the Bureau and the Information Unit are excluded).

(Pound Sterling)

Country	Actual				Firm Forward Commitments				Actual plus Commitments
	Trainees	Experts	Equipment	Total	Trainees	Experts	Equipment	Total	
Australia	1,060,485	306,775	387,902	1,817,549	1,057,816	256,000	120,240	1,434,056	3,251,605
Canada	609,683	352,472	65,520	1,027,675	125,029	117,722	56,058	298,809	1,326,484
Ceylon	5,023	1,108	97,801	103,932	3,588	—	—	3,588	107,520
India	180,126	75,780	—	255,906	50,638	46,887	—	97,525	353,431
Japan	11,148	17,118	552	28,818	6,918	14,637	—	21,555	50,373
New Zealand	249,303	135,336	29,094	413,823	44,825	49,250	—	93,575	507,398
Pakistan	6,671	8,717*	—	15,388	2,999	—	—	2,999	18,387
United Kingdom	763,234	598,806	590,424	1,952,464	211,679	182,692	262,689	657,060	2,609,524
Singapore	413	—	—	413	478	—	—	478	891
Malaya	543	—	—	543	—	—	—	—	543
Total	2,886,719	1,487,395	1,242,397	5,616,511	1,503,470	667,188	438,987	2,609,645	8,226,156

* Cost of buildings and equipment, etc.

The following table shows the number of training places by subject and receiving country, which received assistance from July 1950 to June 1956 under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme —

Subject	Brunei	Burma	Cambodia	Ceylon	India	Indonesia	Japan	Laos	Malaya	Nepal	North Borneo	Pakistan	Philippines	Sarawak	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Total
Education ..	—	15	2	83	45	124	—	—	59	68	19	98	17	11	17	9	7	574
Medical and Health ..	1	19	4	119	122	32	—	—	71	32	14	40	14	6	10	33	7	524
Food, Agriculture and Forestry ..	1	20	2	129	101	53	—	1	13	32	3	104	38	8	3	9	31	638
Power and Fuel ..	—	1	—	6	116	4	—	—	—	1	—	30	22	1	4	4	—	163
Engineering ..	2	31	—	85	65	153	—	1	40	84	13	72	22	10	41	8	5	641
Industry and Trade ..	—	58	—	99	72	15	—	—	16	2	—	62	14	1	—	4	—	343
Transport and Communications ..	—	13	—	32	74	16	3	—	11	48	1	50	4	1	3	3	17	276
Administration ..	2	44	—	80	33	118	—	—	25	13	7	245	16	11	20	10	1	595
Social Services ..	—	7	—	53	9	16	—	—	3	13	1	13	11	1	3	6	—	92
Statistics ..	—	12	—	16	1	14	—	—	2	7	—	29	24	1	—	8	—	113
Fisheries ..	—	—	1	5	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	21
Co-operatives ..	—	5	1	4	5	9	—	—	3	5	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	37
Banking, Finance, Accountancy, Taxation and Insurance ..	—	13	—	37	9	6	—	—	0	4	2	27	3	—	—	2	1	113
Miscellaneous ..	—	0	—	22	20	14	—	—	—	7	1	17	6	—	1	—	—	97
TOTAL ..	6	247	10	710	765	578	3	2	262	303	61	792	170	50	102	96	70	4,227

Number of training places and experts provided, by subject and supplying country, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme, July 1950 to June 1956.

SUPPLYING COUNTRY

Subject	AUSTRALIA		CANADA		CEYLON		INDIA		JAPAN		NEW ZEALAND		PAKISTAN		U.K.*		TOTAL	
	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts	Trainees	Experts
Education ..	301	27	39	14	—	1	70	3	—	—	42	12	—	—	122	13	574	70
Medical and Health ..	195	78	83	11	9	—	27	—	1	1	50	23	1	—	158	43	524	166
Food, Agriculture and Forestry ..	213	25	109	17	—	—	32	2	5	10	68	6	—	—	211	7	638	67
Power and Fuel ..	17	—	33	2	—	—	97	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	104	4	163	6
Engineering ..	317	24	58	25	—	—	68	7	4	1	46	3	1	—	118	28	641	88
Industry and Trade ..	118	4	23	1	—	—	50	5	1	8	34	2	2	—	97	26	343	46
Transport and Communications ..	86	7	42	1	—	—	14	1	1	1	8	4	19	7	67	51	276	65
Administration ..	231	1	61	2	—	—	89	1	1	4	15	—	—	—	275	6	595	10
Social Services ..	65	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	92	3
Statistics ..	—	—	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	113	2
Fisheries ..	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	21	29
Co-operatives ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
Banking, Finance, Accountancy, Taxation and Insurance ..	32	4	9	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	19	3	—	—	51	9	113	18
Miscellaneous ..	27	4	8	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	46	6	97	12
TOTAL ..	1,610	175	504	101	23	2	462	20	17	23	307	53	30	1,274	193	4,227	572	

* Figures do not include aid given by United Kingdom under Colonial Development Welfare Acts to Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak.

Number of trainees and experts provided, by applying and supplying country, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme, July 1950 to June 1956.

Applying Countries	SUPPLYING COUNTRIES																
	Australia		Canada		Ceylon		India		Japan		New Zealand		Pakistan	U. K.*		Total	
	Train-ees	Ex-perts	Train-ees	Ex-perts	Train-ees	Ex-perts	Train-ees	Ex-perts	Train-ees	Ex-perts	Train-ees	Ex-perts	Train-ees	Train-ees	Ex-perts	Train-ees	Ex-perts
Brunei	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Burma	143	3	10	3	3	—	9	—	—	—	15	1	6	61	4	247	11
Cambodia	6	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7
Ceylon	147	38	52	52	—	—	99	13	5	13	65	14	10	332	81	710	211
India	199	8	159	10	—	1	—	—	2	2	58	6	—	347	81	765	110
Indonesia	392	13	61	5	3	—	8	4	1	—	19	6	3	91	3	578	31
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Laos	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
*Malaya	173	49	5	12	7	—	5	—	—	—	66	2	6	—	—	262	63
Nepal	7	—	—	—	8	—	273	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	303	—
*North Borneo	52	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	61	13
Pakistan	194	35	168	14	—	—	27	—	—	8	57	15	—	346	29	792	101
Philippines	74	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	7	—	2	—	—	64	—	170	—
*Sarawak	40	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	50	4
*Singapore	95	9	4	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	102	12
Thailand	54	2	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	2	27	—	96	2
Viet Nam	28	4	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	70	4
TOTAL	1,610	175	504	101	23	2	462	20	17	23	307	53	30	1,274	198	4,227	572

* Figures do not include aid given by United Kingdom under Colonial Development Welfare Acts.

Value of equipment supplied and on order, by supplying and receiving country, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme, July 1950 to June 1956.

Figures in £ sterling

Receiving Countries	SUPPLYING COUNTRIES									
	Value of equipment already supplied					Value of equipment on order or on offer				
	Australia*	Canada*	New Zealand*	U. K.**	Total	Australia*	Canada*	New Zealand*	U. K.**	Total
Burma	48,966	362	—	23,419	72,747	—	46,607	—	49,938	—
Cambodia	15,703	4,869	—	2,649	23,221	—	—	—	9,610	—
Ceylon	51,191	16,877	9,207	76,698	153,973	—	9,183	—	38,248	—
India	99,014	15,127	483	104,859	219,483	—	—	—	47,337	—
Indonesia	87,505	—	109	62,410	100,024	—	—	—	3,540	—
Laos	2,194	—	—	4,513	6,707	—	—	—	12,515	—
Nepal	50	—	—	3,673	3,723	—	—	—	678	—
Pakistan	63,746	28,285	12,478	304,638	409,147	120,240	268	—	92,862	438,987
Philippines	214	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	87	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	870	—
Viet Nam	33,466	—	—	7,565	41,031	—	—	—	7,191	—
Malaya	—	—	5,137	—	5,137	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Borneo	35,666	—	1,680	—	37,346	—	—	—	—	—
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	387,802	65,520	29,094	590,424	1,072,840	120,240	56,058	—	262,689	438,987

* Equipment is also being supplied by Australia, Canada and New Zealand out of funds designated as Capital Aid.

** The United Kingdom also gives considerable aid to the dependent territories in the area.

ASSISTANCE BY INDIA

India has offered both economic and technical assistance to the countries of the region. Economic assistance has been given primarily to Nepal, the commitment during the First Five-Year Plan being of the order of Rs. 90 million. This assistance was for development of roads and communications, construction of an air-field, mapping and air survey work, construction of Trisuli Project and minor irrigation works. Till 1955-56 a sum of Rs. 45 million was estimated to have been spent under this aid programme.

In the technical field, India has provided 462 scholarships and fellowships to students of South-East Asia in various technical subjects at the Indian Universities, Scientific and Research Institutes and in other projects up to 30th June 1956. Of this number 273 were to Nepal; the rest were for Ceylon (99), Philippines (33), Pakistan (27), Burma (9), Indonesia (8), Thailand

(8), and Malaya (5). The largest number of places were provided in the field of engineering (97), second came statistics (89) followed by education (70).

The training in statistics (89 places) have been provided by the International Statistical Education Centre, Calcutta, which is jointly sponsored by the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute in collaboration with UNESCO.

In addition, India has offered facilities for practical training in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical works at Hirakud Project, maintenance and operation of heavy earth moving equipment, and engineering at Bhakra-Nangal Project.

Training facilities available in the various research laboratories of India such as National

Chemical Laboratory, Poona; Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih; National Physical Laboratory, Delhi; National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur; Central Glass and Ceramic Institute, Mysore; and Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, have been offered for junior scientists from the countries of South and South-East Asia.

Training facilities in dredging river survey, port traffic operations and management, harbour engineering works, etc. have been offered on the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, and Kandla and also pre-sea training in the Mercantile Marine Training Institutes in India.

Offers of training facilities in Civil Aviation and in Agriculture and Industrial fields have also been made.

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INDIA'S FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

THE Reserve Bank conducted a Census of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets as on 30th June 1948 and published the results of the inquiry early in 1951. Information of this type becomes out of date in a surprisingly short time. The aim of the second Survey was to bring the previous results up-to-date upto 31st December 1953. The Report makes an assessment of the country's overall debtor-creditor position at the end of 1953, and of the flow of foreign business investments into the country between June 1948 and December 1953.

A summary of the main conclusions is given below.

At the end of 1953, the country's long-term foreign liabilities (obligations maturing beyond a year) amounted to Rs. 1,036 crores, while its long-term foreign assets aggregated Rs. 1,175 crores.

The official sector owed Rs. 533 crores and the private sector Rs. 453 crores.

The liabilities of the official sector comprised mainly (1) the securities of the Centre, States and the local authorities owned abroad (Rs. 254 crores), (2) the capitalised value of the Government's pensionary liability to retired British nationals (Rs. 181 crores) and (3) official loans payable abroad (Rs. 138 crores).

A major portion of the foreign owned securities was non-interest bearing and had been issued in favour of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, partly as subscription to the respective organisations and partly as the rupee counterpart of the dollars borrowed from the International Monetary Fund.

Of the total official loans outstanding, Rs. 90 crores represented the Food Loan granted by the U.S. Government in 1951 and Rs. 22 crores the loans extended by the I.B.R.D. for financing the Bokaro-Konar Project, the Agricultural Machinery Project and the Railway Project.

Most of the liabilities of the private sector (Rs. 419 crores) took the shape of foreign business investments. Of these, over 80 per cent (Rs. 349 crores) belonged to the 'direct' investment category; they consisted of Rs. 232 crores of funds invested in the branches of foreign firms and companies (including banks and insurance companies) and Rs. 117 crores of foreign ownership (accompanied by control) of ordinary shares in Indian joint stock companies.

The bulk of the 'portfolio' investment (foreign ownership without any accompanying control) was in the shape of equity capital (Rs. 58 crores).

The distribution of the business investments among the different business sectors was as follows: manufacturing Rs. 136 crores, trading Rs. 95 crores, plantations Rs. 72 crores, utilities Rs. 37 crores, financial Rs. 31 crores, transport Rs. 13 crores, mining Rs. 8 crores and miscellaneous Rs. 27 crores.

Two individual lines of business activity in which there was substantial foreign capital were tea plantations and trading in petroleum products, with a 'net' foreign investment of Rs. 71 crores and Rs. 67 crores respectively.

Business investments from the United Kingdom (Rs. 347 crores) constituted over 80 per cent of the total foreign business investments in the country. With a total investment of Rs. 31 crores, the U.S.A. was the next important country with investments in India on any appreciable scale. A substantial portion of the investment from both the U.K. and the U.S.A. was of the 'direct' category.

India's foreign long-term assets were primarily held by the official sector, with total holdings of Rs. 1,112 crores. The share of the private sector at Rs. 63 crores appears relatively insignificant.

The main constituents of the foreign assets in the order of magnitude were (1) Foreign (Government securities (Rs. 373 crores), (2) debts due from Pakistan and Burma (Rs. 348 crores) and (3) subscription to and quota in the I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. (Rs. 229 crores) and (4) deposits (Rs. 186 crores). The deposits represented mostly the outstanding value of the annuity purchased by the Indian Government for payment of pensions to retired British nationals. The magnitude of business investment owned abroad was insignificant.

The total long-term liabilities and assets owed to and owned in the U.K. and the international institutions more or less matched each other: the liabilities amounted respectively to Rs. 569 crores and Rs. 234 crores and the assets respectively to Rs. 558 crores and Rs. 229 crores.

The liabilities to the U.S.A. stood at Rs. 125 crores while the assets held in that country amounted only to Rs. 3 crores.

On the other hand, total assets in Pakistan and Burma which amounted to Rs. 320 crores and Rs. 52 crores largely exceeded the liabilities which stood only at Rs. 41 crores and Rs. 4 crores.

OVER-ALL POSITION

At the end of 1953, the over-all position of the country, taking both long-term and short-term obligations into account, showed a 'net' excess of assets over liabilities of Rs. 500 crores. The surplus on short-term account was Rs. 346 crores and that on long-term account, Rs. 154 crores (excluding the net position of banks incorporated abroad which has been included under the short-term account).

While the official sector had 'net' assets abroad to the extent of Rs. 900 crores, the private sector had 'net' liabilities to the tune of Rs. 399 crores. The 'net' assets position of the official sector was attributable to the ownership of Government securities, deposits and 'residual' items in foreign countries.

On the other hand, the private sector was a 'net' debtor because of a large volume of foreign business investments. India had a 'net' creditor position with the U.K., Pakistan and Burma amounting respectively to Rs. 378 crores, Rs. 266 crores and Rs. 47 crores and a 'net' debtor position with the U.S.A. and the I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. amounting to Rs. 80 crores and Rs. 54 crores. India had an excess of assets over liabilities in the U.K. because of substantial holdings of U.K. securities. On the other hand, the 'net' creditor position with Pakistan and Burma was due to inter-Governmental debt payable by these countries to India. The 'net' liabilities to the U.S.A. were accounted for mainly by the loan extended by the U.S. Government to India.

Compared to 30th June 1948, the country's total foreign liabilities showed an increase of Rs. 261 crores, and the total foreign assets a fall of Rs. 542 crores; there was, over this period, an aggregate change in the value of financial obligations—increased in foreign liabilities and reduction in foreign assets—to the extent of Rs. 803 crores mainly on short-term account.

The official sector was responsible for Rs. 651 crores and the non-official sector for Rs. 152 crores of this change.

The net position with the U.K., and the U.S.A. showed a worsening of Rs. 698 crores and Rs. 75 crores respectively, while there was a small improvement with Ceylon (Rs. 24 crores) and Pakistan (Rs. 10 crores). The net liability to the I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. increased by Rs. 64 crores.

The main items which accounted for this change in the country's debtor-creditor position were transfers to Pakistan under partition arrangements (Rs. 200 crores), foreign official

loans (Rs. 138 crores), private foreign investments in the country (Rs. 185 crores), payment of pensions and repayment of railway annuities (Rs. 57 crores), currency settlements (Rs. 62 crores) and net reduction in short-term assets attributable to current external transactions (Rs. 234 crores).

These changes, however, should not be taken as indicating a deterioration in the country's external financial position but should be viewed in the context of the purposes for which the obligations were utilised and against the background of the general economic situation prevailing in the country in 1948 and the subsequent developments. The transfers to Pakistan were the inevitable consequence of the partition. The transfers for currency settlements and for the payment of pensions and the repayment of railway annuities were also of a special category.

The partition of the country had made it largely dependent on foreign sources for a part of its food and raw material requirements. The inflationary situation, a legacy of the war, had also been accentuated, towards the end of 1947, by the removal of controls. These factors, coupled with the serious food shortage which had developed in the country prior to 1952 and the developmental needs of the economy, had rendered necessary the import of foodgrains, raw materials and capital equipment on a large scale.

During the five years and a half ending 1953 the total import surplus amounted to about Rs. 600 crores, which acted as a stabilising factor and prevented the prices from rising.

The net reduction in foreign exchange reserves attributable to current transactions during this period was of the order of Rs. 234 crores and would have been much higher but for the significant receipts of foreign official loans and the inflow of private foreign investment. The Food Loan extended by the U.S. Government, apart from helping to meet an emergency, also proved an important disinflationary factor through a more or less equivalent withdrawal from monetary circulation. The increased private foreign investment also helped to replace and expand industrial and commercial activity in the country. In fact, it was during this period that agricultural and industrial output recorded a marked increase, the money supply was reduced and the price level stabilised at more or less the pre-Korean levels. The country's economic situation showed appreciable improvement, reflected in a lesser dependence on foreign sources of supply and in the gradual replacement of its external deficit by a surplus. Thus, the reduction in the country's 'net' creditor position could be broadly explained in terms of the adjustment of the economy to the structural changes arising from the partition of the country, the elimination of inflationary pressures and the preparation of the ground-work for a more rapid development of the economy.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

The total 'net' increase in foreign business investments since 30th June 1948 was of the order of Rs. 132 crores, of which 85 per cent (Rs. 112 crores) belonged to the 'direct' investment category. The branches of foreign firms and companies accounted for Rs. 70 crores of the increase and 'controlled' joint-stock companies for Rs. 42 crores.

Investment from the U.K. and the U.S.A. increased by Rs. 137 crores and Rs. 13 crores respectively, while investment from Pakistan and Ceylon declined by about Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively.

The increase in investments classified according to trades showed that the manufacturing sector accounted for Rs. 64 crores, trading Rs. 30 crores, plantations Rs. 20 crores, utilities Rs. 19 crores and miscellaneous Rs. 9 crores.

Fresh investment from both the U.K. and the U.S.A. was predominantly of the 'controlled' category, the percentage of 'controlled' investment to the total increase being 85 for the U.K. and 91 for the U.S.A.

While the flow of new capital from the U.S.A. was confined largely to the trading sector, investment from the U.K. went to different sectors such as manufacturing (Rs. 56 crores), plantations (Rs. 21 crores), trading (Rs. 20 crores), utilities (Rs. 19 crores) and financial (Rs. 14 crores).

The total capital invested from abroad in companies registered after 30th June 1948—excluding investment in oil refineries most of which has been reflected in the increased investment in branches—amounted to Rs. 11 crores, of which Rs. 7 crores was controlled from abroad. The amount of capital received from the U.K. was placed at Rs. 9 crores and that from the U.S.A. at Rs. 1 crore.

The conclusion that there was a large 'net' increase in foreign business investments would seem to contradict the published balance of payments statistics according to which during the period there was a 'net' disinvestment of foreign capital from the country, total payments on account of long-term capital being placed at Rs. 140 crores and total receipts at Rs. 90 crores.

The published figures relating to outward capital remittances, however, included a number of other items like sale proceeds of Government securities, transfers of bank balances, provident funds and other savings by foreign nationals, emigrants' remittances, remittances for investment abroad by nationals, etc., in addition to repatriation of business investments.

After a deduction was made for the other items, it was estimated that the total repatriation of business investments might have amounted only to Rs. 60.65 crores. Further, this reduced figure itself would have included the proceeds of shares and debentures sold by foreign nationals who were earlier 'resident' in India but had since left the country. The repatriation of capital by the erstwhile resident foreign nationals was in the nature of migrants' transfers. Allowing for the reduction of this estimated amount, the repatriation of business investments by non-residents was not likely to have exceeded Rs. 50 crores. If this repatriation was added to the 'net' business investment revealed by the Survey, the gross inward movement of foreign capital during the period would be of the order of Rs. 180 crores.

Fresh foreign investments came partly in a form leading directly to an accrual of foreign exchange to the country, partly through retained

earnings of foreign enterprises and partly in the shape of imports of goods and equipment which did not require a draft on foreign exchange reserves.

The total recorded and estimated cash receipts of capital were placed at Rs. 90 crores. Of this, it was estimated that Rs. 45 crores was probably on account of repatriation of Indian capital from nearby countries like Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, etc., and another Rs. 10-15 crores on account of disinvestment of foreign securities and shares owned by persons 'resident' in India. The remaining Rs. 30-35 crores probably represented the amount of fresh capital received in cash for the purposes of investment.

It was estimated that reinvestment out of retained profits was of the order of Rs. 60-70 crores. The figures of retained profits were arrived at in the case of 'subsidiaries', on the basis of the increase in their reserves and balance in the profit and loss account between 1948 and 1953 as shown in their balance sheets and in the case of branches after taking into account the profits accruing to them and the level of their profit remittances as recorded by the E.C.D. The balance of Rs. 75-85 crores was presumably received in the form of goods and machinery, not involving an immediate official release of foreign exchange.

TOTAL FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS IN INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

COUNTRY	MANUFACTURING				TOTAL	TRADING				TOTAL	UTILITIES				TOTAL
	CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO			CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO			CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO		
	Branches	Com-panies	Equity	Creditor		Branches	Com-panies	Equity	Creditor		Branches	Com-panies	Equity	Creditor	
Australia .. ..	..	..	13	1	14	..	..	7	1	81	..	..	1	1	2
Burma .. .. .	..	..	9	5	14	+ 73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canada .. .. .	..	3,14	38	9	3,61	+ 3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon .. .. .	..	..	11	1	12	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .. .. .	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan .. .. .	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaya .. .. .	..	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1
New Zealand ..	..	1	3	1	5	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan .. ..	..	5	1,70	23	1,98	..	2	21	1	24	..	..	20	2	22
Switzerland ..	+ 7	1,86	1,30	2	3,25	+ 2,15	46	..	..	2,61	..	..	1	..	1
U.K.	+ 27,07	62,87	14,88	3,62	108,44	+ 60,25	7,49	1,09	57	69,40	+ 35,15	..	77	45	36,37
U.S.	+ 3,47	5,25	47	56	9,75	+ 18,38	52	23	1	19,14	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	+ 7	2,47	4,24	1,10	7,97	+ 26	1,74	40	5	2,45	..	..	55	11	66
Total ..	+ 30,68	75,73	23,52	5,79	135,72	+ 81,80	10,29	2,03	66	94,78	+ 35,15	..	1,56	50	37,30

+ Net foreign liabilities.

- Net foreign assets.

TOTAL FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS IN INDIA—continued

(In lakhs of rupees)

COUNTRY	TRANSPORT				TOTAL	MINING				TOTAL	FINANCIAL				TOTAL
	CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO			CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO			CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO		
	Branches	Com-panies	Equity	Creditor		Branches	Com-panies	Equity	Creditor		Branches	Com-panies	Equity	Creditor	
Australia	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	- 1	..	1	1	1
Burma	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	- 5	..	33	..	28
Canada	-2,03	..	2	1	-2,02
Ceylon	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	4
Germany
Japan	+ 7*	..	..	..	7
Malaya	- 1	..	2	..	1
New Zealand	- 9	..	10	..	1
Pakistan	34	..	34	..	..	4	..	4	+ 84	..	1,15	4	2,03
Switzerland	1	..	1	+ 6	..	1	..	7
U.K.	+ 8,58	2,30	67	21	11,76	+ 3,56	2,63	1,59	20	7,98	+ 2,31	4,75	10,82	1,10	19,01
U.S.	1	..	1	..	..	5	1	6	+ 97	..	15	1	1,13
Other Countries	99	9	1,08	..	..	10	6	25	+ 3,97	4,86	1,25	18	10,26
Total ..	+ 8,58	2,30	2,06	30	13,24	+ 3,56	2,63	1,91	28	8,38	+ 6,04	9,61	13,90	1,35	30,90

+ Net foreign liabilities.

- Net foreign assets.

* Includes small amount of portfolio investment.

TOTAL FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS IN INDIA—concluded

COUNTRY	PLANTATION				TOTAL	MISCELLANEOUS				TOTAL	TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO			CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO			CONTROLLED		PORTFOLIO			
	Branches	Compan-ies	Equity	Cred-itor		Branches	Compan-ies	Equity	Cred-itor		Branches	Compan-ies	Equity	Cred-itor		
Australia	9	..	9	..	..	1	..	1	-	1	..	29	3	31
Burma	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	+	68	..	52	6	1,26
Canada	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	-	2,02	3,15	43	10	1,66
Ceylon	2	5	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	24	2	32
Germany	8	..	..	8
Japan	+	7	..	12	..	19
Malaya	2	1	3	..	2,32	1	..	2,33	-	1	2,34	13	1	2,47
New Zealand	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	-	9	1	20	2	14
Pakistan	22	1	23	..	..	4	7	11	+	84	7	3,90	38	5,19
Switzerland	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	+	2,28	2,32	1,37	2	5,99
U.K.	+ 63,88	85	6,02	23	70,98	+ 2,15	13,43	5,04	2,50	23,12	+ 202,98	94,32	40,88	8,88	..	347,06
U.S.	11	..	11	+ 1	5	59	6	71	+ 22,83	5,82	1,61	65	..	30,91
Other Countries	47	6	53	+ 17	2	20	15	54	+ 4,47	9,09	8,29	1,89	..	23,74
Total	+ 63,88	87	7,10	31	72,16	+ 2,33	15,83	5,90	2,78	26,84	+ 232,02	117,26	57,98	12,06	..	410,32

+ Net foreign liabilities.

— Net foreign assets.

TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENTS FROM ABROAD IN CERTAIN IMPORTANT LINES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

(In lakhs of rupees)

Trade.	Branches.	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES		Total.
		Direct.	Portfolio.	
MANUFACTURING				
Jute and Coir Goods	9,67	1,93	3,69	15,29
Electrical Goods	4,36	6,89	75	12,00
Mineral Oils and Products	9,52	5	12	9,69
Cigarettes and Tobacco .. ..	..	25,33	31	25,64
TRADING				
Mineral Oils and Products	65,35	1,82	23	67,40
UTILITIES	35,15	..	2,15	37,30
TRANSPORT	8,58	2,30	2,36	13,24
FINANCIAL				
Investment	19	8,90	7,03	10,12
PLANTATIONS				
Tea	63,30	79	6,74	70,83
MISCELLANEOUS				
Managing Agency	2,14	15,57	7,61	25,32

TOTAL LIABILITIES, ASSETS AND NET POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL SECTORS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Type of Obligation	OFFICIAL			NON-OFFICIAL			TOTAL		
	Liabilities	Assets	Net Position	Liabilities	Assets	Net Position	Liabilities	Assets	Net Position
Deposits	63,70	230,60	— 166,90	23,40	11,81	+ 11,59	87,10	242,41	— 155,31
Inter-company and Inter-branch balances .. ..	..	..	..	9,91	2,56	+ 7,35	9,91	2,56	+ 7,35
Loans and Advances	138,25	..	+ 138,25	15,25	6,93	+ 8,32	153,50	6,93	+ 146,57
Insurance amount .. ..	..	..	..	20,64	..	+ 20,64	20,64	..	+ 20,64
Securities	254,08	736,14	— 482,06	..	20,44	— 20,44	254,08	765,58	— 511,50
BUSINESS INVESTMENTS									
(a) Shares & debentures (Portfolio) .. ..	..	29	— 29	70,04	11,31	+ 58,73	70,04	11,00	+ 58,44
(b) Shares (Direct) .. ..	..	..	..	117,26	..	+ 117,26	117,26	..	+ 117,26
(c) Net position of branches of foreign firms & companies (excluding banks but including insurance companies) .. ..	..	..	..	220,11	..	+ 220,11	220,11	..	+ 220,11
Immovable property .. ..	..	1,85	— 1,85	..	12,33	— 12,33	..	14,18	— 14,18
Residual items	190,12	577,00	— 386,88	..	3,07	— 3,07	190,12	580,07	— 389,95
TOTAL	646,15	1,545,88	— 899,73	476,61	77,45	+ 399,16	1,122,76	1,623,33	— 500,57

+ Indicates net foreign liabilities.

— Indicates net foreign assets.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, ASSETS AND NET POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL SECTORS
(In lakhs of rupees)

COUNTRY	SHORT-TERM						LONG-TERM						Overall Net position	
	OFFICIAL			NON-OFFICIAL			NET POSITION			Total liabi- lities	Total Assets			
	Liabi- lities		Assets	Liabi- lities		Assets	NET POSITION							
	Liabi- lities	Assets		Liabi- lities	Assets		Official	Non- official	Total					
Australia ..	..	..	10	-10	..	..	36	46	-2	-10	-12	46	68	-22
Burma ..	10	2	1,30	10	+8	+1,20	2,50	3,02	-47,49	-52	-48,01	4,91	51,64	-46,73
Canada ..	..	2,91	30	20	-2,91	-10	2,19	31	-1	+1,88	+1,87	2,68	3,62	-94
Ceylon ..	70	..	90	10	+70	+80	4,43	3,20	+2,37	+1,23	+3,60	8,41	3,31	+5,10
Germany ..	..	1	..	..	-1	..	9	3	+2,87	+6	+2,93	3,16	24	+2,92
Japan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	+1,87	+3	+1,90	2,07	17	+1,90
Malaya ..	..	1	2,20	..	-1	+2,20	5,22	1,03	+10	+4,19	+4,29	7,62	1,14	+6,48
New Zealand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	+11	+7	+18	28	10	+18
Pakistan ..	13,90	1	1,70	1,70	+13,89	..	11,20	19,25	-271,51	-8,05	-279,56	55,97	321,64	-265,67
Switzerland ..	..	21	60	..	-21	+60	6,30	..	-20	+6,50	+6,30	7,29	60	+6,69
U.K. ..	..	390,30	17,10	6,70	-390,30	+10,40	347,82	31,24	-315,08	+316,58	+1,50	579,65	958,05	-378,40
U.S.A. ..	20	40,10	1,40	2,30	-39,90	-90	33,21	78	+83,34	-32,43	+120,77	125,91	45,94	+79,97
I.M.F. & I.B.R.D. ..	48,00	..	..	..	+48,00	..	..	..	-5,62	..	+5,62	282,20	228,58	+53,62
Other Countries ..	80	18	9,90	20	+62	-9,70	27,41	6,55	+3,35	+20,56	+24,21	42,15	7,62	+34,53
Total ..	63,70	433,75	35,40	11,40	-370,05	+24,00	441,21	66,05	-529,68	+375,16	-154,52	1,122,76	1,623,33	-500,57

— Indicates net foreign assets.

+ Indicates net foreign liabilities.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, ASSETS AND NET POSITION (SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Type of Obligation	SHORT-TERM			LONG-TERM			TOTAL		
	Liabilities	Assets	Net Position	Liabilities	Assets	Net Position	Liabilities	Assets	Net Position
Deposits	87,10	55,55	+ 31,55	..	186,86	- 186,86	87,10	242,41	- 155,31
Inter-company and Inter-branch balances	..	..	..	9,91	2,56	+ 7,35	9,91	2,56	+ 7,35
Loans and advances	12,00	..	+ 12,00	141,50	6,93	+ 134,57	153,50	6,93	+ 146,57
Insurance Amount .. .. .	..	..	..	20,64	..	+ 20,64	20,64	..	+ 20,64
Securities .. .. .	..	389,60	- 389,60	254,08	375,98	- 121,90	254,08	765,58	- 511,50
BUSINESS INVESTMENTS									
(a) Shares and debentures (Portfolio)	..	..	..	70,04	11,60	+ 58,44	70,04	11,60	+ 58,44
(b) Shares (Direct) .. .. .	..	..	..	117,26	..	+ 117,26	117,26	..	+ 117,26
(c) Net position of branches of foreign firms and companies (excluding banks but including insurance companies) .. .. .	..	..	..	220,11	..	+ 220,11	220,11	..	+ 220,11
Immovable property .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,18	- 14,18	..	14,18	- 14,18
Residual items .. .. .	..	..	..	190,12	580,07	- 389,95	190,12	580,07	- 389,95
TOTAL	99,10	445,15	- 346,05	1,023,66	1,178,18	- 154,52	1,122,76	1,623,33	- 500,57

+ Indicates net foreign liabilities.

- Indicates net foreign assets.

MARKET VALUE OF FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS IN INDIA AS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1953

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country										Portfolio	Direct	Total
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	- 1	30
Burma .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	89	1,45
Canada .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	1,48	2,00
Ceylon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	8	33
Germany .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	10
Japan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20
Malaya .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3,05	3,18
New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	-10	11
Pakistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,13	1,19	5,32
Switzerland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32	6,02	7,34
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,85	389,34	438,19
United States .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,27	37,53	39,80
Other Countries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,01	17,76	27,77
TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,67	457,42	526,09

- Indicates net foreign assets.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

IN the following pages we give short notes on Government industrial undertakings.

The following are under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Hindustan Insecticides, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Nahan Foundry Ltd., National Instruments Factory, Hindustan Antibiotics, Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd.

The following factory is under the Ministry of Defence: Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

The following factory is under the Ministry of Communications: Indian Telephone Industries.

The following factories are under the Ministry of Atomic Energy: Indian Rare Earths Ltd.; Thorium Plant.

The following factories are under the Ministry of Railways: Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; Integral Coach Factory.

The following factory is under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel: Hindustan Steel Ltd.

The following factory is under the Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Economic Affairs), Govt. of India: India Government Silver Refinery Project.

ATOMIC REACTOR

(Trombay, Bombay 38)

The Indian Atomic Reactor went into operation on 4th August 1956 at the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, though the formal inauguration by the Prime Minister took place on 20th January 1957.

The Reactor is of the swimming pool type and derives its name from the fact that the core of the Reactor—a number of fuel elements on an aluminium grid plate—is suspended in a large pool of ordinary water.

There are 30 fuel elements and they are closely positioned on an aluminium grid plate about six inches thick. These fuel elements are made of an alloy of enriched uranium and aluminium sandwiched between two aluminium sheets. The size of the core is about 18" x 18" x 24" and requires nearly 3.5 kgs. of uranium 235 to start operation, or to use more technical language to reach criticality.

There are cadmium rods in the reactor which can be moved in and out so that the power of the reactor can be maintained at any desirable level.

The water in the pool acts as a moderator to slow down neutrons to thermal energies and as a coolant to remove heat of fission. It also serves as a shield against radiation. The pool is 10 feet wide, 28 feet long and 28 feet deep. The core of the reactor can be moved to any position in the tank by means of a trolley from which the core is suspended.

The sides of the tank are made of 8½ feet thick concrete walls which act as protection against radiation to personnel working around the reactor.

The reactor is designed to operate at a maximum power level of 1,000 kW.

Channels of cast iron with diameters of 4" by 6" are provided through the concrete through which neutron beams can be obtained for experiments in neutron physics.

At another end of the pool there is what is known as a shielding corner. Here the concrete wall is replaced by a one inch thick aluminium panel. This is for testing the shielding property of any material. The testing is done by putting the material on one side of the panel and the core of the reactor on the other.

Besides the swimming pool reactor, there are other research reactors under construction in the Atomic Energy Establishment.

One of these is the Canada-India Reactor, a gift of the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. This will go into operation early in 1958. This is designed to operate at a maximum power level of 40,000 kW and gives high neutron intensities for research purposes. It is housed in 130 feet diameter steel pressure shell rising about 140 feet above the ground. This is a heavy water moderated natural uranium reactor.

It will produce significant amounts of radio isotopes and small amounts of plutonium 239 and uranium 233.

The reactor will also make possible the study of various reactor systems for use in power reactors.

A third reactor named Zerlina is in the design stage. Here buckling of new reactor assemblies using various materials can be studied. It is a zero energy reactor and will be used in the first instance for reactor systems containing mixed lattices of uranium and thorium in heavy water.

All these research reactors can be used for training personnel and for a wide range of experiments in physics, engineering and biology—such as nuclear reactions, neutron scattering, absorption cross-sections effect of radiation at high intensities, crystallography, determination of 'danger coefficient'.

The choice of reactor-types of power production is largely dependent on the availability of material. For the production of enriched uranium, for example, expensive plant is necessary. In India this will have to be imported. But normally power production would be based on reactors using natural uranium as large uranium bearing ores are available. This means that only three moderators are possible namely graphite, heavy water and beryllium oxide, more especially in India the first or the third. With beryllium oxides the size of the reactor is minimum. Design studies for a prototype power reactor based on beryllium oxide and natural uranium to generate 5,000 kW of power are expected to be taken up.

It is planned to set up large power stations in the country during the Second Five-Year Plan. These would probably be obtained from abroad, though substantial parts including graphite moderator and uranium would be produced in the country. Investigations are under way about the choice of suitable sites.

The Reactor is under the control of the Atomic Energy Department of the Government of India.

BHARAT ELECTRONICS (PRIVATE) LTD.

(Jalahalli P O, Bangalore)

The establishment of a factory to produce electronic equipment was envisaged in April 1948 in the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India. In pursuance of this policy leading radio manufacturers throughout the world were invited to prepare project reports for the establishment of a factory in India; and after these reports had been examined by Indian experts, the French firm Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie Sans Fil de Paris was selected as technical advisers to the Government of India.

Bharat Electronics was registered as a private limited Company in April 1954 with its headquarters at Jalahalli, Bangalore. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 10 crores of which Rs. 5 crores has been subscribed. The entire capital is held by the Government of India.

The factory began production in the latter half of December 1955; and during the first year it was expected to produce a number of transmitters and receivers and some miscellaneous equipment, all for Central Government departments. The first year's production is expected to be worth about Rs. 50 lakhs. Production will gradually increase, until in about four years, the annual turnover is expected to be approximately Rs. 5 crores.

The present strength of the employees is approximately seven hundred. When the factory is in full production, the staff will total about five thousand.

The Company is run by a Board of nine Directors.

Chairman, Board of Directors, M. K. Vellodi, I.C.S. (Defence Secretary, Government of India).

Board of Management: A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S. (General Manager and Managing Director); K. N. Nair (Controller of Finance); C. B. Cariapa (Deputy General Manager).

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

(Chittaranjan, Burdwan Dt., West Bengal;

Branch Office: Hindustan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13)

The works are under the Ministry of Railways.

Construction started on April 1, 1948 and was completed on September 30, 1952.

Production started on January 26, 1950. The first locomotive rolled out on November 1, 1950.

The total estimated cost is Rs. 14.93 crores.

The total number of workers (under Factory Act), 4,230; apprentices, 375; total, 4,605 (corrected up to August 1956).

A monthly out-turn of 14 W. G. locomotives has been reached since August 1956 equivalent to 17.5 average-sized locos.

The revised target for the Works is 300 locomotives per year.

Given the necessary raw or basic materials, Chittaranjan today can manufacture 100 per cent of the components it was designed to manufacture.

The production schedule has been as follows:

Year	No. of locomotives
1951	16
1952	30
1953	54
1954	80
1955	123
1956 (upto end of August)	98

General Manager, K. Ramachandran.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS (PRIVATE) LTD.

A factory for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in the country is being set up at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh by the Government of India with the technical collaboration of Messrs Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., of U.K.

The Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory is scheduled to go into production by 1960 and develop its full capacity by about 1968.

It is proposed to manufacture initially hydraulic turbines, generators, transformers, static capacitors, circuit breakers, switch boards, industrial motors, traction equipment, insulating materials, etc. in the State Factory. The factory will take up other items of electrical equipment for manufacture later.

A Private Limited Company, known as Heavy Electricals (Private) Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 30 crores was incorporated on 29th August 1956 to control and manage this project.

The total cost of putting up the factory might be about Rs. 45 crores.

The Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The factory would employ about 10,000 persons (technical and non-technical) when in full production and it is estimated that there would be a saving to the extent of Rs. 5 crores per annum in foreign exchange.

The capacity production would be between Rs. 16 and 18 crores.

HEAVY PLANT AND MACHINERY

(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

Though the work is still very much in the exploratory stage, there have been two reports on the proposed heavy machine building project—one British and one Russian.

The British heavy engineering mission has recommended the establishment of four independent and self-contained units to meet the country's demand for heavy plant and machinery.

It envisages heavy structural fabricating works, heavy plate and vessel works, heavy machine shop and heavy machine tool works.

Each of these units, costing less than Rs 5 crores, can be located in any part of the country after a survey of the requisite raw materials and the likely centres of consumption.

The mission's estimates are, however, exclusive of the working capital, the cost of the site and construction outside the perimeter of the factory such as housing for labour.

The units suggested by the mission would supplement the capacity for heavy castings and forgings which has been already planned by the National Industrial Development Corporation.

While the Soviet team of experts, which recently reported on the subject, recommended the construction of a giant Rs. 94 crores heavy machine building plant at Ranchi on the lines of a similar venture in the Urals, the British mission evidently prefers dispersion of capacity into a number of separate units.

Both the reports are under study in the Ministry.

The British mission has proposed that the heavy machine shop and the heavy machine tool works should be attached to a steel plant.

The mission has indicated that by setting up one machine tool works, two plate works, two machine shops and two structural bays, capacity would be created to provide for example, the bulk of the machinery needed for six fertiliser plants of the size of Sindri and four steel works with of capacity of one million tons each in the Third Five Year Plan period.

The mission has also recommended the setting up of a specialised factory for making mining machinery at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 crores.

The report contains recommendations regarding technical training of the staff required to run the factories and points out that the proportion of skilled workers is inevitably high for heavy engineering.

The mission was constituted under the aegis of the United Kingdom Government as part of its contribution under the Colombo Plan, and the Federation of British Industries.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT (PRIVATE) LTD.

(Hindustan Aircraft P.O., Bangalore District, Mysore)

Tel. & Cable address : Aircraft, Bangalore)

The company is managed by a Board of Directors under the Ministry of Defence.

It was started in 1940.

Aviation Activities : Production of Percival Prentice, D. H. Vampire & H.T. 2 Trainer; Repair and Overhaul of Tiger Moth, Chipmunk and Dove aircraft; Repair and Overhaul of P & W, De Havilland and Bristol Engines and accessories; (CAA approved repair station. Manufacture of Gnat Aircraft and Orpheus Aero Engines undertaken.

Other activities : Manufacture of all-metal Rallcoaches and Bus Bodies.

Board of Directors :

Chairman, M. K. Vellodi, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

Directors, J. B. D. Tata; Air Marshal S. Mukerjee (Chief of Air Staff, Indian Air Force); S. Ratnam (Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence), Government of India); K. Narayanaswamy I.A.S. (Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore); J. M. Shrinagesh, C.I.E., I.G.S. (General Manager and Managing Director).

Board of Management :

Chairman, J. M. Shrinagesh, C.I.E., I.C.S. (General Manager and Managing Director).

Members, V. G. Kamath (Finance Manager); Dr. V. M. Ghatage (Chief Designer); A. Zampolino (Factory Manager); J. J. M. Dzielonaki (Production Adviser).

HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

(Pimpri, Poona District)

The Government of India Penicillin Plant now known as Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd. is located at Pimpri, nine miles from Poona. It is a private limited company of the Government of India with all the shares held by the President of India and his nominees. It is being managed by a Board of Directors with Col. J. R. Dogra as the Managing Director.

Starting in March 1952, the factory is now complete. It went into full production in August 1955. On 12th September 1955 the first batch of Indian penicillin manufactured at the Pimpri Plant and bottled at its Bottling Plant in Bombay was put on sale. On 11th December 1955, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the Union Minister for Health formally inaugurated the first bulk sales when 148,000 mega units of Pimpri manufactured penicillin were sold to leading pharmaceutical houses in India.

The factory is located in a 200-acre site in Pimpri, about nine miles from Poona on the Poona-Bombay Road. It was constructed on the basis of a tripartite agreement between the Government of India, the World Health Organisation (since transferred to United Nations Technical Assistance Administration) and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund. The Indian Government provided the land, the buildings, equipment procurable locally, the electric sub-station, water supply system, sewage disposal unit and quarters, at an estimated overall cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

The UNICEF supplied equipment to the value of \$850,000. The WHO provided technical 'know-how' and training facilities abroad to Indian scientists involving an expenditure \$350,000.

The designed capacity of the plant is 9 million mega (9,000 billion) units per year : but the plant is now producing 16-18 million mega units per year as a result of the improvements in penicillin technology. A Pilot Plant, a workshop and all essential services have been arranged for. The Clinical Products Section at Pimpri is now complete and large-scale bottling operations at Pimpri commenced in March 1956. In addition, the former Indian Penicillin Committee's Bottling Plant at Bombay has been taken over and continues to bottle Pimpri made penicillin. There is also provision in the plant for further expansion by about 60 per cent in the Second Five Year Plan. In addition to penicillin, it will manufacture Bicillin and Streptomycin.

Equipped with the latest scientific equipment, a model Research Laboratory built at an approximate cost of Rs. 15 lakhs has been put alongside the factory. There are plans to develop this Research Laboratory into a sizable Research Centre on antibiotics offering large-scale research opportunities to Indians and qualified scientific men from all over the world.

Mg. Director, Col. J. R. Dogra, M.D., I.M.S.

HINDUSTAN CABLES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

(P. O. Hindustan Cables,

Rupnarainpur, Burdwan Dt., West Bengal)

With a view to manufacturing telephone cables in this country, the Government of India have set up the Hindustan Cables Factory at a capital cost of Rs. 125 lakhs, under the technical assistance of Messrs. Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., London. The Company is entirely owned and financed by the Government of India and is under the over-all control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The factory started regular production on Sept. 1, 1954 and manufactured 112 miles of underground telephone cables upto the end of March 1955. It was further scheduled to manu-

facture over 500 miles of cables during the year 1955-56, the sale value of which would be Rs. one crore approximately.

The proposal to double the capacity of the factory is already in hand and when this expansion is completed, it will be possible to manufacture 1,000 miles of cables annually when the country's total requirement for telephone cables would be met as well as partial export of this commodity will be possible.

Keeping pace with the demand of the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department embodied in the Second Five-Year Plan, the expansion of the factory for manufacture of co-axial cables has already been taken in hand and orders have been placed for purchase of machineries required for the manufacture of co-axial cables.

Chairman, Board of Directors, K. Ramachandran, General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan.

Members, M. P. Birla; D. C. Driver; G. D. Ambekar; V. Nilakantan, Mg. Director, Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., Sindri; C. A. Cornelius, Addl. Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs; B. V. Radhakrishnan; A. Zaman, I.C.S.; S. K. Kanjilal, Managing Director, Hindustan Cables (Private) Ltd.

HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY (PRIVATE) LIMITED

(Jangpura, New Delhi)

The Hindustan Housing Factory Private Ltd. was taken over completely by the Government of India with effect from 16th August 1955.

The present Directors of the Company are :—

Chairman, S. Ranganathan, I.C.S.; **Directors,** K. P. K. Menon, I.A.S.; A. P. V. Krishnan.

General Manager, R. P. Mhatre, C.E.S.I.

Since taking over, for the period ending 31st July 1956, the Factory has been run as an interim measure and the production worth Rs. 32 lakhs approximately has been carried out in the various departments.

Orders worth Rs. 30 lakhs are in hand and further orders to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs are expected in the near future. These orders mainly consist of wooden doors and windows, furniture, prestressed concrete heavy industrial beams and joists for prefab roofing, precast reinforced cement concrete elements for roofing, high transmission poles, street light poles, prestressed concrete purlins, vibrated cement concrete pipes, fencing posts and lightweight concrete insulation blocks and partition blocks.

HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Industrial Area, New Delhi 15.

A site adjacent to D.C.M. Chemical Works was chosen for the factory.

The factory is managed by Government through a private limited company with a Board of Directors under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The factory went into production on March 25, 1955.

The plans are based on an agreement concluded between the Government of India, WHO and UNICEF on the 19th July 1952.

Under this, the UNICEF was to supply all imported equipment involving an expenditure of about \$250,000, WHO to arrange and provide all technical assistance for the factory involving an expenditure of about \$100,000 and the Government of India to arrange for the provision of land, buildings, steam, water, electricity, etc., at an expenditure of Rs. 22.45,000.

Since the commencement of operations in March 1955, the production has been slowly stepped up and the present output is about 1.6 tons of Technical D.D.T. per day. The output of the factory till the end of September 1956 was 550 tons of Technical D.D.T. and 700 tons of 50 per cent wettable D.D.T. powder. The formulated D.D.T. is distributed to various State Governments through the Director, Malaria Institute of India for Anti-Malaria campaign. The factory employs 140 men.

Expansion: The designs for doubling the capacity of the plant drawn up by the factory staff in consultation with U.N.T.A. advisers have been completed and installation work was scheduled to commence early in January 1957.

Preliminary work on a second D.D.T. Factory at Alwaye, Kerala State, included in the second Five Year Plan, has already been taken up. The necessary land has been acquired in Alwaye both for the factory and the residential colony. The investment in this factory is estimated to be Rs. 79 lakhs and the production is scheduled to commence by the middle of 1958.

The annual capacity will be 1,400 tons Technical D.D.T.

Tenders for the plant were invited by the Government on global basis, and the offer of Messrs. Sigmaster & Breyer and Messrs. Technical Enterprises Inc. of U.S.A. has been accepted.

A joint contract on a turnkey basis has been awarded to them for the complete job of setting up and commissioning of a plant with an installed capacity of 1,400 tons of technical D.D.T. per annum at a cost of about Rs. 36.50 lakhs on a guarantee to ensure full production in a period of 18 to 23 months from the 1st August, 1956.

The entire cost of the factory will be met by the Government of India.

When at full production the factory expects to employ about 250 men in all.

Between them these two factories will produce all the D.D.T. required by the Government for its Malaria Control Programme.

Managing Director, S. S. Jaggi.

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

(Jalahalli, Bangalore)

This is a private limited company under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry registered in Mysore on February 7, 1953.

The Registered Office of the Company and the factory are located at Jalahalli, Bangalore.

The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 12 crores.

The plans are based on an agreement between the Government of India and Messrs. Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Buehrle & Co., Zurich, Switzerland, originally concluded in April 1949 and later revised by a new agreement signed in March 1957. The Swiss Company does not now hold any shares in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. The shares worth Rs. 30 lakhs originally held by the Swiss Company were transferred to the Government of India.

The Company is manufacturing high speed lathes and has programmed to manufacture during the Second Five Year Plan period, Milling Machines, Radial Drilling Machines and Grinding Machines, the total annual output estimated to reach 1,000 machines by 1960-61.

The Company employs 1,500 skilled and semi-skilled workers and is expected to employ 3,000 by 1960-61. A grey iron Foundry estimated to cost Rs. 60 lakhs is to be installed during the second Five Year Plan. At full production the output will be of the value of Rs. 5 crores per annum earning a corresponding amount in foreign exchange for the country.

Upto February 1957, the Company produced 100 lathes against the original target of 57 for 1956-57.

Chairman, Board of Directors: Sir Raghavan Pillai.

Managing Director: M. K. Mathulla.

Members: A. Zaman, N. N. Wanchoo, B. V. Radhakrishnan, T. Mariappa, K. Narayanaswamy.

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD (PRIVATE) LIMITED

(Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh)

This is located at Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. It was originally designed by the firm of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

The original design envisaged the provision of eight berths but the shipyard now has four building berths to build ships ranging from 320 to 650 ft. in length, and from about 5,000 tons to about 15,000 tons deadweight capacity.

A fifth berth suitable for building small crafts has also been constructed.

It has also a fitting-out wharf 1,200 ft. long which permits fitting out of 6 large ships and 3 medium-sized ships in one year.

There are about 4,000 technicians, workers and staff.

There is a housing colony for employees on a site of 145 acres of land, provided with electricity, water supply, playgrounds, parks, school and hospital buildings, where about 1,500 families of the staff, workers and officers are accommodated.

The yard is being managed by Hindustan Shipyards (Private) Limited since the 1st of March 1952, a company in which the Government of India have a controlling interest.

The Board of Directors consists of ten Government nominees including the Chairman.

The following table gives details about the ships built at the shipyard:

Name of ship	Date of laying keel	Date of launching	Date of completion and sailing	To whom sold
1. "Jalausha" (8,000 DWT) ..	22- 6-46	14- 3-48	15-10-48	Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd.
2. "Jalaprabha" ..	22- 8-46	20-11-48	31- 3-49	"
3. "Kutubtari" (245 DWT) ..	23- 6-47	18-12-48	19- 5-49	"
4. "Jalaprabha" (8,000 DWT) ..	27- 5-48	8- 8-49	14-12-49	"
5. "Jalapankul" ..	7- 1-49	6-12-49	31- 3-50	"
*6. "Jalapadma" ..	26- 1-50	14- 9-50	14- 1-51	"
*7. "Jalapalaka" ..	26- 1-50	27-12-50	29- 3-51	"
*8. "Jalputra" ..	28- 9-50	20- 3-51	28- 6-51	Bharat Line Ltd.
*9. "Jagrani" ..	9- 6-51	15-12-51	4- 6-51	Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.
*10. "Jalapratap" ..	9- 5-51	27- 2-52	31- 7-52	Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd.
*11. "Jalapushpa" ..	26-12-51	9- 7-52	30- 9-52	"
*12. "Bharatratna" ..	22- 7-52	26- 8-53	21- 6-54	Bharat Line Ltd.
*13. "Jalaputra" ..	22- 7-52	9-11-53	12- 8-54	Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd.
14. "Jalavihar" (7,000 DWT) ..	1- 8-53	16- 8-54	14- 6-55	"
15. "Jalavijaya" ..	30- 9-53	26- 3-55	17-12-55	"
16. "Jalavishnu" ..	2- 9-54	2-11-55	16- 5-56	"

The "State of Orissa," a diesel 8,000 ton ship was launched on February 16, 1957. This was for the Eastern Shipping Corporation.

• These eight ships were ordered by Government.

The company is managed by a Board of Directors as already mentioned under the Ministry of Transport. *Chairman, N. R. Pillai, I.C.S. Managing Director, R. L. Gupta, I.C.S. Members, Philippe Gultart (Technical Director); S. Jagannathan, I.C.S.; Tulidas Kilchand; Michael John; Lalchand Hirachand, M.P.; Shantikumar N. Morarjee; P. C. Bhattacharya; C. S. Menon; Capt. Daya Shankar; P. R. Subramanian; Dr. M. V. Krishnarao.*

HINDUSTAN STEEL (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Rourkela, Orissa

Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited was incorporated on 19th January 1954 as a private limited company with the object of establishing a Steel Plant. The Company has a Board of Directors of which the Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel is the Chairman. Messrs. Indengemeinschaft Krupp Demag G.m.b.H. are the Consultants.

The authorised capital of Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited is Rs. 100 crores. The factory will be located at Rourkela in Orissa State.

The annual output expected is approximately one million tons of steel ingots capable of being turned into approximately 720,000 tons of finished plates, sheets, strips, and tinplate. The Plant is expected to go into production early in 1959.

A new process of making steel by blowing oxygen known as the L-P process will be adopted for three-quarters of the steel output; the remaining will be produced in open hearths. A Semi-Continuous Strip Mill, the first of its kind in India will be put into commission in the Works. The strength of the personnel is expected to be about 8,000.

The over all cost of the steel works was estimated at Rs. 165 crores in December 1956.

In 1957-58 the Government of India is likely to spend Rs. 60 crores. In 1956-57 the investment was about Rs. 20 crores.

Meanwhile, contracts for all sections of the steel plant have been placed with German suppliers. The deliveries of plant and construction schedules have been co-ordinated that the first blast furnace would go into production in 1958 and the steel plant will be in operation by the end of 1959.

Contracts have been placed for the civil engineering work for the blast furnace and steel melting shop. The site for the steel melting shop and the ingot yard is being prepared.

A number of suppliers of plant and equipment have opened their offices at Rourkela.

Nearly 750 houses have been completed in the township. Electricity and water supply is available in the township. Another 1,000 houses are under construction.

A 300-room hostel has also been completed. This is actually meant for the apprentices who will be trained in the steel works in future. In the meantime, the hostel will accommodate German personnel.

Managing Director: P. G. Bhagat; Technical Adviser: Dr. H. Kilnar.

OTHER STEEL PROJECTS

Bhilai Steel Project*: An agreement was entered into between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. on 2nd February 1955, providing for technical and economic assistance in the erection of an integrated steel plant at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh. The plant is designed to produce about 750,000 tons of heavy and medium structural steel and 300,000 tons of foundry pig iron. The plant is expected to go into production by the end of 1959.

A Project Division of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India, under the charge of a General Manager, is looking after the construction of this Project.

The estimated cost is about Rs. 115 crores exclusive of the cost of township, ore mines, fees to consultants and technical experts.

In 1957-58 it is proposed to spend about Rs. 63.33 crores as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 13 crores in 1956-57.

Durgapur Steel Project*: The Steel Plant which is proposed to be set up at Durgapur in West Bengal will be the third one in the public sector (besides Bhilai and Rourkela). This will produce about 750,000 tons of light and medium sections and bars, in addition to about 350,000 tons of pig iron. Negotiations are being carried on with a Consortium of British steel interests for the designing and erection of this plant which is expected to be completed by December 1960.

The estimated cost is about Rs. 138 crores.

In 1957-58 it is proposed to spend about Rs. 33.5 crores as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 13.6 crores in 1956-57.

This Project also is being managed by a Chief Project Officer under the direct control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India.

Each of the plants, when completed, will employ about 5,000 skilled technicians below the Foreman category and about 700 supervisory staff of Foreman upwards. Except for a few at the very top level, most of the technicians will be Indians.

The total cost of all the three Steel Plants in the public sector is estimated at over Rs. 400 crores.

Washeries

Government has decided to set up two coal washeries to supply 4.6 million tons of washed coal per year to steel plants. These will be in addition to the one under construction at Kargali. There are also washeries in the private sector. It is estimated that the steel industry in the country needs about 10 million tons of washed coal.

The total cost of the washeries is estimated at Rs. 5 crores. In 1957-58 a sum of Rs. one crore would be spent.

INDIA GOVERNMENT SILVER REFINERY PROJECT

47, Strand Road, Calcutta 7.

This project is under the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Government of India. It is under construction. Erection and installation of specialised plant and machinery have been undertaken. Commencement of operation of the project is expected by October/November 1957.

A sum of Rs. 88 lakhs was initially estimated to cover capital expenditure.

The number of persons employed at present is about 125. The project is expected to operate in three shifts round the clock with officers and staff numbering about 600.

The project is intended for the extraction and refining of silver from the Q.A. cut and defaced coins and recovery of copper as by-product.

Production has not yet started.

The process of refining is a new patented process, the joint authors of which are Shri G. C. Mitter, Master, Assay Deptt. and Silver Refinery Project and Messrs. Demag Elektrometallurgie G m b H., W. Germany.

Master, Assay Deptt. and Silver Refinery Project, Ganes Chandra Mitter.

INDIAN RARE EARTHS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Udyogamandal P.O.

(Alwaye, Kerala)

This factory is owned jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Kerala.

The subscribed capital is Rs. 80 lakhs, of which the Government of India's share is 55 per cent and of the Kerala Government 45 per cent.

The factory started production in July 1952. The plant has a rated capacity to process 1,500 tons of Monasite per annum. The main product is Rare Earths Chloride. Rare Earths Carbonate could also be produced in the factory. Trisodium Phosphate is obtained as a by-product.

The chlorides and carbonates which are exported are used in the manufacture of aerial camera lenses, cinema projector carbon arcs, special optical glasses and so on.

The phosphates which are a substitute for soda ash will be used in textile mills, soap factories, and for general cleaning purposes in mills and factories.

Chief Administrative Officer, G. Rajagopal Menon.

Works Manager, H. N. Sethna.

Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, K. V. N. Nayar.

Chief Engineer, C. M. Mani.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

(Duravani Nagar P.O., Bangalore Dt., Mysore State)

Railway Station: Krishnarajapuram

(Southern Railway)

City Office: No. 5, Kensington Road, Bangalore.

Tel. Address: "Phonindustry."

Telephone: 5111 (4 lines).

Branches: National Insurance Bldg., 1st floor, 27, Bastion Road, Bombay 1; 22, Chittaranjan Avenue, United India Life Assurance Bldg., Calcutta 13; 3-A, Mehta Bldg., D.A.G. Scheme, Asaf Ali Road, Delhi; No. 2, Arminian Street, Catholic Centre, 1st floor, Madras 1; C/o The High Commission of India in U.K., India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.

Total Investment:

Authorised Capital... .. Rs. 4 Crores.

Subscribed and Paid-up

Capital... .. 4 Crores.

Bankers: State Bank of India; Central Bank of India.

Board of Directors:

B. N. Jha, I.C.S. (Chairman); B. R. Batra; Sir V. N. Chandavarkar; J. J. Eades; A. J. Mantle (Alternate Director); R. Narayanaswami; S. M. Ramakrishna Rao; K. Narayanaswami; Jagdeesh Prasad (Managing Director).

Administration:

General Manager, N. K. Sen Gupta.

Manager, K. D. Valdyia.

Secretary, D. V. M. Rao.

The I.T.I. (Private) Ltd., the first industrial concern in the Public Sector after achieving independence, was originally started as a Government department in 1948 under the Ministry of Communications. On February 1, 1950 it was converted into a private limited company with the Government of India as the major share-holder.

The Company has acquired about 372 acres of land and has got its own railway siding. It is the sole agent for its associate—the Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England.

Facts and Figures

Present Production: 50,000 telephones per annum; 35,000 exchange lines per annum; 30 single channel systems; 12 3-channel systems; 3 12-channel systems.

The annual sales turnover is approximately Rs. 3 crores.

Production target (1960-61): 80,000 telephones per annum; 60,000 exchange lines per annum; 30 single channel systems; 24 3-channel systems; 5 12-channel systems; 4 4-channel systems; 12 group modulators.

Number of persons employed (as on 30th September 1956):

Officers—84; Supervisory—494; Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—2,064; Clerical and others—1,274; Total—3,927 which includes about 250 women.

The factory normally works a single shift, 8.45 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. with a recess of half an hour. Some sections are however at present working two or three shifts.

Amenities:

Three fully equipped Canteens and two Lunch Sheds are provided for the benefit of the workers and staff. Two of the canteens are run by the Employees' Co-operative Society. The Society also runs a provision shop for the benefit of the residents of the Township.

Other amenities include a well-equipped dispensary and a separate first-aid centre, a well-organised sports club, a joint library and reading room, a Fine Arts Society, publication of the I.T.I. Magazine, a primary school, separate rest room for female employees, supply of free milk to employees doing hazardous work, supply of overalls to factory workers at 50 per cent of the cost, free film shows at frequent intervals, etc.

The employees themselves have organised a voluntary fund for giving financial aid to needy employees in emergencies.

The construction of residential quarters for employees has progressed considerably. 124 'D' type and 144 'E' type quarters as well as 7 'B' type bungalows and six other bungalows for senior officers have so far been completed, most of which are already under occupation. More tenements and bungalows are under construction. The construction of buildings for a fully equipped general Hospital and a school is also going ahead at quick pace.

In co-operation with the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., transport facilities have been provided for about 1,200 employees at subsidised rates.

INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY

Perambur, Madras.

The Integral Coach Factory Project at Perambur, a suburb of Madras on the Madras-Bombay line, is Asia's largest Coach Building Unit and perhaps one of the largest of its kind in the world. It is an important endeavour of the Ministry of Railways included in the first Five Year Plan, and is a significant step forward in the attainment of self-sufficiency in rolling stock. The factory when in full production will produce coaches worth about Rs. 4 crores per annum and will thus result in a considerable saving in foreign exchange.

The factory structures, which cover an area of 850,000 sq. ft. and concrete roadways totalling 3.5 miles in length are very modern and have been designed and constructed by Indian engineers with an eye to provide the worker ideal working conditions.

Construction started in the latter half of 1952. During the construction stage of the project covering about three years, employment was provided for 3,000 men. The factory, when in full production, will have a labour strength of over 4,000 men in the various categories. The first coach was turned out in October 1955.

The factory has been equipped with the latest machine tools, and at the end of the fourth year of production i.e. by October 1958, it is expected to reach the full production target of 350 coaches per year on single shift working.

The factory is designed to produce coach shells only. Fitting up of the interior with seats, racks, amenities, etc., will be done in the Furnishing Factory to be located near the main factory. For the present, the coach shells produced will be fitted with interior fittings, some in the coach factory itself and others in the various railway workshops.

* Is now under the Hindustan Steel Ltd.

The type of coach to be manufactured in the factory called the "integral coach" is of a modern design developed by a Swiss firm, Messrs. Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation Ltd., Schlieren, Zurich. As compared to the conventional coach consisting of a wooden body secured to a steel frame, in the integral coach the all-steel body and frame form one piece, one being welded to the other, becoming a rigid body of tubular design. This type of construction results in the forces sustained by the coach being taken by the entire body, including the skin. The ends of coaches are specially designed to prevent telescoping, a potential source of loss of life, in train accidents. Particular care has been given to ensure smooth running and affording of greater comfort to the travelling public. These coaches are also lighter in weight compared to conventional coaches and this enables a larger number of coaches being attached to a train leading to the easing of congestion.

A Technical Aid Agreement has been entered into with the above firm for successfully establishing production of this new type of coach and imparting the "know-how" to the Indian personnel. A team of Swiss engineers and technicians are already in position. Every Swiss engineer has an Indian counterpart attached to him so that right from the beginning Indians are associated in the production methods.

The Government of Madras has given assistance to the Project in agreeing to provide the total electrical energy requirements of the Factory and in constructing a 11 K.V. line from their Electricity Grid.

Technical training: A Technical School to train all the skilled workmen of the factory was established at a very early stage of the Project in March 1954. It is planned to train 250 skilled artisans in different grades every six months. The School is also provided with a hostel capable of accommodating 250 apprentices.

40 men have received their training in Switzerland in the latest technique in the works of technical collaboration and have returned to India and taken up their respective positions in the production organisation.

Amenities: A staff colony of 400 flats, self-contained with water supply, drainage, playgrounds, children's park, club house, etc. has been constructed to house the essential staff of the factory. A scheme for bringing water for the factory from a distance of 11 miles through a pumping main is nearing completion. Attached to the factory is a large canteen to serve light refreshment and mid-day meals to the workers during the lunch interval.

Total investment on the Project: Rs. 7.3 crores.

In the first year of production 43 coach shells were manufactured and turned out.

Total number of men working as on 1st October 1956 is 1,286.

Chief Administrative Officer: K. Sadagopan; **Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer:** K. Swarup; **Deputy Controller of Stores:** C. D. Elliott; **Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer:** B. Bhattacharya; **Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer (on Special Duty):** R. Rajagopal.

LIGNITE PROJECT

(Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India).

In view of the importance of developing an economic source of fuel and power for south India which is at present handicapped by an acute shortage, a high degree of priority has been given in the Second Five Year Plan to the mining, utilisation and processing of the extensive lignite deposits which occur at Neyveli in the South Arcot District of Madras.

Preliminary investigations of these deposits were undertaken first by the Madras Government and then by the Central Government from the 1st January, 1955, in consultation with Messrs.

Powell Duffryn Technical Services Limited, a U.K. firm of technical consultants, whose services were made available to the Government of India under the Colombo Plan.

These preliminary investigations, including large-scale pumping tests, having proved the feasibility of economic mining and utilisation of the Neyveli lignite. Government have accepted, in principle, the execution of the Integrated Lignite Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.8 crores and have sanctioned the mining part of the Project at a cost of about Rs. 17 crores.

The Integrated Project envisages the mining of 3.5 million tons of lignite per annum to be utilised for:

- production of 200,000 kW of power in a thermal power station using lignite as fuel;
- production of fertilizers with a nitrogen content of 70,000 tons per annum, in the form of urea and (or) double salt;
- manufacture of 714,000 tons of raw lignite briquettes per annum to be processed in a low temperature carbonising plant to yield 380,000 tons of carbonised briquettes per annum for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

A detailed mine plan involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 17 crores for the development and production phases of the mine has been submitted by the technical consultants; and orders for Rs. 5.5 crores worth of conventional and specialised machinery required for removing the overburden and developing the mine for full production have been placed.

Some of the conventional equipment has already begun to arrive (March, 1957). The estimated cost of production of lignite has been worked out at Rs. 6.8 to Rs. 7 per ton which compares favourably with the price at which coal is available in south India. In accordance with the time schedule for the mining project, the mine will be in full production by the 31st December, 1960.

The mining engineer of the Project has gone for training to the U.S.A., under the T.C.M.'s Point Four Programme.

The Central Water and Power Commission, who have undertaken the planning of the component power project involving an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 20 crores, have set up a special cell at Madras for this purpose; and the planning and drawing up of specifications for the power unit are now in progress.

The projected power house will have an installed capacity of 200,000 kW.

International firms of repute were addressed as to the terms and conditions under which they would be prepared to technically collaborate with the Government in the fertilizer project. The selection of consultants from among the respondents to the invitation is now under consideration (March 1957).

The total capital cost of the fertilizer plant for Neyveli has been estimated at Rs. 21 crores. The chemical engineer of the project, who will be closely connected with the execution of the fertilizer project, has returned after a study tour in the U.S.A., Germany and Italy.

Tests conducted on bulk samples of Neyveli lignite in West German laboratories have established that the lignite is of a high quality, capable of yielding satisfactory briquettes, both raw and carbonised on a commercial scale.

Further tests on a pilot plant scale are to be conducted at Neyveli with the help of pilot plant equipment, promised under T.C.M. aid, for determining the optimum conditions under which the lignite should be briquetted and carbonised. Thereafter the question of the type of press to be used and the choice of consultants will be considered.

This component of the project is estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores and will be commissioned in accordance with the time-schedule by the 31st December, 1961.

Construction of residential quarters for the project staff is now in progress. A town planner and an architect have been appointed to draw up the blue prints for the permanent township at the site of the project and the design for the buildings.

During the mining stage, the labour force of the project will go up. A full time labour welfare officer has been appointed to look after the interests of the workers.

The population at Neyveli is expected to increase considerably during the implementation stage of the project and schemes for the establishment of six elementary schools and one Secondary and High School have been formulated and are under the consideration of the Government. Apart from these, other proposals under examination are regarding the establishment, at an early date, of an Industrial School and a Polytechnic. There is a dispensary at Neyveli with facilities for maternity cases. When the township is constructed, there will be a fully equipped hospital.

The management of the Neyveli lignite project has been entrusted to a Government of India-owned private limited company, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Ltd., which started functioning on 6th December 1956.

Chairman, Board of Directors, S. S. Khara, I.C.S.

Managing Director, T. M. S. Mani, I.C.S.

NAHAN FOUNDRY LTD.

(Nahan, Sirmoor District, Himachal Pradesh). This was started in 1875 and has been continuously expanded.

The total investment is about Rs. one crore and the number of persons employed is 500 in the works and 300 in the agencies.

Production consists of an improved type of cane crushers, bullock and power driven; centrifugal pumps in different sizes; paddy-threshers; ploughs; corn-sheller machines (a new patented machine for separating maize corn from their cobs); chaff-cutters of different types; boiling pans; cast iron sheets; flour mills, power and bullock driven; and miscellaneous items.

The company has a network of 150 agencies in north India with mobile workshops which cater to the needs of the cultivator in the villages in respect of machines, and also undertake repairs at site.

It is managed as a private limited company (which took over on Jan. 1, 1953) with the President holding all the shares. The affairs are looked after by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is a pioneer industry in northern India for the manufacture of cane crushers and "Sultan" is a speciality all over India and abroad.

General Manager, Ramchand.

NANGAL FERTILIZER—HEAVY WATER PROJECT

(Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India).

The factory at Nangal (Punjab) will be an integrated unit for the production of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and heavy water for the use of the Department of Atomic Energy.

The capacity of the fertilizer plant will be 70,000 tons per annum in terms of nitrogen.

The heavy water production will be 14 to 16 tons a year.

The factory which is estimated to cost about Rs. 25 crores is expected to go into production by the middle of 1960.

A private limited company under the Indian Companies Act, with the name and style of Nangal Fertilizers & Chemicals Private Ltd. has been formed to execute and administer the project. The company is wholly owned by the Government of India.

The factory will be located at Nangal on the right bank of the river Sutlej.

During the construction stage approximately 20 foreign essential technical and non-technical staff of various ranks will be employed from time to time, in accordance with the needs and progress of work in the project. It is estimated that on implementation of the project, it will employ 2,600 persons including managerial and technical staff.

Messrs. Vitro Engineering Division of New York have recently been engaged as technical consultants for the project.

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY (15, Wood Street, Calcutta 16)

Total investment Rs. 57,15,000. Value of production and repair for 1955-56 Rs. 14.25 lakhs. Number of persons employed 1,004.

This is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

It is one of the oldest if not the oldest factory in India engaged in the manufacture and repair of scientific and mathematical instruments in India.

It manufactures prismatic compasses, theodolites, levels and other survey instruments, prismatic binoculars, telescopes, thermometers and hydrometers of various types, excise apparatus, barometer and other meteorological instruments, profile projectors, students' microscopes, demonstration eyepieces, sextant, drafting machine and other drawing office equipment and repairs all types of scientific and aircraft instruments.

The Planning Commission has provided Rs. 180 lakhs for the first plan period to reorganize the factory, the first phase of reorganisation being already in progress.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the manufacture of the following has been included: Special microscopes, medical diagnostic instruments, clinical thermometers, pressure & vacuum gauges, and spectacle lenses.

The setting up of an Optical Glass Project at a cost of Rs. 21.81 lakhs and with an initial capacity of 10-50 tons per annum in collaboration with foreign manufacturers has also been included in the second Five-Year Plan period. Project Reports are being obtained from different foreign manufacturers.

General Manager, P. C. De, B.Sc. (Eng), C.P.E. (Glasgow).

Works Manager, P. C. Mahajan, m.e.s. (Lond.), Tech. Opt. m.sc. (Punj.).

OPTICAL AND OPHTHALMIC GLASS FACTORY

(Ministry of Commerce and Industry).

The setting up of an optical and ophthalmic glass factory in India at a cost of Rs. 2.3 crores and capable of manufacturing 50 tons of optical and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass annually has been recommended by a Soviet team of experts.

The type of further assistance the Soviet Union will offer to India in the setting up of the factory now found feasible by the experts will be discussed by the Government of India with the Soviet Embassy here after it had examined the report.

In their report, the Soviet experts have stated that the rich deposit of minerals necessary for the manufacture of optical glass as well as the existence in the country of a research institute for glass and glass technology departments in some India universities were sufficient pre-requisites for the establishment of such a factory in India.

The experts feel that an output of 50 tons of optical and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass annually will be sufficient to meet the demand for such glass in India for the next five or ten years.

They have recommended Asansol area, in Bihar, as the most suitable site for the factory as the best quartz for manufacturing this type of glass is quarried in Jagadishpur area, in Bihar. They have suggested that the Indian Glass and Ceramic Research Institute should conduct experiments to find out whether Indian clays are suitable for optical glass melting.

As regards the requisite Indian personnel for the factory, the experts have recommended that 18 to 23 engineers would have to be trained abroad for a period of 12 to 18 months in technology, organisation and production. Another 35 to 40 persons would also have to be trained abroad in melting and processing of optical glass.

SINDRI FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS (PRIVATE) LIMITED (Sindri, Bihar)

This is a State-owned and State-managed private limited company, in which all shares except nine (allotted one each to the chairman and eight directors) are held by the President of India. The Company was registered on December 18, 1951.

The Secretary to Government in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Authorized share capital—Rs. 30 crores; paid up—Rs. 17 crores. A further sum of Rs. 7.5 crores was invested by the Government as a loan at 4½ per cent interest.

Higher profits, increased production and larger despatches of fertilizer and a well-planned expansion, designed to increase the factory's rated capacity by over 60 per cent, are some of the outstanding features of Sindri's progress as revealed in the fourth annual report of the Directors of Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals (Private) Limited for 1955-56. This was mainly due to larger production and also due to larger despatches of fertilizer during the year.

The profits for the year before providing for depreciation and interest on loans from the Government of India amounted to Rs. 3,75,17,778. The Directors have, out of this amount, provided Rs. 1,88,01,500 for depreciation and utilised Rs. 23,52,936 in paying interest on loans to the Government of India, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,63,63,342. After adding Rs. 6,17,325 brought forward from last year's account, this amounts to Rs. 1,69,80,667. After making further provision of Rs. 28,74,619 for repairs and renewals, Rs. 30,00,000 for allocation to deferred taxation reserve, Rs. 25,00,000 for allocation to general reserve and Rs. 68,00,000 as dividend to shareholders at 4 per cent per annum, it leaves a balance of Rs. 18,06,048.

Sindri has, during the year, repaid the loan from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 2 crores.

Started production—31st October 1951; the first bags of ammonium sulphate went out on February 7, 1952.

Target—320,000 tons a year. This was exceeded in the financial year 1955-56, the production being 328,062 tons. Till 6-12-1956, Sindri produced 1,352,548 tons of ammonium sulphate equivalent to a saving of over Rs. 45 crores in foreign exchange.

Optimum daily output: 960 tons. Average daily production for the year 1955-56: 880 tons; Highest production for any single month was in Oct. 1956: 32,397 tons—an average of 10-45 tons per day.

Price—The selling price to the Central Fertilizer Pool is Rs. 270 per ton.

The factory consists of coke oven, gas, ammonia, sulphate plants; power from 80,000 kW Power House; water (some 12 million gallons a day under full production condition). Adequate arrangements have been made to ensure this large supply of water from the Damodar river for the factory and connected activities.

A barrage has also been thrown over the Gowai, a tributary of the Damodar, impounding about 1,000 million gallons of water as a stand-by.

Then there are a bagging plant, marshalling yards and 12-mile railway track.

The factory was 100 per cent complete at the end of 1951; it started production 31st October 1951; gas plant started 13th April 1951; production of anhydrous ammonia started 28th August 1951; marshalling yards completed 30th August 1951; bagging plant commissioned 4th February 1952; bags of ammonium sulphate went out of the factory 7th February 1952.

The Coke Oven Plant built at a cost of Rs. 2.81 crores and designed to produce 600 tons of coke per day and other important by-products of industrial importance, went into production on September 1, 1954.

The cement factory built by the A.C.C. with an installed capacity of 600 tons of cement a day for the utilisation of Sindri's by-product—chalk sludge—went into production on 1st September 1955.

The township designed for 5,000 employees families or 25,000 persons is about 1,700 acres; has 5 groups of composite and self-sufficient colonies, all modern amenities (electricity, water supply, sanitary services, roads), 4,416 residential houses in existence; under the construction programme in hand, a further 390 houses are to be constructed by the end of 1956-57.

There are also a 100-bed modern hospital, four branch dispensaries, one first-aid post, two high schools for boys and girls, one middle school, three primary schools and one Kindergarten school, three post offices, three recreation centres and several shopping centres.

Good progress has been made with Sindri's 110-million-rupies expansion scheme. Under the expansion scheme, Sindri will produce two new types of nitrogenous fertilizers, 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate-nitrate per day. This will increase Sindri's existing production by over 60 per cent. The expansion scheme will be completed in 1958.

Sindri has developed into an important training centre for young engineers and technicians. Sindri has already provided several trained technicians and engineers for other industries recently set up by the Government. Training facilities are being expanded with a view to training more technical personnel to man supervisory posts as a result of Sindri's expansion and the setting up of new fertilizer factories during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Imports 1954—100,000 tons. Central loans: 1953, Rs. 8 crores; 1954, Rs. 10 crores.

Imports of manures 1955: 103,341 tons.

Board of Directors:

Chairman, S. S. Khara, I.C.S.

Members, J. J. Ghandy; Sri Ram; S. R. Vasavada; B. C. Mukherji, I.C.S.; Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao; T. C. Furl, I.C.S.

Mg. Director, V. Nilakantan.

THORIUM PLANT

(Trombay, Bombay 38)

The plant went into production in Aug. 1955.

It is expected to produce a few hundred tons of thorium and a few tons of uranium a year which is equivalent in fuel value to roughly 1,000 million tons of coal. This is about thirty times the present annual production of coal in India.

GOVERNMENT CEMENT FACTORY

Churk, Mirzapur, U.P.

The Government Cement Factory was established at Churk in Mirzapur District with an investment of Rs. 4.5 crores. The factory went into production in September 1954. Its installed capacity is 700 tons per day. The factory employs over 2,000 persons.

It is proposed to enhance the production capacity of the factory to 1,400 tons per day.

During the first eleven months of the year 1955, 1.66 lakh tons of cement was produced.

GOVERNMENT PRECISION INSTRUMENTS FACTORY

Lucknow, U.P.

The factory was established in 1950 at Lucknow, for the manufacture of water meters, microscopes and other precision instruments and went into production in 1952. The present production of water meters is 1,600 per month, including $\frac{1}{2}$ " inferential dry dial water meters of horizontal and vertical types and $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1" dry dial water meters of horizontal type. Until December 1955, in all 29,775 water meters had been produced of which 27,177 were sold to water works all over the country and Defence Department of the Government of India. The factory holds exclusive rate contract of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India for $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1" water meters.

The demand for water meters has by far outstripped the present production capacity. To meet this situation it is proposed to shift the factory to bigger premises and expand it to almost four times its present capacity during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

The factory is now a self-supporting economic unit. It earned nearly six per cent interest on capital outlay in 1954-55. It employs over 250 persons. The factory will also shortly start manufacturing surgical instruments.

KOLAR GOLD MINES

Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore State.

Total investment: Rs. 162,50,000 (approximate).

No. of Mines and their location: 3, all located in K.G.F.

Total annual output and average value: (approximate)

Gold, 194,000 fine ozs.—Rs. 488 lakhs.

Silver, 14,380 fine ozs.—Rs. 54,000.

No. of workmen: About 25,000.

Compensation paid: The total compensation fixed by the Mysore Government is Rs. 164 lakhs, a major portion of which has already been paid to Messrs. John Taylor and Son, the former company.

Names of companies taken over: (1) The Mysore Gold Mining Co.; (2) The Champion Reef Gold Mines of India; (3) The Nandydroog Mines.

Board of Management appointed by the Government of Mysore: The Chief Minister (*Chairman*); S. Muninanjappa (*Vice-Chairman*); G. Mathias, Finance Secretary; T. P. Krishnachar, Director of Geology and Mines; a representative of Messrs. John Taylor & Son who are being appointed Consultant Engineers.

THE ANDHRA PAPER MILLS

(Rajahmundry).

The capital investment is Rs. 20 lakhs and production 10 tons a day. The Government proposes to invest Rs. 20 lakhs more and the production will increase to 35 tons a day. The Second Plan calls for the manufacture of better quality of paper.

CERAMIC FACTORY

(Gudur, Nellore Dist.).

The main items of production are the Hindustan type of water closets and crockery sets. The Government proposes to manufacture

STATE-OWNED OR STATE-AIDED**THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS**
(Bhadravathi, Shimoga Dist., Mysore State).

This Mysore State Government project for the establishment of the industry was worked out during the years 1914-18, and the basic industrial enterprise started operations in 1923.

The present total investment is about Rs. six crores.

The works produce pig iron, cast iron pipes, plate sleepers, general foundry castings, merchant steel sections, steel castings, portland cement, ferro-alloys. The turn-over amounts to over Rs. four crores per annum.

The manufacture by electric process is a noteworthy feature.

The annual production of pig iron is about 85,000 tons; of cement about 78,000 tons; of ferro-silicon about 4,500 tons; of steel about 30,000 tons.

The production in the General Foundry is about 2,500 tons of general castings; 600 tons of grinding bodies and 4,500 tons of plate sleepers a year.

The annual output of the Rolling Mill is about 30,000 tons of mild steel sections.

The Rod and Strip Mills produce 40 to 45 tons of rods or 30 to 35 tons of strips per day.

The Electric Steel Furnace produces annually about 4,500 tons of ingots and 800 tons of rough castings of which 200 tons are machined castings.

The output of the Structural Shop is about 100 tons a month.

In the expansion scheme of the works, a Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant for manufacture of pipes upto 12" diameter is under installation and will come into production by middle of 1957.

Production of ferro-manganese in 2 Fuelled Furnaces with a capacity of 1,500 tons per year has commenced during 1956-57.

The works have their plans for the Second Five-Year Plan period, to increase the steel ingot capacity from 30,000 tons to 1,00,000 tons and also installation of stainless steel and tool and Alloys Steel Plant.

The labour employed: monthly rated about 1,800 and daily rated about 6,500.

Director and Vice-Chairman, T. Shamanna, I.A.S. General Manager, T. Krishnappa, M.Sc. (Met.). Addl. General Manager, B. Seshadri Sharma, B.E.

THE NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED

(Nepanagar, Nimar Dist., Madhya Pradesh).

The mills are situated on the main line Bombay-Batli, about 27 miles from Khandwa and 17 miles from Burhanpur.

The construction of the mill started in 1948, and the installation of the Paper Machine and Ground Wood Mill was completed by January 1955. The mill had a trial run on 11th January 1955 for the first time manufacturing newsprint from indigenous groundwood pulp and the imported chemical pulp.

The Chemical Plant was put into commission and newsprint manufactured from cent per cent indigenous raw materials on 20th December 1955.

The rated capacity of the plant is 100 tons per day. Present production is 60 tons a day. The target production of 100 tons per day is likely to be reached by the end of 1957.

ANDHRA PRADESH

electrical insulators through an additional investment of Rs. 3 lakhs.

HYDERABAD TANNERIES LTD.

(Hyderabad).

The investment is Rs. 13 lakhs. It employs only 30 workers and the present production is negligible. But there are plans for expansion and reorganization which are at present tentative. If implemented, the number of workers will rise to 800.

PRAGA TOOLS CORPORATION

(Hyderabad).

The authorised capital is Rs. one crore. The Union Government has recently agreed to invest

The Project has cost about six crores of rupees.

800 workers are working on permanent monthly wages, and 100 workers on daily wages.

The Company is a limited concern with about 22,000 shareholders. The major portion of the investment, however, has been raised by way of loans from the Government of M.P. and the Central Government through the M.P. State Government.

At the head is a Board of Directors who are elected at the annual general meeting of the Company by the shareholders. The Managing Director and the Secretary are Government officials on loan from the Government of M.P.

Chairman, Board of Directors, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

Managing Director, Ragho Raj Singh.

Works Manager, S. R. Krishna-wami.

Secretary, B. V. Deo.

The First-Five Year Plan had an allotment of Rs. 200 lakhs for the Mills.

The total revenue from sales during 1955-56 was over 25 lakhs of rupees.

SIRPUR PAPER MILLS LTD.

(Sirpur-Kaghaznagar, Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh).

The managing agents are Messrs. Birla Brothers Ltd., 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta; and the registered office is at Ali Villa, Somajiguda, Hyderabad.

Production started in 1942. The total capacity of the mill is 18,000 tons per year and actual production in 1955-56 was 14,200 tons. The mill employs about 2,100 workers. The authorized capital of the company is Rs. 10 crores, issued capital Rs. 2.91 crores and the paid-up capital Rs. 2.56 crores.

For the year ended 30th June 1956, the profit was Rs. 18.20 lakhs.

The Company has on hand plans to raise production capacity to 100 tons a day by the end of 1957.

Chairman, Board of Directors, G. P. Birla. Secretary-General, P. R. Bivani. Secretary, P. L. Bhandari. Accountant-General, G. N. Kallam. Factory Manager, N. N. Agarwal, Technical Adviser, H. Zuckerbäcker.

THE SIRSILK LTD.

(Sirpur-Kaghaznagar, Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh).

The managing agents are Messrs. Birla Brothers (Private) Limited, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta; and the registered office is at Ali Villa, F-2-655, Somajiguda, Hyderabad.

The authorized capital is Rs. 15 crores, issued and subscribed capital Rs. 3.898 crores, and called and paid-up capital Rs. 3.428 crores.

The profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1955 shows a loss of Rs. 7.62 lakhs. The working of the year 1956 has shown an improvement.

The capacity is five tons of yarn at present (February 1956) and the company has obtained a licence to raise the capacity to ten tons. Out of the 480 looms received, 230 were installed and were working on triple shift (February 1956).

Chairman, Board of Directors, G. P. Birla.

another Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. one crore for expanding the production facilities and manufacture of tools specially needed by the coal mining industry. The details are being worked out.

THE SRI VENKATESWARA STRAWBOARD AND PAPER MILLS

(Tirupati).

This was originally a private company which the Government has purchased. It is not in operation at present and the question of installation of additional equipment and running it under State auspices is under consideration.

THANGA MILL

(Spun Silk Mill).
Jagi Road, P.O. Jagi Road,
Nowgong Dist., Assam.

The mill has not been started. Arrangements are in progress. The total investment proposed is Rs. 51.7 lakhs. The number of persons employed is 500.

Production has not started. The Second Five Year Plan target is 225,000 lbs. of spun yarn and 117,000 lbs. of Noll.

ASSAM CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILL LTD.

(P.O. Baruaabamungaon, Golaghat)

The mill is expected to go into production during the crushing season 1957-58.

ASSAM

The total investment is Rs. 90 lakhs.

When the mill is in full production about 600 persons will be employed.

The Second Five Year Plan target for the mill is 13,000 tons of white refined sugar.

ASSAM SPUN SILK MILL

(Jagi Road, Nowgong Dist.).

The mill is expected to start functioning by the end of 1957.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 54.7 lakhs.

It is estimated that about 400 skilled workers and 600 unskilled workers will be employed when the mill is in full production.

TEXTILE MILL

(Pandu)

The mill is expected to start functioning in 1958-59.

It is estimated that about Rs. 1.17 crores would be invested in the mill.

About 2,000 unskilled and 100 skilled and supervisory staff will be employed when the mill is in full production.

BIHAR STATE SUPERPHOSPHATE FACTORY

(Sindri).

The factory is still under erection and is expected to go into production by about the middle of 1957. Some details relating to the factory are given below:

Capacity of production: Single superphosphate—15,000 tons per annum.

BIHAR

Installed capacity of plants: (i) 240 tons superphosphate per day; (ii) 25 tons sulphuric acid 98 per cent per day.

Total investment: Rs. 60 lakhs.

No. of workers expected to be employed: About 100.

At present State-owned, but may be made a private limited company.

Works Manager, B. A. Sundara Moorthy, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.); *Senior Works Chemist*, R. Jagannathan, M.A., A.R.I.C., A.M.I.Chem.E.

The factory is capable of producing 240 tons of superphosphate per day or about 70,000 tons per annum of 300 working days, provided an additional 50-ton per day capacity sulphuric acid utilizing iron pyrites is installed for which a provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan. The production of the factory is expected to be mostly marketed within the State of Bihar.

The First Five Year Plan had an allotment of Rs. 41.1 lakhs for the factory.

JAMMU & KASHMIR**GOVERNMENT DRUG RESEARCH LABORATORY**

(Canal Bank, Jammu).

The Laboratory was started in 1943. Total investment is Rs. 13.5 lakhs. The number of persons employed is 180. The present production is valued at Rs. 7 lakhs and the Second Five Year Plan target is Rs. 25 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT DRUG RESEARCH LABORATORY

(Raj Bagh, Srinagar).

The Laboratory was started in 1956. Total investment is Rs. 3.9 lakhs and the number of

persons employed is 60. The present production is valued at Rs. 2 lakhs and the Second Five Year Plan target is Rs. 15 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY

(Raj Bagh, Srinagar).

The factory was started in 1938-39 with 33 looms and 1,872 spindles. It is now equipped with 124 looms and an upto date Throwing Plant of 5,616 spindles.

Total investment: Rs. 12.34 lakhs odd. The factory employs 553 persons (479 labour and 74 establishment).

The present production is four lakh yards per annum. The target for the Second Five Year Plan is six to seven lakh yards.

GOVERNMENT WOOLLEN MILLS

(Srinagar, Kashmir).

The mill was started on 7th December 1950. The total investment is Rs. 17,43,534-5-4. The number of persons employed is 570. Average production is 18,660 yards or 29,047½ lbs. per month. The Second Five Year Plan target is 1,425,000 yards.

GOVERNMENT CERAMIC CONCERNS

(Kundara, Quilon Taluk)

The factory was started in 1940.

Total investments: Present factory—Rs. 13,80,329 (at the end of 1955-56); New factory—Rs. 32,43,865 (at the end of 1955-56).

Total number of employees: Pensionable staff 30; Non-pensionable staff 23; Contingency 7; Workers about 400.

The factory produces porcelain, crockery goods, refractories, etc.

Second Five Year Plan target: Construction of slip tank, drying yard, etc. and purchase of machinery during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so as to commence production of additional quantity of 1,000 tons of china clay annually so as to raise the yearly production to 3,500 tons in 1958-59. Some items of machinery have been received and orders have been placed for some other items. Quotations have been invited for the remaining items except Bulldozer the supply of which is being considered by the Government.

SAND LIME BRICKS FACTORY

(Kottayam District, Kerala).

Management: Cherian & Co. (Private) Ltd., Chingavayam P.O., Kottayam, Kerala.

Capital: Rs. 11 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs to be subscribed by Kerala Government).

Labour: About 350 workers.

Probable date of commencement of production: end of 1957.

Initial target: 20,000 bricks per shift of 8 hours in one unit. Only one unit is proposed to be started now.

TRAVANCORE MINERALS CONCERNS

Head Office: Chavara, Kerala State.

Branch Office:

Manavalapurichi, Kerala.

Dates when started: 1. June 15, 1949; 2. January 1, 1952; 3. October 11, 1951.

Total investments: Rs. 44,36,250-8-11.

Present production: Daily average subject to climatic conditions: Ilmenite—600 tons; Monazite—production temporarily suspended; Rutile—1½ tons.

Second Five Year Plan target: No scheme for the expansion of the production schedules of ilmenite and monazite is included in the Second Five Year Plan. A scheme for the production of rutile with the latest type machinery is however included in the Plan with a physical target of 7,000 tons at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12.86 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1,70,000 has been provided in the current year's budget and a High Tension Electro Static Separator from Florida, U.S.A., has arrived. Employment of the required staff is being considered.

TRAVANCORE RUBBER WORKS

(Chackal, Trivandrum 7).

The factory was started on 17th August 1935 as Travancore Govt. Rubber Factory (later leased to the Travancore Cables & Rubbers Ltd. from January 1937 to March 1938). Subsequently the factory was working on partnership basis between the Travancore Government and Sir Chinubhai Ranchodlal Madhwalal from 10-2-1940 to 8-10-1949. The concern was finally taken over by the Govt. of Travancore-Cochin on 9-10-1949.

The capital investment as per balance sheet on 31-3-1956 is Rs. 4,54,379-2-7.

The factory employs 242 persons: Staff 38 including five officers; Watchmen 8; Workers 196 (27 on monthly wages and 169 on daily wages).

The factory produces cycle tyres and tubes, sheeting—pure, single and double insertion and mottled, hoses—armoured, suction, plain, radiator bent, etc. of different specifications, tubings, valve tubes, rings, bushes, ebouite rods, tubes, blocks, etc., latex tubing, sponge and latex foam cushions.

There are two schemes in the Second Five Year Plan in respect of Travancore Rubber Works, viz. a) manufacture of cycle rims, and b) modernisation of the present equipment and expansion of production programme of cycle tyres, tubes, sheetings, hoses, latex goods, moulded goods, etc.

MYSORE

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP

(Post Office Road, Bangalore).

Established : 1897.

Capital invested : Rs. 4,06,641.

No. of persons employed : 102.

Annual outturn : Rs. 4,12,344.

The process of shifting the factory to new premises and amalgamating the mechanical department of the Government Electric Factory with it is under way. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10.5 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC FACTORY

(Mysore Road, Bangalore).

Established : 1934.

Capital invested Rs. 72,13,889.

No. of persons employed : 1,018.

Annual outturn : Rs. 45,77,396.

A scheme is under way to expand the factory during the Second Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs has been granted by the Centre under the Central Aid Scheme. Negotiation for collaboration of the factory with a famous engineering firm, Messrs. A. E. G., Germany, is nearing completion. The expansion scheme

envisages (1) production of transformers of capacities up to 10,000 KVA and of voltage rating up to 60,000 volts, recording an annual output of 200,000 KVA, (2) restarting the manufacture of electric motors with a capacity up to 250 hp and the ultimate annual output of 80,000 hp and (3) manufacture of switch-gear like the iron clad switches, a variety of fuse cartridges, group operated isolators, oil circuit breakers, etc. up to a rupturing capacity of 250,000 KVA and voltage rating up to 33 KV.

GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY

(Malleswaram, Bangalore).

Established : 1932.

Capital invested : Rs. 70,70,600.

No. of persons employed : 415.

Annual outturn : Electro-porcelain : 300 tons; Crockery : 24 tons.

The Government Porcelain Factory is the only State-owned industry of the type in India. In order to meet the growing demand for insulators, bushings, etc., an expansion scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 84 lakhs is under way in technical collaboration of Messrs. Nippon Galshi Kaisha Ltd, Nagoya, Japan. This scheme envisages an output of 2,500 tons of production per annum. Since this scheme could not be completed within the end of the First Five-Year

Plan, it had to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The implementation of the scheme is nearing completion and the production is expected to be started during January 1957.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY

(Rajajinagar, Bangalore).

Established 1918.

Capital invested : Rs. 7,85,000.

No. of persons employed : 220.

Annual outturn : Rs. 30 lakhs.

The factory shifted to its new premises at Rajajinagar, Bangalore's industrial suburb, in March 1957. It is expected to produce 1,500 tons of soap per year which can be further increased to 3,000 tons. A glycerine recovery plant is also erected in the new premises. This will have an output of 75 tons of chemically pure glycerine a year.

MYSORE IMPLEMENTS FACTORY

(Hassan).

Established : 1939.

Capital invested : Rs. 10,00,793.

No. of persons employed : 256.

Annual outturn : Production Rs. 5,56,042.

A scheme for mechanisation and development of the factory with a capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government.

RESEARCH

RESearch in pure science is carried out mainly in the universities and in some research institutes. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) and the Department of Atomic Energy provide facilities for fundamental or basic research in their laboratories and institutes, and also sponsor such research in universities and research institutions all over the country.

Research in applied science and for industrial development is done mainly under the auspices of the C.S.I.R., the Co-operative Research Associations, and the laboratories attached to a few industrial concerns.

Research in engineering subjects is undertaken in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Central and State Hydraulic Engineering Research Stations, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and in a few engineering colleges, such as the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur.

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, sponsors engineering research in various institutions through its research committees.

Medical research is mainly in the charge of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Agricultural research is looked after by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the various Central Committees for agricultural commodities like the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Indian Central Jute Committee, etc., and the research institutes functioning under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Research for defence purposes is undertaken in the Defence Science Laboratory at New Delhi. Some amount of work is carried out also in ordnance laboratories at Kanpur and elsewhere.

Research in the humanities—literature, language, the arts, etc.—is done at individual institutions scattered throughout the country.

It may be mentioned here that the Central Government has a Scientific Liaison Officer in the U.K. He keeps in touch with scientific

developments in Europe, arranges for the training of Indians at research centres in Europe, and helps to promote personal contacts between Indian and foreign scientists.

Allotment for C.S.I.R. alone for research and development under the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 33.36 crores.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

The National Institute of Sciences, New Delhi, is the premier scientific society recognized by the Government of India. It enjoys the same status as the Royal Society of London in U.K. or the National Academy of Washington in U.S.A.

Two all-embracing science societies are: The Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, under whose auspices Indian and foreign scientists meet every year to exchange ideas; and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta.

Two all-India academies are: The Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore and the National Academy of Sciences (India), Allahabad.

Other scientific societies are: Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta; Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras; Anthropological Society, Bombay; Banaras Mathematical Society (Bharat Ganita Parishad), Lucknow; Bombay Sanitary Association, Bombay; British Medical Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay; Entomological Society of India, New Delhi; Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta; Indian Botanical Society, Calcutta; Indian Ceramic Society, Banaras; Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta; Indian Dairy Association, Bangalore; Indian Mathematical Society, Madras; Indian Physical Society, Calcutta; Indian Physiological Society, Calcutta; Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Bombay; Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding, New Delhi; Mining and Geological Institute of India, Calcutta; National Horse-breeding and Show Society of India, New Delhi; Psychoanalytical Society, Calcutta; Institute of Engineers,

Calcutta; Indian Society of Soil Science, Calcutta; Society of Biological Chemists, Bangalore; Indian Science News Association, Calcutta; Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers, Calcutta; Indian Institute of Metals, Calcutta; Indian Society for Quality Control, Calcutta; Indian Society for Agricultural Statistics, New Delhi.

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

The major part of applied research in India is now carried on under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Ministry of Scientific Research). The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research was established in 1942 by the Government of India as an autonomous body registered under the *Registration of Societies Act XXI* of 1860. The functions of the Council include: the promotion, guidance and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in India, the establishment, maintenance and management of laboratories and institutes to further scientific research, the collection and dissemination of scientific information. Research work under the Council is carried on in its own laboratories and extra-murally in universities and other institutions under a grants-in-aid scheme.

The Council is administered by a Governing Body with the Prime Minister as President, the Minister for Scientific Research as Vice-President and representatives of science, industry and certain Government departments as members. The Governing Body is assisted by the principal advisory body of the Council the Board of Scientific & Industrial Research—on general technical matters. The Board advises the Governing Body on research and development proposals and also as to the lines on which scientific and industrial research ought to be conducted and the channels into which it should be guided ensuring co-ordinated development of science and industry in the country. The Board initiates, guides and supervises research projects and examines and co-ordinates schemes of research.

The Board consists of representatives of science, engineering, industry and appropriate departments of the State Governments and of the Government of India. It functions in two working parties (i) scientific and technical subjects; and (ii) engineering subjects. The Board is advised by a number of Research Committees, which keep watch on the progress of research schemes falling within their scope and formulate long-range research projects on specific subjects and recommend to the Board necessary grants-in-aid and block grants for research work in universities and other institutions scattered in the country. The number of Research Committees at present is 25 as follows:

Aeronautics; Applied Mechanics; Atmospheric; Biochemical; Biological; Biophysics; Building; Cellulose, Chemical; Geological & Mineralogical; Electrical & Wind Power (including Wind Power Sub-Committee); Essential Oils; Metals; Mining; Pharmaceuticals & Drugs (with Medicinal Plants Sub-Committee); Physical; Plastics; Public Health Engineering; Radio; Internal Combustion Engines & Gas Turbines; Road; Science Instruments; Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineering; Vanaspathi, Vegetable Oils.

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

There are 16 national laboratories functioning under the Council. The National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi and the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona stand on a special footing. The former is equipped for the maintenance of and research in fundamental and derived standards. It also undertakes research in industrial standards of performance and practice. The National Chemical Laboratory is concerned with investigations embracing all the chief applications of chemistry. In the areas not covered by the activities of other institutions this Laboratory has a special responsibility.

The National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur; the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora; the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta; the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras; the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee; the Road Research Institute, New Delhi; the Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar; the National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow; the Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani; the Central Institute for Biochemistry & Experimental Medicine, Calcutta; the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad; the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi—these institutes are concerned with problems of specific industries which are rapidly developing in the country.

The Council has decided to set up laboratories devoted to the problems of particular regions. It has taken over the Hyderabad Central Laboratories and converted it into a Regional Research Laboratory. The Council is planning to set up similar laboratories in other parts of the country.

The following laboratories are in the process of establishment:

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Calcutta; Research Station for the utilization of Sambhar bitterns.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research encourages the formation of co-operative research associations for the purpose of conducting research for industry by industry. Where recognition is given Government may make a money grant. Examples of industries which have set up such associations are:

Ahmedabad textiles (Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association), the silk and art silk mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Calcutta, the Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, and the Coimbatore textiles (The Southern India Textile Research Association).

The Department of Atomic Energy was constituted by the Government of India in 1954 with Bombay as its headquarters.

Research on atomic energy for peaceful purposes is conducted in the laboratories of the Department of Atomic Energy, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, and also at the universities.

The Department of Atomic Energy also looks after the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., located at Alwaye in Kerala State for processing monozite. A factory is also due to start working in Bombay for extracting uranium and thorium from the waste thrown up by the Alwaye works*. Some of the rare earth salts produced by this plant will be used by the gas mantle industry. The first atomic reactor designed and built by Indian scientists and engineers has been in operation since Aug. 4, 1956. This reactor combines both experimental facilities for pure research as well as shielding studies for power resources.

The Department of Atomic Energy finances cosmic ray research at various universities, and especially at the following institutions: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta; Bose Institute, Calcutta; Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Medical Research is conducted chiefly under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi. The Council also grants research fellowships. There is a Scientific Advisory Board which deals with technical questions and publishes reports of research carried on at the centres under its charge.

The Council spent about Rs. 30 lakhs on research in 1956-57. In 1957-58 it is due to spend Rs. 78 lakhs.

Some of the more important institutions where medical research is conducted are:

Malaria Institute of India, Delhi; Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Punjab; All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; King Institute, Guindy, Madras; School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; Haffkine Institute, Bombay (plague, snake venom); Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor; Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay; Central Malaria Laboratory, Public Health Department, Madras (for D.D.T.); Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaun, U.P.; University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta; National Chemical Laboratory, Poona (for dietary protein); Presidency College, Calcutta (for nicotinic acid); Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay (for B vitamins); Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore; University Bio-Chemical Laboratory, University of Madras, Madras; Medical College, Baroda (for physiological reactions to Indian foods); Presidency College, Calcutta (for vitamin A); Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi (for effects of malnutrition); M. G. M. Medical College, Indore (for riboflavin and thiamine); Institute of Science, Bombay; Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh (for caloric needs of persons of different occupations); College of Nursing, New Delhi (nutrition of mothers and

infants); M. S. University, Baroda; Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay (leprosy); Christian Medical College, Vellore (leprosy); Aoworth Leprosy Home, Bombay; Victoria Leprosy Hospital, Dighpal; Government Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic, Saidapet, Madras (for leprosy); Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow (pituitary gland); S. N. Medical College, Agra (pulmonary diseases, skin diseases and liver); Medical College, Amritsar (diabetes); King George's Medical College, Lucknow (lymphoid tissue); S. O. B. Medical College, Cuttack (allergy); Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi; Sawal Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur; Office of Director of Public Health, Madras (infant mortality); Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta; N. R. Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta (anaemias of pregnancy); Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay (abortions); Stanley Medical College, Madras (toxemia of pregnancy); Grant Medical College, Bombay (polio); Pasteur Institute, Coonoor (influenza and rabies); Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu (indigenous drugs); Virus Research Centre, Poona; Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.

The Chest Institute of Delhi University may also be mentioned here.

The Laboratories are: B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory (Guindy, Madras); Central Drugs Laboratory (Calcutta); Serologist Laboratory (Calcutta); Central Research Institute (Kasauli).

RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay 1; Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243-1 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; Bharatiya Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Sadashiv Peth, Poona; Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Chowpatty, Bombay; B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; B. M. Institute of Child Development, Pharmacy College, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad; Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad; D. A. Memorial Institute, c/o. Bharatiya Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona; Deccan College of Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona; Department of Anthropology, Indian Museum, 27 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Education, New Delhi; Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Gauhati; Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad; Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona; Hindi Vidya Pith, Deoghar, Bihar; Indian Institute of Education, 11 Horniman Circle, Bombay; Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, East Khandesh, Bombay; Kannada Research Institute, Dhawar; K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna; K. B. Cama Oriental Institute, 138 Apollo Street, Bombay; Kuppaswami Sastri Research Institute, Mysore, Madras; Mandir Vidya Pith, Bhawalpur, Bihar; Marathi Samshodhan Mandal, Mumbai Marathi Granth-sangrahalaya, Thakurdwar, Bombay; Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga, Bihar; Nalanda Pali Institute, P.O. Nalanda, Patna; National Archives of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi; Oriental Research Institute, Mysore; Rajasthan Vihva Vidya Peeth, Udaipur; Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulla, Bombay; Scindia Research Institute, Ujjain; Shri G. K. Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti, Kolhapur Dt., Bombay; The Asiatic Society, 1 Park Street, Calcutta; Vachana Mantapa (Kannada Research Institute), Belgaum; Venkateswara Research Institute, Tirupati; Valdiksa Samshodhana Mandal, Tilak Memorial, Poona; Valsahi Prakrit Institute, Mizaffarpur; Vishveshwaranand Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

* The plant has now been set up.

CIVIL AVIATION

ALLOTMENT under the Second Five-Year Plan, Rs. 43 crores.

Compensation to former air companies Rs. 6-10 crores.

Part of the compensation has been paid in cash, and the balance has been paid in the form of bonds redeemable at the end of five years.

The budget estimates for 1956-57 for the Civil Aviation Department were: Revenue Expenditure: Rs. 3.78 crores; Capital Expenditure: Rs. 3.25 crores; Revenue from landing, etc. at civil aerodromes: Rs. 67 lakhs.

India's air transport services were nationalized by an Act of Parliament called the Air Corporations Act, 1953 which received the President's assent on May 28, 1953. The Act came into force on August 1, 1953.

The internal air services and services to neighbouring countries are now managed by a corporation called Indian Airlines Corporation, and the external services by Air-India International Corporation. According to the Act the number of members of a Corporation cannot be less than five and not more than nine. Each of the Corporations has a general manager. In the case of Indian Airlines Corporation the Chairman exercises the functions of the General Manager also.

The Central Government has authority to give the Corporations directions about opening a new transport service, closing an existing service, or other changes in schedule. At the end of a financial year the Corporations must present a report to the Central Government which will be laid before Parliament.

Private agencies can use aircraft for purposes of instruction, rescue or relief, air survey, fire fighting, crop dusting, locust control or for providing joy rides.

An Air Transport Council has been established for discussing certain points of common interest to different departments.

An Advisory Committee for each Corporation may also be appointed.

A Labour Relations Committee for each Corporation consisting of representatives of the Corporation and of employees, was formed early in 1950. The Committee has been formed in such a way that the representatives of employees are not less than the representatives of the Corporation. This Committee will give advice to the Corporation on matters of labour.

On August 1, 1953 when the Indian Airlines Corporation started functioning, it took over all the services operated by the internal airlines in the country on that date.

The names of the then existing air companies taken over by the Indian Airlines Corporation as mentioned in the Act are:

The Air India Ltd.; The Air Services of India Ltd.; The Airways (India) Ltd.; The Bharat Airways Ltd.; The Deccan Airways Ltd.; The Himalayan Aviation Ltd.; The Indian National Airways Ltd.; The Kalunga Airlines.

The Air-India International Corporation took over the Air-India International Ltd.

INDIAN AIR LINES CORPORATION

Operating a total mileage of 23,000 miles the Corporation's services extend to the entire Indian Sub-Continent including Afghanistan, West Pakistan, Nepal, East Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.

Most of the important cities, centres of trade and industry are now linked by air, and expansion now means intensification of traffic on the existing routes.

The members of the Indian Airlines Corporation (Thapar House, New Delhi) are:

Shankar Prasad, I.C.S. (Chairman), J. R. D. Tata, M. L. Khaitan, Michael John, B. N. Jha, I.C.S. (Secy., Min. for Communications), S. D. Nalgolwala, I.C.S., L. C. Jain, I.C.S. (Dir.-Genl., Civil Aviation), Air Marshal S. Mukerji, Commandant General M. J. B. Maneckji.

The operations of the Corporation have been divided into three Areas, namely Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Each Area is under the charge of an Area Manager who is responsible to the Chairman for the proper administration and co-ordination between different departments in the Area. The Headquarters Office of the Corporation has, besides the Chairman, Departmental Heads.

Indian Airlines Corporation had to tackle the problem of the integration of the personnel, workshop facilities etc. They also purchased 8 Heron Aircraft for developing feeder services.

The Corporation had taken over 3 Skymaster Aircraft from the ex-airlines Companies.

In order to promote greater safety and to increase the capacity on the night air mail services, the Corporation acquired 3 more Skymasters. The Corporation have also placed an order for 10 Vickers Viscount Aircraft. Five of these were due to be delivered in the middle of 1957 and the other 5 early in 1958.

Indian Airlines Corporation introduced a scheduled service between Srinagar and Leh on a frequency of once a week with effect from 16th April, 1956. This service was however, suspended from 4th December, 1956 because of bad weather during the winter season.

An additional non-stop service between Delhi and Srinagar was also introduced on a frequency of two times a week from 10th May to 31st July, 1956 to meet the tourist traffic demand.

The frequency of Delhi-Amritsar-Kabul service was increased from once to twice weekly.

The present total fleet consists of 92 aircraft composed of the following: D.C.-4 Skymaster 6; Vickers Viking 12; De Havilland Herons 8; Douglas DC-3: 60. In addition 10 Viscounts are on order, the delivery of which is expected to start from the middle of 1957.

The Viscounts are to operate trunk routes. The provision in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the purchase of these aircraft is Rs. 178.91 lakhs. Cost of each: Rs. 40 lakhs.

The crew strength of the Indian Airlines Corporation is 1.7 Commanders and 76 Co-pilots.

The loss incurred by I.A.C. in 1955-56 was Rs. 119.40 lakhs as against Rs. 90.15 lakhs in 1954-55.

The following is the list of officers working at the Headquarters and areas of the Indian Airlines Corporation —

Headquarters

Chairman, Shankar Prasad, I.C.S.
Financial Comptroller, J. S. Parakh.
Secretary, Y. N. Varma

Chief Operations and Training Master, Capt. J. A. Chittambar

Chief Traffic Manager, J. M. Gupta.
Engineering Manager, T. D. Kumar.

Chief Public Relations Officer, Sureshwar Dayal.
Controller of Purchases, Stores and Supplies, C. L. Kejriwal.

Delhi Area

Area Manager, Jagdish Prasad.
Operations Manager, Capt. Hulligol.
Traffic Manager, H. E. Daruwala.
Chief Engineer, R. S. Bahadur.
Chief Accounts Officer, M. V. Row.

Bombay Area

Area Manager, Capt. G. O. Arya.
Operations Manager, Capt. Balbir Singh.
Traffic Manager, C. L. Bajaj.
Chief Engineer, H. M. Wadia.
Chief Accounts Officer, N. V. Chalam.

Calcutta Area

Area Manager, Capt. J. M. Engineer.
Operations Manager, R. G. Patwardhan.
Traffic Manager, L. R. Nair.
Chief Engineer, H. J. Mull.
Chief Accounts Officer, S. C. Roy.

AIR-INDIA INTERNATIONAL

Air-India International Corporation took over from the predecessor Company 4 Constellation Aircraft. One of these was lost in the South China Seas in April 1955.

The Corporation, since nationalisation, have acquired 6 Super-Constellation Aircraft and two such aircraft are on order. These were expected to be delivered by the end of 1956 or early in 1957.

The Corporation have stepped up the frequency of their services to U.K. to 7 times a week (daily) and to Nairobi twice a week.

The frequency of the service to Prague has been stepped up to two a week.

They have also started new services on (i) Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong-Tokyo and (ii) Bombay-Madras-Singapore routes. The latter service was later extended to Sydney, Australia.

The members of the Air-India International Corporation (New India Assurance Bldg., Bombay 1) are:

J. R. D. Tata (Chairman), Shankar Prasad, I.C.S., K. C. Mohindra, Michael John, B. N. Jha, I.C.S., L. C. Jain, I.C.S., Air Marshal S. Mukerji, B. R. Patel, I.C.S. (Vice-Chairman and General Manager), R. N. Gundill, Secretary

Principal Executives:

Chairman J. R. D. Tata.
Vice-Chairman & General Manager B. R. Patel, I.C.S.
Traffic Manager S. K. Kooka
Technical Director A. C. Gaudar
Controller of Accounts N. J. Pavri
Controller of Stores & Purchases A. M. Kelkar.
Secretary R. N. Gundill
Executive Asst. to General Manager P. N. Patwardhan.
Personnel Officer A. S. Banawalikar.

No. of Personnel: 3,590

Unduplicated route mileage: 19,007.

Fleet Three 740 Constellations.
Two 1049-G Super Constellations.
Three 1049-B Super Constellations.
One 1049-G Super Constellation.
One DC-3C Freighter
Two 1049-G Super Constellations under order.

Traffic Headquarters: 4th Floor, Bank of India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1. Cable: AIRINDIA

Net profit for the year ending March 31, 1956: Rs. 3.78 lakhs.

FACTS AND FIGURES (1956)

Some basic facts of the Indian Airlines Corporation for 1956 are as follows:

Service	Route Miles	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried lbs	Mail Carried lbs
Scheduled Services	—	136,700	23,418,000	538,000	97,554,000	12,141,000*
Night Air Mail Services	—	—	—	54,300	2,950,500	4,011,000
Non-Scheduled Services	—	30,100	5,012,000	107,600	72,018,000	—

AIRCRAFT

There were 545 aircraft of different types registered in India on the 1st July 1956 of which 216 held current Certificates of Airworthiness.

As already mentioned, of the 545 aircraft 12 were owned by Air-India International and 92 by Indian Airlines Corporation.

AERODROMES

There were 82 aerodromes maintained and operated by the Civil Aviation Department at the end of 1956.

The following aerodromes (8) are classed as International Aerodromes:

Bombay Airport (Santa Cruz); Calcutta Airport (Dum Dum); Delhi Airport (Palam).

The following aerodromes (8) are classed as Major Aerodromes:

Agartala (Tripura); Ahmedabad; Begumpet (Hyderabad); Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Madras (St. Thomas Mt.); Nagpur; Tiruchirappalli.

The following aerodromes (83) are classed as Intermediate Aerodromes:

Allahabad; Amritsar; Aurangabad (Bombay); Bagdogra (West Bengal); Balurghat (West Bengal); Banaras; Baroda; Belgum; Bhavnagar; Bhopal; Bhubi (Kutch); Bombay (Juhu)*; Chandigarh; Coimbatore; Cooch-Bihar; Cuttack (Bhubaneswar)*; Gaya; Indore; Jaipur; Junagadh (Keshod)*; Kumbhirgram; Lucknow (Ayazli)*; Madras; Mangalore (Bajpe)*; Mohanbari (Assam); Patna; Porbandar (Bombay); Rajkot; Rupsi; Tezpur (Assam); Trivandrum; Vijayawada; Vishakhapatnam.

The following aerodromes (38) are classed as Minor Aerodromes:

Akola; Asansol; Bareilly; Belonia (Assam); Bilaspur; Chakulia (Bihar); Cuddappah (Andhra); Donakonda (Madras); Gorakhpur (Kusmt)*; Jhansi; Jharsuguda (Orissa); Jubbulpore; Kailashahar (Assam); Kamulpur (Assam); Kanpur (Civil) (Uttar Pradesh); Khandwa; Khawal (Assam); Kolhapur; Kotah (Rajasthan); Lalitpur (U.P.); Manipur Road (Assam); Mysore; North Lakhimpur (Assam); Palanpur (Deesa) (Bombay); Pasighat (Assam); Panagarh; Rajpur; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Ranchi; Saharanpur (U.P.); Sheila (Assam); Sholapur; Tanjore; Udaipur; Vellore; Warangal; Muzaffarpur (Rewarihat)*.

The new aerodromes at Kandla and Udaipur (Dabok) are nearing completion. The work in connection with the construction of new aerodromes at Raxaul, Jogbani (Bihar), Haldwani (U.P.), Tullihai (Manipur), Malda (West Bengal), and Hubli (Mysore) was in various stages of progress at the end of 1956.

Eight new aerodromes are to be constructed during the Second Plan; at Calcutta, Hubli, Shillong, Nowgong, Ratnagiri, Bhagalpur, Behalla, Kozhikode.

AIR TRAINING

There were 12 flying clubs centrally subsidized at the end of 1955—Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Barrackpore, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Nagpur, Jullundur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Indore.

These flying clubs trained 134 'A' and 25 'B' pilots in 1955. On 31st Dec. 1955 there were 278 trainees for 'A' Licence and 9 for 'B' undergoing training.

The number of aircraft on charge on July 1, 1956 was 117; 32 belonged to the Government and 85 to the clubs.

The number of pilots employed was 33, aircraft maintenance engineers 33, mechanics 185.

The aircraft flew 1,263 hours and 55 minutes in June 1956.

There were two gliding clubs in 1955—the Delhi Gliding Club and the Government Gliding Centre, Poona. The Poona Centre trained 76 Gliding pilots in 1955.

Two Government Gliding Clubs, one at Allahabad and the other at Bangalore started functioning in 1956.

The number of gliders on charge on July 1, 1956 was 21, all of which belonged to the Government of India.

The total subsidy granted to flying and gliding clubs in 1955-56 was Rs. 18,72,205. Under the free flying scholarship scheme 50 scholarships were awarded to trainees at flying Clubs during 1955-56. Training was imparted upto 50 hours free of cost to the trainees. Another 50 scholarships were awarded during 1956-57.

The Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad opened in 1948 trains commercial II class navigators' pilots, aircraft maintenance engineers, aerodrome control officers and operators, radio operators and technicians.

Facilities for training in flying, aircraft engineering, communications and air traffic control available at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad comprise the following four wings, viz:—

(1) Flying School; (2) Aerodrome Training School; (3) Engineering School; (4) Communications School.

In addition a Repair and Overhaul Organisation is also attached to the Centre for carrying out repairs and overhaul of the Centre's aircraft.

At the end of 1955, 107 trainees were under training at the Centre.

The Centre has acquired the reputation of being the best of its kind in the East.

The aeronautical telecommunications service of the Civil Aviation Department came into existence in 1948. At the end of 1956 there were 76 stations.

The aeronautical communication stations provide facilities for air/ground communication, radio aid to navigation, point to point communications and Met broadcasts for the benefit of aviators.

The facilities include up-to-date radio navigational aids and communication facilities, electronic aids, such as very high frequency automatic visual direction finding equipment, standard instrument landing system, airfield control radar, radar responder equipment of the Eureka Mark VII type, long range high frequency radiotelephone air ground channels and radio-tele-typewriter fixed telecommunication circuits.

For purposes of organization, India has been divided into four regions (Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras), each under the charge of a Controller of Communication, who is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the communication stations in his region.

The communication organisation has the following ancillary units:—

The Radio Construction Unit; The Radio Development Unit; The Radio Stores Depot. A Research and Development organization was created in April 1946.

In 1949, a research and test laboratory forming an essential part of this organization and known as "Technical Centre" was established in New Delhi. All research and development activities are centred in this establishment, which is staffed and equipped for the purpose.

The need for aircraft manufacturing was keenly felt immediately on the outbreak of the war and the Hindustan Aircraft Company was established in the year 1940. Aircraft, aero-materials, accessories and parts are now being manufactured in the country.

India is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization and has been elected to its Council.

AIR AGREEMENTS

India has entered into bilateral air agreements with the following 14 countries on the dates shown against each:—

France	16-7-1947
Sweden	21-5-1948
Pakistan	23-6-1948
Ceylon	21-12-1948
Switzerland	24-6-1949
Australia	11-7-1949
The Philippines	20-10-1949
Netherlands	24-5-1951
U.K.	1-12-1951
Afghanistan	26-1-1952
Egypt	14-6-1952
Japan	26-11-1955
U.S.A.	3-2-1956
Thailand	12-6-1956

The Agreement with Sweden is not operative at present.

Arrangements under temporary authorizations for the operation of scheduled air services exist with Italy, Burma, Norway, Denmark, Iran, Iraq, Sweden, Nepal, Indonesia and West Germany.

An air agreement with China was under negotiation at the end of 1956.

NATIONALIZATION

Authorized capital of the companies taken over	Rs. 21,40,71,429
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,97,33,549
Total staff	9,500
Govt. loan to Air India International at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest	Rs. 25 lakhs
Govt. loan to Deccan Airways at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest	Rs. 10.5 ..

Financially, most of India's airlines were a miserable failure. Too many more air-operators than were warranted for the country's requirements; too many aeroplanes, far in excess of her present needs; duplication and overlapping of existing routes; paucity of both adequate and additional traffic potentiality; inadequacy of unexplored or untapped new routes, both in India and the neighbouring countries; lack of general prosperity among the travelling public; rigid Government control on fares relating to passengers, air-freight, and postal mail; the specified routes on which to operate on the basis of a licence issued by the Air Transport Licensing Board of the Government of India's Directorate-General of Civil Aviation; and highly prohibitive costs of aviation fuel and oil (in the case of Indian Airlines Corporation the aviation fuel tax alone amounts to over one crore of rupees) were some of the contributing factors, leading to the incurrence of huge losses by Indian civil air transport operators.

Carriage of a major portion of the postal mail, passenger traffic, and air-freight by night air services deprived the day air operators of what was formerly their legitimate due.

Fares at present obtaining in India, even for day services, are among the lowest in the world.

* Name of aerodrome or location.

PORTS

ALLOTMENT under First Five-Year Plan... major ports: Rs. 43.35 crores; minor: Rs. 2.41 crores.

Allotment under the Second Plan: major ports: Rs. 40 crores; minor ports: Rs. 5.33 crores.

There are six major ports in India.

For the rest, the ports declared open under the Ports Act are as follows. The figures in brackets give the number of working ports.

Andhra 13 (6); Orissa 9 (3); Madras 20 (14); Kerala 23 (11); Mysore 23 (10); Bombay 138 (approx. 111); Total 226 (approx. 150).

The following are classed as major ports: Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Madras, Kandla and Vishakapatnam. They are directly under the Central Government. The rest are classed as Minor Ports and are under the administrative control of State Governments.

Technically a Major Port (as defined by the Ports Technical Committee) is one which is capable of taking in ocean-going steamers with a registered tonnage of 4,000 or more and berth them along wharves.

Mr. S. Nanjundiah, officer in charge of Vishakapatnam Port, who made a special survey of minor ports for the Government of India suggested the following further classification of Minor Ports: Intermediate Ports, Minor Ports and Sub-Ports. Ports which have handled one lakh tons or more of cargo should be Intermediate Ports; ports which have handled cargo of less than one lakh but more than 1,500 tons should be Minor Ports; the remaining ports should be Sub-Ports or Petty Ports.

INTERMEDIATE PORTS

According to this classification the Intermediate Ports will be as follows:

In Andhra: Kakinada, Masulipatnam.
In Madras: Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin

In Kerala: Kozhikode, Alleppey
In Bombay: Okha, Broach, Ratnagiri, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Porbander, Bedi, Nava Jakhli, Mandvi

In Mysore: Karwar.

The Minor Ports will be as follows:—

In Orissa: Chandbali, Puri, Gopalpur.
In Andhra: Bhimilipatnam.

In Madras: Calingsapatnam, Porto Novo, Panbani, Dhanushkoti.

In Kerala: Quilon, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagira, Ponam, Kasargod.

In Mysore: Malpe, Hunzakatta, Coondapur, Taalri, Ankola, Honavar, Bhatkal, Kunifa, Belikeri

In Bombay: Gogha, Dholera, Kavi, Surat, Bulsar, Bilimora, Navsari, Dahau, Umergaon, Bassein, Vesawa, Ravadanda, Bankot, Dhabhol, Devghad, Jalghad, Mora, Achra, Vengurla, Vijaydurg, Jaitapur, Malvan, Dwarka, Koditar, Cambay, Nankana, Rajpuri, Harnai, Dehej, Kalyan, Panvel, Karanja, Murud, Sada-shivghad, Mahuva, Talaja, Victor, Jaffarabai, Sikha, Salaya, Jodiya, Nawabundar, Mangrol, Mundra.

PORT DEVELOPMENT

Among the recommendations of the Nanjundiah report (May 1951), are the following:

1. The existing Minor Ports should be classified into Intermediate, Minor and Sub-Ports. 2. An early decision should be taken about the construction and use of small size steam ships for the coastal trade. 3. Country craft industry must be fostered. Ports should provide facilities for their laying up, repairs, etc. 4. A certain measure of uniformity in Port dues may be brought about.

Among the recommendations of the West Coast Major Port Development Committee (April 1948) are the following: 1. There is an immediate need for a major port in the area covered

by Kathiawad and Kutch. 2. This major port should be at Kandla. 3. The existing ports in Kathiawad should be placed under one Port Commission.*

Among the recommendations of the same Committee (July 1949) about a major port between Marmugao and Cochin are the following:

1. A deep-sea port for ships of large size and tonnage at all seasons of the year is necessary. 2. The port should be at Malpe. 3. A rail link should be provided from Malpe to the industrialized region centred on Bhadravati in Mysore. 4. The broad-gauge railway linking Malpe and Mangalore should be extended to Malpe.

The Kandla port was expected to be completed by the beginning of 1957.†

Towards the end of 1950, a National Harbour Board was set up in order to advise Government on port development.

The programme for the development of ports undertaken during the First Plan period was estimated to cost Rs. 63.43 crores. A provision of Rs. 45.76 crores was, however, made against which an expenditure of about Rs. 31 crores was actually incurred.

A provision of Rs. 45.33 has been included in the Second Plan for the entire programme relating to ports. Work will be started including schemes carried forward from the First Plan.

These are, however, expected to cost in all about Rs. 81.7 crores, distributed as follows: The figures are in Rs. crores.

Calcutta	19.9
Bombay	29.3
Madras	9.2
Cochin	4.0
Kandla	14.0
Minor ports	5.3
	81.7

LIGHTHOUSES

There are 122 lighthouses along a coast of 4,340 miles including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the direct charge of the Central Government. In addition, there are "local" lighthouses maintained by the port authorities or the State Governments. The total number of lighthouses exceeds 1,700.**

Under the Constitution, this is a Central responsibility.

Plans for the development and modernisation of lighthouses and provision of means of communication between them are expected to cost about Rs. 750 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs was expected to be spent during the first Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 400 lakhs was expected to be spent during the second Five-Year Plan, and the balance of Rs. 270 lakhs would be left over to be spent after the Second Plan period.

During 1955 new powerful lights were installed at Mangrol and Okha. Eighteen light buoys for the first and second stages of the Kandla Buoyage Scheme were laid in Kandla Approach Channel. Improvements of lights at Puri, False Point, Vakalapudi, Uttan Point and Diu-Head were nearing completion. Preliminary work regarding improvement of existing lights and construction of new lights at Kollhottam, Mandvi, Jegri, Jakhau, Jaffarabad, Methivili, Tolleshwar, Tarapore Point, Gogha and Rajapuri Point had been taken in hand. Plans were in progress for installation of Radio Beacons at False Point, Khanderi Island, Diu-Head and Vengurla Rocks; Radars at Khanderi, Saugor Island and Kandla Port and two "Decca" Navigator Chains one each on the West and East Coasts.

Five new lighthouses with modern equipment were expected to be installed by the Union Lighthouse Department in 1957.

Of these, the new lighthouse at Dolphin's Nose, with a beam intensity of 7,000,000 candles and 40-miles range, would, according to experts, rate as one of the most powerful in the world. The elevation of the light at Dolphin's Nose will be 560 feet above sea-level. Electric power will be supplied by five generators.

The Pentakota lighthouse now under construction will have a range of light of about 10 miles.

The Quilon lighthouse, has a beam intensity of 1,000,000 candles and a range of 15 to 20 miles. The 200,000 candle earlier nineteenth century lighthouse at Quilon has been stepped up to 1,000,000 candles by making use of a new electricity process evolved by the Union Lighthouse Department. By utilising the process, a saving of about Rs. 3 lakhs is expected to be effected.

The other three lighthouses, which were likely to be completed in 1957, were the Perotan Island lighthouse with a beam intensity of 500,000 candles and a range of 15 miles, the Bhatkal lighthouse (beam intensity 1,000,000 candles, range 15 to 20 miles) and the Korlai lighthouse (beam intensity 30,000 candles and range about 10 miles).

The rate of light dues was raised in July 1953 from As. 2 to As. 4 per ton on ships other than sailing ships. There was however no increase in the rate of light dues on sailing ships which remained at Anna 1 per ton.

BOMBAY

The Port of Bombay is over 75 square miles in extent.

The Bombay Port Trust, which was constituted by Government in 1873, is administered by a Chairman appointed by Government and a Board of 24 Trustees, 10 of whom are nominated by Government, 2 elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 6 by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1 by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 2 by the Municipal Corporation, 1 by the Millowners' Association, 1 by the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay, and 1 by the East India Cotton Association Limited, Bombay.

The entire administration is subject to the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

The main channel, which is approximately 14 miles in width, has silted recently and is at present under survey. The controlling depth may be considered as 27 feet, until the survey has been completed when this depth will be revised, as necessary.

Anchorage in the harbour with a depth of upto 34 feet below chart datum can be obtained.

The mean range of tide is 13.9 feet. Mean range at springs is 11.5 feet.

Passenger Facilities.—Trans-oceanic passenger traffic is mostly dealt with at the Ballard Pier Station. Coastal and Harbour Passenger traffic is dealt with at the New Ferry Wharf.

The total number of overseas passengers embarking and disembarking at Bombay in 1955-56 was 155,132 while the number of passengers carried by the coastal services was 778,578.

Wet Docks.—There are three wet docks, the main features of which are as follows:—

Number of Berths (excluding Harbour Walls).

Prince's Dock ..	12
Victoria Dock ..	13
Alexandra Dock ..	17

* Both the recommendations have now been put through.

† Now almost completed.

** Three lighthouses completed in 1957 are: Red Beacon, Kalwan, Chachhi.

The three Docks together have a water area of 104½ acres and about 4½ lineal miles of quayage; extensive open storage and shed and warehouse accommodation for the reception and storage of goods, exists.

Dry Docks.—The dimensions of the two Dry Docks are as follows:—

Dry Docks	Length—(1) Caisson in Inner Groove, (2) Caisson in Outer Groove.	Width at entrance.	Normal minimum depth of water over sill.
Moreweather Dock.	(1) 500'-0" (2) 525'-0"	65'-6" ..	22'-0" ..
Hughes Dock.	1000'-0" (divisible into two compartments of varying lengths)	100'-0"	33'-0"

Besides the wet docks described above, there are along the harbour front a number of 'bundars' or open wharves and basins where the traffic carried by sailing vessels is handled. These bundars, which provide an aggregate quayage of 41,000 lineal feet, are equipped with cranes and other facilities for loading, unloading and storing cargo. Coastal traffic constitutes a considerable proportion of the trade of the port and nearly a million and a half tons of cargo are handled annually at the bundars. The extensive **TIMBER PONDS** at Sewri, covering an area of over 60 acres, form an important feature of the bundars.

Ballard Pier.—Is a 1,500 ft. extension of the harbour wall on the west side of the Alexandra Dock entrance lock and is the arrival and departure berth for the foreign mail steamers and other large passenger liners. The station building comprises three platforms for tourist and other trains, a handsome concourse with waiting and refreshment rooms and a spacious baggage and customs hall.

The Depots.—The more important depots are:

Grain Depot, containing over a million square feet of shed accommodation and about 90,000 square feet of plinth area, is designed primarily for the storage of grain and seeds in bags.

Cotton Depot, is one of the largest and most up-to-date Depots of its kind in existence, and

covers an area of 432,500 square yards of reclaimed land on which the Port Trust has erected 178 fireproof ferro-concrete godowns equipped with sprinkler protection, 16 open sheds on pilthas and 225 open pilthas.

It has 16 covered platforms and 4 open pilthas for Railway reception and despatch, and a Railway Yard with 8 miles of track. There are within the Depot a Fire Brigade Salvage Corps Station, Dispensary, Canteen, Grain Shop and other facilities for the Trade.

Manganese Ore Depot, provides open storage accommodation of about 70,000 sq. yds. in 32 plots each fully equipped with Railway Sidings. The Depot has a weighbridge.

There are also special depots for coal, charcoal, iron, timber and other building materials, etc., several of which not only have railway facilities but also wharf fronts.

In addition, there are several large warehouses and godowns in the vicinity of the docks available for renting out for storage of grain, tobacco and other trade purposes, the largest of these godowns is the **RYAN GRAIN MARKET** providing storage accommodation of 225,000 sq. feet.

Port Trust Railway

The Port maintains its own railway system which handles more than 59 per cent of the railborne goods traffic of Bombay. Its yearly traffic to and from the trunk railways amounts to 3,573,000 tons, and its local station-to-station traffic is over 400,800 tons. The principal commodities carried are cotton, grain and seeds, oil-cake, manganese ore, sugar, kerosene and other bulk oils, coal, charcoal and china clay.

Though only 7.755 miles in actual length, it comprises over 134 miles of main lines and sidings all directly linked with the inter-railway exchange yard at Wadala, the various storage depots and the docks and wharves.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1955-56

Revenue .. Rs	9,50,98,767	Total of general and pilotage accounts only.
Expenditure	6,88,75,788	

Statistics showing the number of vessels (exclusive of ferry steamers) which entered the docks and went alongside Harbour Walls or Pir Pan Oil Pier during the period 1951-52 to 1955-56 are given in the next column:

Year	Number	Net registered Tonnage
1951-52 ..	2,400	8,181,236
1952-53 ..	2,561	8,446,538
1953-54 ..	2,663	8,720,375
1954-55 ..	2,534	8,875,811
1955-56 ..	2,528	9,342,179

Board of Trustees (1955-57)

Nominated by Government: Chairman, L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., K. D. Billimoria, I.P., A. V. Venkateswaran, M. N. Chakravarti, M. Ganapati, P. K. Nayak, I.C.S., Dr. Nagendra Singh, I.C.S., Brig. E. A. Rodrigues, Commodore B. S. Soman, I.N., Dinkar Desai, H. N. Trivedi.

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce: S. M. Scott, E. A. Jenkins.

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay: B. D. Somani, Devji Rattansey, Ambalal Khlachand, Gordhandas Jadavji, Mathradas Haridas, C. H. Bhambhani.

Elected by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay: Madanmohan R. Ruia.

Elected by the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay: H. M. Desai.

Elected by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay: K. V. Apte.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay: Dr. S. G. Patel, Dadyabhai V. Patel.

Elected by the Millowners' Association, Bombay: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Secretary, E. H. Simoes.

Chief Accountant, I. B. Das Gupta.

Chief Engineer, S. B. Dalal.

Deputy Chief Engineer, K. G. Sarma.

Docks Manager, V. Vaz.

Railway Manager, J. N. Adaggra.

Deputy Conservator, R. C. Vint.

Harbour Master, W. E. Brown.

Estate Manager, N. D. Baria.

Controller of Stores, P. V. Thadani

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. N. V. Nene.

Chief Labour Officer, Batuk H. Melita.

Legal Adviser, S. D. Nariman.

STATISTICS SHOWING CARGO HANDLED AT THE DOCKS AND BUNDERS DURING THE PERIOD 1951-52 to 1955-56

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1951-52	5,807,000	1,673,000	7,480,000
1952-53	4,903,000	1,943,000	6,838,000
1953-54	4,775,000	1,951,000	6,727,000
1954-55	5,030,000	1,964,000	7,584,000
1955-56	6,707,000	3,509,000	10,306,000

CALCUTTA

The Port of Calcutta is situated on the left bank of the River Hooghly which is formed by the uniting of the three off-takes from the parent river Ganges. The port is about 80 miles from the mouth of the river and 126 miles from

the Western Channel Light Vessel at Sandheads. The Port is administered by a Port Commission with jurisdiction under the Calcutta Port Act from Budge Budge to Konnagar.

The chief exports from Calcutta are coal, tea, jute, gunnies, bone and bone-meal, skins, hemp,

iron and steel manufactures, lac oil other than petroleum, scrap, ores, pig iron, hides and mica. The principal imports are salt, foodgrains and flour, machinery, petroleum, iron and steel, metals other than iron and steel, lubricating oil, cement, rubber, chemical products, soda, sugar, timber, tobacco, paint, varnish, etc.

STATISTICS SHOWING CARGO HANDLED BY CALCUTTA, THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS EMBARKED AND DISEMBARKED AND THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, DURING THE PERIOD 1953-54 to 1955-56 :

Year	Imports Tonnage	Exports Tonnage	Total Tonnage	Passengers Embarked	Passengers Disembarked	Revenue Income Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1953-54	2,723,062	5,336,037	8,059,099	15,710	16,299	818	900
1954-55	3,240,436	4,573,377	7,813,813	11,854	11,073	883	922
1955-56	3,419,062	4,621,673	8,030,735	18,523	18,638	907	934

The largest vessel to enter the Port was 16,736 tons gross tonnage but speaking generally the ideal ship for the Port is a ship of under 550 feet in length, broad in beam and loading to a maximum of about 26 feet.

Berths and Anchorages.—Anchorages are available at Saugor Roads, Haldia, Kalpi Diamond Harbour, Royapur, Ulubaria, Buj Buj and Garden Reach of which Royapur, Ulubaria, Buj Buj and Garden Reach are available only for deep laden vessels outward bound or in emergency. The other anchorages are used by ships on passage to and from the Port.

In the port ships lie to moorings when in the stream or alongside jetties with cables forward and aft. The largest man-of-war so far accepted in the Port has been 10,000 tons cruiser class and one berth is available for this class of ship.

Accommodation (Kidderpore Docks).—These consist of Nos. 1 and 2 Docks and Turning Basin. Dock No. 1 is 2,700 feet in length by 600 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet of water and has twelve berths serving single-storey cargo sheds. Dock No. 2 has a length of 1,500 feet by 400 feet and also provides a depth of 30 feet of water. It has eight general berths serving single and double storeyed sheds and six coal berths including two mechanical loading berths while another one is being fitted with a mechanical coal loading plant.

King George's Dock.—This Dock comprises a lock entrance 700 feet long by 90 feet wide, four general cargo berths, one berth being converted into a heavy-lift yard berth with one 200 ton crane, one berth being converted into a semi-mechanical ore berth and one berth used as an oil cum-laying up berth. Provision has been made in the Five Year plans for the construction of three additional general cargo berths, one by converting the existing oil berth at 'B' berth and two more at 'D' and 'H' berths and also for the conversion of existing 'C' berth into an oil-cum-laying up berth.

Dry Docks.—Five dry docks, owned by the Port Commissioners, are available for the use of shipping, three in Kidderpore Docks and two in King George's Dock.

Jetties.—The Garden Reach Jetties consist of a coaling jetty for ships up to 400 feet in length and three jetties for ships up to 600 feet. One jetty which was burnt down by fire in 1951 is being restored with the provision of a single storeyed shed. The transit sheds are double storeyed. Calcutta jetties are situated on the riverside below Howrah Bridge. There are nine jetties with a total length of 4,735 feet, but only five of them viz. Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 are available for ocean-going steamers.

Wharves.—Petroleum Wharves at Budge Budge are situated some 14 miles below the entrances to the docks.

Warehouses.—The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation consisting of two Tea Warehouses with extension having a storage area of 416,000 sq. ft., a grain and seeds depot at Kantapukur comprising 37 sheds with a storage area of about 1,053,168 sq. ft., two sheds at Jinijerapal with a storage area of 70,200 sq. ft., A and B Sheds at Kidderpore, and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand Warehouses situated close to the Calcutta Jetties with

a total floor area of about 292,200 sq. ft. Provision has been made for the construction of another six-storeyed warehouse for tea at Lybian Depot with 600,000 sq. ft. of covered accommodation.

Coal. There are at present six coaling berths at Kidderpore Dock No. 2 and one at Garden Reach Jetty.

Overall Capacity of Port.—Calcutta with the existing facilities has handled a sea-borne traffic of nearly 11 million tons a year without congestion or delay.

The total number of cargo boats licensed in the Port is 6,968, of which about 2,106 are steel lighters with a carrying capacity of about 130,825 tons.

The Port Trust Railway.—Communication between the various points in the Docks and Jetties including all the Commissioners' warehouses is maintained by the Commissioners' Railway which has 205 miles of permanent track and connects with the two main railway systems serving Calcutta. Goods can therefore be railed from any point on the Commissioners' premises to any part of India.

Commissioners

R. K. Mitra, I.C.S., *Chairman*; D. P. Anand, Capt. T. B. Bose, I.N.; A. Mitra, I.C.S.; B. C. Mallik, S. Sarangapani; B. K. Sen, Brig. K. S. Moghe; Dr. S. B. Dutt; J. N. Mookherjee, S. C. Gupta; A. N. Laha, A. Rajagopalan, Lal Chand Kanol, Matadm Khanan, W. R. B. Sample, N. Steinhilber, P. L. Sarangi, Biswanath Mukherjee, Jitendraji Bonnerjee, I. N. Wankawala, Kali Mukherjee, A. C. Banerjee.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Secretary.—P. C. Mitter; **Traffic Manager.**—L. M. Hogan; **Chief Accountant.**—T. Eastment; **Chief Engineer.**—T. M. Malkani, B.Sc. (Hons) (Lond), M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind), A.C.E.I., D.I.C.; **Controller of Stores.**—S. C. Das; **Chief Mechanical Engineer.**—P. C. Basu; **Deputy Conservator.**—Condr. C. J. Mohan, I.N. (Retd.); **Harbour Master.**—E. H. Racey; **Port Pilotage Officer.**—B. D. Rossetto; **(Offg.) River Surveyor.**—T. M. Ashton; **Medical Officer.**—Dr. G. L. Vaishnavi, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.O. (Lond), D.O.M.S. (Lond), F.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow); **River Consulting Engineers and London Agents.**—Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton.

COCHIN

The Port of Cochin, one of the six major ports of India is a natural harbour lying on the direct route to Australia and the Far East from Europe. It is open for deep-water traffic in the worst monsoons and provides a splendid anchorage at all times of the year. Any ship passing through the Suez Canal can enter the port even in the roughest weather.

The Port consists of an extensive area of sheltered backwaters behind an opening, 440 yards wide.

The Cochin Harbour Railway is connected with the Broad Gauge system of the Southern Railway. A metre gauge railway connecting Cochin with Quilon in the south is under construction.

The part of the railway line connecting Cochin and Kottayam is now open to traffic.

The entrance channel of the harbour is 450 ft. wide and about 4 miles long, buoyed on both sides according to regulations. The activities of the port are mainly centred in Willington Island which has been reclaimed from the backwaters by dredged soil from the inner channels.

Inside the harbour there are thirteen stream berths, one coal berth, four wharf berths and two tanker berths. Of the thirteen stream berths, one is a swinging berth capable of accommodating vessels upto 600 ft overall in length and 28 ft draft. Twelve are fore and aft berths in the Mattancherry channel. The tanker berths are in the Ennakulam channel which are provided with dolphins and connecting jetty and pipe line to the Ennakulam shore to facilitate the pumping of oil direct from vessels to the oil installations at Ennakulam.

At the north end of Willington Island, there is another berth known as the Boat Train Pier, consisting of fender and mooring dolphins, connected to shore by reinforced concrete jetties. This berth was originally meant for passenger ships. Work is on hand to convert this into an oil berth to enable the supply of bunker oil from the oil installation on Willington Island to vessels lying at the wharf berths through pipe lines.

The deep water wharf which is 2,200 ft. long can accommodate at a time 4 vessels of 450 ft. in length. A reinforced concrete frontage 1,900 ft. long and 35 ft. wide has been constructed thus eliminating the use of fender pontoons between the ship and the wharf.

A new deep water wharf on the eastern side of Willington Island, facing the Ennakulam Channel, to accommodate 4 vessels at a time with transit sheds, warehouses, broad and metre gauge railway sidings, cranes, offices, etc. is under construction. The work on the construction of a second coal berth on the western side of Willington Island facing the Mattancherry channel will be commenced very shortly.

The principal imports are foodgrains, mineral oils, coal, cashewnuts, hardware, metals, chemicals and provisions.

The principal exports are coir and coir products, tea, rubber, cashew kernels, ginger, pepper and spices.

Statistics showing the growth of the Port from 1951-52 to 1955-56.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1951-52 ..	1,262,638	318,209	1,580,847
1952-53 ..	1,224,851	326,443	1,551,294
1953-54 ..	1,233,501	323,681	1,557,182
1954-55 ..	1,197,956	353,663	1,551,619
1955-56 ..	1,220,836	387,851	1,608,687

The total number of passengers embarked and disembarked in 1955-56 was 861. Receipts and Expenditure in the same period were Rs. 76.75 lakhs and Rs. 67.65 lakhs.

The administration of the Port is in the hands of an Administrative officer working directly under the Ministry of Transport of the Government of India. He is assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of the State of Kerala, and the local Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities.

Administrative Officer.—M. S. Venkataraman, B.A.; **Chief Engineer.**—C. V. Venkateswaran, B.E.; **Deputy Conservator.**—B. M. Cholkar; **Harbour Master.**—M. V. K. Menon; **Traffic Manager.**—Topen Bhose, B.A.; **Chief Accountant.**—A. N. Aiyaswami, M.A.; **Secretary & Statistical Officer.**—J. Cyril Raj, M.A.; **Senior Medical Officer.**—Dr. V. K. Menon, M.B.B.S.; **Port Health Officer.**—Dr. K. Bhaskaran, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.

KANDLA

The major port of Kandla now under construction consists of the following important units:—

An Oil Berth capable of taking Oil Tankers of about 16,000 tons deadweight capacity alongside it with two pipe lines 16" x 12" laid from the Oil Berth to the Oil Installations over a distance of 6 miles, for carrying black and white oils respectively.

A tidal basin 500' x 300' for lighters and sailing vessels with a provision of heavy lift gantry crane capable of lifting 60 ton lifts with two mooring berths opposite to it. The lighter wharf has alongside it 7 electric level luffing cranes of 3 tons, 6 tons and 10 tons capacity. There are spacious transit sheds and open stacking areas, on both the lighter and sailing vessel wharves.

A Floating Dock Berth with provision for mooring alongside it an R.C.C. Floating Dry Dock, with the necessary workshop facilities for repairing small crafts like tugs, dredgers, lighters etc.

Two passenger Landing Stages for passenger ferries with necessary facilities for passengers to move by railway trains from a railway station near the landing stages.

A Cargo Jetty 2,700' long with a provision for four 600' long deep water steamers with a draft up to 31' to come alongside it and for 21 electric level luffing cranes, on the quay, of 3 tons, 6 tons and 10 tons capacity.

Three large transit sheds each 450' x 140' with large open stacking areas around them and electrical lifts, chutes and other mobile mechanical handling equipment. Transit sheds are both road and railway served.

Four double storied warehouses each 500' x 120' with electrical lifts, chutes and other mobile mechanical handling equipment. Warehouses are connected to the transit sheds by wide bridges to enable the cargo to be removed in trolleys from the transit sheds to warehouses and vice versa with convenience. Warehouses are also both road and railway served.

Except for items 5, 6 and 7 which represent the cargo jetty group, other works are complete and under operations.

Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Minister for Railways inaugurated on March 3, 1957, two cargo jetty berths at Kandla to usher in the final phase of the Rs. 14.1 crore major port project on the West Coast. The remaining two berths, when ready, will mark the completion of the harbour works at Kandla.

Kandla port, the first major port to be constructed since independence, will serve a hinterland of 275,000 square miles with a population of 45 millions.

The main items of harbour works at Kandla have already been pressed into service. The oil jetty was completed in November 1955; the bunker (lighter basin) was opened for traffic on June 29, 1955, the passenger berth catering for the launch traffic between Navakhli and Kandla was declared open on October 1, 1956 and the floating dock berth completed in December 1956.

Estimated cost of the project: About Rs. 14 crores. Amount so far spent on this project: Rs. 10.7 crores.

Large open stacking areas with necessary railway sidings and extensive lands for industries, workshops, etc. will soon become available.

The initial traffic of the port on completion of the works is likely to be 1,000,000 tons of cargo annually, of which 500,000 tons will be oils. The present tonnage that could be handled is 700,000 tons.

The traffic at the Port of Kandla during the year 1955-56 is as under:—

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| (a) Total imports during the year .. | 205,390 tons. |
| (b) Total exports during the year .. | 102,512 tons. |
| (c) No. of passengers embarked and disembarked .. | 138,535 persons. |
| (d) The total volume of the trade during the year .. | 307,902 tons. |
| (e) The total income of the year .. | Rs. 19,91,188-10-3. |
| (f) The total expenditure during the year .. | Rs. 9,35,811-10-6. |

The Major Port of Kandla and the Kandla Port Project are under the administrative control of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport. The Development Commissioner, Kandla is the head of these Organizations. He is assisted by a Port Advisory Committee consisting of four non-official and three official members, to advise him on all matters relating to the Port and the Port construction.

Principal Officers.—**Development Commissioner.** P. N. Saxena; **Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer.** V. N. Singh; **Superintending Engineer (Harbour).** M. Ramabrahmam; **Superintending Engineer (General).** R. R. Sukhrani; **Deputy Conservator.** Capt. D. V. Singh; **Traffic Manager.** R. Srinivasan; **Secretary.** G. C. Kapoor.

MADRAS

The Madras Harbour is an artificial one formed by two arms projecting from a low, sandy coast.

The affairs of the Port are administered by a Board of Trustees which function under the Madras Port Trust Act. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

The Port is about 3/5 mile square (excluding boat basin, etc.) with an area of approximately 200 acres. Width at entrance 400 ft.; depth of water at entrance at high water 37 ft. and at low water 34 ft. Practically the whole of the enclosed harbour has a depth of 30 ft. at I.S.L.W. There are no navigational difficulties and the Port is approached direct from the open sea.

There is accommodation for 18 vessels inside the harbour, 9 at Moorings and 9 at Quays. The depth at Moorings ranges from 28 ft. to 31 ft. 6 in. and at quays from 26 ft. to 30 ft. Pilotage is compulsory.

The Income and Expenditure for the year 1955-56 were Rs. 1,78,00,733 and Rs. 1,35,30,521 respectively.

Number of passengers embarked 27,524, and of number disembarked 33,264.

The chief imports are coal and coke, foodgrains, mineral oils, metals, timber, textiles, machinery, hardware, hides and skins, paper including old newspapers, dyeing and tanning substances, chemical manures, sugar, asphalt, chemicals, cotton, etc.

Ores, piecegoods, hides and skins (raw and tanned), onions, raw tobacco, twist and yarn, mica, etc. form the principal exports.

The export of groundnut oil is also an important item and three oil tanks have been erected for storing the oil.

Statistics showing the growth of the Port from 1950-51 to 1955-56.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1950-51 ..	1,925,152	248,976	2,174,128
1951-52 ..	1,854,682	300,138	2,154,820
1952-53 ..	1,869,082	335,685	2,204,767
1953-54 ..	1,641,315	494,610	2,135,935
1954-55 ..	1,716,301	485,069	2,201,370
1955-56 ..	1,833,874	627,737	2,461,611

Trustees of the Port: Appointed by Government.—G. Venkateswara Ayyar, I.C.S., **Chairman**; A. C. Whitcher, Collector of Customs; T. A. Joseph, General Manager, Southern Railway; T. K. Palaniappan, I.A.S., Director of Industries and Commerce; D. Balasundaram, I.A.S., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras; T. Berry, Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras; The G.O.C., Madras Area; N. Vijayarangam and C. Govindarajula, **Representatives of Labour.**

Elected by Commercial Bodies, etc.—(Representing Corporation of Madras): P. N. Lakshminipathy; (Representing Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras): P. Haddfield and J. R. Galloway; (Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce): P. Maruthal Pillai, A. Nagappa Chettiar, B. N. Patel, Laldoss Govindoss and K. R. Sundaram Aiyer; (Representing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce): J. V. Somayajulu and Ch. Ramabrahmam; (Representing the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay): M. M. Syed Mohamed.

Administration

Principal Officers.—**Chief Engineer.**—K. N. Srinivasan, B.E., A.M.I.E.; **Deputy Chief Engineer.**—V. S. Ananthanarayanan; **Mechanical Engineer.**—P. C. Martin; **Electrical Engineer.**—V. B. Srinivasan; **Deputy Port Conservator.**—W. E. Vangayzel; **Chief Accountant and Financial Adviser.**—K. Rangaswamy, M.A.; **Harbour Master.**—V. V. Seshadri; **Traffic Manager.**—V. A. Jaywant, B.A.; **Medical Officer.**—Dr. T. S. Subramaniam, M.B.B.S., F.R.F.P.S., D.T.M., D.T.H.; **Secretary.**—T. K. Parameswaran Nambiar, B.A.

VISHAKAPATNAM

Vishakapatnam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, and for Madhya Pradesh with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world. In 1893, the harbour was first opened for ocean-going vessels, and ships drawing upto 28 ft. 6 in. and having a length up to 560 ft. can now enter and leave the harbour at all times of the year. Under favourable states of tide, however, ships drawing 30 ft. can enter or leave the harbour by prior arrangements.

The harbour now provides the following facilities:

The inner harbour consists of a turning basin, four quay berths each 500 feet long and equipped with portal electric cranes, transit sheds, and railway lines, both behind and on the quay-side of the transit sheds and three concrete jetty and wharf berths for coal and oil. Besides, there are four mooring berths which are served by a fleet of lighters owned and operated by the port authorities and shallow

water channels with timber jetties for lightening work. The quay berths No. 1 and 2 are specially equipped and reserved for the expeditious handling of manganese and iron ore: on an average, approximately 3,000 tons are loaded in a day.

A 1,200 ft. long quay berth, capable of accommodating two oil tankers simultaneously, has been constructed to provide the necessary Port and Harbour facilities for the Caltex Oil Refinery at Vishakapatnam which is expected to go into full operation by the middle of 1957.

A Dry Dock 366 ft. by 60 ft. with a depth of 14 ft. below low water has been in use at the Port for the docking of vessels, but ordinarily only small craft not exceeding 300 ft. in length can be docked.

The Port has a Floating Crane capable of dealing with heavy lifts up to 50-ton capacity.

Income and Expenditure of the Port for the year

1955-56.		
	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Port Fund ..	81,81,457	65,84,557
Pilotage Fund ..	1,65,995	1,22,799

Statistics showing total imports and exports handled during the five years from 1951-52 to 1955-56.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1951-52 ..	290,085	936,627	1,226,712
1952-53 ..	152,554	1,047,741	1,200,295
1953-54 ..	185,824	1,205,015	1,390,839
1954-55 ..	239,510	795,725	1,035,235
1955-56 ..	228,406	1,094,648	1,323,054

The Port is administered by the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, New Delhi.

Principal Officers.—Port Administrative Officer and Port Conservator.—S. Nanjundiah, Vishakapatnam; Deputy Port Conservator and Harbour Master.—E. H. Glassup; Superintendent, Traffic.—V. P. Somayajulu; Superintendent, Mechanical.—A. W. De Lima.

EAST COAST PORTS*

Ports.	Receipts for 1955-56.			Expenditure for 1955-56.	No. of passengers embarked and disembarked 1955-56.	Imports in tons 1955-56.	Exports in tons 1955-56.	Weight of Cargo in tons handled in 1955-56.	Officer-in-Charge of Port.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Balasore ..	1,981	12	6	3,886	9	0	Nil	796	K. V. Subba Rao.
Bimlipatam ..							Nil		
Chandballi ..	28,157	0	0	50,100	10	3	Nil	12,568	Capt. A. Sivaraman.
Cuddalore ..									
				(Minor Ports Fund)					
	1,25,164	2	3	1,06,466	2	5			
	(Landing and shipping fund)			(Landing and shipping fund)					
Dhanushkoditt†	2,417	1	0	3,458	7	0	1,27,760	966	B. V. Sharma.
Kakinada†††	3,26,411	0	0	3,59,916	0	0	Nil	2,468	L. T. Yettie.
Masulipatam ..	1,98,580	0	0†	1,07,852	0	0†	Nil	98†	Y. Madhavendrarao
								222-011†	Naidu, B.A., C.E.A.M.I.E.
Nagapattinam ..	58,204	5	2	60,625	9	6	26,004‡	2,332‡	G. M. Chikhalikar.
	(Landing and shipping fund)			(Landing and shipping fund)				18,215‡	
Tuticorin ..	10,87,738	0	0	8,30,539	0	0	1,322	2,57,972	L. G. Hardas.
								3,09,487	
								5,67,459	

* Where no information is available the columns have been left blank.

† The information is for the period upto September 1956.

‡ Imports and exports negligible. Development projects with regard to improvements at Chandballi will commence from 1957 financial year. Revival of sea-borne trade at Gopalpur is under the consideration of the Government. Schemes are being finalised for establishing a port at Paradip on the mouth of the river Mahanadi.

†† The information is for 1954-55

††† The information is for 1956-57 upto December 1956.

SAURASHTRA PORTS

Ports.	Receipts for 1955-56.			Expenditure for 1955-56.	No. of passengers embarked and disembarked 1955-56.	Imports in tons 1955-56.	Exports in tons 1955-56.	Weight of Cargo in tons handled in 1955-56.	Officer-in-Charge of Port.
	Rs.			Rs.					
Bhavnagar group of Ports ..	14,22,543			17,35,517	2,256	1,74,890	2,44,521	4,19,411	Captain G. Saldanha, R.N.
Bedi group of Ports ..	14,00,876			10,64,369	2,115	63,428	3,89,122	4,52,550	C. P. Adalja.
Navlakhi group of Ports ..	4,84,890			6,58,440	1,39,723	1,749	60,597	62,346	V. G. Mankad.
Veraval group of Ports ..	4,94,768			4,45,479	5,239	72,949	87,071	1,60,020	K. V. Shah.
Porbander group of Ports ..	4,45,972			3,75,414	4,738	51,446	97,927	1,49,373	D. V. Bara.
Headquarters Office, Rajkot ..	240			1,11,102	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	42,49,095			43,90,321	1,54,071	3,64,462	8,79,238	12,43,700	

Total receipt for Saurashtra Ports for the year 1955-56 Rs. 42,49,095.

Total Revenue Expenditure for Saurashtra Ports for the year 1955-56 Rs. 43,90,321.

Total Capital Expenditure for Saurashtra Ports for the year 1955-56 Rs. 46,41,283.

Chief Engineer and Administrative Officer, Saurashtra Ports, Headquarters, Rajkot, H. P. Osa.

WEST COAST PORTS*

Ports.	Receipts for 1955-56.	Expenditure for 1955-56.	No of pas- sengers em- barked and disembarked 1955-56	Imports in tons 1955-56.	Exports in tons 1955-56.	Weight of Cargo in tons handled in 1955-56.	Officer-in-Charge of Port.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Alleppey ..	1,23,013 0 0	2,40,095 0 0	Nil	360	21,092	21,452	M. Raja Raja Varma, B.A.
Kozhikode ..	2,89,040 15 7**	288,390 11 6††	134	67,384	175,719	268,768**	P. Parameswara Prasad.
Mandvi ..	1,12,335 3 0	..	50,115	30,097 65	3,396 80	33,494 45	Janakrai P. Pandya.
Mangalore ..	..	..	See separate	note below.	..	..	..
Port Okha ..	12,38,562 0 0	14,19,680 0 0	138‡	2,30,122	190,884	4,27,006	Capt. D. K. Tamhane
Qullon ..	28,662 0 0	2,984 0 0	1	17,632	4,961	22,595	F.G.M. A. Ebrahim Kunju.
Surat ..	7,935 6 9	6,076 10 0	Nil	25,700	8,696	..	V. K. Motlaul.
Tellicherry ..	37,273 0 0	18,673 0 0	1	12,300	11,564	23,864	K. M. Kunhikrishnan Nayar.

Broach Port

The following are figures for the year 1955-56
—Number of passengers embarked and dis-
embarked. Nil

Imports. 27,365 tons Exports: 10,499 tons.

Total income: Rs. 12,249-11-0 (Customs
import duty Rs. 36-12; Landing and wharfage
fee Rs. 103-14-6; Port dues Rs. 7,593-1-6,
Customs and other recoveries Rs. 4,035-0-0,
Light dues Rs. 421-0-0; Miscellaneous Rs. 60-0-0).

Total expenditure. Rs. 13,000 (Pay and
allowances Rs. 10,000; Overtime allowances
Rs. 2,800; Travelling allowance Rs. 200)

MANGALORE PORT

Lat : 12° 51' 40" North; Long : 74° 49' 55"
East.

Authority: Port Trust Board, Mangalore

Accommodation: Open roadstead Steamers
anchor in 4 to 6 fathoms due west of entrance
and are loaded and discharged by lighters.
Approximately 50 lighters suitable for landing
and shipping cargo with average capacity of 35
tons each. Bar opposite Railway Bridge. Depth
on bar: 7-9 ft. Low water Spring Tide; at quay
7 feet L.W.O.S. Dry-Dock for Port Trust Craft
110 feet by 30 feet depth on sill 4 ft. One ton
crane, one 2 tons crane and one 5 tons crane.
Craneage fee Rs. 1-2-0 per ton. No bunkers, and
only minor repairs on shore.

Light House and Signal Station opposite Bar

One Steam Tug and one Motor Launch avail-
able for towage on hire

Revenue & Expenditure: The particulars of
Revenue receipts and expenditure of funds
administered by the Mangalore Port Trust Board
during the year 1955-56 were as follows:

Receipts Expendi-
ture.
Rs. Rs.

1. Mangalore Port Trust Fund	2,93,845	2,51,828
2. Mangalore Port Fund	1,36,091	1,29,386
3. Mangalore Pilotage Fund	2,103	2,277

Passengers embarked and disembarked: 7,152
passengers embarked and 6,935 passengers dis-
embarked during the year.

Tonnage of Trade handled:

- (i) Imports: The Imports during the year
amounted to 82,053 (approx.) tons
(ii) Exports: The Exports during the year
amounted to 2,01,834 (approx.) tons
(iii) The total approximate weight of cargo
handled at the Port during the year
1955-56 was 2,83,887 tons

Names of officials: Chairman, M. G. Raja Ram,
I.A.S., Vice-Chairman, V. S. Kudva; Port
Officer and Secretary, M. L. Advani

* Where no information is available the column has been left blank.

†† For 1953-54.

** For 1954-55

RAILWAYS

THE total route mileage of all the railways in India on March 31, 1956 was 34,735.60. The total electrified route mileage was 244.24.

The total route mileage is made up of the following:

Govt. railways worked by Govt.—34,182 17.

Some railways are company-managed. The total route mileage of these railways on March 31, 1956 was 553.43 miles.

The total capital at charge on March 31, 1956 was Rs. 975.50 crores. On other than Government railways the capital at charge was Rs. 40.75 crores.

There are three kinds of gauge, broad (5 ft. 6 in.), metro (3 ft. 3½ in.) and narrow (2 ft. 6 in.). There is also a light gauge usually laid on the mountains (2 ft.). An example of this last is the Darjeeling-Himalayan.

The total route mileage by gauge was as follows:

Broad gauge: 10,142 10

Metre gauge: 15,305 04

Narrow gauge: 3,288 16

The fares (pies per mile) on March 31, 1957 were as follows:—

Air conditioned	..	{	1—300 (miles)	34
			301 and over	32
Second class	..	{	1—150 (miles)	18
			151—300 "	16
			301 and over "	15
Inter (Mail & Expr.)		{	1—150 (miles)	11
(Ordinary)	..		"	9½
(Mail & Expr.)	..		151—300 "	10½
(Ordinary)	..		"	9
(Mail & Expr.)	..		301 " and over "	9½
(Ordinary)	..		"	8½
Third (Mail & Expr.)		{	1—150 (miles)	6½
(Ordinary)*	..		"	5½
(Mail & Expr.)	..		151—300 "	0
(Ordinary)	..		"	5
(Mail & Expr.)	..		301 and over "	5
(Ordinary)	..		"	4½

ZONAL ADMINISTRATION

The entire Government railway system is now grouped into seven administrations: the Southern Railway, the Western Railway, the Central Railway, the Northern Railway, the Eastern Railway, the South-Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway.

The headquarters of the Southern Railway are at Madras, of the Western Railway at Bombay, of the Central Railway also at Bombay, of the Northern Railway at Delhi, of the Eastern Railway at Calcutta, of the South-Eastern Railway also at Calcutta and of the North-Eastern at Gorakhpur.

The non-Government railways are:

Ahmadpur-Katwa, Arrah-Sasaram Light (Shahabad, Bihar), Bankura-Damodar River (West Bengal), Bokharipur-Bihar Light (Patna), Burdwan-Katwa, Dehri-Rohas Light (Shahabad, Bihar), Futwa-Islampur, Howrah-Anita Light, Howrah-Sheakhula Light, Jagadhri Light, Kalighat-Falta, Shahdara-Saharanpur Light (Delhi).

The highest administrative authority for the railways is the Railway Board.

The Indian Railway Conference Association, New Delhi, is a sort of clearing house for all railways.

The railways are now organized on a Divisional basis.

There are a number of Committees which have been associated with the Railway Administration: Standing Finance Committee, Central Advisory Council, Railway Rates Tribunal, Indian Railway Fuel Committee.

There are also a number of standardization Committees such as for bridges, structure, track, signalling and inter-locking, building, locomotive, carriage and wagon, electrical, specifications.

There are also Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the zonal, regional and national level.

There are Railway Service Commissions in Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Madras.

There is a training college for railway officers and staff at Baroda.

No. of 1st Class seats	19,043
" " 2nd Class "	46,791
" " 3rd Class "	968,333
No. of Goods Vehicles (March 31, 1956)	231,711
Total carrying Capacity in tons	4,149,104
Total No. of Passengers Carried (Crores)	129.74
No. of A.C.	85,800
No. of 1st Class Passengers (Million)	19.04
No. of 2nd Class Passengers (Million)	16.88
No. of 3rd Class Passengers (Million)	1261.14
Total Passenger Miles (Crores)	3,908.35
Average Miles per Passenger	30.1
Total Earnings from Passengers (Rs. in Crores)	108.76
Earnings from A.C. Passengers (Million)	8.75
Earnings from 1st Class Passengers (Rs. in Million)	58.8
Earnings from 2nd Class Passengers (Rs. in Crores)	6.12
Earnings from 3rd Class Passengers (Rs. in Crores)	95.88
Goods Carried (Million tons)	115.28
Net ton Miles (Crores)	3,645.83
Average Miles a Ton of Goods was Carried	316.2
Earnings from Goods Carried (Rs. in Crores)	177.92
Average rate charged for one Ton one Mile (Pies)	10.8
Capital at charge, Chittaranjan Works (Rs. lakhs)	18.37
Capital at charge, Integral Coach Factory (Rs. lakhs)	12.92
Capital at charge, State Railway Collieries	6.81
	(1955-56)

STATISTICS

The principal statistics for the year 1955-56 are given below. The first column shows the position for all railways, the second only for Government railways.

	All Railways	Government Railways
Capital at charge (Rs. crores)	975.50	934.75
Route mileage (March 31, 1956)	34,735.60	34,182.17
Gross earnings (Rs. crores)	317.51	315.91
Total working expenses (Rs. crores)	260.17	258.84
Operating ratio (per cent)	81.94	81.93
No. of passengers originating (million)	1,297.43	1,275.28
Passenger miles (million)	39,083.52	38,773.60
Earnings from carriage of passengers (Rs. crores)	108.76	107.71
Average earnings per passenger mile (pies)	5.34	5.33
Freight tons originating (million)	115.28	114.05
Freight ton miles (million)	36,158.33	36,420.50
Earnings from carriage of goods (Rs. crores)	117.92	177.43
Average earnings per freight ton mile (pies)	10.8	10.8
Total train miles (million)	209.39	207.13
Gross earnings per train mile (Rs.)	16.0	16.1
Working expenses per train mile (Rs.)	13.2	13.3
Net earnings per train mile (Rs.)	2.74	2.76
Net earnings per mean mile worked (Rs.)	16,458.0	16,500.0

Other statistical information about Indian Railways for 1955-56 is given below:—

New Lines opened to Traffic	132.18
Lines under Construction	581.73
Total No. of Locos (March 31, 1956)	9,288

No. of Steam Locos	9,142
No. of Diesel Electric Locos	67
No. of Electric Locos	79
No. of Passenger Carriages (March 31, 1956)	16,692
Total No. of Seats (March 31, 1956)	10,35,546

STAFF

The total strength of Staff (March 31, 1956)	1,033,108
Position on Government Railways	
Class I and II Staff	2,833
Class III Staff	371,092
Class IV other than Workshop and artisan	504,677
Class IV Workshop artisan	115,375
The total cost of all Staff (Rs. in Crores)	148.56
The total cost of Class I and Class II (Rs. in Crores)	3.38
The total cost of Class III staff rising to above Rs. 250 per month (Rs. in crores)	8.47
The total cost of Class III staff, rising to not more than Rs. 250 per month other than workshop and artisan (Rs. in crores)	48.59
The total cost of workshop staff plus artisan staff, Class III (Rs. in Crores)	21.54
The total cost of Class IV staff other than workshop and artisan (Rs. in Crores)	50.94
Class IV, workshop and artisan (Rs. in Crores)	15.63
Total cost of workshop and artisan staff Class III or IV (Rs. in Crores)	37.17
Man-days lost due to Sickness	9,334,018

Man-days lost due to Strikes or

Lock-outs	242,768
Total Man-days lost	9,576,781
Total No. of Female Employees (March 31, 1956)	8,711
Class I and II Officers	1
Class III Staff :	
Clerks	1,285
Stenographers	75
Nurses	573
Teachers	527
Others	534
Class IV Staff	5,715

ACCIDENTS**Accidents 1955-56 :**

	Killed	Injured
Passengers	401	3,292
Railway Servants	234	23,123
Other Persons	3,087	2,355
TOTAL	4,322	28,770

1. No. of Collisions in which Passenger Trains were involved	23
2. No. of Derailment to Passenger Trains	208
3. No. of Train wrecks	5
4. Attempted Train wrecks	90
5. Flooding	114
6. Failure of bridges, tunnels	6
7. Trains running into road traffic at level crossings	132
8. Broken rails	27
9. Failure of axles	25
Total of all accidents	10,111

CENTRAL RAILWAY, 1955-56

(Victoria Terminus, Bombay 1)

Total Route Mileage	5,633.87
Broad Gauge	4,094.68
Metre Gauge	772.49
Narrow Gauge	766.70
New Construction in Hand, Mileage	187.23
Mileage Electrified	184.85
Capital at Charge (Rs. in crores)	183.10
Gross Revenue Receipts (Rs. in crores)	63.45
Working Expenses	45.52
Net Revenue Receipts	17.93
No. of Locomotives actually running on March 31, 1956	1,272
Steam	23
Diesel	20
Total No. of Passenger Carriages (in units) actually running on March 31, 1956	2,145
Passenger Carrying Capacity—Seats by Classes—	
Air Conditioned	266
First Class	15,068
Second Class	5,711
Inter Class .. .. .	....
Third Class	132,822
No. of Passengers Carried (in millions)	263.6
No. of Wagons actually running on March 31, 1956	23,523
Covered	8,130
Open	10.35
Tonnage lifted (in millions)	10.35
Total No. of Staff on March 31, 1956	184,402

EASTERN RAILWAY, 1955-56

(Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta 1)

Total Mileage	2,820.64
Broad Gauge	2,303.50
Metre Gauge	NH

Narrow Gauge	17.14
Capital at Charge (Rs. in Crores)	134.44
Gross Traffic Receipts (Rs. in Crores)	47.04
Working Expenses (Rs. in Crores)	36.74
Net Traffic Receipts (Rs. in Crores)	10.80
	B. G. N. G.

No. of steam locomotives	1,473
No. of passenger coaches	2,101
No. of goods wagons (traffic)	14,188
(a) Covered	29,696
(b) Open	18,956
(c) Special	2,499
Passenger carrying capacity (seats)	Nil
(a) Air-conditioned	168
(b) 1st Class	8,615
(c) 2nd Class	14,188
(d) 3rd Class	148,908
No. of passengers carried	172,728,771
Total tonnage lifted (originating)	29,862,273
Staff (total)*	153,382

* Figures for B.G. & N.G. combined.
The Railway has no electric or diesel locos.

NORTHERN RAILWAY, 1955-56

(Baroda House, New Delhi)

Total Mileage	6,839.93
Broad Gauge	4,171.75
Metre Gauge	2,006.35
Narrow Gauge	161.83
New Construction	92.134
Mileage Electrified	NH
Capital at Charge (Rs. in Crores)	149.69
Working Expenses (Rs. in Crores)	39.35
No. of Passengers Carried on the System (in million)	173.99
Net receipts (Rs. Crores)	10.89
No. of Locomotives	B.G. M.G. N.G.
Steam	1,240 283 53
Diesel	10 Nil 5*
Electrical	Nil Nil Nil
No. of passenger coaches	1,655 505 116
Passenger carrying capacity :	
Air-conditioned	144 24 Nil
1st Class	6,016 1,524 399
2nd Class	11,519 1,251 264
3rd Class	1,15,843 23,653 2,925
No. of Goods Wagons, open :	
High sided	7,464 568 75
Low sided	1,010 338 33
No. of Goods Wagons, covered	16,709 3,795 130
Tonnage lifted (in million)	19.96
Staff total	1,62,177

* Not in service.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, 1955-56

(Gorakhpur)

Total Mileage	4,805.45
Broad Gauge	2.15
Metre Gauge	4,751.83
Narrow Gauge	51.07

New Construction in Hand	NH
Mileage Electrified	NH
Capital at Charge (Rs. in Crores)	101.9
Gross Earnings (Rs. in Crores)	24.88
Working Expenses (Rs. in Crores)	20.99
Net Earnings (Rs. in Crores)	-5.11
Total No. of Engines on line (in units)	1,052
No. of Locomotives (Electric)	NH
No. of Passenger Coaches	2,883
Passenger Carrying Capacity :—	
(a) Air Conditioned	NH
(b) 1st Class	5,973
(c) 2nd Class	12,269
(d) 3rd Class	129,213
Total	147,155
No. of Passengers Carried (in hundred)	1,207,686
No. of Goods Wagons, Covered (in units)	19,554
No. of Goods Wagons, Open	4,697
No. of Goods Wagons, Special	2,306
Tonnage lifted (tons in thousands)	8,918
No. of Staff (Total) (in units)	122,322

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 1955-56

(Madras Central, Madras)

Total Mileage	6,062.81
Broad Gauge	1,807.25
Metre Gauge	4,159.86
Narrow Gauge	95.70

New Construction in Hand— Quilon—Ernakulam Railway—M.G. (in miles)	96.55
Mileage Electrified	18.14
Capital at Charge (Rs. in crores)	133.96
Gross Revenue Receipts (Rs. in crores)	47.47
Working Expenses (Rs. in crores)	42.80
Net Revenue Receipts (Rs. in crores)	4.67
Average no. on line daily :	
No. of Locomotives (Steam)	1,442
No. of Locomotives (Electric)	4
No. of Passenger Coaches	3,231
Air Conditioned Passenger Seating Capacity	130
I Class	8,390
II "	14,288
III "	190,298
No. of Passengers Carried (in thousand)	222,743
No. of Goods Wagons (Covered)	18,663
No. of Goods Wagons (Open)	6,675
Tonnage lifted (tons in thousand)	15,837
Staff (Total)	158,398

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY 1955-56

(Garden Reach, Calcutta 23)

Total mileage	3,399
Broad gauge	2,474
Metre gauge .. .. .	..
Narrow gauge	925
Mileage electrified	Nil
Mileage under construction	(B.G.) 141
Number of Locomotives :	
Steam	935
Diesel	NH
Electric	NH
Railcars	2
No. of passenger coaches	1,345
No. of Goods wagons :	
Covered	9,949
Open	15,703
No. of staff	112,453

Passenger carrying capacity :

<i>Air-conditioned</i>	308
<i>1st class</i>	4,752
<i>2nd class</i>	7,074
<i>3rd class</i>	74,688
<i>No. of Passengers carried</i> ..	56,612,861
<i>Tonnage of goods lifted</i> ..	22,698,298
<i>Capital at charge</i> .. ..Rs.	1,00,09,83,167
<i>Gross earnings</i> .. ..Rs.	32,39,72,360
<i>Working expenses</i> .. ..Rs.	28,74,32,010
<i>Net earnings</i> .. ..Rs.	3,65,40,350

WESTERN RAILWAY, 1955-56

(Churchgate, Bombay)

<i>Total Route Mileage</i>	5,620.40
<i>Broad Gauge</i>	1,298.85
<i>Metre Gauge</i>	3,615.01
<i>Narrow Gauge</i>	716.66
<i>Mileage electrified</i>	37.25
<i>Capital at Charge (Rs. in Crores)</i>	125.77
<i>Gross Revenue Receipts (Rs. in Crores)</i>	50.06
<i>Working Expenses (Rs. in Crores)</i>	35.41
<i>Net Revenue Receipts (Rs. in Crores)</i>	14.65
<i>No. of Locomotives (Steam)</i>	1,267

<i>No. of Locomotives (Electric)</i> ..	2
<i>No. of Locomotives (Diesel)</i> ..	37
<i>Rail Motor Coaches</i>	66
<i>No. of Passenger Coaches</i> ..	2,770
<i>Passenger carrying capacity</i>	
<i>Air conditioned—</i>	
<i>Broad Gauge</i>	402
<i>Metre Gauge</i>	52
<i>Passenger carrying capacity (1st Class)—</i>	
<i>Broad Gauge</i>	7,873
<i>Metre Gauge</i>	6,329
<i>Narrow Gauge</i>	768
<i>Passenger carrying capacity (2nd Class)—</i>	
<i>Broad Gauge</i>	2,976
<i>Metre Gauge</i>	5,363
<i>Passenger carrying capacity (3rd Class)—</i>	
<i>Broad Gauge</i>	74,913
<i>Metre Gauge</i>	72,579
<i>Narrow Gauge</i>	9,489
<i>No. of Passengers carried (in thousand)</i>	309,649
<i>No. of Goods Wagons (covered)</i>	19,637
<i>No. of Goods Wagons (open)</i>	6,742
<i>Tons carried (in thousand)</i> ..	20,297
<i>No. of staff</i>	130,488

On the metre gauge the position was: all trains 74-70 (1954-55: 77-80); mail 60-36 (1954-55: 83-85); mixed 74-33 (1954-55: 77-62); suburban 74-70 (1954-55: 85-59); passenger 71-54 (1954-55: 74-59).

Coal mined during 1955-56 was 38.46 million tons, the total quantity carried by rail was 35.34 million tons. The coal consumed by the railways was 12,314,735 tons.

During the year 435,694 claims for compensation were settled, while the number of claims that remained unsettled at the end of the year was 73,162. The average time taken to settle a claim was 51 days as against 61 in 1954-55. The number and value of the claims paid respectively was 46,595 and Rs. 67,01,574.

Number of ticketless travellers detected 6,902,114; amount of excess fare and penalty paid and realized Rs. 1,40,29,656.

Mileage of lines opened: 132.18; of lines under construction: 581.75; of lines closed: nil.

The new locomotives ordered during the year totalled 860 (broad gauge 245, metre gauge 609, narrow gauge 6).

The total number of locomotives placed on line was 668 (broad gauge 437, metre gauge 221, narrow gauge 10).

Out of the 245 broad gauge locomotives, orders for 230 locomotives were placed with Chittaranjan, three were ordered from Japan and 12 from the U.K.

Out of the 609 metre gauge orders, 170 were placed with TELCO and 439 abroad.

Orders for six narrow gauge steam locomotives were placed in Japan.

As regards coaching stock, besides utilizing all the available carriage building capacity in railway workshops orders were placed with manufacturers for 506 broad gauge and 250 metre gauge vehicles.

The number of coaching vehicles placed on lines was 449 broad gauge, 744 metre gauge and 48 narrow gauge.

Of these 283 broad gauge, 491 metre gauge and 48 narrow gauge were manufactured in the various railway workshops, 166 broad gauge were manufactured at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., and 46 broad gauge and 253 metre gauge were imported.

The number of goods wagons ordered were 20,722 broad gauge and 14,846 metre gauge. Of these indigenous manufacture were 10,182 broad gauge and 6,460 metre gauge, foreign, 10,540 broad gauge and 8,386 metre gauge.

The number placed on line were broad gauge 10,518 and metre gauge 9,632. Of the broad gauge, indigenous manufacture were 9,389 and foreign 1,129. Of the metre gauge, indigenous manufacture were 6,056 and foreign 3,576.

The Chittaranjan works turned out 129 WG locomotives during 1955-56; the monthly output of boilers was 10. The cost of a locomotive was about Rs. 498 lakhs.

TELCO's output approximated to the target of 50 locomotives.

On 31st March 1956, the percentage of over-age stock to stock on line was as follows: locomotives: broad gauge 33.2; metre 25.8; narrow 33.7. Coaching stock in terms of units: broad gauge 32.8; metre 32.7; narrow 53.1. Wagon in terms of units: broad gauge 18.0; metre 21.2; narrow 51.6.

COMPANY RAILWAYS (1954-55)

Company	Gauge	Length in miles	Designation of man in charge	Head-quarters
Bukhtarpur-Bihar (B.B.L.) ..	Narrow	33	Chairman	Patna
Bengal Provincial (B.P.) ..	"	42	Manager and Engineer	Magra
Bombay Port Trust (B.P.T.) ..	Broad	8	Chairman	Bombay
Calcutta Port Commissioners (C.P.C.) ..	"	198	Chairman	Calcutta
Dehri-Rohas Light (D.R.L.) ..	Narrow	24	Manager	Dalmanagar
Madras Port Trust (M.P.T.) ..	Broad and Metre	4	Chairman	Madras
Martin Burn Ltd. Rys. ..	Narrow	248	General Manager	Calcutta
McLeod & Co's Rys. ..	"	153	Advisory Officer	Calcutta
Total mileage		710		

INTERIM BUDGET (1957-58)*

(Rupees in Crores)

	Actuals 1955-56	Budget 1956-57	Revised Estimates 1956-57	Budget 1957-58
Gross Traffic Receipts ..	316.23	345.00	350.00	368.50
Working Expenses ..	213.22	224.30	229.34	244.16
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	7.73	13.04	11.02	14.12
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund ..	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Total (Items 2, 3, 4) ..	256.95	282.34	285.36	303.28
Net Railway Revenue ..	50.34	62.66	64.64	65.22
Dividend to General Revenues ..	36.12	39.67	37.69	43.79
Net Surplus	14.22	22.99	26.95	21.43

* Presented on 19th March, 1957 to ask for a vote on account to defray the working expenses of the Railways for the succeeding five months. The estimates were based on the then existing level of fares and freights, and were subject to revision on the basis of the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee. The Railway Minister said that the recommendations would be implemented when the final budget was introduced.

For details about the final budget see under 'Late Particulars'.

ITEMS FROM REVIEW OF 1955-56

Punctuality: Percentage of trains not losing time on the broad gauge was: all trains 77.99 (1954-55: 79.91); mail 70.84 (1954-55: 73.25); mixed 85.33 (1954-55: 84.71); Suburban trains 84.66 (1954-55: 84.54); passenger 74.65 (1954-55: 77.89).

In absolute numbers the figures for locomotives were as follows: Broad gauge: on line 5,790; over-age 1,920. Metre gauge: on line 2,906; over-age 765. Narrow gauge: on line 416; over-age 140.

The figures for coaching stock were as follows: Broad gauge: on line 11,812; over-age 3,817. Metre gauge: on line 9,816; over-age 3,210. Narrow gauge: on line 1,393; over-age 740.

The figures for wagons were as follows: Broad gauge: on line 168,330; over-age 30,354. Metre gauge: on line 67,291; over-age 14,270. Narrow gauge: on line 5,435; over-age 2,806.

Percentage of steam locomotives awaiting repairs in workshops: broad gauge 5.28, metre gauge 6.72; in sheds and transportation shops: broad gauge 11.5, metre gauge 8.75.

About stores and equipment: total value of stores and equipment ordered Rs. 2,19,28.75 lakhs; the total payment made during the year Rs. 1,26.28 lakhs.

Of the payments made, direct imports were worth Rs. 15.18.07 lakhs, imported material purchased in India Rs. 17.44.75 lakhs, of Indian manufacture or origin Rs. 93,61.99 lakhs or 74.16 per cent of the total.

The value of total purchases of khadi was Rs. 31,49,517. Total quantity in yards was 13,98,792. The number of pieces such as napkins, towels, etc., was 296,749.

The purchase of stores from cottage and small-scale industries was valued at Rs. 3,18,95,831.

Twenty-two cases of theft of stores and other valuable material amounting to Rs. 1,03,622 were reported. Twenty-one of these were reported to the police. Culprits were caught in three cases and the recovery of material amounted to Rs. 8,198.

The total number of man-days lost as a result of strikes was as follows: legal 10,746; illegal 227,218.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The target set and the total spent during the First Five-Year Plan is given below:

	Rs. crores	
	Targets	1951-56 Expenditure
Rolling stock and machinery	207.96	242.08
Track and Bridges	70.47	68.03
Other structural engineering works (Perambur Coach Factory, Chittaranjan, collieries, port, etc)	69.99	68.10
New lines, dismantling, electrification	34.18	33.35
Passenger amenities	15.00	13.34
Miscellaneous items	2.40	1.17
	400.00	423.73

The rolling stock acquired during the plan came to 1,586 locomotives, 61,254 wagons, 4,758 coaches. In spite of the large procurement the proportion of over-aged locomotives and wagons was higher at the end than at the beginning of the plan on the broad gauge, though it was lower on the metre gauge. In the position of the coaches there was however, an improvement.

Track renewal was in arrears to the extent of 7,000 miles for rails and 7,000 miles for sleepers.

Dismantled lines with a total mileage of 429.87 were restored and new lines with a total mileage of 379.98 opened for traffic. In addition about 453 miles of new lines were under construction. About 16 miles of narrow gauge lines were converted into metre gauge, and the conversion of 52 miles of metre into broad gauge was in progress.

Electrification of the Howrah-Burdwan main line and of the Tarakeswar branch was also started during the period. The Ganga Bridge project was also taken in hand at a cost of Rs. 16.20 crores and is expected to be completed and open for traffic in 1959.

The most important project completed during the Plan was the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works which during the period produced 341 locomotives. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur the construction of which was taken in hand in July 1953 at a cost of Rs. 7.35 crores went into production in 1955-56 and had turned out 12 coaches during that year.*

The drive towards self-sufficiency which was one of the main objectives of the Plan had a great measure of success. In that indigenous production increased from 3,707 wagons, 673 coaches and 27 locomotives in 1951-52 to 14,314 wagons, 1,221 coaches and 179 locomotives in 1955-56. A start had also been made with the development of indigenous capacity for manufacturing electrical multiple unit coaching stock by placing such orders with an Indian firm †.

As a result of certain measures taken there has also been a general improvement in operational efficiency. On the broad gauge, for instance, number of tons originating increased from 70.70 millions in 1950-51 to 87 in 1955-56, wagon miles per day from 38.7 to 46.3, engine miles per engine day from 107 to 111, net ton miles per wagon day from 434 to 541, percentage of engine under repair (fell) from 18.95 to 16.8, number of wagons per goods train (rose) from 47 to 49, net weight in tons per goods train from 479 to 528, train miles per running track mile per day fell from 17.0 to 11.7.

Traffic receipts rose from about Rs. 247 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 316 crores in 1955-56. Ordinary working expenses rose from about Rs. 165 crores to about Rs. 212.95 crores. The dividend on capital rose from about Rs. 321 crores in 1950-51 to over 36 crores in 1955-56, reflecting the increase in the capital at charge from Rs. 827 crores to Rs. 969 crores. The depreciation reserve fund fell from Rs. 121 crores to Rs. 103½ crores. The Railway Reserve Fund rose from Rs. 11.1 crores to Rs. 46.9 crores.

Of the Rs. 423.73 crores spent on the First Plan, Rs. 284 crores were provided by the railways from their own resources, which was Rs. 36 crores short of the original figure of Rs. 320 crores planned to be found for them.

* On April 12, 1957, the Factory turned out the 100th coach.

† It is expected that at the end of the Second Plan the Railways would be self-sufficient in locomotives and wagons.

ROADS

THE position of extra-municipal roads metalled and unmetalled as on March 31, 1951 (latest available) was as follows (in miles) :—

Metalled				Unmetalled	Total
Bituminous	Concrete	Water-bound macadam	Total surfaced		
14,396	1,467	86,065	101,928	145,491	247,419

The mileage of the national highways is 12,000. The four great trunk roads are 5,000 miles long.

The four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. The most famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from Delhi to Calcutta; the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 101,928 miles of surfaced roads in the country.

The national roads are not "all weather" roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta Road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length.

As regards subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are in South India. The worst served regions are Rajasthan and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and West Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which traverse it. In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to difficult terrain.

Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutchra" roads amounting to approximately 114,491 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather.

The road mileage per 100,000 persons is 69, and per square mile 0.22.

The department in the Central Government which deals with the overall direction of the roads plan and co-ordination of State planning is the Roads Organisation under the Ministry of Transport. The chief official is the Roads Adviser who is also Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Transport.

The Roads Organisation gives technical advice and arranges for the allocation of Central Road Fund reserves among the States.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Road Development Committee of 1928 recommended the creation of a Road Development Fund out of a two-anna share per gallon of the proceeds of the Import and excise duties on motor spirit, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year. The share was later raised to two and a half annas per gallon.

The resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account at present in force in India was passed by the Indian Parliament in 1950. It says that the special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 20 per cent for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different States in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, reconstruction or

substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of State Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport.

Up to the end of March 1955 total receipts in the Central Road Fund since its inception were about Rs. 53½ crores and those in the Central Road Fund Reserve since its inception were about Rs. 10 crores.

On the administrative side roads except for the small mileage of National Highways described later are a State subject and may be divided into two main classes, State Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies.

India's road system is grossly inadequate for the country's needs and a comparison with other advanced countries will show how great is the leeway that has to be made.

For example, the road mileages per 100 square miles of area are 209 in the United Kingdom, 237 in France, 111 in the U.S.A., 95 in Germany, 89 in Italy and 70 in Ceylon. India's road mileage for the same area is 22, representing less than one-ninth of the U.K. and one-third of Ceylon.

NAGPUR PLAN

The Central Road Fund could at best, increase the annual road expenditure by roughly 15 per cent. Following persistent representations from the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association of Bombay, the need for an extensive programme of road development was accepted by the Government of India in 1943.

In December 1943 the Chief Engineers of the various States met in conference at Nagpur and evolved a road plan based on the minimum needs of the country. Adopting as their objective the very modest proposition that no village in a well-developed agricultural area should remain more than 5 miles from a metalled road, the Chief Engineers recommended the increase of Indian Union's road mileage to 331,000 of which 123,000 miles would be metalled.

The net increase in road mileage under this Plan, now known as the Nagpur Plan works out at 50 per cent.

While the Government of India as well as the State Governments endorsed these recommendations in general terms, there was no general acceptance of a time-limit for the implementation of the plan.

However, five-year programmes for commencement from April 1947 and representing varying proportions of the Nagpur scheme were prepared by the States for their respective areas as part of their post-war reconstruction programmes.

These Programmes, exclusive of National Highways were estimated to cost nearly Rs. 120 crores over a five-year period, and were intended

to embrace the construction or improvement of 80,000 miles of roads as under:

State & District Roads.

Mileage improvement	..	..	33,393
Mileage, new construction	17,509

Village Roads.

New construction & improvement	30,093
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Progress in the implementation of this post-war reconstruction Plan was however most disappointing. Owing first to shortage of material and later of funds Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, Orissa and many other States had to abandon large portions of their plans.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

The Central Government, as part of their contribution towards post-war development accepted liability for the construction and maintenance of the National Highways with effect from 1st April 1947.

Over 12,000 miles of highways are now being maintained by the Central Government and when some more are completed the length of the highway system will be 13,500 miles.

The post-war plan for the development of National Highways was originally estimated to cost Rs. 36 crores but was reduced to Rs. 23½ crores subsequently. Although financed by the Centre, the actual execution of the work is carried out through the State P.W.Ds.

Out of about 1,080 miles of missing links in the National Highway system under construction a major part has been completed by now.

In the First Five-Year Plan which started in April 1951, road development was allotted a sum of Rs. 156 crores inclusive of Rs. 25 crores from the Central Road Development Fund. This included Rs. 27 crores on National Highways, Rs. 4 crores for inter-State roads, and Rs. 10 crores for miscellaneous centrally aided roads making a total expenditure of Rs. 41 crores on behalf of the Government of India. Of the remainder the share of the former Part A States was about 64 per cent, that of Part B States nearly 28 per cent, and that of Part C States 8 per cent.

The target in regard to National Highways for the first Plan was the construction of 640 miles of new roads and the improvement of 2,500 miles of the existing system, besides the construction of 40 important bridges. The State Governments during the same period proposed to construct or improve roughly 21,000 miles of roads and 100 large bridges.

These targets have actually been exceeded in execution. Rough estimates show that 10,000 miles of new metalled roads and 20,000 miles of unmetalled roads have been constructed during the 5 years ending March 1956, and that 14,000 miles of roads, inclusive of 4,400 miles of National Highways have been improved.

The Central Government has now decided to build a road on the west coast and meet the entire expenditure of Rs. 5.5 crores. The road will run from Panvel to Sawantwadi and from Kumbha into Kerala State. The road will be 646 miles long and will be throughout fully bridged and asphalted.

Progress of Development Expenditure on Roads in the First Five-Year Plan.
(In lakhs of rupees)

The total expenditure on road development during the First Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 162 crores. Details are shown in the table below.

Authority	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised Estimate	1955-56 Budget	Total 1951-56	Plan Allotment 1951-56 including adjustments
Central Government	382.1	414.8	579.1	910.5	1,349.9	3,636.4	4,124.0
<i>States*</i>							
Andhra	88.1	53.2	35.0	24.6	17.7	218.6	248.4
Assam	2.4	15.9	55.7	110.0	75.2	259.2	265.0
Bihar	202.1	202.4	115.4	186.7	325.6	1,032.2	1,075.0
Bombay	173.2	398.5	534.2	610.9	607.9	2,324.7	1,163.6
Madhya Pradesh	45.2	44.6	41.0	40.8	40.8	212.4	217.8
Madras	92.7	72.9	48.8	42.4	55.8	312.6	357.6
Orissa	17.7	24.4	40.7	63.1	89.4	235.3	228.9
Punjab	21.3	22.8	54.7	116.6	157.1	372.5	383.7
Uttar Pradesh	101.3	106.2	106.4	169.2	119.3	602.4	602.4
West Bengal	212.6	251.4	347.5	258.0	331.2	1,400.7	1,400.6
Hyderabad	28.7	17.4	26.9	37.6	56.3	166.9	247.6
Madhya Bharat	15.2	31.2	32.8	50.2	83.5	212.9	286.3
Mysore	37.5	60.8	102.9	132.0	137.7	470.9	334.1
PEPSU	6.6	23.7	32.4	49.3	87.9	199.9	195.2
Rajasthan	15.5	38.4	105.3	211.4	147.1	517.7	550.0
Saurashtra	24.5	69.0	43.3	116.9	124.8	378.5	400.0
Travancore-Cochin	17.7	43.1	51.9	82.5	147.9	343.1	175.0
Jammu & Kashmir	9.0	14.2	45.8	80.9	105.1	255.0	255.0
Ajmer	0.6	1.2	3.2	5.9	14.0	24.9	15.9
Bhopal	2.8	5.1	10.6	19.7	10.8	49.0	50.5
Coorg	2.3	0.9	5.4	13.0	6.8	28.4	25.0
Delhi	0.5	2.0	6.7	7.9	7.9	25.0	25.0
Himachal Pradesh	9.6	26.4	67.5	36.0	72.5	212.0	212.0
Kutch	4.8	15.7	5.9	14.2	16.8	57.4	58.3
Manipur .. ..	..	11.6	13.7	13.9	17.9	57.1	81.3
Tripura	3.7	9.9	15.0	35.2	50.0	113.8	128.0
Vindhya Pradesh	12.2	10.2	13.8	30.5	19.1	85.8	125.9
Pondicherry .. ..	..	..	..	4.1	17.0	21.7	21.7
Total, States	1,147.8	1,573.3	1,962.4	2,563.3	2,943.7	10,190.5	9,129.8
All-India Total	1,529.9	1,988.1	2,541.5	3,473.8	4,293.6	13,826.9	13,253.8
Central Road Fund	304.0	388.0	460.0	540.0	708.0	2,400.0	..
Grand Total	1,833.9	2,376.1	3,001.5	4,013.8*	5,001.6	16,226.9	..

In 1954-55 the expenditure on roads, it is estimated, amounted to Rs. 60 crores made up of Rs. 40 crores on construction works and Rs. 20 crores on road maintenance. As against this, the Governments at the Centre and in the States realized in the year a revenue of Rs. 67 crores from motor transport, as under :-

	Revenue, approx. 1954-55 (Rs. in Crores)
Central Revenues.	
Motor Spirit Duties	30.20
Tyre Excise Duties	5.50
Vehicle Parts Imports Duties	8.88
	44.58
State Revenue.	
Vehicle Taxes and Petrol Sales Taxes	22.68
	67.26

In the Second Five-Year Plan commencing from April 1956, the allocation for road development is Rs. 244 crores in addition to the amount of Rs. 25 crores accruing in the Central Road Fund. The allocation from central revenues is Rs. 82 crores and that from State budgets Rs. 162 crores.

Construction of 600 miles of missing links and diversions on National Highways, 60 major bridges, improvement of 1,700 miles and widening of 3,750 miles of existing roads are some of the works proposed in the Central Government's portion.

Allocations from the States sector will be utilised for the construction of 13,000 miles of metalled roads besides improvement of portions of the existing road system and formation of a slightly larger mileage of unmetalled roads than in the First Five-Year Plan.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The number of motor vehicles in use in India in March 1955 was 377,690. In terms of the population of the country, this represents 87 vehicles per lakh of inhabitants. Corresponding figures for some of the other countries are: Ceylon, 811; Egypt, 435; Spain, 661; Great Britain, 6,995 and France, 5,452. These figures show how inadequate is the volume of motor transport in India.

The 377,690 vehicles operating in India in March 1955 were distributed among the various States as shown in the table on the next page.

* Before the re-organization in Nov. 1956.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VEHICLES IN INDIA

Motor Vehicles, March 1955.

Name of State†	Motor Cycles	Private Cars	Taxi-cabs	BUSES		Goods Vehicles		Other Vehicles (not included in the above)		Total		Grand Total
				Diesel	Others	Diesel	Others	Diesel	Others	Diesel	Others	
PART A STATES												
Andhra	1,092	6,336	52	496	1,964	843	2,477	42	160	1,381	12,081	13,462
Assam (1952-53)	436	4,728	209	..	1,317	73	4,504	212	874	285	12,068	12,353
Bihar	1,573	6,932	372	263	1,208	..	4,146	..	352	263	14,583	14,846
Bombay	7,472	40,922	3,950	3,572	1,625	1,308	17,730	..	584	4,880	72,283	77,163
Madhya Pradesh	1,537	5,907	418	209	1,235	160	4,047	529	241	898	13,385	14,283
Madras	3,389	18,354	844	1,641	2,717	1,080	5,861	29	1,786	2,750	32,951	35,701
Orissa	554	2,494	11	25	580	72	2,444	..	25	97	6,108	6,205
Punjab	1,922	4,288	358	88	1,888	361	4,207	9	482	458	13,145	13,603
U.P.	2,703	11,252	316	177	4,219	221	7,918	3	786	401	27,194	27,595
West Bengal (1952-53)*	2,831	27,278	5,387	..	8,425	..	25,918	..	74	..	69,913	69,913
Total	23,509	1,28,491	11,017	6,471	25,178	4,118	79,252	824	5,364	11,413	2,73,711	2,85,124
PART B STATES												
Hyderabad	2,917	7,887	302	673	585	340	3,712	176	94	1,180	15,497	16,686
Jammu and Kashmir	42	624	61	8	524	66	1,249	1	4	75	2,504	2,579
Madhya Bharat	339	2,394	45	48	555	55	1,219	1	401	104	4,953	5,057
Mysore	1,370	5,216	297	253	924	310	1,868	48	147	611	9,831	10,442
PEPSU	441	1,700	16	6	844	8	890	2	1,239	16	5,145	5,161
Rajasthan	852	6,398	123	..	2,379	..	3,673	1,478	..	1,478	13,425	14,903
Saurashtra	386	2,360	340	48	460	44	1,861	..	145	92	5,534	5,626
Travancore-Cochin	374	4,818	315	167	1,275	91	1,900	..	1	258	8,683	8,941
Total	6,712	31,406	1,499	1,203	7,546	914	16,378	1,706	2,031	3,823	65,572	69,395
PART C STATES												
Ajmer	118	1,147	26	2	126	..	207	32	1	34	1,025	1,050
Bhopal	62	418	..	2	92	5	413	86	6	93	991	1,054
Coorg	29	284	19	23	69	10	312	..	68	33	781	814
Delhi	3,298	8,522	1,000*	225	504	437	1,033	..	..	662	14,957	15,619
Himachal Pradesh	18	168	16	8	69	5	115	..	10	13	492	415
Kutch	75	377	56	..	76	..	307	..	..	..	891	891
Manipur	37	143	2	..	33	7	385	..	..	7	609	607
Triपुरa	3	79	91	..	101	..	239	2	1	2	517	519
Vindhya Pradesh	51	505	2	2	271	106	426	83	31	191	1,286	1,477
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	15	21	10	..	5	..	27	..	8	..	86	86
Total (Other States)	3,706	11,064	1,225	262	1,346	570	4,064	203	131	1,035	22,136	23,171
Grand Total	33,927	1,71,561	14,641	7,936	34,070	5,692	99,694	2,733	7,526	10,271	3,61,419	3,77,690

* Approximate.

† Before the re-organization in Nov. 1956.

MILEAGE OF EXTRA-MUNICIPAL ROADS IN INDIA AS IN MARCH 1952.**

State	METALLED ROADS				UNMETALLED ROADS	Grand Total
	Bituminous	Concrete	Water Bound Macadam	Total (Surfaced)	Unsurfaced	
PART 'A' STATES						
Andhra	325	99	11,013	11,437	3,260	14,697
Assam	1,134	3	232	1,369	9,999	11,368
Bihar	1,598	4	2,225	3,827	25,504	29,331
Bombay	1,104	415	12,648	14,167	7,895	22,062
Madhya Pradesh	471	1	5,934	6,406	5,551	11,957
Madras*	1,235	210	14,352	15,797	10,052	25,849
Orissa	63	2	2,518	2,583	6,377	8,960
Punjab	2,344	8	296	2,648	6,611	9,259
Uttar Pradesh	2,035	464	7,754	10,253	25,598	35,851
West Bengal	1,340	20	2,231	3,591	20,339	23,930
Total	11,649	1,226	59,203	72,078	1,21,186	1,93,264
PART 'B' STATES						
Hyderabad	11	58	6,135	6,204	1,065	7,269
Jammu & Kashmir	329	—	339	668	1,481	2,149
Madhya Bharat	211	23	4,061	4,298	241	4,539
Mysore	435	79	6,547	7,061	3,218	10,279
PEPSU	427	1	149	577	251	828
Rajasthan	588	15	2,016	3,510	7,583	11,102
Saurashtra	96	13	1,849	1,958	1,526	3,484
Travancore-Cochin	151	46	2,436	2,633	3,927	6,560
Total	2,248	235	24,435	26,918	19,292	46,210
PART 'C' STATES						
Ajmer	100	—	213	313	23	336
Bhopal	23	—	410	433	488	921
Bilaspur†	—	—	—	—	61	61
Coorg	56	—	280	336	50	386
Delhi (P.W.D. only)	200	3	60	263	6	269
Himachal Pradesh†	53	—	6	59	2,906	2,965
Kutch	4	—	249	253	72	325
Manipur	15	—	19	34	187	221
Tripura	6	—	68	74	75	149
Vindhya Pradesh	42	3	1,041	1,086	1,145	2,231
Total	499	6	2,346	2,851	5,013	7,864
PART 'D' STATES						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	81	81	—	81
Grand Total	14,396	1,467	86,085	1,01,928	1,45,491	2,47,419

* Includes Andhra.

† Bilaspur is now merged into Himachal Pradesh.

** Latest available.

INLAND WATER-WAYS

IN pre-railway days inland navigation played an important role in the transport system of the country. The decline began with the construction of railways in 1855. While the railways received every assistance the water transport was allowed to languish.

Part of the reason for the decline was that large volumes of water were drained off for irrigation thus helping to depress the level of the water. This happened more particularly on the Ganga.

Inland water transport has remained essentially within the sphere of State control. To some extent this is inevitable. Short distance waterway cannot be usefully controlled by a Central authority.

But the position of water-ways (traversing more than one State or connecting economically important regions with major ports appears to be different. The State Governments may not have the necessary resources for development. Whether inland water transport can compete with other quicker modes of transport is doubtful. But there are regions where as in Assam, for example, the economy depends to a great extent on water transport. There are also areas where water transport can help relieve congestion.

It has come to be recognised that the most rational way to deal with a river is to treat it as a unit from the source to the mouth irrespective of administrative boundaries. Also the utilisation of the water resources of a river should, as far as possible, be on a multi-purpose basis.

Some canals constructed for irrigation included provision for navigation.

The present constitution, therefore, provides for the control of the Central Government on navigation on inter-State rivers and national water-ways. Besides, the Central Water and Power Commission has assisted in the co-ordinated multi-purpose development of the water resources of the country.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1917 was amended in 1951 so that now there is compulsory registration of all inland steam vessels.

Government set up the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board in 1952 which co-ordinates and stimulates the navigational activities of the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

The whole problem of the development of inland water transport is now under examination by an Inter-Departmental Study Group.

Looking back on the state of navigation on the main rivers about a hundred years ago, it is noticed that large steamers plied on the Brahmaputra upto Dibrugarh; on the Ganga as far as Gurmukteshwar, over 700 miles above Patna; and Kanpur, *en route*, presented the appearance of a large port; on the Yamuna as far as Agra; and on the Ghagra, only 30 years ago, a regular service was maintained upto Ayodhya, 200 miles upstream of its confluence with the River Ganga.

Today long stretches of rivers formerly navigable have become shallow and are not used for navigation. Navigation can be restored only by deepening the channel or by using craft specially designed for shallow waters.

PRESENT POSITION

At present steamers ply regularly on the Brahmaputra river upto Dibrugarh but on the Ganga as far as Patna only with feeder services upto Buxar on the Ganga and Barhaj on the Ghagra.

There are other parts of the country where canal navigation is still active. In Andhra and Madras States for instance, the Godavari Canals, including the Dummagudan Canal, the Kistna Canals, the Buckingham Canal, the Kurnool-Cudappah Canal, and the Vedaranyam Canals are important highways for water-borne traffic.

Kerala has the West Coast Canals.

The Godavari and Kistna Delta canals in Andhra are indeed an important means of transport in that region and afford a cheap and ready mode of access to all markets.

The Buckingham Canal in Madras has played an important part in the trade of the country traversed by it, and in particular during the last war when the traffic was heavy it afforded appreciable relief to the railways.

On the west coast in Kerala the backwaters form the chief means of communication and transport.

In Orissa, too, there are some 200 miles of navigable canals in use.

Then there are the important water-ways of West Bengal, comprising besides the delta river system, also the canals around Calcutta.

The records of imports and exports into and from Calcutta show the extent to which the largest seaport in India depends upon its waterway communications. Post-partition figures show that 12 per cent of the trade of the port arrives and leaves by water-ways.

As by far the greater proportion of the water-borne traffic of the country is carried by the unorganised country-boats, reliable figures are not available as to the total ton-miles of traffic thus moved.

It has been estimated, however, that this would amount to only about one per cent of the total railway traffic of the country.

The approximate length of navigable waterways at present in India is as follows:—Uttar Pradesh, 745 miles; Bihar, 715 miles; West Bengal, 777 miles; Assam, 920 miles; Orissa, 287 miles; Madras and Andhra, 1,700 miles; Total, 5,144 miles.

The above mileages are approximate and take into account only the main water-ways navigable by steamers and large country-boats. They do not include the numerous tidal creeks on the coasts which are not connected to an inland water-ways system.

Out of 5,144 miles of navigable water-ways 1,762 miles are navigated by steamers, details of which are given below:—

	Miles
River Ganga—Patna to Lalghola (Border)	315
Patna to Buxar (Feeder service)	100
River Ghagra—Confluence Ganga, Ghagra to Barhaj	97
River Hooghly Calcutta to Sundarban (Border)	150
River Brahmaputra—Dibrugarh to Dhubri (Border)	400
(Feeder services on tributaries)	375
(Feeder service in Surma Valley)	85
River Bhagirathi—Calcutta to Ganga River (during rains only)	180
River Brahmaputra—Dibrugarh to Sadiya (during rains only)	60
Total	1,762

FUTURE

1. **Uttar Pradesh:** (a) Revival of navigation of the Ganga river, Patna-Buxar-Allahabad. (b) Revival of navigation on the Ghagra river upto Bahram Ghat.

2. **Bihar:** (a) Navigation on the Kosi river is included in the programme of the Kosi Dam Project. (b) Development of navigation on the Ganduk river. (c) Development of navigation on the Son river, feasible with the construction of the Rihand Dam.

3. **West Bengal:** (a) The construction of a navigation canal from Durgapur to the Hooghly river to connect the coal-fields in West Bengal and Bihar with the port of Calcutta, is included in the programme of the Damodar Valley Project. (b) Reuscitation of the Bhagirathi route affording a direct and much shorter navigation connection from the port of Calcutta to Bihar and U.P.

Work on (a) is in progress.

4. **Orissa:** (a) Reuscitation of the Orissa coast canal to restore the connection between the Hooghly and Dhamra rivers. (b) The Mahanadi Valley Project provides for the navigation on the Mahanadi river upto Hirakud dam, about 300 miles from the sea.

5. **Assam:** The various tributaries of the Brahmaputra offer considerable scope for development of navigation.

6. **Madhya Pradesh:** (a) Provision for navigation of the Narmada river is aimed at in the investigations in progress on the Narmada Valley projects. (b) Conditions are favourable to obtain a navigation link between the east and west coasts via the Narmada river and the Jolith-Son rivers or Bearma-Yamuna rivers.

It is feared, however, that the cost of this may be enormous.

7. **Bombay:** The construction of dams on the Narmada and Tapi rivers will provide navigational facilities on these rivers. The Kakrapar dam will help provide navigation in the surrounding area.

8. **Andhra:** Development of the Kistna, and Godavari rivers could also provide navigational facilities.

A priority list has been drawn up in accordance with which it is proposed to develop navigation. In the first stage it is proposed to extend navigation on the Ganga river above Patna as far as Allahabad.

An Inland Water Transport expert, Mr. J. J. Surie of Holland who visited India, inspected the waterways of the Ganga, Ghagra and Brahmaputra rivers, suggested a shallow-craft push two pilot projects comprising a fleet of two 250 B.H.P. tugs and eight 100-ton barges. On the basis of his recommendations, further surveys were undertaken at the instance of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board by the Central Water and Power Commission on the Ganga and Ghagra rivers. He also prepared the designs. Orders for the craft have been placed and on their procurement the project will be started. The cost of the craft is about Rs. 20 lakhs. This is being met out of a special grant given by the Government of India.

Mr. Surie had also recommended two other projects viz., a project for the development of shallow draught navigation with smaller craft on the feeder rivers of the Brahmaputra and of a diesel operated ferry vessel on the Brahmaputra. These have been included in the scheme of financial assistance agreed to by the Planning Commission during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Surveys are now in progress for drawing up specifications of the craft required for the Assam Feeder river project. The specifications for the diesel ferry vessel across the Brahmaputra have been finalised.

In addition to these two projects, it is proposed to execute development works to the extent of Rs. 150.22 lakhs in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region as a part of the Second Plan. These include dredging of important waterways, provision of aids to navigation such as radio telephony and automatic beacons, and the development of inland port facilities at selected places such as Gauhati, Pandu, Dhubri, Karimganj, Patna and Manihari.

Survey work at Pandu is finished. A scheme has been prepared for building a modern port there for inland craft. The scheme is likely to be implemented in stages.

Arrangements are also being made to provide automatic beacons on the Sundarban during 1957.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board has to meet a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs during the five-year period.

For South India, the following schemes have been selected for investigation and provision as shown against each has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan:—

Development of the Buckingham Canal including the linking up of the canal with the Madras Harbour	Rs. 115 lakhs
Development of West Coast Canals	Rs. 43 lakhs
Investigations relating to the first project are in progress.	

* Includes Andhra.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Allotment under the First Five-Year Plan . . . Rs. one crore.

Allotment under the Second Five-Year Plan . . . Rs. 2 crores.

OVERSEAS Communications Service is a State activity working directly under the Ministry of Communications on commercial lines, with the Head Office at Bombay. Its functions are provision, operation and development of all facilities for communication between India and the outside world.

The chief administrative head of the Service is the Director General, Overseas Communications Service.

The Service has two main branches, viz. Traffic and Engineering. The Traffic branch is under the control of the Dy. Director General (Traffic) and the engineering branch is under the control of the Chief Engineer.

The Overseas Communications Service has four gateway centres for handling international communications. The Bombay Centre has its transmitting station at Kfirke, receiving station at Dhond and the Central Traffic Office at Bombay. The transmitting and receiving stations as well as the Central Traffic Office are inter-linked by wired wireless circuits.

Calcutta centre has its transmitting and receiving stations at Hallishahar and Hatikanda about 30 and 36 miles respectively from the main Traffic Office at Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Delhi Centre is still worked on a temporary basis but it will have soon its main transmitting station at Kalkaji and receiving station at Chhattarpur connected to the Traffic Office at Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Madras is a cable station but it will soon have a radio centre with its transmitting station at Korattur and receiving station at Padiannellur connected to the Central Traffic Office in the General Post Office buildings, Madras.

The following radio services are now operated by India :—

	Date of Inauguration
1. India-United Kingdom Wireless Telegraph Service	23-7-27
2. India-United Kingdom Radio-Telephone Service	1-5-33
3. India-Australia Wireless Telegraph Service	14-1-42
4. India-China Wireless Telegraph Service	25-2-42
5. India-United States of America Wireless Telegraph Service (via Mackay)	15-8-44
6. Delhi-London Wireless Telegraph Service	29-8-44
7. India-United Kingdom Radio-Photo Service	20-1-48
8. India-United States Radio-Photo Service	29-4-48
9. India-Afghanistan Wireless Telegraph Service	12-1-50
10. India-Japan Wireless Telegraph Service	17-8-50
11. India-Indonesia Radio-Telephone Service	2-10-50
12. India-Indonesia Wireless Telegraph Service	1-2-51
13. India-Thailand Wireless Telegraph Service	15-3-51
14. India-Russia Wireless Telegraph Service	18-6-51
15. India-Egypt Radio-Telephone Service	2-7-51
16. India-United States of America Wireless Telegraph Service (via RCA)	2-7-51
17. India-Iran Radio-Telephone Service	1-3-52

	Date of Inauguration
18. India-Japan Radio-Telephone Service	14-8-52
19. Calcutta-London Wireless Telegraph Service	12-3-53
20. India-East Africa Radio-Telephone Service	18-8-53
21. India-Hongkong Radio-Telephone Service	23-12-53
22. India-Switzerland Radio-Telephone Service	1-3-54
23. India-Bahrain Radio-Telephone Service	15-5-54
24. India-Malaya Radio-Telephone Service	16-6-54
25. India-Aden Radio-Telephone Service	15-10-54
26. India-Saigon Wireless Telegraph Service	18-10-54
27. India-China Radio-Photo Service	19-10-54
28. Delhi-Peking Wireless Telegraph Service	3-1-55
29. India-China Radio-Telephone Service	2-3-55
30. Delhi-London Radio-Photo Service	2-3-55
31. India-Burma Radio-Telephone Service	24-3-55
32. India-Russia Radio-Telephone Service	4-6-55
33. India-Russia Radio-Photo Service	8-6-55
34. India-Poland Wireless Telegraph Service	21-6-55
35. India-Poland Radio-Telephone Service	22-6-55
36. India-Yugoslavia Wireless Telegraph Service	30-6-55
37. India-Burma Wireless Telegraph Service	15-8-55
38. Calcutta-London Radio-Telephone Service	30-12-55
39. Calcutta-Saigon Radio-Telephone Service	12-1-56
40. India-Japan Radio-Photo Service	25-1-56
41. India-Iran Wireless Telegraph Service	16-2-56
42. India-Australia Radio-Telephone Service	19-7-56
43. India-Hanoi Wireless Telegraph Service	2-9-56
44. India-France Wireless Telegraph Service	25-10-56
45. India-France Radio-Telephone Service	25-10-56
46. Delhi-London Radio-Telephone Service	26-10-56

DIRECT RADIO-TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The following links are in operation :

(a) Bombay-London; (b) Delhi-London; (c) Bombay-Shanghai; (d) Bombay-New York; (e) Bombay-Melbourne; (f) Bombay-Tokyo; (g) Delhi-Moscow; (h) Bombay-Kabul; (i) Bombay-Djakarta; (j) Bombay-Bangkok; (k) Calcutta-London; (l) Bombay-Saigon; (m) Delhi-Peking; (n) Bombay-Warsaw; (o) Bombay-Belgrade; (p) Calcutta-Rangoon; (q) Bombay-Teheran; (r) Bombay-Hanoi; (s) Delhi-Paris

DIRECT RADIO-TELEPHONE SERVICES

India today operates twenty direct services :

(a) Bombay-London; through London calls are extended to the following countries: Australia, Barbados, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda,

Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gibraltar, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Northern Rhodesia, Norway, Saar, Spain, South Africa, Eire, South Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Sweden, U.S.A., Vatican City, East and West Germany, Brazil, Argentina and Austria.

This service is also available to the following ships at sea via London :—

British Registered :—Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, Caronia, Queen of Bermuda, Mauretania, Saxonia, Ivernia, Empress of Britain, Nevada, Reina Del Mar, Pretoria Castle, Oxfordshire and Corinthia.

U.S.A. Registered :—America, Constitution, United States and Independence.

Dutch Registered :—Nieuw Amsterdam, Rijnland, Oslof-Jord and Maasdam.

Greek Registered :—Olympia Ellr.

Panamanian Registered :—Eastriver.

Israeli Registered :—Israel and Zion.

(b) Bombay-Djakarta; (c) Bombay-Calro; (d) Bombay-Teheran; (e) Bombay-Tokyo; (f) Bombay-Nairobi; (g) Bombay-Hongkong; (h) Bombay-Berne; (i) Bombay-Bahrain; (j) Bombay-Singapore; (k) Bombay-Aden; (l) Bombay-Shanghai; (m) Bombay-Rangoon; (n) Bombay-Moscow; (o) Bombay-Warsaw; (p) Bombay-Belgrade; (q) Calcutta-Saigon; (r) Calcutta-Sydney; (s) Delhi-Paris; (t) Delhi-London; Delhi-Jedda.

These Radiophone facilities are also used for inter-continental interviews, discussions and programme material for purposes of re-broadcast both in India and abroad.

OVERSEAS RADIO-PHOTO SERVICE

This service enables signalling by radio a manuscript, photograph, drawing—in fact anything that is in black and white on paper and reproduction as a photo replica of the original.

The following circuits are now in operation :

(a) Bombay-London, is also extended to: Australia, South Africa, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Denmark, Germany, Italy.

(b) Bombay-New York, and via New York to San Francisco. The service is regularly used by the business interests for the exchange of balance sheets, specifications and drawings of machinery, etc.

(c) Bombay-Shanghai 19-10-54
(d) Delhi-London 2-3-55
(e) Bombay-Moscow 8-6-55
(f) Bombay-Tokyo 25-1-56

OVERSEAS SUBMARINE CABLE SERVICE

The cable chains are :—

(a) Bombay-Aden—Alexandria—Malta—Gibraltar—London.
(b) Bombay-Aden—Mombassa—Zanzibar—Seychelles.
(c) Madras—Penang—Singapore—East Asia.

MULTI-ADDRESS BROADCASTS

Overseas Communications Service handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India to consular posts abroad. The transmissions from New Delhi are picked up by the following consular posts in Asia, Europe, Australia and America: Khatmandu, Rangoon, Singapore, Djakarta, Bagdad, Teheran, Ankara, Paris, Cairo, London, Brussels, Rome, Bern, Prague, Moscow, The Hague, Bonn, Tokyo, Canberra, Peking, and Nairobi.

The transmissions from Bombay are picked up by Buenos Aires and Rio De Janeiro.

Transmissions are also made on behalf of certain Press Agencies to different areas.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS

The First Five-Year Plan allocated one crore of rupees for development.

The plan covered modernising and expanding the existing Bombay and Delhi radio centres and opening similar centres at Calcutta and Madras.

The Second Five-Year Plan has, with an allocation of two crores of rupees, the following long range objectives in view :—

(1) to provide expanding facilities of direct communications with more foreign centres commensurate with the growing needs of the country;

(2) to provide improved grade and standard of service—greater mechanisation and improved modern techniques;

(3) to provide more powerful service for Multi-Address Broadcasts for Government and Press; and

(4) to provide leased channels to private agencies and teleprinter-call service to big business houses and for the press.

BUDGETS

The revenue for the year 1956-57 was estimated at 159.58 lakhs.

The profit of the O.C.S. for the year 1955-56 was 43.39 lakhs, i.e., 30.54 per cent of Government capital.

The table below shows the revised estimates for 1955-56 and the budget estimates for 1956-57 on the expense side.

	Revised Estimate 1955-56	Budget Estimate 1956-57
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of officers	5,08,000	5,77,000
Pay of establishments	16,87,000	20,07,000
Allowances, honoraria	17,40,000	17,60,000
Other charges	11,08,000	12,15,000
Interests and depreciation—		
Interest on capital (Charged)	5,18,000	6,50,000
Depreciation (Voted)	11,00,000	13,30,000
Payments to other Government Departments, etc.	34,48,000	35,70,000
Charges in England	87,000	68,000
Total	1,02,84,000	1,11,77,000
Capital Budget	10,00,000	37,00,000

BROADCASTING

BROADCASTING in India began as a private venture in 1927, in Bombay and Calcutta. In 1930, the Government of India were approached to take over the concern as private resources were found to be inadequate. At first, it was the department of Industries and Labour that looked after the new function of entertaining. Subsequently, the Home department took over the responsibility and under the new regime, a special Ministry for Information and Broadcasting was created to look after the growing work.

Its head is the Director-General, All-India Radio, whose office is located in Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

Other officers at headquarters are: Chief Engineer, Deputy Directors-General, Deputy Chief Engineer, Director of Programme, Director of Programme Planning, Director of Listener Research, Deputy Director of Administration and Assistant Directors of Administration.

The stations transmit for about five to ten hours a day.

This is generally split up into three transmissions, morning, afternoon and evening.

Programmes are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of the Programme Executives and Programme Assistants. Details are worked out well in advance of their schedule dates and are published in the journals of All-India Radio.

Programmes are broadcast in 16 major Indian languages and in English.

Broadcasting House.—Probably the largest centre of broadcasting activity in the East, Broadcasting House, New Delhi, was completed in 1943. Architecturally, it is one of Delhi's newest and most striking sights. It represents from the point of view of equipment, the latest practice in radio engineering.

With its air-conditioned studios, each with an individual acoustic pattern to suit every variety of sound reproduction, its control room—a model of scientific efficiency—its dramatic control panels and effects and echo rooms it constitutes a landmark in every sense of the word in the history of Indian broadcasting.

Research and Maintenance Departments.—These two departments are located in New Delhi.

The Research Department deals with all technical problems, concerning reception and transmission. Special studies are undertaken on ionospheric data and forecasting transmission conditions, field strengths of short and medium wave stations, atmospheric noise levels prevalent in various parts of India, studio and recording characteristics and development of cheap receivers.

The Department also maintains a field station at Todapur near Delhi where the frequencies of All-India Radio Stations are constantly checked.

The Maintenance Department handles problems which arise in the upkeep and day-to-day operation of the engineering equipment used by All-India Radio in addition to maintaining Central Stores Depot.

Radio Journals.—A.I.R. publishes programme journals in English (Indian Listener), Urdu (Awaz), Hindi (Sarang), Bengali (Betar Jagat), Tamil (Vanoli), Gujarati (Nabhvani) and Telugu (Vani).

The 'Indian Listener' is a weekly, and the rest are fortnightly.

Monitoring.—The Monitoring Service (Simla) keeps a round-the-clock watch on transmissions from all the main broadcasting systems of the world, monitors news and commentaries and selected talks transmitted from those stations in English, in Indian languages and in some foreign languages, from 30 different countries.

Listener Research.—The primary purpose of Listener Research is to determine the listening habits and programme preferences of radio listeners by ascertaining from time to time their reactions to items broadcast.

This information is necessary for planning programmes calculated to have the maximum listening appeal.

Although Listener Research in this country is still in its infancy, a good deal of information on the listening audience and on trends of listening has already been collected and more light is constantly being shed on this absorbing subject.

For this purpose, contact with listeners is maintained through their letters, press reactions, field surveys and questionnaire studies of listeners' preferences and reactions to programme broadcast.

By utilising all recognised methods of assessing listener reactions, AIR is trying its best to provide programmes suited to the needs of its listening audience.

Advisory Committees.—Established at the broadcasting centres in consultation with the State Governments, keep the Director-General, All-India Radio, in touch with local public opinion in programme construction and advise him on such matters.

BROADCAST PROGRAMMES

Women's Programmes.—These are in the regional language and are broadcast from almost all the stations. They consist of music, features and talks.

Children's Programmes.—Wherever possible the children are divided into two or three age groups. The programme is conducted or accompanied by an elderly character known to the children. Another elderly person usually a woman is used to assist the comper.

These are generally broadcast twice a week.

Fables, stories from classics and musical items, form the content of the programmes, and listeners are encouraged to participate.

The programmes are conducted from all the stations, the time varying from 30 minutes to an hour.

In the rural broadcasts there is a children's day once a week.

School Broadcasts.—The school broadcasts are meant to supplement the regular curriculum of the school.

The students are divided into two or three age groups, and the talks, dialogues, features or musical items are in the mother-tongue, English, Hindi or Sanskrit.

History, geography and general science are the subjects generally covered.

The hours vary from station to station.

There are Educational Committees to advise the Station Director in the composition of the programme for the academic term, and these are announced in pamphlets for each term.

Occasionally students from a particular class are taken to the radio station to give a performance.

The idea is that students should listen to the broadcasts while at school in the company of their teachers.**

Industrial Broadcasts.—Stations in such industrial towns like Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras, Ahmedabad put out suitable programmes in the language of the local working class.

The programme contains dialogues, features and news reviews, all relating to workers and their organisations.

For recreation devotional music and popular songs are used.

Labour Welfare Centres are encouraged to participate in the programme.

Rural Broadcasts.—While the provision of programmes is a Central responsibility, the supply of listening sets to the rural population is the responsibility of State Governments.

The composition of such programmes is arranged in consultation with the local agricultural and allied departments.

Supplementary or spare time occupations are suggested, and information is given on items like improved seed, new implements, sowing, crop and cattle pests and their remedies, and market rates of current agricultural produce.

Weather bulletins during the monsoon are a regular feature of the composite programme.

The Union Government has put into operation a scheme for popularising community listening by subsidising State Governments for the purchase of receiving sets. The goal is to provide each village with a population of 1,000 or above, with at least one set.

The subsidy is 50 per cent of the cost of sets and its immediate acceptance is reflected in the rapid rise in the number of community receiving sets.

Before the scheme was introduced, there were (March 1954) about 6,000 sets in rural areas all over India. In October 1956 their number was estimated at well over 20,000. The distribution of these sets is given in the table below.

As part of the scheme, Government has standardised the community receiver set with the help of the radio industry and the Indian Standards Institution. It has been possible to produce such sets for Rs 120 each and with larger bulk orders the price may go down still further.

Community Listening Sets Oct. 1956

School Licences	State†	Community Licences
594	Andhra	1,614
39	Assam*	188
1,043	Bihar	1,042
778	Bombay	1,333
38	Saurashtra	294
27	Kutch	35
295	Central Circle	1,304
125	Delhi*	58
443	Hyderabad	507
1,180	Madras	2,958
89	Mysore	465
249	Travancore	343
38	Coorg	25
170	Orissa*	278
1,048	Punjab	2,664
307	Rajasthan	84
969	Uttar Pradesh*	4,935
399	West Bengal	1,289
7,829		19,460

Note : Assam includes Manipur, Tripura and NEFA. The Central Circle includes Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh areas. Punjab includes PEPSU, Bilaspur, Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh areas. Rajasthan includes Madhya Bharat, Ajmer and Bhopal areas.

* These States are unaffected by the reorganization of States in Nov. 1956.

** The number of school licences are given in the table below.

PILOT UNESCO PROJECT

All-India Radio conducted a unique experiment in Bombay with the co-operation of many institutions and expert knowledge from the various departments. The project is financed by UNESCO to the tune of \$19,000 (about Rs 80,000).

Inspired by the success achieved in Canada in 1941 by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in joint conjunction with the Agricultural and Adult Education Associations, UNESCO came forward to try this scheme in India.

The project covered Community Project Areas in Kolhapur, Karjat, Mandangad, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Thana, comprising in all 150 listening centres.

A series of 20 programmes of 45 minutes each was broadcast from Poona and relayed on Bombay B. As the entire area happens to be Marathi speaking, the programme was in Marathi and contained dramatised stories, panel discussions, talks and interviews, recorded or live programme by members of forums, and five minutes summary of the consequences of the discussion held by the forum.

Participation by the members of the forums was an ingredient of programme. The programme items were designed to stimulate a lively controversy among the listeners without raising controversial issues of a political nature.

A tentative report has been submitted to UNESCO.

Hindi Lessons. For popularising Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking regions, All-India Radio devotes 15 minutes a day, five days per week, to impart instruction through the regional languages. These lessons planned on the classroom model, by the direct method, are helpful to those who want to learn Hindi by themselves without going to any school or having to attend any classes. The planning of these lessons is entirely different from the way in which the BBC for instance "teaches English by radio".

National Programmes.—There has been a distinct improvement in the National programmes of music for 90 minutes on Saturday nights from Delhi. In the first place, they are not held every Saturday night; the frequency is now once a fortnight. There is an additional National programme between 10 and 11-30 a.m. from Delhi, on Sundays to enable the artistes to present morning melodies. Then again, every station in the AIR link, is not forced to relay this programme. The stations may or may not relay either the one or the other item. In addition, each station is allowed to arrange such programmes as can be broadcast on a national scale and the other stations are allowed to join the hook up.

All these facilities afford much variety and alternative listening.

All India Talks.—Wednesdays at 8-30 p.m. is the time for national talks - again originating from Delhi, relayed by all stations. The transmissions are not satisfactory and the hook-up loses its full impact. With the help of tape-recorders provided for each station, it will now be possible to re-broadcast such talks at suitable hours for the many stations so that the listeners will derive the full benefit of the talks.

Film Music.—All-India Radio broadcasts regularly, though in a limited way, songs that have been popular on the screen. There was some misunderstanding between the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association and All-India Radio but now the difficulties are solved. There are broadcasting stations outside India which direct to Indian audiences regular programmes comprising mainly film-songs.

All-India Radio has now individual agreements with about a hundred producers about their film-songs for broadcasting. There are screening committees which make the selection.

Prasar Geet & Sugam Sangit.—In order to provide all stations with standardised light and popular music, All-India Radio organised its own units in different regions for the production of songs. A processing plant capable of produc-

ing many discs for its own use in the first instance and for selling them to outside agencies on the lines of the BBC's Transcription Service, has been set up by All-India Radio.

Songs produced for regular broadcasting by Units of AIR numbered 1,981 till the end of December 1955. Of these 98 were processed by the Transcription plant.

Improvement of Programmes.—In addition to the regular grant for broadcasting made by Parliament, a lump sum is provided every year, to be spent at the discretion of the Minister. It is generally utilised in making certain direct appointments of expert staff without having to go through the Union Public Service Commission. For 1954-55 and 1955-56, such grant amounted to Rs 6 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively.

Competitions.—In its ceaseless effort to find new talent, All-India Radio holds many competitions every year. They are for music, light and classical, vocal and instrumental, northern and southern (Karnatak) styles. The first round of these is held station-wise and the All-India round takes place in Delhi.

The competition for plays is language-wise. There are two main classes: one open to general public and the other restricted to college students.

Prizes in cash are awarded to the first three numbers. Judging from the number of entries in each variety, the competitions are quite popular and the effort is generally successful.

Patel Lectures.—This is an annual feature. The first series of lectures was given by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in 1955 on the good administrator. The second series was delivered by Dr. K. S. Krishnan in 1956.

NEWS SERVICES

The News Services Division now broadcasts 72 bulletins in 27 Indian and foreign languages. Twenty-eight of these bulletins in 11 languages are broadcast in the External Services while 44 bulletins in 16 languages are broadcast in the Home Services, the total transmission time being 14 hours and 28 minutes.

All the news bulletins are prepared in the News Service Division and broadcast from the transmitters at Delhi set apart for news.

Each regional station relays the bulletins suitable for its listening areas.

News Reels.—Radio news reels of 10 mts. each on the line of the BBC's radio news reels, have been introduced from Delhi in English and Hindi as a weekly event in the first instance.

Regional News. Centralised news from Delhi does not meet the requirements of the listeners adequately. In an effort to broadcast only news of All-India importance from Delhi, items of local interest are dropped. The State legislatures and other local institutions require to be covered for news. Some of the larger stations, capitals of States, now devote ten minutes a day for covering regional news in languages other than English. The timings however are late in the afternoon.

A few minutes are set apart at each station for local announcements. This period accommodates news of purely local interest.

The languages used in the Home Services are: Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kanarese, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Tulu, Urdu, Konkani and about 20 other dialects.

That the External Services serve a useful purpose can be seen from the fact that nearly 10,000 copies of *India Calling* (English) are distributed among listeners.

Sixteen languages are used in these broadcasts and the daily time taken by them is (in mts.):—Arabic 90; Burmese 55; Chinese 75; English 380; French 45; Indonesian 45; Persian 75; Portuguese 30; Pushto 60; Swahili 35; Tibetan 30.

† Before the reorganisation in November 1956.

Among the Indian languages are: Gujarati 55; Hindi 145; Konkani 30; Tamil 60.

Thus daily 20 hrs. and 10 mts. are required for these broadcasts, arranged at times suitable to the region to which they are directed, keeping the Indian population there in touch with the mother country.

In relation to time these broadcasts are composed of 25 per cent news, 33 Indian music, 3 Western music, 12 talks-discussions, 3 drama, 3 programme publicity, 21 Koran and other religious items.

AIR STATIONS

At present (1957 February) there are 30 broadcasting stations.

LIST OF ALL-INDIA RADIO STATIONS

	Wavelengths & Frequencies in M.	Kcs per second
(1) Ahmedabad ..	352.9	850
(2) Amjer ..	500	600
(3) Allahabad ..	306.1	980
(1) Bangalore ..	491.8	610
(5) Baroda ..	352.9	850
(6) Bhopal ..	50.09	5,990
(7) Bombay* ..	A 243.9 B 515.5	1,230 550
	31.41	9,550
	11.44	7,240
	48.78	6,150
(8) Calcutta* ..	A 300 B 417.8	1,000 670
	31.48	9,530
	41.61	7,210
	61.48	4,880
(9) Cuttack ..	222.2	1,350
(10) Delhi* ..	A 337.1 B 280.4	820 1,070
	25.61	11,710
	31.15	9,630
	41.15	7,290
	60.48	4,960
(11) Dharwar ..	405.4	740
(12) Gauhati ..	384.6	780
(13) Hyderabad ..	411.0	730
(14) Indore ..	461.5	650
(15) Jaipur ..	267.0	1,120
(16) Jammu ..	303.0	990
(17) Jullunder† ..	422.5	710
(18) Kozikode ..	441.2	680
(19) Lucknow ..	394.7	760
(20) Malwa* ..	A 319.1 B 211.3	940 1,120
	31.28	9,590
	41.32	7,260
(21) Nagpur ..	508.5	590
(22) Patna ..	265.5	1,130
(23) Poona ..	375	800
(24) Rajkot ..	329.7	910

Wavelengths & Frequencies in M. Kcs. per second

(25) Simla† ..	63.03	4,700
(26) Srinagar* ..	201.3	1,490
	31.06	9,600
	49.10	6,110
	61.73	4,860
(27) Tiruchi ..	389.6	770
(28) Trichur ..	517.2	580
(29) Trivandrum ..	454.5	660
(30) Vijayawada ..	357.1	840

On March 31, 1957, the first of 14 transmitters to be made available by Australia was set up in New Delhi. It was a 10 kw short wave transmitter. It was expected that a second transmitter would be set up in Gauhati on April 21, 1957.

* Also on short wave. Medium wave remains unchanged throughout, but short wave varies according to the season and the part of the day.

† Only short wave for the time being.

LICENCES

Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices at a fee of fifteen rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout India.

Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued to Municipalities or other public bodies for the reproduction of broadcast programmes in public places by the Postmaster-General of the State.

A licence issued for this purpose covers the use of one or many wireless receivers and any number of loud-speakers at one place only but does not cover any wiring outside the premises of the licensee.

A separate Broadcast Receiver Licence is, however, necessary in the case of clubs, institutions, messes, etc., for reproducing broadcast programmes at dances, concerts, bazaars, etc., to which the public are admitted.

Types of radio licences, the authorities issuing such licences and the fee payable in each case respectively.

(1) Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence; P.M.G. of the Circle; Rs. 50; (2) Possession Licence for dealers and non-dealers; P.M.G. of the Circle; Rs. 15; (3) Demonstration Licence; P.M.G. of the Circle; Rs. 15; (4) Community Broadcast Receiver, P.M.G. of the Circle; Rs. 10; (5) Broadcast Receiver Licence (Domestic); Post Offices; Rs. 15; (6) Broadcast Receiver Licence for schools, Post Offices; Rs. 3; (7) Broadcast Receiver Licence for institutions for the blind, Post Offices; Rs. 3; (8) Broadcast Receiver Licence for crystal sets; Post Offices; Rs. 3.

(Major Items of Expenditure All-India Radio) (1951-1956)

	1951-52	1952-53	Actuals 1953-54	1954-55	Estimates 1955-56	1956-57
Total Broadcasting	19,600	10,000	21,700	22,000	31,000	32,000
Broadcasting Stations	12,600	12,100	14,322	11,870	19,075	21,112
High Power Transmitters	700	700	750	870	781	784
News Division	1,700	1,800	1,927	1,865	1,976	2,119
External Services	1,400	1,300	1,252	1,318	1,395	1,545

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The broadcasting network of All-India Radio includes 30 radio stations. The expansion which has taken place during the First Plan ensures that each language has been provided with at least one transmitting station and that fairly effective coverage is available to almost all the regions. The aim during the Second Plan is to extend the services now available for all the languages to as wide an area as it is at present possible to reach. For areas in which terrain conditions are difficult short-wave transmitters are to be installed. To meet the growing demand for countrywide listening of national broadcasts, a 100 kw short-wave transmitter and a 100 kw medium-wave transmitter will be set up at Delhi and 50 kw short-wave transmitters will be provided at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. External services will also be expanded. To promote rural

listening, community receivers are to be located in villages with a population of 1,000 and above. About 72,000 sets of this type are expected to be installed during the period of the Second Plan.

Lines of Development.

Installation of three 100 kw s.w. transmitters at Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

On the s.w. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are to have a 50 kw transmitter each, and Delhi will have three of 100 kw each.

Ajmer, Bhopal, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Simla are to be provided with a 10 kw transmitter each. It is also possible Aurangabad will be revived and given a 10 kw transmitter.

Three medium wave transmitters, two of 20 kw for Bombay and Calcutta, and one of 50 kw for Trichy are to be installed.

The growth of domestic broadcast receiver licences at the end of each year is given below:

Year	Licences	Year	Licences	Year	Licences
1938	64,480	1944	193,585	1950	507,324
1939	92,772	1945	202,829	1951	635,026
1940	119,417	1946	232,368	1952	694,560*
1941	147,121	1947	247,100	1953	769,505*
1942	165,675	1948	286,046	1954	835,246
1943	176,061	1949	369,278	1955	890,671
				1956	900,202

* A mistake in calculation was noticed by Director-General, All-India Radio and the figures were corrected in a press-note as 473,759 and 587,109 for 1952 and 1953 respectively. In subsequent years, this correction does not seem to have been effected. The figures therefore are "official".

It may be explained that licences expire in December and delay on the part of licence holders shows a fall in January. But the figures thereafter steadily rise.

The following table shows the number and the value of radio sets imported into India over a number of years:—

Year	Number	Value in Rs. lakhs
1940-41 ..	38,855	35.32
1941-42 ..	52,416	41.73
1942-43 ..	18,939	32.10
1943-44 ..	5,384	6.53
1944-45 ..	895	1.51
1945-46 ..	5,982	7.04
1946-47 ..	107,114	169.58
1947-48 ..	192,172	288.40
1948-49 ..	42,202	76.59
1949-50 ..	43,355	71.66
1950-51 ..	16,012	25.44
1951-52 ..	29,121	52.61
1952-53 ..	19,286	36.09
1953-54 ..	13,042	23.45
1954-55 ..	4,515	11.20

RADIO SETS ASSEMBLED IN INDIA 1950-56

The following table shows the trend of production —

Year	Sets
1950	44,000
1951	82,788
1952	71,496
1953	56,268
1954	56,404
1955	80,100
1956 (Sept end) ..	102,081

Television will be provided from Bombay and Delhi by 1960. Bombay because of its concentrated listening population, and Delhi because it is the capital.

Permanent receiving centres will soon be provided at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Cuttack, Dharwar, Gauhati, Jammu, Rajkot and Simla, although priority will be decided on regional requirements.

For studio concerts and special programmes in the presence of large invited audiences, special facilities are to be provided at Bombay and Delhi.

Following Delhi's example of using F.M. for transmission from studio to transmitters, in addition to the usual telephone wires, the establishment of an F.M. centre for Bombay is planned to improve the quality of transmission and reception.

†† A one-unit auxiliary studio was opened in Chandigarh on April 9, 1957 linked to Jullundur.

THE PRESS

THE only authoritative survey of the press was made by the Press Commission in 1953.

The following figures about the circulation of daily papers in the various languages as on Jan. 1, 1953, are given in the report of the Press Commission. The second column shows the number of dailies, and the third the circulation in lakhs:—

	Number	Circulation in lakhs
English	41	6.97
Hindi	76	3.79
Assamese	1	0.03
Bengali	7	2.40
Gujarati	23	1.87
Kannada	25	0.72
Malayalam	21	1.96
Marathi	26	1.91
Oriya	3	0.43
Punjabi	9	0.23
Tamil	12	1.68
Telugu	6	0.98
Urdu	70	2.13
Minor Indian languages	9	0.15
Chinese	1	0.005
Total ..	330	25.255

State-wise

The following table shows the number of dailies State wise (as on Jan. 1, 1953) according to the Press Commission report:—

States (before reorganization)	English	Indian Language	Total
Assam	1	1	2
Bihar	2	7	9
Bombay	8	61	69
Madhya Pradesh	2	9	11
Madras	4	21	25
Orissa	1	3	4
Punjab	1	20	21
Uttar Pradesh	6	43	49
West Bengal	4	22	26
Hyderabad	4	13	17
Madhya Bharat	2	9	11
Mysore	2	23	25
PEPSU	2	2	4
Rajasthan	6	6	12
Saurashtra	3	3	6
Travancore-Cochin	19	19	38
Ajmer	4	6	10
Bhopal	3	3	6
Delhi	6	13	19
Kutch	3	3	6
Manipur	2	2	4

Of the total, about 90 are published in the four major cities of Bombay, Calcutta Delhi and Madras.

The following table gives a language-wise distribution of periodicals in January 1954 according to a Government source

	Weeklies	Monthlies	Other Periodicals
Assamese	12	5	20
Bengali	11	142	96
Gujarati	80	167	39
Hindi	273	249	74
Kannada	63	62	7
Malayalam	34	47	19
Marathi	95	127	31
Oriya	16	27	33
Tamil	79	148	14
Telugu	72	82	18
Urdu	164	125	19
English	138	33	304
Other languages	27	30	105
Total	1,189	1,645	788

* The total number of bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies was 51, fortnightlies 379, quarterlies 383.

* It is proposed to repeal this Act.

The following is a list of some English dailies with the names of the editors:

Amrita Bazar Patrika, Tushar Kanti Ghosh: Calcutta and Allahabad.
Assam Tribune, L. N. Phookan: Gauhati.
Bombay Chronicle, D. C. Patole: Bombay.
Bombay Sentinel, D. C. Patole: Bombay.
Deccan Chronicle, K. R. Pattabhiram (Mg. Ed.): Secunderabad.
Deccan Herald, Pothan Joseph: Bangalore.
Eastern Times, J. B. Patalk: Cuttack.
Evening News of India, Frank Moraes: Bombay.
Free Press Bulletin, A. Hariharan (Mg. Editor): Bombay.
Free Press Journal, A. Hariharan (Ag. Editor): Bombay.
Hindu, Kasturi Srinivasan (Managing Editor): Madras.
Hindustan Standard, Sudhanshukumar Basu: Calcutta.
Hindustan Times, Devadas Gandhi (Mg. Ed.): New Delhi.
Idarada, A. D. Mani: Nagpur.
Indian Express, Ramanath Goenka (Mg. Ed.): Madras, Bombay, Delhi.
Indian Nation, Dr. Sachin Sen: Patna.
Leader, R. N. Zutshi: Allahabad.
Mail, Allan Taylor: Madras.
Nagpur Times, W. G. Sheorey: Nagpur.
National Herald, M. Chalapathi Rau: Lucknow.
Pioneer, S. N. Ghosh: Lucknow.
Searchlight, M. S. Sharma: Patna.
Statesman, G. A. Johnson: Calcutta and New Delhi.
Times of India, Frank Moraes: Bombay and New Delhi.
Tribune, J. Natarajan: Ambala.

PRESS LAWS

In general the laws which affect the Press in India today are Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; the Indian Copyright Act No. III of 1914; the Indian Official Secrets Act No. XIX of 1923; Sections 124-A, 153-A, 171-G, 255, 292, 293, 294-A, 295-A, 489-A, 490 502 and 505 of the Indian Penal Code; Sections 99-A-99-G and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code; Sections 81, 84 and 87 of the Indian Evidence Act No. I of 1872; Sections 19 and 181-A of the Sea Customs Act No. VIII of 1878; Sections 5 and 7 of the Land Customs Act No. XIX of 1924; Sections 19, 20, 26, 27-A—27-J of the Indian Post Office Act No. VI of 1898; Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act No. XIII of 1885; Sections 40, 52 and 53(1)(b) of the Patents and Designs Act No. II of 1911; the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922; Section 69 of the Trade Marks Act No. V of 1940, the Press (Special Powers) Act No. XXXIX of 1947; the Contempt of Courts Act, 1952 (Act XXXII of 1952); Article 19 (1) (a) and (g) and Clause (2) and (6) of the same Article of the Constitution of India. The amendment to Article 19 (1) (a) reads: "Nothing in Sub-clause (A) of Clause 1 (the Citizen's Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression) shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence (This amendment is retrospective in operation); the Tax on Newspapers (Sales and Advertisements) Repeal Act No. XXVIII of 1951*; the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act No. LVI of 1951 as amended by Act 13 of 1954*; 8.7 of the Collection of Statistics Act (XXXII of 1953); the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act No. 55 of 1955.

The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act 27 of 1954.

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 21 of 1954. This Act controls the advertisement of drugs in certain cases and prohibits the advertisement for certain purposes of remedies alleged to possess magic qualities.

The Criminal Procedure Amendment Act contains a section (198B) which empowers the Government to prosecute a newspaper for defamation of public servants.

The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act (No. 1 of 1955). The Act extends the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to working journalists.

The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act (No. 24 of 1950). It protects the publication of a substantially true report of any proceedings of either house of Parliament.

Section 11 of the Prize Competitions Act (Act 42 of 1955) contains rules regarding printing and publishing tickets, coupons, etc. in connection with prize competitions.

The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Act 45 of 1955) regulates conditions of service of working journalists (See below).

The Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act was passed on 5th September 1955. It empowers the authorities to control the irresponsible activities of the press indulging in and fostering communal disharmony, dissemination of 'violent' news and pernicious propaganda of a communal nature.

The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act No. 93 of 1956.

The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Amendment Act No. 99 of 1956.

A Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 1st Oct., 1955 to amend and consolidate the law relating to copyright. This Bill was considered by the Joint Committee.

A rolling trophy of the value of Rs. 4,000 and a cash prize of Rs. 500 were instituted in Oct. 1954 for the best political piece in journalism in any year.

Press Council Bill No. XII of 1956 was published on July 31, 1956. The Bill seeks to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the liberty of the press and of improving the standards of newspapers in India.

A Bill (No. XIII of 1956) for regulation of the prices charged for the newspapers in relation to their pages and of matters connected therewith for the purpose of preventing unfair competition among newspapers so that newspapers may have fuller opportunities of freedom of expression, was also published in the Gazette on July 31, 1956.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

The Press Commission Report gives the following particulars about investment according to ownership. The figures (for 1951) are in Rs. lakhs:

Public Ltd. Cos.: 2.14; Private Ltd. Cos.: 7.53; Partnerships: 13; Individuals: 16; Trusts: 83; Others: 2.

[The number of concerns for which information is available is as follows:

Public Ltd. Cos.: 32; Private Ltd. Cos.: 27; Partnerships: 12; Individuals: 25; Trusts: 11; Others: 3.]

The Press Commission Report gives the following estimated figures about the financial statistics of the daily press for 1951. The figures are in Rs. lakhs:

Proprietary capital invested	7.00
Loans	5.00
Value of fixed assets	6.00
Value of newspaper stocks	3.50
Annual expenditure on materials	4.50
Salaries, Wages of staff for the year	4.00
Salaries of editorial staff for the year	85
Circulation revenue for the year	6.00
Advertisement revenue for the year	5.00

The total number of concerns returning profits was 47, of those returning a percentage of net profits of more than 10 was 28, of more than five and less than 10 was 6, of five and less than five was 13.

The profit and loss position in 1951 according to ownership was as follows (Rs. in lakhs) :

Nature of Concern	No. of units returning profits	Amount of profit in Rs. lakhs	Percentage of total circulation	No. of units returning losses	Amount of loss in Rs. lakhs	Percentage of total circulation
Public Ltd. Co. ..	11	8.75	64	21	5.81	36
Private Ltd. Co. ..	12	17.97	53	15	15.28	47
Partnership ..	12	3.13	85	5	2.96	15
Individuals ..	16	1.75	55	19	3.64	45
Trusts and Societies ..	1	3.99	66	4	1.47	34
Others ..	1	.01	18	4	.51	82
Total ..	59	35.00	58	68	29.65	42

A break-down of the costs of production for 1951 of English and language papers is given below. The number of English papers taken into account is 9, with a total circulation of 4,02,000 and the number of language papers 21, with a total circulation of 4,22,000.

	English Papers		Language Papers	
	Rs. thousands	Per cent of total	Rs. thousands	Per cent of total
Services ..	32.39	10	11.47	6
Editorial ..	33.21	10	13.77	7
Materials ..	1,05.43	32	90.68	45
Composing, Printing ..	57.55	18	30.96	15
Distribution ..	29.02	9	18.50	9
Management ..	24.49	9	10.59	5
Overheads ..	25.83	8	16.44	8
Depreciation ..	12.37	4	9.78	5
Total ..	3,24.20	100	2,02.10	100

The average revenue per copy per annum in 1951 in Rs. was as follows :

English : 47 ; Hindi : 14 ; Bengali : 14 ; Gujarati : 26 ; Kannada : 13 ; Malayalam : 5 ; Marathi : 11 ; Tamil : 14 ; Telugu : 13 ; Urdu : 16.

The gross advertisement revenue for 1951 was as follows. The second column gives the figures for 15 English papers with a total circulation of 5,45,000. The third column gives the figures for 18 Indian language papers with a total circulation of 5,57,000.

	English Rs. thousands	Language papers Rs. thousands
Gross advertisement revenue	2,65.23	87.23

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

The following list is not exhaustive :

Press Trust of India (P.T.I.).
General Manager, D. P. Wagle.
357, Dr. Dababhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.
United Press of India (News Agency),
34, Ganesh Chunder Avenue, Calcutta 13.
NAFEN—Near and Far East News (Asia) Ltd.,
Temple Bar Bldg., 70, Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
Dhiman Press of India,
Ludhiana (Punjab).
Rao's Press Features,
43/1, H. B. Samaja Road, P.B. 12, Basavan-
gudi, Bangalore 4.
Editor, K. P. Rao.
Associated News Service (A.N.S.),
Troop Bazar, Hyderabad.
Bharat Press Service,
26, York Hotel, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
Editors, D. G. Kulkarni; Binoy Bhushan
Dutta.
Universal Press Service,
193, Mount Road, Madras 2.
News and Features Agency,
193, Mount Road, Madras 2.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES

The following list is not exhaustive :
Agence France Presse : 1, Curzon Road, New
Delhi.
Associated Press of America : 19, Narindra Place,
New Delhi.
Reuters : Marshall House, Hanuman Road,
New Delhi.
Tass News Agency : 25, Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi.
United Press Associations : Cecil Hotel, Delhi 8.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Indian Information Service

Indian Government publicity work is carried out chiefly through the following units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting :

1. All-India Radio, 2. Press Information Bureau, 3. Publications Division, 4. Films Division, 5. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, 6. Research and Reference Division, 7. Five-Year Plan Publicity including Field Publicity Unit.

Officers of the Bureau are attached to Central Ministries for publicity purposes.

There are regional offices of the Bureau in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ernakulam, Lucknow and Jullundur.

There is also a Defence Wing for publicity for the Armed Forces.

The Bureau's news, feature and reference services are provided in the following languages : English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarathi, Marathi, Tamil, Bengali, Telugu, Malayalam, Assamese, Oriya, Punjabi and Kannada.

Photographs and eboid blocks are also issued to the press.

British Information Services

('Eastern House', Man Singh Road, New Delhi).
Director : J. T. Hughes.

Deputy Director : A. C. Hall.

Editor-in-Chief : G. d'Arnaud Taylor.

Regional Information Officer : S. E. D. Barff.

Librarian and Head of Research and Reference, H. A. Hollingbery.

Bombay Office : (Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road).

Regional Information Officer : J. C. E. Hyde.

Information Officer : T. J. Sigworth.

Calcutta Office : (1, Harrington Street).

Regional Information Officer : K. C. F. Davies.

Madras Office : (6, Armenian Street).

Regional Information Officer : J. A. Borron.

Dominion of Canada

(Canada House, 4 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi).

Acting Commercial Secretary, J. H. Nelson.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, T. F. Harris.

Asst. Trade Commissioner, G. F. Mintonko.

(Bombay : Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road.)

Commonwealth of Australia

(Australian High Commission, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

Press Attache, Roy D. B. Mitchell.

U. S. Information Service

DELHI OFFICES

13, Golf Links, New Delhi.

Country Public Affairs Officer and Counselor for Public Affairs : Dr. W. Kenneth Bunce.

Deputy Chief Public Affairs Officer and Attache : Dr. Clifford Manshardt.

Executive Officer and Attache : Harold O. Wright.

Chief Information Officer and Attache : Eugene Rosenfeld.

Chief Cultural Affairs Officer and Attache : Dr. Adrian Morse.

Information Officer (T.C.M. Liaison) : Nathan L. Cole.

Managing Editor, American Reporter and Attache : Edward A. O'Neill.

54, Jan Path, New Delhi.

(New Delhi Consular District)

Public Affairs Officer and Attache : Miss Helen Semmerling.

Cultural Affairs Officer and Attache : Thomas G. Allen.

Press Officer and Attache : Lucius B. Henegan.

INDIA WHEAT LOAN EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Director and Attache, U. S. Embassy, India : Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme : Dr. Everett M. Woodman.

BOMBAY OFFICE

("International", 16, Queen's Road Estate).

Public Affairs Officer, John V. Lund.

Cultural Affairs Officer, N. Marbury Edmencho.

Cultural Affairs Officer, Nuvart Paragshian.

Cultural Affairs Officer, Edwin J. Neumann.

Information Officer, Henry C. Palm, Jr.

Information Officer, Joseph F. Wilkinson.

Motion Picture Officer, Eugene B. Thomson.

Librarian, Consuelo C. Young.

Executive Officer, Marguerite McKenna.

Exhibits Officer, Thomas P. Thornton.

CALCUTTA OFFICE

(7, Chowringhee Road.)

Public Affairs Officer, Joseph A. Kitchin.

Cultural Affairs Officer, John H. Stumpf.

Exhibits Assistant, Geoffrey Goff-Smith.

Director of Library Services, Ruth Krueger.

Assistant Cultural Officer, Robert B. Jaffe.

Information Officer, George F. Killmer, Jr.

Assistant Information Officer, Earnest B. Belsner.

Executive Assistant, Roman L. Latsberg.

Secretary to Public Affairs Officer, Clara Papas.

MADRAS OFFICE

(158, Mount Road, Madras 2)

Public Affairs Officer, John L. Wiggins.

Information Officer, Harold G. Tufty.

Cultural Affairs Officer, Arthur L. Funk.

Assistant Information Officer, James J. Brophy.

Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer, Claude B. Cross.

Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer, G. Scott Sugden.

U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE LIBRARY

24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Librarian : Miss Honor McCusker.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION LIBRARY

150-B, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Librarian : Cecilia F. Johnson.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION LIBRARY

Kerala Office

Main Road, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

Public Affairs Officer : Horton H. Heath, Jr.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION LIBRARY

Mysore State
Sri Narasimha Raja Square, Bangalore City.
Public Affairs Officer: Vacant.

U. S. READING ROOM.

Arundelpet, Guntur.
Director of Reading Room: Vacant.

Turkey

(Turkish Embassy, 203, Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi).

Egypt

Bombay: Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation.

Calcutta: 8/6, Allpore Park Road, Allpore.

Denmark

Royal Danish Legation, 1 Humayun Rd., New Delhi; Danish Govt. Trade Commission, Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

France

(Consulate General).

Vulcan Insurance Building,
5th Floor, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

Italy

(Vaswani Mansions, Dinsha Wachha Rd., Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1).

United Nations Information Centre

(21, Curzon Road, New Delhi).

Director: Eugenio Soler-Alonso.
Dy. Director: Purnendu Basu.
Radio Officer, Mrs. MaThan F. Fend.
Regional Films Officer, Maurice Liu.

Office of the F.A.O. Representative in India and Director, Regional Information Centre
(21, Curzon Road, New Delhi).

F. A. O. Representative in India and Director, Regional Information Centre, P. V. Acharya

W.H.O. Regional Office for S. E. Asia, Public Information Unit

(Patiala House, Princess Park, New Delhi).
Information Officer: Field Horine.

U.S.A. CORRESPONDENTS IN BOMBAY

McGraw-Hill World News, The Christian Science Monitor: Sharokh Sabavala (Corinthian, D-1, Colaba, Bombay 5).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference: President, Dr. Sachin Sen (Indian Nation).

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: President, H. R. Moharaj (Samyukt Karanatak); Deputy President, Upendra Acharya (Indian Nation); Vice-President, D. M. Harris (Statesman); Hon. Treasurer, K. Narendran (Pratap); Secretary, D. K. Thadhaal.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists Organization: President, S. A. Sastri; Secretary-General, M. K. Ramamurthy.

Indian Languages Newspapers' Association (Jannabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay): President, A. R. Bhat (Sampada, Poona).

Press Owners' Association, Bombay (106-B, Gaiwadi, Gilgaon, Bombay).

Southern India Journalists' Federation (15, Ritchie Street, Mount Road, Madras 2).

FEATURE SYNDICATES

Bharat Press Service, 20, York Hotel, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

International News Service of America: Agents: Advertising Films of India Private Ltd., 6th Floor, Meher House, Cowasji Patel St., Bombay 1.

King Features Syndicate (235, East 45th Street, New York 17): Agents: Advertising Films of India Private Ltd., 6th Floor, Meher House, Cowasji Patel St., Bombay 1.

Lens News Agency: 5/141, Mount Road, Madras 6.
Gives a world-wide feature service to the Indian Press.

Editor, M. Rajagopalan.

News and Features Agency: 103, Mount Road, Madras 2. In English and Hindi, covering the States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

All-India Press Cutting Service: D-2, Amerchand Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay 1.

Indian Press Service: 12 Mathura Road, New Delhi 14.

International Clipping Service: Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1
Oriental Languages Bureau: Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

Press Cuttings Service: 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. In English and Hindi (covers world press, and supplies cuttings on about 100 subjects).

PRESS PHOTO AGENCIES

Bombay Photo Stores (Private) Ltd: 33-34, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta.

International News Photos: Agents: Advertising Films of India Private Ltd., 6th Floor, Meher House, Cowasji Patel Street, Bombay 1.

News Photo Flash: 11-12, Scindia House, New Delhi.

Press Photo Bureau: 374, Pycrofts Road, Royapetta, Madras 11.

PRESS COMMISSION REPORT

The appointment of the Commission was announced in a communique issued by the Government of India on September, 23, 1952.

The members of the Commission were: the late G. S. Rajadhyaksha (Chairman), Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, late Acharya Narendran Deva, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, P. H. Patwardhan, T. N. Singh, Jaipal Singh, J. Natarajan, A. R. Bhat, M. Chalapati Rao.
Mr. A. D. Mani took the place of Mr. Natarajan in March 1953.

The Commission held its first meeting in New Delhi on October 11 and October 12, 1952. It submitted its report to the Government of India on July 17, 1954 (signed on July 14).

The following are some of the more important findings of the report (generally speaking, the findings apply to conditions which prevailed in 1951 or 1952):

The daily press in India comprises more than 330 newspapers with a total circulation of nearly 26 lakhs.

Capital invested in the newspaper industry is estimated at about Rs. 7 crores and capital raised in the form of loans is about Rs. 5 crores.

The annual revenue of the daily press is about Rs. 11 crores of which Rs. 5 crores come from advertisements.

The salaries and wages paid in the industry is over Rs. 4 crores of which about Rs. 85 lakhs go to journalists.

The number of newspapers in the country should be greatly increased and more newspapers should come up in the district towns.

A minimum price should be fixed at which papers of a particular size can be sold.

The price-page schedule should prescribe not only the maximum number of pages that could be sold at a particular price, but also the minimum number that must be offered.

The quantum of advertisement in a week's issue of a newspaper should not exceed 40 per cent of the total area.

The publication of newspapers and periodicals should be made a Central responsibility.

To ensure that the schedule is not circumvented by indirect means of price-cutting provisions should be made:

(1) Narrowing down the range of commission that should be paid to news agents, say, between 25 and 33 1/3 per cent.

(2) Banning the publication of entry forms for prize competitions in newspapers and periodicals, which is considered an unjournalistic activity.

Every paper should be constituted as a separate unit so that its profits and losses are definitely ascertainable and both the proprietor and the employees know where they stand.

In the case of multiple editions, each unit should be separated from the others in the matter of accounts. Where a chain consists of a number of groups, each group should be separated from the other.

A strict code of advertising which all members would be compelled to follow and which would be binding also on the associations of advertising agencies and advertisers should be adopted.

The Act for the regulation of the press as an industry should include a section which makes it an offence, punishable with fine or with imprisonment, the issue of fraudulent advertisements for publication.

The appointment of a Press Registrar for the country for the compilation of facts and figures relating to the industry is commended. It should be made incumbent on each newspaper and periodical to file certain returns with the Registrar.

The Registrar should bring out an annual report on the working of the press on its organisational side, including working conditions in the industry, and concentration of ownership.

The present demand for newsprint is estimated at 60,000 tons a year.

A State Trading Corporation entrusted with a monopoly of imports, should also take over the entire output of the Indian mills on a fair basis, and sell it, along with imported newsprint, at equated prices.

NEWS AGENCIES

However objective a news agency strives to be, there are certain drawbacks which arise from a monopoly and which could be obviated only by a competitive service available freely to all users. In the public interest steps should be taken to see that there is more than one news agency functioning efficiently.

News agencies should not be State-owned or State-controlled, and any assistance from the State should have no strings attached, and the State should not have any voice in the control of the agency either editorially or administratively.

In the interests of greater efficiency and smoother operation, certain changes may be brought about in the management of the news agencies.

In the case of P.T.I., a public corporation should be set up, based on the existing organisation but controlled by a board of trustees whose chairman would be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

In the case of U.P.I. the management is to be by a board of trustees. In both cases, the board should include a trustee to represent the employees.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

The Government should place advertisements having regard to the following considerations: (1) circulation of the paper and the rates charged by that paper; and (2) readership designed to be reached for the purpose of the particular advertisement.

The Government should assess the rates not with reference to the total circulation of the paper but with reference to the circulation in the area which they intend to reach.

The Government would be justified in claiming special consideration in respect of the rates charged.

There should be a telescopic rate subject to an overall ceiling, which should be treated as the maximum.

The Government should take the lead in breaking up the practice of charging combined rates for multiple unit publications.

The liberty and freedom to place advertisements wherever one likes, cannot be conceded to the Government which is a trustee of public funds.

Advertisements cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

NEWSPAPER CONTROL

The newspaper is essentially a public utility and whatever may be the precise form of ownership, the exercise of ownership rights may have to be subject to some measures of restraint and regulation.

In connection with instances where the policy of a paper is dictated by the proprietors to suit their personal interests, there should be a periodical publication in the paper of a complete statement of the names of the proprietors and responsible executives on the newspaper, so that the public could judge the extent to which the views expressed in the paper may have to be rejected as being possibly biased.

Exercise, by the individual owner, of the right of control does carry with it the very real danger of misuse of the press for personal or purely commercial purposes. The remedy lies in the diffusion of effective control, or diffusion of ownership among a large number of persons.

One method of providing diffusion of control without making any change in the ownership of the paper would be to transfer the management to a public trust.

Voluntary agreements of owners to limit their own sovereignty in the public interest should be welcomed.

The lack of effective control by those who share the ownership would be avoided if shares are gradually distributed among the employees who function in the undertaking itself and are in constant touch with all its activities.

There already exists, in the Indian newspaper industry, a considerable degree of concentration, and there is a danger that this tendency might further develop in the future. It would not be desirable, in the interest of freedom of choice, that this tendency should be accentuated.

EDITOR'S STATUS

There has been a general decline in the status and independence of the editor.

When a proprietor chooses his editor, he should also delegate to him a measure of individual authority which would enable him to carry out the policy and to resist any attempt to divert the policy in anti-social directions.

The appointment of an editor should invariably be attended with the execution of a contract of employment or letter of appointment laying down the general policy of the paper in as precise terms as possible. The contract should also make a provision for the determination of editorial policy on such matters as have not been covered specifically by the contract and for the settlement of any differences arising therefrom.

If a difference of opinion arises on a question of policy within the general statement of policy embodied in the contract of appointment and such difference is considered by either party to be so vital as to necessitate severance of employment, the liability for damages and the extent thereof, up to the limit specified in the contract, should be determined by some outside authority.

In the matter of presentation of news, there should be no question of favouring a particular policy or trimming the news to suit that policy, and it should be the responsibility of the editor to decide finally what items of news should go

in a paper, and the owner should not be in a position to order a blacking out of any item of news unless, of course, its publication would offend against the law.

The period of notice in the case of editors should not be less than three months during the first three years of service and not less than six months thereafter.

In addition, the editor, should be entitled to compensation for involuntary unemployment, the measure of such compensation, if any, being determined by an independent authority.

WORKING JOURNALIST

On appointment the working journalist should receive either a letter of appointment or a contract as the employee may prefer. It should specify the period of notice for the termination of service.

The minimum periods of notice are in the case of minor journalists such as joint editors, assistant editor, leader writers, news editors and chief sub-editors, two months for service not exceeding three years, three months where the service exceeds three years but not five years, and four months where the service is more than five years.

Similarly, in the case of other working journalists the notice period suggested is one month for service not exceeding two years, two months where it exceeds two years but not five years, three months where it is more than five years but less than ten years and four months in the case of people with longer service.

The minimum wage that is recommended is as follows:

In Class III centres, consisting of towns with a population of less than 100,000, the basic wage of Rs. 125 is to be supplemented by a dearness or cost of living allowance of Rs. 25 making a total of Rs. 150.

In Class II centres, with a population of over 100,000 but less than 700,000, the dearness allowance is to be Rs. 50 making a total of Rs. 175.

In Class I-B centres, having a population of over 700,000, the basic wage of Rs. 125 is to be supplemented by a dearness allowance of Rs. 50 and a city allowance of Rs. 25 making a total of Rs. 200.

In Class I-A metropolitan centres, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi the basic wage and dearness allowance will remain unaltered but the city allowance will be Rs. 50 making a total of Rs. 225.

If there is a substantial rise in the cost of living the dearness allowance should be increased to the appropriate extent.

A scheme which combines provision for a provident fund and a gratuity is the best way of providing retirement benefits.

The employee should contribute 1/12th of his emoluments and the employer should contribute an equal amount towards a provident fund created under the Employees' Provident Fund Act (XIX of 1952).

The amount thus accumulated for a period of three years should be utilised for purchasing a single premium policy of life assurance which would ensure some provision for the employee's family in the case of his sudden death.

On the termination of service by retirement, resignation, death or for any reason other than misconduct, gratuity should be paid to a working journalist who has put in continuous service for three years or more on the basis of 15 days' pay for every year of service, or part thereof in excess of six months, calculated on the average emoluments during the last year of service.

The gross profits of a newspaper should be ascertained in the normal way.

After making provision for payment of taxes, for depreciation at the rates allowable under the Income-Tax Act and after a return on the

invested capital at the rate of four per cent or half per cent more than the bank rate whichever is higher, the balance should be divided into three equal parts, one of which should be available for the payment of bonus. An equal amount should be reserved for ploughing back into the industry and as a provision for meeting future losses. The balance should be available for distribution to shareholders.

WORKING CONDITIONS

The total number of holidays for newspapers should not exceed ten in number, to be distributed according to local requirements.

Journalists must have casual leave, in addition, for 15 days in a year, and earned leave for one month for every 11 months of service.

Further, they should be entitled to sick leave at the rate of 20 days per every year of completed service, on half salary, with option to convert it into half the period on full salary.

The provisions regarding notice period, bonus, minimum wages, leave, provident fund and gratuity should be embodied in the legislation proposed for the regulation of the newspaper industry.

These recommendations should apply to employees of daily, bi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers and also to employees of news agencies in the first instance.

There should be no disparity in respect of minimum wage between employees of English newspapers and those of Indian language papers.

Other matters such as classification of employees, hours of work, shift working, suspension or dismissal for misconduct, etc., are to be dealt with under standing orders when the new legislation governing industrial relations comes into force.

Working journalists may find it necessary to organise themselves as trade unions under the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926.

Such unions should, however, keep themselves aloof from any political bodies or movements in the country.

The definition of the word "employee" in the proposed legislation should be wide enough to include within its purview the working journalists as well as employees on the managerial side, or alternatively a provision may be inserted in the proposed Newspaper and Periodicals Act making the new industrial relations legislation applicable to newspaper employees.

PRESS COUNCIL

An All-India Press Council should be set up by statute. Its objects among others, will be:—

(1) To safeguard the freedom of the press and help the press to maintain its independence.

(2) By censuring objectionable types of journalistic conduct, and by all other possible means, to build up a code in accordance with the highest professional standards.

(3) To study developments in the press which may tend towards concentration or monopoly and, if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor.

(4) To publish reports, at least once a year, recording its work and reviewing the performance of the press, its development, and the factors affecting them.

(5) To improve the methods of recruitment, education and training for the profession, by the creation of suitable agencies for the purpose such as a Press Institute.

The Press Council should have 25 members excluding the chairman who should be a person who is or has been a Judge of a High Court and should be nominated by the Chief Justice of India.

Out of these, 13 or more should be working journalists, and the others should be drawn from newspaper proprietors, universities, literary bodies, etc.

A cess of Rs. 10 per ton should be levied on the consumption of newsprint and expenditure on the Council and its ancillaries be met from the funds thus collected.

PRESS LAWS

The principal changes brought about by the Constitution (first amendment) Act of 1951 were to permit legislative restrictions of a reasonable character (1) on incitement to offence, (2) in the interest of the security of the State, and (3) in the interest of friendly relations with foreign States.

The Commission are unanimous that the first is necessary.

Four members would prefer that the second should be replaced by a reference to "prevention of disorder".

The majority of the Commission are in favour of retention of the words "in the interests of friendly relations with foreign States".

Press Objectable Matter Act: The Act should hold the editor also responsible along with the publisher and the keeper of the press.

The majority feel that the continuance of the Act after February 1950 would depend upon the performance of the press during the next two years and on the extent to which the Press Council is able to exercise a restraining influence on the erring section of the press.

Section 124A: This section is *ultra vires* of the Constitution even under the amended Article 19 (2) and opposed to the concept of the freedom of the press. The section should therefore be repealed.

Expressions which incite persons to alter, by violence, the system of Government with or without foreign aid should, however be punishable, and this may be done by the insertion of a new Section 121B.

Section 153-A: The possibility of this section being held void does exist even after the amendment of Article 19 (2) and it should be placed outside the possibility of a challenge by restricting its operations to those cases where there is intention to cause disturbance of public peace or knowledge of likelihood of violence ensuing.

An explanation may be added to this section to the effect that it does not amount to an offence under this section to advocate a change in the social or economic order provided that such advocacy is not intended or likely to lead to disorder or to the commission of offences.

Section 295-A: Even if this may be protected by the words "public order and morality" in Article 19 (2) of the Constitution it should be brought indisputably within the provisions of the Constitution by limiting its operations to those cases where there is intention to cause violence or knowledge of likelihood of violence ensuing.

Section 99A and 99B: These should be amended suitably in the light of the changes suggested above.

Section 144: The Commission support the view of the Press Law Inquiry Committee that it was not the intention of the framers of the code that this section should be applied to the press.

The Commission consider it desirable that both Parliament and State legislatures should define by legislation, as contemplated in Articles 105 and 194 of the Constitution, the precise powers, privileges and immunities they possess in regard to contempt and the procedure for enforcing them.

They recommend that exception 4 to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code be amended by inserting the words "or of Parliament or State

legislature" to give effect to the principle that publication of a substantially correct report of the proceedings in a legislature is privileged on the same principle as an accurate report of the proceedings in a court of justice is privileged, and that the advantage of publicity to the community at large outweighs any private injury resulting from the publication.

The Commission do not approve of the suggestion that when a public servant is defamed, that should constitute a cognizable offence.

To meet the possibility that there may be cases where serious allegations are made the Commission suggest that a third proviso may be added to Section 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the effect that where a public servant has been aggrieved by allegations the magistrate with jurisdiction may take cognizance of the offence upon a complaint made in writing by some other public servant to whom the aggrieved person is subordinate.

The Commission is unanimous in recommending an amendment to the law of defamation on the lines of the English Defamation Act of 1952 which gives protection to a person in respect of unintentional defamation.

WORKING JOURNALISTS ACT

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting announced on December 22, 1954 that Government accepted the following recommendations of the Press Commission:

1. Institution of a Press Council,
2. Maintenance of separate accounts of each unit of a chain of newspapers,
3. Institution of an Advertising Council to enforce a code of advertising,
4. Manufacture of printing machinery in India,
5. The principle of extending to working journalists the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act,
6. The appointment of an accreditation committee at the Centre and the States to advise on accreditation,
7. Periodical publication in every newspaper of a complete statement of proprietors and responsible executives—appropriate action would be taken on this.

Mr M. L. Bhardwaj has been appointed Registrar of Newspapers of India.

Journalists were brought within the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act by an Ordinance which came into force in March 1955.

The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 received the President's assent on 20th December 1955. The Act is meant to regulate certain conditions of service of working journalists and other persons employed in newspaper establishments. The Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir.

Some of the more important provisions are summarized below in non-legal language:

Newspaper may include any class of periodical containing public news or comments on public news as may from time to time be notified by the Central Government.

'Working journalist' is one whose principal avocation is that of a journalist. It includes editor, leader-writer, news-editor, sub-editor, feature-writer, copy-taster, reporter, correspondent, cartoonist, news-photographer, proof-reader. It excludes persons employed in managerial, administrative or supervisory capacity.

The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 will apply to working journalists as they apply to workmen except that the period of notice, in relation to retrenchment should be six months in the case of an editor and three months in the case of any other working journalist.

Any working journalist who has had three years' service before or after the commencement of the Act, and his services are terminated for any reason whatsoever (except disciplinary action) or he retires on reaching the age of superannuation or voluntarily resigns—should be paid without prejudice to rights or benefits accruing from the Industrial Disputes Act gratuity equivalent to fifteen days' average pay for every completed year of service or part in excess of six months.

In the case of newspaper offices employing not more than six working journalists the gratuity will be less: three days' average pay for every year of service for those with service which does not exceed five years; five days' average pay for service which does not exceed ten years; seven days' average pay if the service exceeds ten years.

No working journalist should be made to work more than 144 hours during any period of four consecutive weeks exclusive of the time for meals.

He should have a day's rest in a week, which should include the period 10 P.M. to 6 A.M.

He should have earned leave on full wages for a period not less than one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, and leave on medical certificate on half wages for not less than one-eighth of the period of service.

In exercise of the powers vested in it by the Act, the Government of India has constituted a Wage Board* for Working Journalists under the Chairmanship of Mr B. V. Dikshit. Besides the Chairman, the Board consists of six members, three representing the employees and three the working journalists. The six members are G. Narasimham, A. R. Bhatt, K. P. Kesava Menon, R. Venkataraman, C. Bhagavan and G. N. Acharya. The function of the Board is to inquire into the wage structure of Indian journalists and fix the scale of remuneration.

The Board has its headquarters at Bombay.

In fixing the wages the Board should take note of cost of living, the prevalent rates of wages for comparable employments, circumstances relating to the newspaper industry in different regions and other relevant circumstances. The Board may fix wages for time-work and for piece work. The decision of the Board will take effect at the time specified, or if no time is specified on the day the decision is published in the gazette.

The decision of the Board is binding on all employers, and the wages paid to the working journalists shall not be less than those specified.

The Government may in consultation with the Board fix interim wages which would be binding on employers.

The Employees Provident Fund Act will apply to every newspaper establishment employing twenty or more persons.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, has been made applicable to working journalists.

If, in general, an employee has a contract with more favourable terms these terms will prevail.

An offence under this Act is not cognizable and a complaint must be made within six months of the commission of the offence complained of.

The Central Government can make rules on gratuity, hours of work, holidays, earned leave, leave on medical certificate, casual leave, or any other leave admissible, the procedure to be followed by the Wage Board.

The rules will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

* The Board signed the report carrying their decisions in Bombay on 24th April 1957. It was to be sent to the Government of India in two or three days after it was signed.

SHIPPING COMPANIES AND AIRWAYS

SHIPPING COMPANIES

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES, INC., NEW YORK

Agents :—Lionel Edwards (Private) Ltd., Bombay ; Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Beach Road, Alleppey ; Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Cochin ; Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Bunder Road, Mangalore ; The Bombay Co., Ltd., 169, Broadway, Madras ; Lionel Edwards (Private) Ltd., Godeyvari Street, Vistakajathanam ; Lionel Edwards (Private) Ltd., India Steamship House, 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta ; Gabriel Lichtman, District Director, American Export Lines, Inc., India Steamship House, 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

India Service fortnightly sailings between New York and other U.S. North Atlantic Ports via Egypt, Lebanon and the Suez Canal and Ports in the Gulf of Suez, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Burma. Calls at other ports may be made.

ANCHOR LINE LTD.

Anchor Line Building, 12-16, St Vincent Place, Glasgow ; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3 ; 9, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1.

Officers

BOMBAY Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
KARACHI National Bank Building, McLeod Road.

Chief Agencies

CALCUTTA Clegg Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.
MADRAS Best & Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO Delmege, Forsyth & Co., Ltd.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Agents :—Anchor Line Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

DONALDSON LINE LTD.

Agents :—Anchor Line Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

J. & J. DENHOLM LTD.

Agents :—Anchor Line Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE LTD.

Agents :—Anchor Line Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MUNGO CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.

Agents :—Anchor Line Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

RUNCIMAN (LONDON) LTD.

Agents :—Anchor Line Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

RUNCIMAN SHIPPING CO., LTD.

Agents :—Anchor Line Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES LIMITED

311, California Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Fortnightly sailings from Cochin, Bombay, Karachi via the Mediterranean to United States.

General Agents :—

BOMBAY—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Private Ltd., Home Street, Fort.
KARACHI—Cooper & Co., McLeod Road.
CALCUTTA—McLeod & Co. Ltd., 3 Netaji Subhas Road.
MADRAS—South Indian Export Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 37, McLean Street.
COCHIN—Madura Co. Private Ltd., P.O. Box No. 6.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

12, 20, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 3.

General Agents :—

BOMBAY—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Private Ltd., Home Street, Fort.
KARACHI—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Corner of Bunder & Dunolly Roads.
CALCUTTA—Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place.
MADRAS—Best & Co. Private Ltd., Post Box No. 63.
COCHIN—Aspinwall & Co. Private Ltd., P.O. Box No. 2.
Trading Ports are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Montreal, Halifax, St. John N.B., etc.

BELGIAN LINE

Compagnie Maritime Belge S.A., 61, Rempart, Ste. Catherine, Antwerp.

Agents in India, Bombay : Sepulchre Bros (India) Private Ltd., Taj Building, 210, Calahoy Naroji Road, Bombay. *Breda Bunder Port Okha and Farad, J. M. Pavia & Co., 16, Bank Street, Bombay* *Mormugao* (Portuguese India) : Killick, Nixon & Co., Ltd.'s Agency Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay

Trading Ports are Genoa, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk (Va.) and East Coast of Africa. Other ports by arrangement. Both cargo and passenger.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

For all information with regard to the Company's Services, application should be made to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Private Ltd., Bombay 1.

Agents in Madras :—Elhny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., 7, Armenian St., Madras-1

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (1953) PRIVATE LTD.

Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Main Office :—100, Frere Road, Bombay 9.

Telephone Nos. :—22021 (4 lines).

Telegrams :—"KONKANLINE", Bombay.

London Agents :—Scindia Steamships (London) Ltd., 54, Billiter Buildings, 22, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 3. Tel No Royal 6444 (7 lines)

SERVICES

Passengers only :

Bombay, Rewas, Dharamtar, Dabhol, Ratnagiri, Vengurla,

THE EASTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION LTD.

Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Telegrams :—"EASTSHIPCO", Bombay.

London Representatives :—Scindia Steamships (London) Ltd., Billiter Buildings, 22, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 3.

Calcutta Agents :—The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Central Bank Building, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box No. 2248, Calcutta.

Madras Agents :—Messrs. K. P. V. Shalk Mohamed Rowther & Co., 41, Linghi Chetty Street, P.O. Box No. 1264, Madras.

Agents also at Karachi, Colombo, and all important Ports in India, Burma, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, Hongkong, Japan and British East Africa.

SERVICES

Cargo :—Calcutta Far East.

Calcutta, Australia.

Passenger and Cargo :—Madras/Singapore.

Bombay/East Africa.

Calcutta Malras Andaman.

Managing Director :—R. R. Sakseena.

Dy. General Manager :—C. P. Srivastava.

Commercial Adviser :—C. A. Buch.

Commercial & Traffic Manager :—Y. G. Nimbalkar.

Operation Manager :—Capt. P. Alexander.

Accountant :—B. B. Raote.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES

From Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London.
From Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, Kathlawar Ports, Karachi, Mormugao and Malabar Coast Ports and back to London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Agents

BOMBAY Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd.
KARACHI Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Private Ltd.
CALCUTTA Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO Aitken Spence & Co., Ltd.
MADRAS Best & Co. Private Ltd.

EVERETT STAR LINE

Bombay Agents :—Everett Steamship Corporation Post Box 523, Bombay
Telegraphic Address :—STARLINER, Bombay.
Telephone :—26-4081, 3. (3 lines).

SERVICE

Japan, India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf and vice versa.

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Calcutta Agents :—Everett Steamship Corporation, Post Box 25, Calcutta.
Telegraphic Address :—EVORIENT, Calcutta.
Telephone :—227841, 4 (4 lines).

SERVICE

Bay of Bengal, Straits, Hongkong, Japan and vice versa.

BIBBY LINE

Agents :—Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., 3, North Beach Road, Madras-1.

HARRISON LINE

Agents :—Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

BROCKLEBANK LINE

Agents :—Edward Bates & Son's Agency, Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

L. SMIT & CO'S INTERNATIONALE SLEEPDIENST, ROTTERDAM

Agents :—Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay 1

JAVA PACIFIC AND HOEGH LINES

Agents :—Volkart Brothers, Shipping Department, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
Telegraphic Address :—"ENGADINE".
Telephones :—26-1531 (8 lines).

SERVICE

From India to Ceylon, Malayan Union, Indonesia, Philippines and West Coast of U.S.A. and Canada, and vice versa.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

City Ice Bldg., Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. Post Box No. 1080.
Telephone No. 25-2388.
Telegraphic Address :—"LLOYDIANO".
De Luxe Passenger Service to Italy (Naples, Genoa) and to Far East. Cargo Service to Mediterranean Ports and Far East.

HANSA LINE

P-35, Royal Exchange Place Extension, G.P.O. Box 2698, Calcutta.

Agents

Bombay :—Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., 3, Wiltet Road, Post Box 203, Bombay 1.

Telegraphic Address :—"SHAWLACE". Phone : 26-4051 (four lines).
Madras :—Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., Madras 1.

Services

Monthly from North Continental Ports to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma.

THE MALABAR STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

293, Dr. Dadabhai Nauroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephones :—263625 and 263626.

Branches :—Calcutta, Cochin, Alleppey and Calcutta.

SERVICE

From Bombay to Calcutta-Cochin-Tuticorin and Colombo as per demand

From Bombay to Saurashtra Ports.

From Calcutta to Rangoon

From Calcutta to Madras-Tuticorin-Cochin and also touch Colombo according to demand.

MAERSK LINE

Agents :—Volkart Brothers, Shipping Dept., Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Telegraphic Address :—"MAERSKLINE".

Telephones :—26-1531 (8 lines).

SERVICE

Japan/India/Pakistan/Persian Gulf and vice versa.

MITSUI LINE

Mitsui Steamship Co., Ltd.

Agents

BOMBAY :—Wallem & Co (India) Private Ltd., P O B 1333, Bombay 1.

CALCUTTA :—International Clearing & Shipping Agency, "Tosh House", 3rd Floor, P-31/32, Royal Exchange Place Extension, Calcutta 1.

COCHIN :—Peirce Leslie & Co Ltd. (Japan Line), Cochin.

Goverdhan Nathi Bhal & Co. (U.S.A. Line), Cochin.

MADRAS, KAKINADA AND VISHAKAPATNAM :—International Clearing and Shipping Agency, 20-B, 2 Line Beach, Madras.

TUTICORIN :—A. & F. Harvey Ltd., Tuticorin.

KAKINADA :—D. S. Narayan, P O B 20, Kakinda.

MITSUI JAPAN/PERSIAN GULF/JAPAN LINE

Regular monthly sailings serving Japanese main ports—Hongkong—Singapore—Port Swettenham—Penang—Colombo—West and East Coast of India—Karachi and vice versa.

MITSUI JAPAN/BENGAL LINE

Regular sailings serving Japanese main ports—Hongkong—Singapore—Port Swettenham—Penang—Ports at the Bay of Bengal and vice versa.

MITSUI WESTBOUND ROUND-THE-WORLD SERVICE

Regular monthly sailings serving Japanese main ports—Philippines—Singapore—Port Swettenham—Penang—Colombo—Tuticorin—Cochin—Bombay—Port Said—Port Sudan—Genoa—Marseilles—Casablanca—Ports in U.S.A. (Atlantic Coast, Gulf and Pacific Coast).

MOGUL LINE LTD.

Mg. Agents :—Turner, Morrison & Co. Private Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay 1. Phone : 25-1321.

Pilgrim Booking Office :—Nos. 1 & 5, Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Musafirkhana, Carnac Road. Phone : 26-2780

Regular service from Bombay and Karachi to Red Sea ports and Mauritius. A special Pilgrim Service is arranged from Bombay, Karachi and Chittagong to Jedda during Haj season.

N. Y. K. LINE

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo.

Agents :—James Mackintosh & Co. Private Ltd., Post Box No. 123, Darabshaw House, Ballard Road, Bombay 1. *Telegram* :—"MACKINTOSH." *Telephone* :—26-1686.

The Bombay Co. Private Ltd., P.O. Box 109, Broadway, Madras-1. *Phones* :—2900, 2909, 2056. *Telegrams* :—"GLADIATOR".

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., 2, Netaji Subhas Chandra Road, Calcutta. *Phone* :—Bank 4061. *Telegrams* :—"MERCATOR".

SERVICES

- (i) Japan/India/Pakistan/Persian Gulf.
(ii) Japan/Calcutta.

STEVENSON LINE PRIVATE NEW YORK

Agents:—James Mackintosh & Co. Private Ltd., Ballard Road, Fort, U.S.A.—
Persian Gulf/India/Pakistan Service.

POLISH OCEAN LINES

24, 10 Luteo, Gdynia (Poland).

Bombay Branch:—The Polish Ocean Lines, Bharat Insurance Bldg., 15/A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay-1.

Telegraphic Address:—"POLLINE", Bombay.

Telephone No.: 27021-5.

Agents:—James Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Fort. Phone: 261686.

Karachi Office:—The Pak Ocean Shipping Co., Ltd., Qamar House, Bunder Road, Karachi.

- a) Europe/India/Pakistan Service.
b) Gdynia/Karachi/Bombay Passenger Service.

The Polish Ocean Lines have also a regular Liner Service to all ports of the world.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

188/191, Connaught Road West, Hongkong.

Agents:

Bombay: Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Private Ltd., Home Street, Fort.

Karachi: Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd., Corner of Bunder & Dunolly Roads.

Alleppey: Darragh, Small & Co. Ltd., Alleppey, P.O. Box No. 50.
Cochin: Darragh, Small & Co. Ltd., Post Box 19.

Trading Ports:

Monthly sailings from Karachi, Bombay and Cochin via Colombo, Malaya and Indonesia to Australia.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Scindia House, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Agents:—Narottam Morarjee & Co.
Telephone No.:—208161 (11 lines).

SERVICES

Coastal Services:—(Telegrams: "JALANATH"). Services: India, Pakistan, Burma & Ceylon

Overseas Services:—(Telegrams: "SAMUDRAPAR"). Regular services: (a) India-Pakistan U.K. (continent); (b) India West Africa; (c) India U.S.S.R. (Black Sea Ports).

UNITED LINER AGENCIES OF INDIA (PRIVATE) LTD.

Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Telegraphic Address:—"ULINERS".

Telephones:—20-3542; 20-3697.

General Agents for Scandinavian Airlines System, Stockholm.

SERVICES

Agents for the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Copenhagen, the Swedish East Asia Co., Ltd., Gothenburg and Wilhelmussen Lines, Oslo. Maintains Joint Services from Scandinavian, Continental, Mediterranean and Red Sea ports to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma and vice versa.

There are 2-3 vessels a month bringing import cargo to Karachi and Bombay and an equal number of sailings loading at Karachi, Kathiawar ports and Bombay for Red Sea, Mediterranean, North Continent and Scandinavia.

Another separate Service is maintained to the East Coast of India, Pakistan and Burma, and these vessels normally call at Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Chittagong and Calcutta and on completion of discharge of import cargo, load at the same ports plus Chalna in East Pakistan and Malabar Coast ports for Red Sea, Mediterranean, North Continent and Scandinavia.

YUGOSLAV LINE

Jugoslavenska Linijska Plovidba Yugoslav Line, Rijeka, Yugoslavia.

Agents:

BOMBAY:—Madhavilal & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Telegraphic Address: "ABILITY".
Telephones: 251560, 22270 & 251024.

CALCUTTA:—Madhavilal & Co., Private Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, 9, 11, Bazar Street, Calcutta. Telegraphic Address: "OMAMBAJI". Telephone: 222815.

MADRAS:—Southern Shipping Corporation, 150/160, Moore Street Madras. Telegraphic Address: "SOITHSHIP".

SERVICES

Adriatic to Far East starting from Rijeka to Hongkong and back.

THE MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (PRIVATE), LTD.

289-93, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.

Telephones: 27908 & 30610.

Established: 1921.

Branches:

The Merchant Steam Navigation Co. (Private), Ltd., Beach Road, Calcutt.

The Merchant Steam Navigation Co. (Private), Ltd., Alleppey.

The Merchant Steam Navigation Co. (Private), Ltd., Tellicherry.

The Merchant Steam Navigation Co. (Private), Ltd., Madagara

Agents:

MALABAR PORTS:—Messrs. Bhanjee Jevnith Khona, Bazar Road, Cochin: M/s. Gordhandas Khumji, Cannanore; M/s. Ramdas Vassanji, Ponnani; The United Shipping Corporation Ltd., Port Road, Mangalore (South Kanara); The Central Commercial Co., 73, Mint Road, Madras; M/s. V. V. Danushkodi Nadar & Sons, Post Box No. 2, Tuticorin.

SAURASHTRA PORTS:—M/s. Pestonjee Bhicajee, Kandla, Veraval, Okha, Navlakhi; M/s. Darabshaw B. Cursetji's Sons, Bhavnagar (Saurashtra); M/s. Prabhulal L. Pandya & Co., Outside Bedi Gate, Jamnagar (Saurashtra); Shri Digvijaya Cement Co., Ltd., Sika Port.

GOA: M/s. Mehta & Co., Vasco-da-Gama.

KARACHI: M/s. Brigstockes Edulji & Co., Kemary, Karachi (Pakistan)

COLOMBO: M/s. M. A. Razak & Co., Ltd., Gaffoor Building, Colombo 1.

SERVICES

From Bombay to Calcutt, Cochin and Tuticorin and at the same time touching other minor ports also and vice versa
From Bombay to Saurashtra Ports and vice versa
Also touch Colombo & Karachi according to demand.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

9, Rue de Sèze, Paris-9.

Agents:

ALLEPPEY:—Darragh Small & Co., Ltd. Telegraphic Address: "DARRAGH".

BOMBAY:—Volkart Brothers, 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box No. 199, Bombay-1. Telegraphic Address: "ENGADINE".

CALCUTTA:—Clegg, Cruickshank & Co., Ltd., 14, Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box No. 548, Calcutta-1. Telegraphic Address: "CLEGG".

COCHIN:—Darragh Small & Co., Ltd. Telegraphic Address: "DARRAGH".

COCANADA (Kakinada):—Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Kakinada. Telegraphic Address: "WOODROFFE".

MADRAS:—Messageries Maritimes Co., 6/20, North Beach Road, Madras-1. Telegraphic Address: "MESSAGERIE".

PONDICHERY:—Messageries Maritimes Co., 7, Cours Chabrol. Telegraphic Address: "MESSAGERIE".

O. S. K. LINE

Osaka, Japan.

Agents:

BOMBAY:—Marine Transport Company Private Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 1721. Tel. 264094, 264095. Telegraphic Address: "CHARTERING".

KARACHI:—Muhammad Steamship Co., Ltd., Muhammad House, Meleod Road, P.O. Box 4128. Telephones: 35624, 30518, 32308, 32923. Tel. Address: "MUSHIP".

MADRAS:—Best & Co., Private Ltd., P.O. Box 63. Telephone: 2933. Tel. Address: "BEST".

CALCUTTA:—F. W. Heilgers & Co., Private Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, P.O. Box 185. Telephone: Bank 2351. Tel. Address: "HEILGERS".

Regular monthly freight Services to and from India:

Karachi, Bombay/Japan Line.

(Via Colombo, Madras, Singapore, Hongkong).

Calcutta/Japan Line.

(Via Rangoon, Singapore).

BROCKLEBANKS' CUNARD SERVICES

Thos. & Jno. Brocklebank Ltd., Cunard Building, P.O. Box No. 26, Liverpool 3.

Agents :

Grahams Trading Co. (India) Private Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1. *Telegrams : "GRAHAMs". Telephone : 22-4701 (5 lines).*

Ripley & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 39, Vishakapatnam. *Telegrams : "RIPLEY". Telephone : 71.*

Services to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Boston, New York, Wilmington (Del.), Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore and Savannah, New Orleans, Houston and Galveston.

INDIA-NATAL LINE**Agents :**

CALCUTTA :—Anderson Wright Ltd., P.O. Box 140, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1. *Telephone : 23-2572/3. Telegrams : "TALWEIR".*

MADRAS :—Parry & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 12, Madras-1. *Telephone : 2983. Telegrams : "WEIKTAL".*

VISHAKAPATNAM :—James Finlay & Co. Ltd. *Telephone : 80. Telegrams : "MERCATOR".*

ISTHMIAN LINES, INC

71, Broadway, New York 6, N.Y., U.S.A.

Agents :

A. V. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Beach Road, Alleppey. *Telegraphic Address : "THOM-ALLEPPEY". Phone : 625.*

Chotalal Premji & Co., Bedi Bunder. *Telegraphic Address : "CHOPREMJI", Bedi Bunder.*

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Private Ltd., Post Box 122, Bombay. *Telegraphic Address : "MACKINNONs". Phone : 268021.*

The Angus Co., Ltd., 3, Clive Row, Post Box 53, Calcutta. *Telegraphic Address : "ANGUSPENCE". Phone : 5801/3.*

A. V. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Kozhikode. *Telegraphic Address : "THOM".*

A. V. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Post Box 30, Cochin. *Telegraphic Address : "AVITHOM COCHIN". Phone : 355.*

The Coromandel Co., Ltd., Kakinada. *Telegraphic Address : "HALL".*

Hargovind & Co., Cutch Mandvi. *Telegraphic Address : "HARGOVIND".*

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Post Box 66, Madras. *Telegraphic Address : "BINNY". Phone : 2975.*

Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Post Box 9, Mangalore, South India. *Telegraphic Address : "PEIRCE". Phone : 10.*

General Agency Ltd., Mormugao (Portuguese India). *Telegraphic Address : "GENAGENCY".*

Chotalal Premji & Co., Morvi (Kathliwar), Navalaki. *Telegraphic Address : "CHOPREMJI".*

Parry & Co., Ltd., Nagapattinam. *Telegraphic Address : "UBIQUITOUS".*

Chotalal Premji & Co., Port Okha. *Telegraphic Address : "CHOPREMJI".*

A. V. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Quilon, Kerala. *Telegraphic Address : "THOM QUILON". Phone : 414.*

A. & F. Harvey Ltd., Tuticorin. *Phone : 6. Telegraphic Address : "HARVEY".*

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Vishakapatnam. *Telegraphic Address : "MERCATOR". Phone : 680.*

The names of the main trading ports in India, Pakistan and Ceylon :
India : Alleppey, Bedi Bunder, Bombay, Calcutta, Kozhikode, Cochin, Kakinada, Cutch Mandvi, Madras, Mangalore, Mormugao, Navalaki, Nagapattinam, Port Okha, Quilon, Tuticorin, Vishakapatnam.
Pakistan : Karachi, Chittagong, Chalna (Khulna).
Ceylon : Colombo, Galle.

CITY LINE LTD.

75, Bothwell Street, Glasgow C. 2, Scotland.

Agents :

Best & Co., Private Ltd., Madras, P.O. Box 63. *Phone : 2933. Telegrams : "BEST".*

Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd., Vishakapatnam. *Telegrams : "GLADSWYLL". Phone : 124.*

Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1. *Telegrams : "GLADSWYLL". Phone : 2561-67.*

Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Post Box 109, Home Street, Bombay. *Telegrams : "KILLICK". Phone : 262081 (Shipping); 261395 (Charing); 263461 (General—7 lines).*

Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., Fort Cochin, Malabar Coast, South India. *Tel. : "ASPINWALCO". Phone : 207, 397.*

Important trading ports are London, Dundee, Avonmouth, Hull, Dunkirk, Boulogne.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE

S.A.E., Alexandria

*Agents :—*Marino Transport Company Private Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprout Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 1721, Bombay 1. *Telegraphic Address : "CHARTERING". Phone : 264094 & 264095.*
*Services :—*The Line's vessels ply between Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Djibouti, Port Sudan, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Beyrouth, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk and New York and vice versa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES

Montreal, Quebec State, Canada.

Head Office of Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd. (Managers and Agents of C.P.R. Co.'s Ocean Steamship Lines), Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool.

*Agents :—*Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Private Ltd., Calcutta and Bombay.

Telegraphic Address : Mackinnons.

Phone : Calcutta—22-1661 and Bombay—26-8021.

*Services :—*U.K. to Quebec and Montreal (Summer); U.K. to Saint John N. B. and Halifax N. S. (Winter).

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

122, Leadenhall St., London E.C. 3.

Agents :

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Private Ltd., Calcutta and Bombay.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., 7, Armenian Street, Madras-1.
*Services :—*U.K.—Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay; Colombo, Straits, China and Japan; Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane; to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta (joint cargo service with B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd.).

AIRWAY COMPANIES**AIR-CEYLON LTD.**

Stallum House, 81-83, Ver Nariman Road (Churchgate), Bombay 1. *Tel. : 36237. Cable Address : "AIRCEYLON", Bombay.*

The Company operates Services on the following routes :—

BANGKOK — COLOMBO — BOMBAY — KARACHI — BAHRAIN — CAIRO — ROME — LONDON — AMSTERDAM and vice versa (Weekly).

COLOMBO—JAFFNA—MADRAS and vice versa (Daily).

COLOMBO — JAFFNA — TRICHINOPOLY and vice versa (Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays).

AIR-FRANCE

Offices : Middleton Street Entrance, 41, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. *Tel. : 445308, 445309. Scindia House, Janpath : Tel. : 40491, 40492.*

Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. *Tel. : 253800.*

LONDON — PARIS — NICE — ROME — FRANKFURT — PRAGUE — ISTANBUL — TEHRAN — KARACHI — NEW DELHI — CALCUTTA — BANGKOK — SAIGON — HONGKONG — MANILA — TOKYO.

AIR-INDIA INTERNATIONAL

Offices : Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay; Stephen House, Dalhousie Square (East), Calcutta; 9A, Connaught Place, New Delhi; Agurchand Mansions, Mount Road, Madras.

Air-India International operates services on the following routes :—

*1. **CALCUTTA — DELHI — BOMBAY — CAIRO — DAMASCUS — BEIRUT — ROME — PRAGUE — DUSSELDORF — ZURICH — GENEVA — PARIS — LONDON.**

2. **BOMBAY — KARACHI — ADEN — NAIROBI.**

*3. **BOMBAY — MADRAS — SINGAPORE — DARWIN — SYDNEY.**

*4. **BOMBAY — CALCUTTA — BANGKOK — HONGKONG — TOKYO.**

* Super Constellation Services.

BRAATHENS, SOUTH AMERICAN & FAR EAST AIR TRANSPORT A/S.

General Agents :—Wallem & Co. (India) Private Ltd., India House, Fort Street, Bombay 1.

World-wide charter Operators.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Offices : Air Booking Centre : Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay ; Speedbird House, Service Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi ; 41, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16 ; 35/4, Mount Road, Madras 2.

1. **BRITANNIA—FIRST CLASS SERVICE**
LONDON — ZURICH — ISTANBUL — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — SINGAPORE — JAKARTA — DARWIN — SYDNEY.

2. **BRITANNIA—FIRST/TOURIST CLASS SERVICES**
(a) LONDON — ZURICH — ISTANBUL — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — SINGAPORE — JAKARTA — DARWIN — SYDNEY.

(b) LONDON — ZURICH — ISTANBUL — KARACHI — DELHI — CALCUTTA — RANGOON — BANGKOK — HONG KONG — TOKYO.

(c) LONDON — FRANKFURT — ISTANBUL — BAGHDAD — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — BANGKOK — HONG KONG — TOKYO.

(d) LONDON — ROME — ISTANBUL — BASRA — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — RANGOON — HONG KONG — TOKYO.

(e) LONDON — ZURICH — ISTANBUL — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — SINGAPORE — JAKARTA — DARWIN — SYDNEY.

3. **CONSTELLATION—FIRST CLASS SERVICES.**

(a) LONDON — ZURICH — ISTANBUL — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — RANGOON — HONG KONG — TOKYO.

(b) LONDON — FRANKFURT — ISTANBUL — BASRA — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — RANGOON — KUALA LUMPUR — SINGAPORE.

(c) LONDON — ISTANBUL — KARACHI — BOMBAY — COLOMBO.

(d) LONDON — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAGHDAD — ABADAN — KARACHI.

4. **ARGONAUT—TOURIST SERVICES.**

(a) LONDON — FRANKFURT — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAGHDAD — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — RANGOON — HONG KONG — TOKYO.

(b) LONDON — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAGHDAD — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — BANGKOK — HONG KONG — TOKYO.

(c) LONDON — DUSSELDORF — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAGHDAD — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — COLOMBO — KUALA LUMPUR — SINGAPORE.

(d) LONDON — FRANKFURT — ROME — ISTANBUL — BASRA — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — BOMBAY — COLOMBO — SINGAPORE.

(e) LONDON — DUSSELDORF — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAGHDAD — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — DELHI — CALCUTTA — Dacca — RANGOON — BANGKOK — SINGAPORE.

5. **QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS.**

(a) *Super G Constellation—Connoisseur Express—First Class Service.*

LONDON — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — BANGKOK — SINGAPORE — DARWIN — SYDNEY.

(b) *Super G Constellation—First Tourist Class Services.*

(i) LONDON — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — BANGKOK — SINGAPORE — JAKARTA — PERTH — SYDNEY.

(ii) LONDON — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — BOMBAY — COLOMBO — SINGAPORE — JAKARTA — DARWIN — SYDNEY.

(iii) LONDON — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — BANGKOK — SINGAPORE — JAKARTA — DARWIN — SYDNEY.

(c) *Super G Constellation—Tourist Service.*

LONDON — FRANKFURT — ROME — ISTANBUL — BAHRAIN — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — BANGKOK — SINGAPORE — DARWIN — SYDNEY.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

Thapar House, Queensway, New Delhi.

1. Madras—Bangalore—Colombore—Cochin—Trivandrum (daily).

2. Madras—Hyderabad—Nagpur—Bhopal—Delhi (daily).

3. Madras—Nagpur—Delhi (Night Airmail Service : daily).

4. Bombay—Hyderabad—Bangalore (daily).

5. Bombay—Nagpur—Calcutta (Night Airmail Service : daily).

6. Bombay—Karachi—Bombay (five days in a week).

7. Bombay—Ahmedabad—Bhub—Karachi (daily).

8. Bombay—Rajkot—Jamnagar—Bhub (daily).

9. Bombay—Keshod—Jamnagar (three days in a week).

10. Bombay—Porbandar—Rajkot (four days in a week).

11. Bombay—Belgaum—Mangalore—Cochin (daily).

12. Bombay—Calcutta—Bombay (daily).

13. Bombay—Colombo—Bombay (daily).

14. Bombay—Delhi—Bombay (twice daily).

15. Calcutta—Gauhati—Tezpur—Jorhat—Mohanbari (daily).

16. Calcutta—Gauhati—Tezpur—Jorhat—Lilabari—Jorhat—Mohanbari—Passighat (daily).

17. Calcutta—Bagdogra (daily).

18. Calcutta—Agartala—Gauhati—Silchar (daily).

19. Calcutta—Agartala—Silchar—Imphal (daily).

20. Calcutta—Agartala—Khowai—Kamapur—Kallashahar (daily).

21. Calcutta—Bhubaneswar—Vishakapatnam—Madras—Bangalore (daily).

22. Calcutta—Dacca—Calcutta (daily).

23. Calcutta—Chittagong—Calcutta (daily).

24. Calcutta—Rangoon—Calcutta (daily).

25. Calcutta—Gauhati—Calcutta (freighter : daily).

26. Calcutta—Agartala—Calcutta (freighter : daily).

27. Agartala—Gauhati—Agartala (freighter : five times a week).

28. Calcutta—Bagdogra—Calcutta (freighter).

29. Calcutta—Gauhati—Mohanbari (weekly).

30. Delhi—Calcutta—Delhi (daily).

31. Delhi—Lucknow—Gorakhpur—Banaras—Patna—Calcutta (daily).

32. Kathmandu—Patna (daily except Saturdays).

33. Delhi—Amritsar—Patankot—Jammu—Srinagar (daily).

34. Delhi—Lahore—Delhi (five times a week).

35. Delhi—Karachi—Delhi (daily).

36. Delhi—Amritsar—Kabul (bi-weekly).

37. Delhi—Agra—Delhi (daily).

38. Bombay—Aurangabad—Bombay (daily).

Passenger Services within Nepal :

1. Kathmandu—Pokhara—Bharuwa (daily except Saturdays).

2. Kathmandu—Biratnagar—Kathmandu (two days in a week).

3. Kathmandu—Simra—Kathmandu (daily except Saturdays).

BOOKING AND RESERVATION OFFICES

Agartala (Khosh Mahal Bldg., Central Road, Passenger Booking ;

Airport Freight Booking).

Agra (Imperial Hotel).

Ahmedabad (Old Bombay Garage, Dr. Tankaria Road, Aerodrome

Office, Ahmedabad).

Amritsar (Brij Bhawan, Gandhi Gate).

Aurangabad (Krishna Villas, Station Road).

Bagdogra (Siliguri) (Hilbert Road, Siliguri).

Bangalore (12-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore Cantt.).

Belgaum (Hotel Green Camp).

Banaras (Clarke Hotel, Banaras Cantt. ; Babatpur Airport).

Bhavnagar (Diwanpura Road).

Bhopal (Delite Hotel).

Bhubaneswar (Unit No. 6, Type 6, Quarter 6, New Capital)

Bhub (Holi Chakra, Near City Palace).

Bombay (Airport Santa Cruz, Freight Booking ; Army & Navy

Building (24 Hrs. Service) Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort).

Calcutta (4, Chittaranjan Avenue (Passenger Bookings) ; 7, Jag-

mohan Mallick Lane (Freight Bookings) ; Airport : Dum Dum ;

Booking Counter, Dum Dum ; Traffic, Dum Dum).

Chittagong (319 Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah Road, Patena Airport).

Cochin ("Luiz Hal", Broadway, Ernakulam, Airport Willingdon

Island).

Colombore (India House, Trichy Road, Airport Palermudu).

Colombo (City Booking Office, 27, Main Street, Gaffoor Building,

Fort ; Airport Traffic Office, Colombo Airport, Ratna'sana ; Mt.

Javina).

Dacca (Noor Chambers, 9, Pakistan Avenue ; Ramia Airport).

Deerjeeling (Laden La Road).

Delhi (Malhotra Building, Queensway, New Delhi, Airport

Safdarjung ; Airport Palam).

Dibrugarh (Hansaria House).

(Mohanbari) (P.O. Rehbari).

Digboi (Biswanath Singh & Co.).

Gauhati (Mookerjee Lodge, Pan Bazar).

Gorakhpur (Thapar House, Park Road).

Gwalior (Gwalior Hotel).

Hyderabad (Bashir Bagh Road ; Begumpet Airport).

Imphal (Maxwell Bazar).

Indore (Viram Hotel, Takaji Gunj ; Airport).

Jaipur (2-B, New Colony).

Jammu (Standard Hotel, Residency Road).

Jamnagar (Indra Mahal, Bhik-Bhujan Road ; Airport Office).

Jodhpur (Sardarpura Road No. 3 ; Airport).

Jorhat (Gar Ali).

Kabul (Deh Afghan Shaha Mt. Khanwad Road).

Karachi (Karachi House, McLeod Road, Airport Office, Drigh Road,

Airport).

Kathmandu (62-Judha Sadak).

Keshod (Near Railway Station).

Lahore (11, Dayal Singh Trust Mansions, The Mall).

Lilabari (North Lakhimpur, Assam).

Lucknow (Carlton Hotel).

Madras (5 and 6, Mount Road ; Airport).

Mangalore (Sri Rang Bhavan, K. S. Rao Road; Airport).
 Muzzafarpur (Farjagan), Ghirneepokher Road).
 Nagpur (Kamptee Road 24 Hours Service), Booking Office; Airport Sonegaon Traffic Office).
 Pathankot (Opposite Rly. Station).
 Patna (Exhibition Road; Airport).
 Porbandar (Near Sudama Chowk, Bus Stand).
 Rajkot (Hir Mahal, Coronation Gardens, Adjoining Lal Stores; Airport).
 Rangoon (Flotilla House, 50, Phayre Street, South).
 Shillong (A. C. Sen & Co., Peak Hotel, Shillong).
 Silchar (Club Road).
 Srinagar (Residency Road; Airport).
 Tezpur (Bhabani Kutir, Opp. Academy School).
 Tinsukia (Asiatic Trading Co.).
 Tiruchirappalli (Ashok Bhawan, Junction Road, Tiruchirappalli Airport, Govt. Civil Aerodrome, Pudu Kottah Road, Tiruchirappalli).
 Trivandrum (Trivandrum Air Centre, Main Road; Airport Office, Trivandrum).
 Vishakhapatnam (20 B33, Thompson Road; Airport).

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORPN.

Head Office: Khuhro Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Offices in India: Metro Hotel, New Delhi; 36, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Airlines Hotel, Churchgate, Bombay.

1. NEW DELHI—KARACHI (CONVARY).
2. CALCUTTA—DACCA (DC-3).
3. CALCUTTA—CHITTAGONG—RANGOON (DC-3).
4. BOMBAY—KARACHI (CONVARY).

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

42, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.
 Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.
 Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

NEW YORK—SAN FRANCISCO via LONDON—PARIS—ROME—BEIRUT—KARACHI—CALCUTTA—RANGOON—BANGKOK—HONGKONG—MANILA—TOKYO—HONOLULU and via LONDON—BRUSSELS—FRANKFURT—DUSSELDORF—ISTANBUL—BEIRUT, etc.

QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS

B.O.A.C. Air Booking Centre, Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Qantas operates services from Christchurch in New Zealand to London via Bombay. The services are operated in conjunction with B.O.A.C. and T.E.A.L.

K. L. M. ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

(Incorporated in the Netherlands)

7, Chowringhee, Calcutta 13: Phone: 23-3962 (4 lines); Cables: Kalmacra; 9-A, Connaught Place, New Delhi, Phone: 44142 & 44537; Cables: Trans-aera; Bombay (General Agent): Trading Co. Late Hegt & Co. Ltd., Booking Office: Taj Mahal Hotel, Phone: 36391, Cables: Hoghtair.

1. CALCUTTA—KARACHI—CAIRO—ROME—AMSTERDAM (West Bound—Wednesdays).
2. CALCUTTA—KARACHI—CAIRO—ROME—ZURICH—DUSSELDORF—AMSTERDAM (West Bound—Sundays).
3. NEW DELHI—KARACHI—BEIRUT—ROME—GENEVA—AMSTERDAM (West Bound—Mondays).
4. CALCUTTA—BANGKOK—MANILA—TOKYO (with connections at Bangkok to SINGAPORE and DJAKARTA and at Manila to SYDNEY (East Bound—Mondays).
5. CALCUTTA—BANGKOK—SINGAPORE—DJAKARTA (with connections at Bangkok to MANILA and TOKYO (East Bound—Wednesdays).
6. NEW DELHI—BANGKOK—SINGAPORE—DJAKARTA (with connections at Bangkok to TOKYO and SYDNEY (East Bound—Fridays).

In addition, K.L.M. operates daily west bound flights from Karachi. Numerous through-connections also available at Amsterdam to several cities in Europe, Africa, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

Agents: United Liner Agencies of India (Private) Ltd.

Mookerjee House, 17, Brabourne Road, Calcutta; Kaiser-I-Hind Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.

The Company operates three routes through India.

STOCKHOLM—COPENHAGEN—FRANKFURT—ZURICH—ROME—ABADAN—KARACHI—CALCUTTA—BANGKOK—MANILA—TOKYO.

The Company's round the world service, twice a week, is as follows:—

CALCUTTA—KARACHI—ABADAN—ROME—ZURICH—FRANKFURT—COPENHAGEN—STOCKHOLM—COPENHAGEN—ANCHORAGE—TOKYO—MANILA—BANGKOK—CALCUTTA.

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

Booking Office: Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

Administrative Office: "Adelphi", 3, Queen's Road, Bombay.

T.W.A. Routes: Ceylon—India—Middle East—Europe—U.S.A. via Ireland or through the Iberian connections to U.K. and GERMANY. Extension from Ceylon through Bangkok to Manila.

ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

(By courtesy of the Central Water and Power Commission, Power Wing).

THE aggregate generating capacity of the country has grown as follows (kW):—

1900	1,130
1905	11,750
1910	31,847
1915	107,286
1920	130,009
1925	327,152
1930	577,140
1935	859,402
1940	1,181,528
1945	1,249,454
1950	1,712,515
1951	1,835,426
1952	2,061,755
1953	2,305,190
1954	2,494,996
1955	2,694,817

The total installed capacity at the end of 1955 was 2,694,817 kW, of which 939,483 kW was water power and 1,755,414 kW thermal.

The per capita consumption of electric power in India is ridiculously low. In 1955 it was 19.65 kW hours as against 3,536 in Canada, 2,400 in Sweden, 2,290 in the U.S.A., 2,024 in Norway and 16,188 in Switzerland (1953). The latest estimates place the hydro-electric power potential of India at 35 million kW, but less than one million kW has been tapped so far.

The production and sale of electric power from 1948 to 1955 was as follows (in million kWh):

	Generated	Sold
1948	4,580	3,720
1949	4,910	4,000
1950	5,110	4,160
1951	5,860	4,790
1952	6,120	5,000
1953	6,700	5,600
1954	7,520	6,250
1955	8,592	7,111

An analysis of electric power consumption in million kWh is given below. The figure in brackets shows the percentage:

	1954	1955
Domestic or Residential light and small power	760 (12.1)	850.426 (12.0)
Commercial light and small power	445 (7.1)	514.423 (7.2)
Industrial Power	4,075 (65.2)	4,697.789 (66.0)
Traction	380 (6.1)	408.302 (5.7)
Public lighting	95 (1.5)	105.631 (1.5)
Irrigation	230 (3.7)	254.803 (3.6)
Water Works	265 (4.3)	284.637 (4.0)
TOTAL	6,250	7,111.011 (100.0)

The following statement shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of 1955:

Population	Number of towns	Number with electric supply	Percentage of towns with electric supply to total
Over 100,000	73	73	100.0
50,000 to 100,000	111	111	100.0
20,000 to 50,000	401	340	84.79
10,000 to 20,000	856	6,456	1.15
5,000 to 10,000	3,101		
Below 5,000	556,565	6,980	1.24
TOTAL	561,107	6,980	1.24

It may be pointed out that in 1955 six large cities—Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Madras and Delhi accounted for 44 per cent of the country's installed capacity and 52 per cent of the generated energy.

Out of the 560,000 villages in India only about 3,000 are provided with electric power.

The total number of consumers at the end of 1955 was 2,508,580 (domestic 1,929,432; Commercial 430,123; Industrial 99,317; Public lighting 3,802; Irrigation 46,626).

The State-wise analysis for 1955 is as follows:

State (existing before reorganization in Nov. 1956).	No. of stations	Installed capacity (kW)	Energy generated (mln. kWh)	Energy sold (mln. kWh)	Capacity in Industrial Plants (kW)	Capacity in railway plants (kW) (a)	Annual per capita consumption (kW)
Andhra	18	69,268	125.650	106.612	(b)	(b)	5.20
Assam	9	4,743	9.771	7.871		2.154	0.82
Bihar	31	202,978	440.322	269.230	285,703	10,506	6.69
Bombay	137	618,708	2554.995	2231.583	68,589	5,516	62.06
Madras	10	256,587	1019.663	808.802	22,451	1,396	22.15
Madhya Pradesh	36	83,680	230.805	185.205	18,567	124	8.71
Orissa	21	10,853	16.513	11.417	10,792	39	0.70
Punjab	32	119,804	322.842	190.189	7,174	568	15.05
Uttar Pradesh	68	286,139	651.538	512.082	21,948	9,175	8.10
West Bengal	28	548,863	1638.665	1530.479	130,993	13,110	61.56
Kashmir	8	12,875	26.226	16.274			3.69
Hyderabad	12	32,959	67.818	60.540	54,962	15	3.24
Madhya Bharat	32	31,333	43.287	33.526	13,558		4.21
PEPSU	12	6,763	3.252	20.246	11,275	85	5.79
Rajasthan	36	37,483	69.899	49.714	19,324	198	3.25
Saurashtra	32	28,638	68.190	56.594	22,555	82	13.68
Travancore-Cochin	7	90,139	343.003	254.125	1,823		27.38
Mysore	4	178,283	717.686	554.882	6,266		61.14
Delhi	4	55,191	214.686	189.765	10,799		108.81
Others (Centrally administered)	31	19,530	27.640	21.865	3,941	2,150	2.60
TOTAL	568	2,694,817	8592.461	7111.011	723,510	45,209	10.35

(a) Figures are for 1953. (b) Included in Madras.

* Figures for 1954.

INSTALLED CAPACITY

Some individual industries have power stations of their own. The numbers of installations and the installed capacity are as follows (end of 1955):

	No.	Capacity (kW)
Aluminium (Primary)	4	16,766
Aluminium (Secondary)	6	225
Cement (Primary)	25	82,417
Cement (Secondary)	24	3,602
Chemicals	34	19,870
Collieries	157	59,582
Copper (Primary)	1	9,250
Copper (Secondary)	1	
Cotton Textiles	336	112,108
Fertilisers	3	80,000
Gold	1	8,900
Iron & Steel (Primary)	19	172,000
Iron & Steel (Secondary)	10	300
Jute	82	38,267
Paper	21	78,468
Silk	29	1,466
Soap	13	1,049
Sugar	98	44,565
Tanneries	9	286
Wool	16	4,420
TOTAL	884	723,510

† Does not take into account the figures for railways.

The generating capacity by ownership is as follows:

	1953	1954	1955
State owned (Public Sector) Companies	1,108,774	1,210,489	1,517,476
Private Sector	1,196,416	1,284,507	1,177,841
TOTAL	2,305,190	2,494,996	2,694,817

The number of installations at the end of 1955 was distributed as follows:

	1955
Government and Electricity Boards	219
Municipalities	17
Power Corporations	1
Companies	199
TOTAL	436

Tentative information about installed capacity in kW for 1955 is given below :—

State (existing before reorganization in Nov. 1956).	Steam	Hydro	Oil	Total
Andhra	23,750	34,000	11,518	69,268
Assam	622	550	3,571	4,743
Bihar	185,085	4,000	13,893	202,978
Bombay	288,210	279,926	50,572	618,708
Madhya Pradesh	76,527	..	7,153	83,680
Madras	89,000	165,150	2,437	256,587
Orissa	5,776	5	5,072	10,853
Punjab	7,300	97,750	14,754	119,804
Uttar Pradesh	183,360	75,420	27,359	286,139
W. Bengal	540,851	2,760	5,252	548,863
Hyderabad	22,250	5,000	5,709	32,959
Kashmir	1,500	10,806	769	12,875
Madhya Bharat	23,736	..	7,597	31,333
Mysore .. .. .	..	178,200	83	178,283
PEPSU	528	240	5,997	6,763
Rajasthan	24,000	..	13,483	37,483
Saurashtra	12,000	..	16,638	28,638
Travancore-Cochin .. .. .	..	85,500	4,630	90,139
Delhi	52,400	..	2,791	55,191
Others (Centrally administered)	9,912	376	9,242	19,530
TOTAL	1,546,805	939,483	208,620	2,694,817

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

About 344 power development schemes including schemes under employment opportunities in the public sector were included in the first Five-Year Plan.

The expenditure on Irrigation and Power projects in the Plan were likely to be of the order of Rs. 646 crores against the total provision of Rs. 677 crores.

The addition to the installed capacity in

public utility undertakings at the end of the First Plan would be about 1.01 million kW. When all the projects in the first Plan are completed, the additions would be about 2.3 million kW.

POWER PROJECTS

Statistical information about four major multi-purpose projects under the Central Government are given below (power in thousand kilowatts).

Name	Date of completion	Installed capacity	Firm power
Nangal (Punjab) : Ganguwal	1955	96 + 48	72 + 48
Nangal : Kotla	1956		
Bhakra	1961		
Damodar (Bihar, W. Bengal) :			
Bokaro thermal	1953	150	—
Maithon	1957	60	—
Panchet Hill	1958	40	—
Tilaiya	1953	4	—
Damodar (total)	—	254	174
Hirakud (Orissa) :			
Power House No. 1	1957	123	85
Chambal (Gandhisagar) (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh)	1961	92	69

In the Tungabhadra Project (Andhra, Mysore) the Dam Power House was completed in December 1956, and the Hampi Power House was expected to be completed by April 1957. Total installed capacity will be 63,000 kW.

The Koyna Project (Bombay) Power House will have four units of 80,000 kW each. The project is expected to be completed in June 1961.

The Rihand Project (U.P.) will have a power house with five units of 50,000 kW each. The project is expected to be completed in June 1961.

The Chambal Project Stage I (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh) will generate 75,000 kW of power and is expected to be completed in 1962.

The Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra) will generate at 60 per cent load factor 75,000 kW.

The Central Government have enacted legislation, The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, with a view to bringing about proper rationalisation of the industry and to assist in the rapid electrification of the country.

The Act provides for the formation of Provincial Electricity Boards in the States which will take control of generation of electricity by all the licensees.

Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, W. Bengal, Kerala and Bombay States have set up such Boards.

It also provides for the creation of a Central Electricity Authority for exercising a close scrutiny of the work of the Provincial Boards and to advise them on all major power development schemes that may be taken up by the Boards from time to time.

This body was set up in 1950.

It is required to evolve a sound national policy, and co-ordinate the activities of the appropriate planning agencies.

It is to act as arbitrator in disputes between a State Government or a State Electricity Board and the licensees.

It has to carry out investigations and collect data about all sides of production and distribution of power.

The State Electricity Boards are required to rationalize supply and distribution, prepare and carry out new schemes, acquire existing stations and equipment, give bulk supplies of power to existing licensees, designate wherever necessary existing stations as controlled stations and direct licensees to achieve the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of their undertakings.

CHURCHES IN INDIA

CATHOLIC CHURCH

India is divided into Dioceses and Prefectures Apostolic, which are grouped in 16 Ecclesiastical Provinces or Archdioceses, as follows:—Archdiocese of: 1. Agra with the Dioceses of Ajmer, Allahabad, Indore, Jhansi, Lucknow, Meerut, and the Prefecture Apostolic of Gorakhpur; 2. Bangalore with the Dioceses of Bellary, Mangalore, Mysore, Ootacamund; 3. Bombay with the Dioceses of Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Poona; 4. Calcutta with the Dioceses of Dibrugarh, Jalpaiguri, Krishnagar, Patna, Shillong and the Prefectures Apostolic of Bhagalpur, Haong, Malda, and Sikkim; 5. Changanacherry (Syro-Malabar) with the Dioceses of Kottayam and Palai; 6. Delhi and Simla with the Prefectures Apostolic of Jammu-Kashmir and Jullundur; 7. Ernakulam (Syro-Malabar) with the Dioceses of Kothamangalam, Tellicherry and Trichur; 8. Goa and Damaun; 9. Hyderabad with Dioceses of Guntur, Nellore, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Warangal; 10. Madras-Mylapore with the Dioceses of Coimbatore and Vellore; 11. Madurai with the Dioceses of Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin; 12. Nagpur with the Dioceses of Amravati, Jabalpur, and Raigarh-Ambikapur; 13. Pondicherry and Cuddalore with the Dioceses of Kumbakonam, Salem, and Tanjore; 14. Ranchi with the Dioceses of Cuttack and Sambalpur; 15. Trivandrum (Syro-Malankara) with the Diocese of Tiruvalla; 16. Verapoly with the Dioceses of Alleppey, Calicut, Cochlin, Kottar, Quilon, Trivandrum (Latin), and Vijayapuram.

In all there are 16 Archdioceses (Metropolitan Sees), 48 Dioceses (Suffragan Sees) and 7 Prefectures Apostolic. At the head of an Ecclesiastical Province or Archdiocese there is an Archbishop; at the head of a Diocese there is a Bishop; and at the head of a Prefecture Apostolic there is a Prefect Apostolic.

The Apostolic Internunciature: His Excellency The Most Rev. Dr. Martin H. Lucas, S.V.D. (Apostolic Internunciature, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi 12).

The Cardinal: His Eminence Valerian Gracías, D.D., M.A.G.G. (Archbishop's House, Bombay 1).

Statistics: Number of Catholics: 5,932,937; Clergy (Foreign): 1,211; Clergy (Indian): 4,446; Colleges: 58; High Schools: 6,176; Technical & Industrial Schools: 135; Students in Colleges: 31,085; Students in Schools: 1,041,083; Hospitals: 132; Dispensaries: 407; Homes for the Aged: 96; Orphanages & Foundling Homes: 421; Leprosy Asylums: 7; Creches: 64; Rescue Homes: 0; Poor Homes: 20.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Below are given particulars about Protestant churches in India which may be of interest.

Number of towns and villages where there are Protestant churches or mission stations, over 4,000; Number of towns and villages where there are worshipping groups of Protestant Christians, 25,000; Number of ordained ministers, about 4,000; Number of lay evangelistic workers in the employ of Protestant Christian agencies, over 12,000; Total No. of foreign Protestant workers, 4,377; Total No. of Protestant national workers, 47,814.

Percentage of literacy for Protestants, 21.5 (1941 Census); Number of languages in which the scriptures (Protestant version) are available either wholly or in part, 119.

Number of Protestant Christian colleges, 43; Total No. of students, 22,278; Number of high schools, 383; Industrial schools, 92; Middle schools, 541; Hospitals, 277; Dispensaries, 278; Leprosy institutions, 70; Tuberculosis sanatoria, 12; Homes for the blind, deaf, 9; Homes for women, 34; Orphanages, 128; Social and welfare organizations, 128; Total No. of Protestant Christian institutions, 2,428.

Church of India, Pakistan Burma and Ceylon The Metropolitan and Bishop of Calcutta: A. N. Mukerjee.

(Bishop's House, 51, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16.)

There are 13 dioceses each under a diocesan bishop: 1. Andamans and Nicobars (Bishop's House, Car Nicobar); 2. Assam (Bishop's House, Shillong); 3. Amritsar (Taylor Road, Amritsar); 4. Barrakpore, W. Bengal; 5. Bhagalpur (Bishop's House, Champaganagar, Bhagalpur, Bihar); 6. Bombay (St. John's House, Colaba, Bombay 5); 7. Calcutta (Bishop's House, 61, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16); 8. Chota Nagpur (Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi); 9. Delhi (1, Church Lane, New Delhi); 10. Lucknow (Bishop's House, 11, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad); 11. Nagpur (Cathedral House, Nagpur); 12. Nasik, (Bombay State); 13. Nandyal (Commissionary and Vicar General, Nandyal, Kurnool District). Total No. of Anglican Christians, 2,89,500.

Baptist Churches

Baptist Union of North India: 19, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi. Total Christian Community: 8,650.

Bengal-Baptist Union: Baptist Mission, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Bengal-Orissa Baptist Yearly Meeting: Balasore, Orissa. Number of Members: 3,709.

Garo Baptist Union: Gauhati, Kamrup Dt., Assam.

Council of the Baptist Churches of Assam and Manipur: Gauhati, Assam.

Convention of the Telugu Baptist Churches: Mulapet, Nellore.

Goalpara Baro Baptist Union: Bengtoli P.O., via Bonglaigon, Goalpara Dt., Assam.

North Bank Baptist Assn.: Tezpur, Assam.

North Goalpara Garo Baptist Union: Bonglaigon, Goalpara Dt., Assam.

Tripura State Baptist Christian Union: Christian Nagar, Agartala, Tripura State.

Convention of the Baptist Churches of the Northern Circars: Avanigadda, Krishna Dt.

South Lushai Baptist Church: Lungleh, Assam.

Tamil Baptist Churches: Kilpauk, Madras.

Ulkal Christian Central Church Council: Mission Road, Cuttack.

The Church of South India

(Diocesan Office, Cathedral P.O., Madras 6).

Moderator and Bishop of Rayalaseema: Most Rev. H. Sumitra.

Dy. Moderator: Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin, Madurai.

There are 13 dioceses, each under a diocesan bishop: 1. Coimbatore, 2. Dornakal (Hyderabad); 3. Krishna (Bishop's House, Eluru, West Godavari); 4. Madras (Diocesan Office, Cathedral P.O., Madras 6); 5. Madurai-Ramnad (Bishop's House, Tallakulam P.O., Madurai); 6. Medak (Bishop's House, Medak, Deccan); 7. Mysore (Bishop's Lodge, 2, Mission Road, Bangalore 2); 8. North Kerala (College Road, Kuzhikkode); 9. Rayalaseema (Cuddapah); 10. Tirunelveli (Bishopstowe, Palamcottah); 11. Central Travancore (Bishop's House, Kottayam); 12. South Travancore (London Mission Compound, Trivandrum); 13. Tiruchirappalli-Tanjore (48, Puthur High Street, Tiruchirappalli).

Lutheran Churches

Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church: P.O. Box No. 2, Guntur, Andhra. Total membership: 2,31,766.

Arcoi Lutheran Church: Darisanapuram, Cuddalore, S. Arcot.

Ebenezer Evangelical Lutheran Church: Suri, Birbhumi Dt.

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Madhya Pradesh: Bagar, M.P.

Evangelical Lutheran Church in East Jeypore: Gunupur, Koraput Dt., Orissa.

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church: Ranchi, Bihar.

India Evangelical Lutheran Church: Vaniyambadi, N. Arcot.

Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church: Koraput, Orissa. No. of Christians: 29,243.

South Andhra Lutheran Church: Kalahasti, Chittoor Dt., Andhra. Baptized membership: 11,000.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church: Tranquebar House, Tiruchirappalli. Total membership: 535,768.

Methodist Churches

Methodist Church in North India: Raniganj, Burdwan, W. Bengal.

Methodist Church in Southern Asia: 9, Fysabad Road, Lucknow.

There are four presiding Bishops, at Delhi (12, Boulevard Road), Hyderabad, Lucknow (37, Cantonment Road), and Bombay (P.O. Byculla).

The conference areas are Bombay (Robinson Memorial, Byculla), Calcutta (13, Wellington Square, Calcutta 13), Delhi (Agra, U.P.), Gujarat (Baroda), Hyderabad (Methodist Boys' School), Lucknow (Centennial High School), Madhya Pradesh (Leonard Theological College, Jabalpur), North India (Bareilly), South India (Methodist Mission, Yadgiri, Mysore).

Total Christian community: 4,66,123.

Wesleyan Methodist Church: Dhagadma via Pardi, Surat Dt.

United Churches

United Basel Mission Church in India: Ullal, South Kanara.

United Church of Northern India: Mission House, Mhow, M.P.

Moderator: The Rt. Rev. S. K. Chatterji, Behala, Calcutta 34.

There are 6 Synods: Assam (Welsh Mission, Aijal); Bengal and Bihar (16, Elgin Road, Calcutta 20); Gujarat, Rajasthan and Mid-India (Civil Lines, Ajmer); Maharashtra (Ahmednagar); North India (Jumna, Allahabad, U.P.); Punjab (Ludhiana, Punjab).

Other Churches

Assemblies of God: Uska Bazar, N.-E. Rly., U.P.; Punalur, Kerala State; Kunniyamuthur, Coimbatore; Ashti, Bhir Dt., Bombay.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: Viramgam, Bombay State.

Churches of Christ: Nawa Bhandara, Palamanu Dt., Bihar; Shrigonda, Poona Dt., Takhatpur, Bilaspur Dt.

Church of God: Mountain View, Chapel Road, Shillong; Cuttack; Chengannur, Kerala State; Dondalche, West Khandesh, Bombay.

Church of the Brethren: Ankleswar, Broach Dt.; Dahanu Road, Thana Dt.

Mennonite Church: Dhamtari, M.P.; Desarakonda, Deccan; Jamshedpur; Raigadli, Bihar.

Presbyterian Church: Kannau, U.P. Jhansi, U.P.

EASTERN CHURCHES

Chaldean Syrian Church: Trichur, Kerala. Communicant members: about 10,000.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church: Sabha Office, Tiruvella, Kerala.

Metropolitan: Metropolitan's House, Tiruvella.

Total membership: 2,00,000.

Orthodox Syrian Church: Old Seminary, Kottayam, Kerala. Strength: 4,50,000.

Malabar Independent Syrian Church: Thozhiyoor, Kottapadi P.O., Malabar.

Malankara Syrian Kananaya Diocese: Mar Ephraim Seminary, Chingavanam P.O., Kottayam.

Population: 27,000.

Malankara Jacobite Syrian Church: Trikkunnathu Seminary, Alwaye, Kerala.

Apostolic Legation of the Holy See of Antioch in Malabar: Omalloor, Kaipatoor B.O., Kerala.

Apostolic Holy Church of Armenia: Bombay, Calcutta, Chinsurah, Madras, Saidabad, Surat.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain.

The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. E. G. T. Madge, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 16.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 98-95, Gloucester Place, London, W. 1.

Canadian Baptist Mission.

Field Secretary: The Rev. R. M. Bennett, B.A., B.D., Vuyyuru, Krishna District, Andhra State.

American Baptist Assam Mission.

Treasurer:—Miss M. G. Burnham.
Ag. Field Secretary:—Rev. R. G. Boers.

American Baptist Bengal-Orissa Mission.

Secretary: Rev. C. C. Roadarmel, Bhimpore, Midnapore, W. Bengal.

Australian Baptist Foreign Mission.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. N. P. Andersen, Mission House, Bristoli, P.O. Hatahiganj, Dist. Mymensingh, E. Bengal, Pakistan.

Strict Baptist Mission.

Secretary: Rev. W. H. Kuhrt, Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli Dist. Treasurer: Rev. D. A. Thrower, "Lyle Cottage", Kotagiri, Nilgiris.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

Irish Presbyterian Church Mission.

Secretary: Miss N. Scot, Mission House, Borsad, Kaira Dist.

American Presbyterian Mission.

Field Representative:—The Rev. John B. Weir, Ph.D., D.D., 16, Boulevard Road, Delhi.

Secretary, India Council:—The Rev. C. H. Hazlett, M.A., B.Sc., Ed., 51, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North Synodical Board:—The Rev. B. N. Lal, United Church Compound, Mainpuri, U.P.

Secretary, Punjab Synod:—The Rev. S. K. Roy, United Church Compound, Ludhiana, Punjab.

Secretary, Kolhapur Church Council:—The Rev. G. M. Ruff, Church Council House, New Palace, P.O. Kolhapur.

Malwa Church Council of the United Church of Northern India.

Secretary of the Church Council:—Rev. K. Yohan Masih, B.A., D.D., Church House, Madhya Pradesh.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Secretary:—Rev. Clarence L. Wood, Amkhat, Madhya Pradesh, via Dohad.

Secretary (Jhansi section):—Mrs. A. MacKay, C. P. Mission, Jhansi, U.P.

Welsh Presbyterian Mission.

Field Secretaries:—Revs. G. H. Morgan, Maulvi Bazar, Sylhet, E. Pakistan; T. M. Thomas, Shillong, Assam.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Secretary: Rev. E. Loleta Wood, 1-A, Staveley Road, Poona-1.

Diocese of Madura and Ramnad, Church of South India.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin, Mathural. Secretaries—Rev. John Asirvatham, Ramanaapuram; Rev. Paulraj Thomas, Tiruman-galam.

Evangelical Alliance Mission.

Western India Headquarters:—Amalner, East Khandesh.

Chairman:—Rev. E. Berthelsen, Amalner, East Khandesh.

Secretary:—Rev. O. E. Heberg, Parola, East Khandesh.

London Missionary Society.

The headquarters of the world-wide work of the L.M.S. are at Livingstone House, 42, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, U.K.

Rev. V. Rees, Union Chapel, 136, Dharamtola Road, Calcutta.

LUTHERAN SOCIETIES

India Mission of The United Lutheran Church in America.

OFFICERS OF THE ULCM:—President:—Rev. W. D. Coleman, Rajahmundry; Vice-President:—Rev. H. H. C. Kleiser, Tenali; Secretary:—Miss S. F. Snyder, Rajahmundry; Treasurer:—Dr. E. G. Wood, Box 36, Guntur.

Officers of the Church:—President:—Rev. G. Devasahayam, P. Box 2, Guntur; Vice-President:—Dr. Henry H. Moyer, Dowlaish-waram; Secretary:—G. Krupadanam, Bhima-varam; Treasurer:—Dr. E. G. Wood, Box 36, Guntur.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Madhya Pradesh. President:—Rev. E. Raman, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.

Basel Evangelical Mission.—From Basel, Switzerland.

President and Secretary:—Rev. J. Rössel, Mangalore, South Kanara.

Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India.

President:—The Rt. Rev. R. B. Manikam, Ph.D., Bishop of Tranquebar, Tiruchirappalli, S.I. Vice-President:—The Rev. E. Raman, Sagar, M.P.

Secretary:—The Rev. A. N. Gopal, D.D., Lutherigiri, Rajahmundry, Andhra.

Treasurer:—The Rev. H. W. Mayer, Puthoor, Chittoor Dist. (Andhra State).

There is a liaison officer between the Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India and the Lutheran World Federation to distribute financial assistance to Orphaned Missions and Churches coming from abroad.

There is an institution named The Gurukul Lutheran Theological College and Research Institute in Madras; it points its course of study to the granting of B.D. degree.

A further aim is graded research in both Christian and non-Christian religions against the Indian background.

The Theological College has a governing council of 11 members and is established at Gurukul, Purasawalkam High Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10.

Its Officers are:

President:—The Rev. C. W. Oberdorfer, D.D., Gudur, Nellore Dist. (Andhra).

Secretary and Principal of College:—The Rt. Rev. Dr. R. B. Manikam, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.D., S.T.D. Bishop of "Tranquebar, Tranquebar House," Tiruchirappalli, S. India.

Church of Sweden Mission.

Field Secretary:—Rev. T. Holmberg, B.A., B.D., Dindigul.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Organised Churches (Pastorates) 62; Ordained Indian Ministers 60; other Indian workers 116; Baptized membership 51,450; Schools 193; Teaching staff 1,003; Pupils: Boys 16,768; Girls 9,336.

President:—Rt. Rev. Dr. R. B. Manikam, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.D., S.T.D., Bishop of Tranquebar, "Tranquebar House", Tiruchirappalli, S. India.

Missouri Evangelical Lutheran India Mission (M.E.L.I.M.).

General Secretary:—The Rev. Theodore A. Michalk, Krishnagiri, Salem Dist., South India.

Arcot Lutheran Church.

President:—Rev. O. Horlyck, Darisanapuram, Cuddalore, N.T.

Treasurer:—Miss H. Olesen, 14, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras 7.

Secretary:—Miss K. Hauge, Arcot Lutheran Church, Kallakurichi, S. Arcot Dt.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Central Asian Mission.—Head Office: 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1; Stations: Bandipur, Kashmir; Violet Walmesley, Bandipur, Kashmir; Betty Hall Kargil, Kashmir; Nina Drew Lolab, Kashmir; Kulu Valley; Nepal.

The Society of Friends (Quakers).—The Society of Friends (Quakers) carries out its overseas work through the Friends Service Council of London. Yearly Meeting with headquarters in Euston Road, London, N.W.1. and through the American Friends' Service Committee with headquarters at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

International Centres at 24, Rajpur Road, Delhi and 21, Noor Fata Lane, Dhakeswari Road, Dacca, E. Pakistan for promoting religious and international understanding and furthering educational and social work. Also Calcutta Office at 13/1, Palm Avenue, Calcutta 19.

American Friends' Mission.

Superintendent: Rev. Everett L. Cattell, Chhatrapur, Madhya Pradesh.

Old Church Hebrew Christian Mission.

Hon. Secretary: Rev. G. H. Howlett, B.D., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.

LADIES' SOCIETIES

Zemana Bible and Medical Mission.

Hon. Treasurer:—Major Mainwaring Burton.

President:—The Lady Kinnauld.

Secretary:—A. J. Dain.

Field Secretary:—A. E. Norrish.

Address in India:—I. M. B. O. Office, 364, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.

Missionary Settlement for University Women.

Warden:—Miss E. Watts, B.A., University Settlement, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Staff:—Miss H. D. Hunt, B.A. (London); Miss S. Cockayne, S.T.H.

Ramabai Makti Mission.

The main departments are: A Girls' Orphanage, School, Home and School for the Blind, Medical, Agricultural and Rescue Home.

Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer:—Miss G. O. Fletcher, B. M. Mission, Kedaon, Poona District.

MISCELLANEOUS

Christian and Missionary Alliance.—Dates from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in the area of Berar much earlier. Work is carried on in the areas of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 60 missionaries and 150 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 18, with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 5,500. There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls, 3 training schools for Indian workers. There are 35 organized congregations, including one English at Bhusewal.

Executive Secretary:—The Rev. E. F. Elcher, Akola, Bombay State.

Church of the Brethren (American).

Secretaries:—K. E. McDowell, 364, Dr. Dadabhai Naorji Road, Bombay 1; P. G. Bhagat, Mission House, Bulsar, Surat District.

Poona and Indian Village Mission.

Mission Headquarters, "Villa Memoire", Irwin Road, Poona 2.

Chairman:—Major R. P. D. Snow.

Secretary:—E. K. Pattemore.

American Churches of God Mission.

President:—Rev. A. D. M. Dick, Mission House, Ulubaria, Howrah District, West Bengal.

Secretary:—Miss B. A. Helwig, Mission House, Ulubaria, Howrah District, West Bengal.

Anglican Evangelical Missionary Society.

Address:—Archbishop's Residence, Ambur, S. India.

Church of the Nazarene Mission.

Mission Chairman:—Rev. Earl G. Lee, Mission House, Melkar, Buldana Dist., Bombay State.

The Mission to Lepers.

The Indian Auxillary of the Mission to Lepers. Hon. Treasurers are—F. E. Whitehead, c/o Messrs. Macnelli & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and O. L. Prideaux, c/o Messrs. Killick Industries, Ltd., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is A. Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. The Secretary for India is William Bailey, M.A., Purulia (S.E. Ry.), Bengal.

Regions beyond Missionary Union.

Field Superintendent:—E. W. Oliver, Mission House, Motihari, Champaran Dist., Bihar.

National Missionary Society of India.

The Office-bearers for the present triennium:—

The Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol, Hyderabad (President); The Rt. Rev. S. K. Chatterji, Moderator, The U.C.N.I., Calcutta; The Rt. Rev. J. Amritanand, Assam. Mrs. M. Krishnayya, Poona; Dr. O. Zachariah, Madras (Vice-President); J. B. Masillamani, Madras (Hon. Treasurer); Dr. A. C. Abraham (Hon. Gen. Secretary); Dr. Isaiah S. Peter (Hon. Associate Gen. Secretary).

Address:—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Southern Asia Division.

Seventh-day, Adventist Church—Bombay State (Pastor A. R. Appel, President). **Office Address:**—16, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay 8. P.O. Box 4565.

Seventh-day Adventist Church—Burma. (Pastor C. B. Guild, President). **Office Address:**—68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma, Post Box 977.

Seventh-day Adventist Church—North-east India. (Pastor W. F. Storz, President). **Office Address:**—Karmatar, E.E.

Seventh-day Adventist Church—North-western India. (Pastor T. R. Torkelson, President). **Office Address:** 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 1.

Seventh-day Adventist Church—South India. (Pastor E. L. Sorensen, President). **Office Address:** 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore. P.O. Box 20.

Seventh-day Adventist Church—West Pakistan. (Pastor C. H. Hamel, President). **Office Address:** Mozang Road, Lahore, Post Box 32.

Seventh-day Adventist Church—Ceylon. (Pastor L. F. Hardin, President). **Office Address:** 15, Alfred House Gardens, Colombo 3. P.O. Box 1253.

The general headquarters for India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon are located at Salisbury Park, Poona. O. O. Mattison, President; D. S. Johnson, Secretary; M. E. Kemmerer, Treasurer. (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona.)

Mennonite Church in India.

President:—A. K. Biswas, B.A., LL.B., B.T., Dhamtari, M.P.

Secretary:—E. P. Barchan, B.A., B.T., Dhamtari, M.P.

Central India Baptist Mission.

Chairman:—Rev. Tom H. Major, Kothara Leprosy Hospital, Ellichpur, Amravati Dist., Bombay.

Ceylon and India General Mission.

Headquarters:—"Mispah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

Secretary:—Miss M. B. Dace.

Treasurer:—Rev. R. M. Henning.

Field Superintendent:—Rev. W. G. Nelson.

Santal Mission of the Northern Churches.

Secretary, Rev. A. E. Stronstad, Dumka, Santal Parganas, Bihar.

Free Methodist Mission of North America.

Chairman and Executive Secretary:—Rev. B. N. Davis, Yeotmal, Bombay.

Secretary-Treasurer:—Mrs. Muriel A. Davis, Yeotmal, Bombay State.

Recording Secretary:—Mrs. L. P. Root, Wun, Bombay State.

South India Missionary Society, Nirmal, Adilabad, Andhra.

This society was founded in 1918. The support for this field is entirely from Indian Christians of the Ex-Wesleyan Methodist of the S. Indian Church. There are 23 congregations now in this Society.—**Missionary:** Rev. T. Asheirvadam.

OTHER MISSIONS

The names of some more missions are given below:

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA, Royapettah, Madras. (Bharat Christya Sevak Samaj.)

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA, 22, Stephens Road, Fraser Town, Bangalore 5.

INDIA INDUSTRIAL MISSION, Coimbatore, Calcutta 2.

METHODIST CHURCH IN SOUTHERN ASIA, 22, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.

SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command. The headquarters for Pakistan are at Lahore.

North-Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Kerala.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Burma Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Audit and Editorial office is at Poona.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

North-Eastern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab (India), Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes", is extensively carried on in all these areas.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in Dhariwal, Punjab and the other in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh; and also in several dispensaries.

There are boarding and day schools, a men's Industrial Home in Calcutta, a Young Women's Hostel, and orphanages for both girls and boys.

Village centres at which the S. A. works

Officers and Employees 1,851

Social Institutions 746

Boarding and day schools 7

Boarding and day schools 14

Territorial Headquarters: 37, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.

Territorial Commander:—Colonel Joseph Dayha.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—Embraces Madras City the Central and Northern districts, of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. 365 fully commissioned officers and 255 workers are fully occupied in evangelical, educational and village uplift work carried on in just over 400 villages, a high school with hostels for boys and girls, a Training Institute for men and women selected for officership; agricultural settlement of 2,500 men, women and children —many work at Chitra's, the others on the land. A Leprosy Hospital, General Hospital, a Social Services Department where wastepaper sorting, etc. is carried on, and a Women's and Children's Home in Madras complete the list of institutions where work is going forward.

Territorial Headquarters:—The Salvation Army, 1C, Ritherdon Road, P.O. Box 453, Vepery, Madras 7.

Territorial Commander:—Colonel Muriel Booth-Tucker.

General Secretary:—Brigadier P. Bhushanam.

Southern India Territory.—The Territorial Headquarters is in Trivandrum in Kera's State.

In 1,148 Corps and Centres of work, the majority of officers labour among the village populations. The Army has a membership in South India of 95,557.

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into 15 divisions and Districts, 6 among the Tamil-speaking people and 9 among those who speak Malayalam.

The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all types of medical and surgical cases. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and excellent nursing facilities. Branch Hospitals carry the service to some of the most remote regions. 159,584 patients were treated during 1956 in the Catherine Booth Hospital and

its several Branches and 2,222 major operations and 8,844 minor operations were performed. The Evangeline Booth Leprosy Hospital at Puthencruz in north Travancore, accommodates 167 patients. These institutions carry on work in accordance with the highest traditions of Christian service.

Workers in the Territory consist of 1,076 Officers, 384 employees. There are, 334 Officered Corps and 104 Societies, 34 primary day schools, 2 Boarding Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, 1 Training Garrison, 620 Outposts, 1 Women's Industry and 1 Men's Industry.

Territorial Headquarters :—Kowdiyar, Trivandrum 3.

Territorial Commander :—Lieut.-Commissioner Ivar Palmer.

Chief Secretary :—Colonel Frederick W. Harvey.

Western India Territory.—This territory comprises Corps 280; Outposts 759; Social Institutions 8, Day Schools 84, Boarding Schools 2; Training Colleges 2.

Besides the evangelical operations there are in this Territory, two large Hospitals, the Emery Hospital at Anand, and the Evangeline Booth Hospital at Ahmednagar and a number of Dispensaries. Patients treated at both Hospitals during 1956 were—Out-patients 18,256, In-patients 6,542; Major Operations performed 1,389, Minor Operations performed 4,242. Both Hospitals are well-equipped and have a Nurses' Training School attached.

Social work in Bombay includes the King George V Memorial Infirmary, and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women at Matunga and King Edward Industrial Home for Men at Byculla. A well-equipped Red Shield House, is situated on Merewether Road, Fort, Bombay. Accommodation for visitors to Bombay may be secured there.

Territorial Headquarters :—P.O. Box 4510, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Territorial Commander :—Lt. Commissioner Theo. H. Holbrook.

Chief Secretary :—Lieut.-Colonel D. A. Sanjiv.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA

Chiefly to help to co-ordinate the activities of the Regional Councils and to assist them to co-operate with each other where such co-operation is desirable.

President :—The Most Rev. A. N. Mukerji, 51, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.

Vice-Presidents :—Dr. D. G. Moses, Hislop College, Nagpur and Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin, C.S.I., Tallakulam P.O., Madhurai Dist., S. India.

Treasurer :—J. S. S. Salelu, Central Bank of India, Bombay 1.

Secretaries :—E. C. Bhatti, M.A., Ph.D.; The Rev. J. W. Sadig, M.A., B.D.; Kornia Jacob, M.A., M.Ed.; the Rev. W. Scoopes, M.A.; Dr. D. F. Elwright; the Rev. J. G. P. Naumann; R. M. Chetisingh, M.A.

Address :—The National Christian Council, The Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur 1 (Bombay State).

SCHEDULED CASTES, TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

For population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes see under Population.

These classes include 779 Scheduled Castes, 245 Scheduled Tribes and 198 nomadic tribes besides a number of unspecified groups.

The Scheduled Tribes live in remote forest regions, chiefly in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam.

From the point of view of the existing production the Tribal area in Assam can be divided into three distinct categories. These are: (1) an area of about 2,000 square miles with a population of 60,000 which is self-sufficient or has even surplus production; (2) an area of 3,700 square miles with a population of 100,000 which has average production; and (3) the balance of about 34,000 square miles with a population of 538,000 which is a deficit area.

The new Constitution provides for special safeguards for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

The President has defined by means of an order who the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are.

For the Scheduled Castes the safeguards take the form, broadly speaking, of reservation of seats in the lower Houses of the legislature and of vacancies in Government services. For the Scheduled Tribes there is a sort of autonomy in parts of Assam, Tribal Councils to watch their interests in some States, while in other States Ministers have been appointed to take charge of Tribal affairs. There are also special grants to be used exclusively for uplift work.

All these special provisions may come up for review by a Commission appointed by the President at any time within ten years after the commencement of the new Constitution. Meanwhile there is an official with the Central Government who is to report to the President from time to time on the working of these provisions.

As regards Backward Classes a Commission was appointed to enquire into their condition.

The Commission consisted of:

Kakasaheb Kalekar (Chairman), N. S. Kajrolkar (Bombay), Bheeka Bhai, (Rajasthan), Shivalal Singh Chaurasia (U.P.), Rajeshwar Patel, (Bihar), Abdul Quaiyum Ansari, M.L.A. (Bihar), P. G. Shah (Bombay), Harappa (Mysore), Atma Singh Namdhari, (West Bengal), Arunanshu Dey (West Bengal: member-secretary).

The functions of the Commission were to determine the criteria on the basis of which any

particular section can be described as socially or educationally backward, to prepare a list of such Backward Classes for the whole of India, to examine the condition and difficulties of such classes and make specific recommendations (including financial) for their removal.

The Commission listed 2,390 different classes comprising more than 11 crores of people as socially and educationally backward. The Home Minister in commenting on this stated that this reduced the investigation to an absurdity when the bulk of the country's millions could be counted as coming within the category of backward classes. The criteria fixed by the commission were neither clear-cut nor reliable.

With regard to the recommendation for the reservation of seats in Central and State services, a substantial minority in the Commission itself was opposed to such reservation. Yet another recommendation was that 70 per cent of the seats in technical and technological institutions of higher learning should be reserved for backward classes.

Total expenditure on welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Areas for 1955-56 : Rs. 7.86 crores.

Total expenditure on the welfare of Scheduled Castes : Rs. 4.43 crores.

For the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes : Rs. 55.02 lakhs.

For the welfare of backward classes : Rs. 85.64 lakhs.

The figures for 1955-56 are of estimated expenditure.

Associations, organizations generally recognized as representative of Scheduled Castes are:

All India Harijan Sevaka Sangh (Kingsway, Delhi).

Harijan Ashram, Allahabad.

Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay.

Bharatiya Depressed Classes League (13 Windsor Place, New Delhi).

The Central Government has sought the assistance of three non-official organizations—Harijan Sevaka Sangh, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, Scheduled Castes Federation—to conduct an anti-untouchability campaign throughout the country.

The Central Government made available Rs. 60 lakhs from the 1953-54 budget allocation to the three organizations, and also to individual States for the eradication of untouchability through approved non-official bodies. All these funds are to be used solely for propaganda against untouchability.

The organizations to whom grants are made are required to raise voluntary contributions at least to the extent of 20 per cent of the amount allotted to them.

The Untouchability (Offences) Act came into force on June 1, 1955.

It makes the practice of untouchability and enforcement of any disability arising therefrom a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment or fine or both.

It is meant to apply to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and to all communities and not Hindus alone.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

Below is a list of legislative measures in force in States (before re-organization) for removing social disabilities among Hindus:

Bihar : The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1949, and the Amendment Act, 1951.

Bombay : The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947; The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947.

Madhya Pradesh : The C.P. and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947; The C.P. and Berar Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947.

Madras : The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938; The Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, and the Amending Act, 1949.

Orissa : The Orissa (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1946—not cognizable; The Orissa Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1948.

Punjab : The East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1947.

Uttar Pradesh : The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947—not cognizable.

West Bengal : The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal Act), 1948.

Hyderabad : The Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation No. LV of 1358F (1948-49); The Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation No. LVI of 1358F (1948-49).

Madhya Bharat : Harijan Disabilities (Removal) Act, 1949, and the Amendment Act, 1950.

Mysore : The Removal of Disabilities Act, 1943; the Amendment Act of 1948 and 1949; The Mysore Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1948, and Amendment Act, 1949.

Saurashtra : The Removal of Social Disabilities Ordinance, 1948.

Kerala : The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950; The United State of Travancore and Cochin (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1950.

¹ Now partly in Andhra, Bombay, Mysore.

² Now in M.P.

³ Now in Bombay.

Ajmer⁴: The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State—not cognizable.

Bhopal⁵: The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June 1951—not cognizable.

Bilaspur⁶: The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June 1951—not cognizable.

Coorg⁷: The Coorg Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil and Social Disabilities) Act, 1949; The Coorg Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1949—not cognizable.

Delhi: The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State.

Himachal Pradesh: The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951—not cognizable.

Kutch⁸: The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951.

Tripura: The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948, extended to the State in May 1951.

Vindhya Pradesh⁹: The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947 extended to the State—not cognizable.

Such of the above Acts as are not shown as 'not cognizable' are cognizable

SAFEGUARDS

The Constitution of India has laid down certain safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, the weaker sections of the people.

In a chapter on Fundamental Rights, under Articles 15, 16 and 17, it has been stated that the State shall not discriminate between any citizens on ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. This does not prevent the State, however, from framing rules for the reservation of seats in the legislature or of appointments in the public services in favour of any class which is not adequately represented.

Similarly, under Article 19, the right to freedom is circumscribed by authorizing the State to place reasonable restrictions for the protection of the interests of Scheduled Tribes.

Under the directive principles of policy, under part 4, Article 46 of the Constitution, it is said that the State should promote the educational, economic and political interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Under Article 17 untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form forbidden.

Article 25 empowers the State to throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character.

Article 29 provides that no citizen can be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or aided by it on grounds of religion, race, caste or language.

It has been laid down under Article 164, that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there should be a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare who may, in addition, be in charge of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or any other work of allied nature.

There were in 1955 about 36 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes or Backward Classes among Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in the various Governments in India.

The Vitha and VIIth Schedules of the Constitution under Article 244 also provide for the administration and control of Schedule areas and Scheduled Tribes and of Tribal areas in Assam by providing Tribe Advisory Councils for Tribal areas.

For the promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Schedule areas, provision has been made under Article 275 for grants-in-aid to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India for such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the States with the approval of the Government of India for raising the administration of the Schedule areas of the State to the same level as that of the other areas of the State.

Special provision for grants-in-aid has been made in the case of Assam.

Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bombay, Andhra, W. Bengal and Orissa.

In the Tribal areas in Assam, District or Regional Councils have to be set up for each autonomous region. Three-fourths of the members have to be elected on a basis of adult franchise.

There are special departments to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Backward classes in nearly every State.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha under Articles 330 and 332 for Scheduled Castes and for Scheduled Tribes including the Tribal areas and autonomous districts of Assam.

The number of seats reserved in any State bears the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State in the Lok Sabha as the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State or the part of the State bears to the total population of the State.

Similarly in the Legislative Assembly of every State seats are reserved.

The reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies will cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution.

The representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination will also cease after ten years.

Under these provisions 72 seats in the Lok Sabha and 478 in the States Legislatures have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and 26 seats in the Lok Sabha and 192 in the State Legislatures for the Tribes.

The Delimitation Commission's proposals in this respect are as follows:

In the Lok Sabha, S.C. 70, S.T. 27. And in the State Legislatures, S.C. 486, S.T. 189.

The claims of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be taken into consideration according to Article 335 in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State consistently with the maintenance of the efficiency of the administration.

The following States have a certain percentage of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the percentage having some relation to the population. In the brackets is shown whether the reservation is for Castes or Tribes or both:

Andhra (C and T), Assam (T), Bihar (C and T), Bombay (C and T), Madras (C and T), Punjab (C and T), Mysore (C and T), Rajasthan (C and T), Kerala (C and T).

In order to investigate all matters regarding these safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Anglo-Indians,

provision has been made in the Constitution under Article 338 for the appointment of a special officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who is required to report to the President upon the working of these safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct and the President will cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Articles 339 and 340 provide for the appointment of a Commission by the President any time within the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution to report on the administration of Schedule areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Now for the purpose of preparing a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it has been laid down under Articles 339, 341 and 342 that the President, in consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, by public notification should specify the castes, races or tribes to be deemed as Scheduled Castes and specify the Scheduled Tribes to be deemed as Scheduled Tribes.

Parliament alone may, by law, include or exclude from this list Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The notification of such lists by the President cannot be varied by any subsequent notifications.

This was done through the following orders: The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950; the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951; the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950; the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.

A note may also be added on the results of the general elections of 1952.*

Of the 98 seats allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha the Congress won 74 seats, the Scheduled Castes Federation 2, the Communists 2, the Akali Party 2, and the Socialist Party (now P.S.P.) 3, in the first general elections. Fifteen others were elected either through local parties or as independents.

In the States Assemblies of the 670 total seats for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Congress won 461 seats, the Socialists 19, K.M.P.P. 15, Communists 19, Scheduled Castes Federation 14, Akalis 8. The rest of the seats were won by local parties and independents.

REPORT FOR 1955†

The particulars about the cases under the various Social Disabilities Acts in force in the States are as follows (1955): Challenged: 297; Compromised: 18; Convicted: 143; Acquitted: 40; Pending: 136.

In the information given above the figures for Bihar are incomplete.

In the I.C.S. and I.A.S. there were on the 1st of January 1955, 17 Scheduled Castes and one Scheduled Tribes officers against a total of 1,125. In the I.P.S. there were seven Scheduled Castes and three Scheduled Tribes officials as against a total of 648.

The figures for the total number of employees of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the service of the Government of India are not available.

The following table shows the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the States for which figures are available. The figures relate to those in permanent employment. The first column under each Class shows the total number and the second the number belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes: The figures are as on 1st January 1955.

State Before Reorganization	Class I		Class II Gazetted		Class II Non-Gazetted		Class III		Class IV	
Assam*	45	5	126	13	204	62	2,954	1,039	1,119	160
Bombay*	247	3	610	—	104	—	61,344	5,981	5,546	1,157
Orissa*	4	2	N.S.	N.S.	29	—	215	16	127	10
Ajmer*	2	—	16	—	—	—	1,846	22	303	16
Bhopal	28	—	171	—	—	—	3,548	83	4,114	367
Kutch	10	—	52	—	—	—	1,302	5	2,562	96
Manipur	7	1	69	4	10	—	1,297	194	1,190	268
Tripura	8	3	113	15	—	—	1,825	408	2,387	789
Vindhya Pradesh	59	—	225	1	—	—	13,217	35	9,312	118

* Information incomplete.

N.S. Information not supplied.

† For the results of the 1957 elections see under 'General Elections.'

* Now in M.P.

* Now in M.P.

† Upto end of November.

* Now in Mysore.

* Now in Rajasthan.

* Now in Bombay.

Note: In Assam information about Class I employees relates only to Scheduled Tribes. In Orissa information about Class II non-Gazetted relates only to Scheduled Tribes, and information about Class IV employees relates only to Scheduled Castes. In all these cases information about the other special class was not furnished.

The funds allocated for scholarships in 1955-56 for Post-Matriculation were as follows: Scheduled Castes, Rs. 62.75 lakhs; Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 13.75 lakhs, other Backward Classes, Rs. 73.60 lakhs, Total Rs. 150 lakhs.

The number of scholarships granted were as follows: Scheduled Castes 16,400; Scheduled Tribes 3,100; Other Backward Classes 11,000.

In addition 12 scholarships were awarded for study abroad.

In the following States education is free: Andhra, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, U.P., Kashmir, Mysore, Andamans, part of Madhya Pradesh.

The expenditure estimated to be incurred on welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes, and for Scheduled Tribes and on Scheduled Areas during 1955-56 was as follows (Pre-reorganization States).

(In Rs.)

	Scheduled Tribes and Tribal Areas.	Scheduled Castes.
Andhra ..	30,40,147	3,30,870
Assam ..	2,78,06,043	4,00,000
Bihar ..	1,05,08,000	32,28,793
Bombay ..	42,60,568	33,90,584
M.P. ..	78,32,800	11,02,000
Madras ..	5,76,478	79,65,073
Orissa ..	1,08,20,172	7,85,428
Punjab ..	8,97,428	27,27,860
U.P. ..	—	1,21,80,293
W. Bengal ..	29,88,192	6,49,200
Hyderabad ..	6,01,441	10,32,649
M.B. ..	17,86,780	8,78,510
Mysore ..	2,61,360	22,81,250
PEPSU ..	—	12,78,870
Rajasthan ..	16,59,796	8,60,258
Saurashtra ..	2,84,700	7,70,400
T.-C. ..	4,00,000	20,70,400
Ajmer ..	4,51,650	1,68,000
Coorg ..	2,94,300	2,44,000
Bhopal ..	6,84,018	3,93,720
Bilaspur ..	—	—
H.P. ..	2,05,500	2,00,000
Delhi ..	—	—
Kutch ..	2,50,000	2,99,679
Manipur ..	13,19,000	1,00,000
Tripura ..	7,03,900	44,800
V.P. ..	10,09,100	8,00,000
Total ..	7,86,40,768	4,42,42,435

For the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes, a sum of Rs. 55,02,219 (estimated) was spent in the country.

The estimated expenditure on the Backward Classes was as follows (in Rs.):

Assam 1,66,737; Bihar 11,94,190; Bombay

13,35,900; M.P. 11,61,000; Madras 2,32,150; Punjab 1,60,800; U.P. (in certain backward areas) 11,55,542; W. Bengal 6,80,000; Hyderabad 2,00,000; M.B. 4,00,470; PEPSU 77,400; Rajasthan 10,79,000; Saurashtra 3,17,600; Travancore-Cochin 3,29,600; Total 85,64,506.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The following table shows the total Government expenditure (in Rs.) on welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes during the First Plan period 1951-56. The figures for 1955-56 included in the total are estimates.

Rs.

State †	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Other Backward Classes
Andhra ..	81,06,342	5,56,176	7,49,605	—
Assam ..	8,95,62,592*	7,48,137	—	6,57,344
Bihar ..	3,26,62,000	79,82,893	1,39,589	41,94,895
Bombay ..	1,28,20,832	1,51,20,851	17,07,759	69,96,876
M.P. ..	2,35,49,837	21,43,895	—	19,56,847
Madras ..	10,53,696	3,47,60,139	—	3,14,555
Orissa ..	3,37,01,238	16,51,466	4,66,669	—
Punjab ..	27,70,110	72,57,947	4,07,617	1,87,684
U.P. ..	—	4,12,70,841	38,74,215	34,78,024
W. Bengal ..	89,24,206	22,68,518	1,00,666	30,01,437
Hyderabad ..	23,21,304	31,16,138	3,75,280	7,22,953
Kashmir ..	—	—	—	—
M.B. ..	51,45,086	22,80,037	4,13,019	4,00,470
Mysore ..	6,30,284	98,71,282	3,28,247	—
PEPSU ..	—	88,59,670	1,30,600	1,00,161
Rajasthan ..	53,25,228	17,31,374	7,27,455	26,26,517
Saurashtra ..	4,61,050	23,24,500	1,95,550	8,47,900
T.-C. ..	6,15,858	64,77,700	—	9,33,760
Ajmer ..	—	2,76,330	1,67,839	—
Bhopal ..	31,28,254	17,60,143	26,170	—
Coorg ..	5,36,623	4,86,425	—	—
Delhi ..	—	—	—	—
M.P. ..	3,23,008	8,37,216	—	—
Kutch ..	4,96,566	6,16,561	29,554	—
Manipur ..	27,79,000	1,02,790	—	—
Tripura ..	17,10,701	63,091	—	—
V.P. ..	24,16,149	14,95,750	1,38,459	—
Total ..	23,96,15,408	14,85,40,370	99,78,553	2,64,19,428

† Pre-reorganization.

* Including Rs. 2 crores paid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Non-official organizations to whom grants were made were:

In the matter of Scheduled Castes: All India Harijan Sevak Sangh; Bharatiya Depressed Classes League; Harijan Ashram, Allahabad; Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay.

During the period of the First Plan 1951-56, the grant made to the Sangh was Rs. 2,10,000; to the League Rs. 2,25,000; to the Ashram Rs. 1,22,000. The figure for the grant made to the Conference of Social Work is not available.

In the matter of the ex-criminal tribes, the non-official organizations to whom grants were

made are (the amount is indicated in brackets against the names):

Vimukt Jati Sevak Sangh, Delhi (Rs. 1,09,000); Akhil Gujarat Samastha Vaghari Parishad, Ahmedabad (Rs. 24,000).

In the matter of the Backward Classes, the non-official organizations to whom grants were made are (the amount is indicated in brackets against the names):

All India Red Cross Society (Rs. 1,45,000); Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh (Rs. 1,02,000); All India Backward Classes Federation (Rs. 2,000).

LAWS OF 1955

DURING 1955, Parliament passed 57 Acts and three Constitution Amendment Acts. Out of these 57 Acts some do not make any substantial changes in law. The date in the bracket is the date on which the corresponding bill received the assent of the President

1. The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, (February 22, 1955).

This Act amends the Seventh Schedule by substituting a new entry in place of entry 33 of List II. It places four classes of essential commodities in that entry. This is done with a view to enabling Parliament to legislate in respect of essential goods.

2. The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act, Act No. 1 of 1955, (March 12, 1955).

Working journalists did not come within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Press Commission had recommended that working journalists should be entitled to the benefits of the procedure for the investigation and settlement of disputes envisaged in that Act. This Act achieves that object by extending the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act to working journalists.

3. The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, Act No. 2 of 1955, (March 16, 1955).

4. The Andhra Appropriation Act, Act No. 3 of 1955, (March 16, 1955).

5. The Andhra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, Act No. 4 of 1955, (March 16, 1955).

6. The Appropriation (Railway) Act, Act No. 5 of 1955, (March 19, 1955).

7. The Appropriation (Railway) No. 2 Act, Act No. 6 of 1955, (March 19, 1955).

8. The Appropriation Act, Act No. 7 of 1955, (March 19, 1955).

9. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act No. 8 of 1955, (March 19, 1955).

10. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, Act No. 9 of 1955, (March 29, 1955).

The Act provides for the issue of first class passes to and drawal of first class fare by members of Parliament with effect from 1st April 1955.

11. The Essential Commodities Act, Act No. 10 of 1955, (April 1, 1955).

This Act provides for the control of the production, supply and distribution of and trade and commerce in certain commodities. To a large extent this Act follows the provisions contained in the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946 but the penalty clause has been simplified.

12. The Drugs (Amendment) Act, Act No. 10 of 1955, (April 15, 1955).

This Act enlarges the definition of the term "drug" in the Drugs Act 1940 with a view to including chemical contraceptives and insecticides. It has also enhanced the penalty for the contravention of the provisions of the Act.

13. The Dentists (Amendment) Act, Act No. 12 of 1955, (April 15, 1955).

14. The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act, Act No. 13 of 1955, (April 22, 1955).

15. The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, (April 27, 1955).

This Act amends articles 31, 31-A and 305 of and the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

Section (2) of the Act amends article 31. It re-states more precisely the State's power of compulsory acquisition and requisition of private property and distinguishes it from cases where the operation of regulatory or prohibitory laws of the State results in "deprivation of property".

This amendment was necessitated by the decisions of the Supreme Court of India in two important cases.

Section (3) extends the scope of Article 31-A in order to cover categories of essential welfare legislation. This was necessary, because, judicial decisions interpreting articles 14, 19 and 31 raised serious difficulties in the way of the Union and States putting through important social welfare legislation. Legislation covered by this section is legislation with respect to (1) the taking over of the management of any piece of property by the State for a limited period, (2) the amalgamation of two or more corporations, (3) the extinguishment or modification of any rights of managing agents, secretaries, etc., (4) the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights, (5) the extinguishment or modification of any rights accruing by virtue of any agreement, lease or licence for the purpose of searching for, or winning any mineral or mineral oil, etc. Legislation with respect to such matters is not to be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 or 31.

Section 5 amends the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution by adding 7 more entries.

16. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, Act No. 14 of 1955, (April 27, 1955).

17. The Finance Act, Act No. 15 of 1955, (April 27, 1955).

18. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, Act No. 16 of 1955, (April 27, 1955).

19. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, Act No. 17 of 1955, (May 3, 1955).

20. The Insurance (Amendment) Act, Act No. 18 of 1955, (May 3, 1955).

21. The Commander-in-Chief (Change in Designation) Act, Act No. 19 of 1955, (May 8, 1955).

Under clause (2) of Article 53 of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces of the Union vests in the President. In keeping with this provision it is decided to discontinue the practice of referring to the Services Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force as Commander-in-Chief. They are now designated as the Chief of the Army Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff respectively.

22. The Hyderabad Export Duties (Validation) Act, Act No. 20 of 1955, (May 6, 1955).

This Act validates the levy and collection of certain duties on export of goods from the State of Hyderabad. Doubts were raised with respect to the validity of the levy and collection of such duties. This Act removes all these doubts.

23. The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, Act No. 21 of 1955, (May 7, 1955).

24. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, Act No. 22 of 1955, (May 8, 1955).

This Act prescribes punishment for the practice of untouchability, for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith.

Section 3 lays down the punishment for enforcing religious disabilities. The punishment shall be imprisonment which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Section 4 lays down punishment for enforcing social disabilities.

Section 5 lays down punishment for refusing to admit persons to hospitals, etc.

Section 6 lays down punishment for refusing to sell goods or render services on the ground of untouchability.

Section 7 provides punishment for other offences arising out of "untouchability".

Section 8 empowers the Government to cancel or suspend licences of persons convicted of an offence under Section 6.

Section 9 empowers the Government to resume or suspend grants made by Government in case the trustee or manager of a place of public worship is convicted of any offence under this Act.

Section 11 provides for enhanced penalty on subsequent conviction.

Section 14 lays down rules if offences are committed by companies.

Section 15 provides that offences under this Act will be cognizable and compoundable. Altogether 21 Acts mentioned in the Schedule, are repealed by Section 17.

25. The Hindu Marriage Act, Act No. 25 of 1955, (May 18, 1955).

This Act is the first instalment of the Hindu Code. It amends and modifies the law relating to marriages among Hindus. This Act has extra-territorial application. The term Hindu includes persons who are Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs and also legitimate and illegitimate children whose parents are Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains by religion.

This Act will not apply to members of any Scheduled Tribes unless the Central Government by notification otherwise directs.

The Act lays down definitions of "sapindas" and "degrees of prohibited relationship". The Act overrides any text, rule or interpretation of Hindu law or any Custom or Usage as part of that law or any other law in force.

Section 5 lays down conditions for a Hindu Marriage. Monogamy has become the rule. The age of the bridegroom and the bride must not be less than 18 and 15 years respectively. Marriage between persons who are sapindas or who are related within prohibited degrees of relationship is not legal, unless authorised by custom or usage.

Section 6 lays down the list of guardians for marriage.

Section 7 lays down the ceremonies essential for a Hindu marriage.

Section 8 empowers the State Government to make provision for registration of marriages.

Section 9 lays down rules regarding restitution of conjugal rights.

Section 10 lays down rules for judicial separation. The grounds for judicial separation are (1) desertion for two years, (2) cruelty, (3) virulent form of leprosy for one year, (4) venereal disease, (5) unsoundness of mind, (6) sexual intercourse with any person other than his or her spouse.

Section 11 lays down rules regarding void marriages.

Section 12 lays down rules regarding voidable marriages.

The grounds are (1) impotency, (2) lunacy, (3) consent obtained by fraud, (4) pregnancy from some person other than the petitioner.

Section 13 lays down grounds for divorce. They are —

(1) Living in adultery, (2) conversion to another religion, (3) incurable unsoundness of mind for three years, (4) virulent and incurable form of leprosy for three years, (5) Venereal disease in a communicable form for three years, (6) renunciation of the world, (7) not heard of for a period of seven years, (8) failure to resume cohabitation for a space of two years after the passing of a decree for judicial separation, (9) failure to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, etc.

Sections 14 and 15 lay down other rules regarding divorce. Section 10 lays down that children born of marriages which are subsequently declared void and voidable will be legitimate.

Section 17 provides punishment for bigamy.

Sections 18 to 29 lay down rules regarding allied matters such as court to which the petition is to be made for divorce, the procedure, the custody of children, provision for alimony, etc. Section 30 repeals certain Central and State enactments.

26. The State Bank of India Act, Act No. 23 of 1955, (May 8, 1955).

This Act aims at the extension of banking facilities on a large scale, more particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas. A State Bank of India is constituted for that purpose. The Act transfers to it the undertakings of the Imperial Bank of India.

This Act makes suitable provisions relating to the acquisition of the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India, the taking over of its business and staff, the payment of compensation to shareholders, the settling up of an appropriate machinery for the governance of the State Bank of India, the business which the Bank may or may not transact.

The Reserve Bank is to hold a minimum shareholding of 55 per cent in the paid-up capital of the Bank. Thus the control of the Government on the State Bank is assured.

The Act makes suitable amendments in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

27. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, Act No. 24 of 1955, (May 8, 1955).

This Act provides for the setting up of a National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operation) Fund by the Reserve Bank. This fund will be utilised exclusively for the making of loans and advances to State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of Co-operative Credit Societies for making of medium long-term loans to State co-operative banks for agricultural purposes and for making long-term loans and advances to Central Land Mortgage Banks. It also provides for the creation of a second fund (called the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund) for somewhat similar purpose.

28. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, Act No. 26 of 1955, (August 10, 1955).

This Act makes far-reaching changes in the criminal procedure code with a view to bringing it upto modern requirements. The following are some of the important changes effected by the Code: (1) It simplifies procedure to the utmost extent, and aims at avoiding all possible delays and speeding up trials regarding less serious offences. It extends the Summons Procedure for the trial of offences of a less serious nature, and enlarges the powers of Magistrate to impose higher sentence of fine, (2) the Magistrates are authorised to hold trials at any place within their jurisdiction with a view to making people feel that Courts are their Courts, (3) the Courts are authorised to try witnesses summarily for the offence of perjury, (4) the procedure in warrant cases is simplified, (5) Revisions to High Courts will now be purely on points of law, (6) abolition of the system of assessors and increase in the number of jury-men, (7) the amount that a Magistrate may award as maintenance to a deserted wife has been increased, (8) the accused is being given the liberty to offer himself as a witness on his own behalf if he so desires. The failure of the accused to do so shall not be adversely commented upon by the prosecution, (9) special provision is made for investigation into charges and defamatory allegations made against public servants, (10) Section 145 is amended with a view to enabling a Magistrate, in case of disputes relating to immoveable properties, to attach the property, to appoint receivers, if necessary, and to direct the parties to resort to a Civil Court for the

determination of their rights, (11) qualification for appointment as honorary Magistrates are laid down, (12) as a step towards effecting the separation of the judiciary from the executive, provision is made for appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second and third class, to lie to the Court of Sessions instead of the District Magistrate, (13) Procedure in summons cases is also simplified, (14) In certain cases, *de novo* trial is not necessary, even if the Magistrate trying the case is transferred, (15) The accused is to be supplied with a copy of the findings and sentence free of cost immediately after the delivery of the judgment, (16) Summary procedure is provided for punishment for non-attendance by a witness in obedience to summons, (17) Offences of defamation against the President, Vice-President, the Governor, etc. are made cognizable in a case instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.

29. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, Act No. 27 of 1955, (August 23, 1955).

30. The Industrial and State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, Act No. 28 of 1955, (Sept. 10, 1955).

31. The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Act, Act No. 29 of 1955, (Sept. 12, 1955). This Act makes special provision for the disposal of certain proceedings by the Chairman or a member of an Industrial Tribunal. It also empowers the Chairman to transfer the proceedings to any one of the Industrial Tribunals.

32. The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) (Continuance) Act, Act No. 30 of 1955, (Sept. 17, 1955).

33. The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, Act No. 31 of 1955, (Sept. 17, 1955).

This Act makes provision for the introduction of a decimal system of subsidiary coinage.

34. The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, Act No. 32 of 1955, (Sept. 20, 1955).

35. The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, Act No. 33 of 1955, (Sept. 21, 1955).

36. The Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Act, Act No. 34 of 1955, (Sept. 24, 1955).

37. The Land Customs (Amendment) Act, Act No. 35 of 1955, (Sept. 24, 1955).

38. The Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, Act No. 36 of 1955, (October 14, 1955).

39. The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, Act No. 37 of 1955, (October 15, 1955).

40. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, Act No. 38 of 1955, (October 15, 1955).

41. The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, Act No. 39 of 1955, (October 15, 1955).

This Act makes provision for the imposition in the public interest of certain restrictions on inter-State trade and commerce in spirituous, medicinal and other preparations.

42. The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, Act No. 40 of 1955, (October 21, 1955).

43. The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, Act No. 41 of 1955, (October 21, 1955).

44. The Prize Competition Act, Act No. 42 of 1955, (October 22, 1955).

This Act provides for the control and regulation of prize competition. This Act prohibits prize competitions where the prize offered exceeds one thousand rupees a month.

45. The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, Act No. 43 of 1955, (December 16, 1955).

This Act provides for the levy of a uniform stamp duty in all States at low rates and for the levy of a stamp duty on a policy of group insurance for which no provision existed.

46. The Abolition of Whipping Act, (Act No. 44 of 1955), (December 12, 1955).

This Act provides for the abolition of whipping as a punishment by repealing the Whipping Act 1909. It further amends the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

47. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Act No. 45 of 1955, (December 20, 1955).

The Press Commission which was constituted by the Government to inquire, among other things, into the conditions of employment of working journalists, made certain recommendations for the improvement and regulations of such service conditions by means of legislation. These recommendations covered minimum period of notice, gratuity, provident fund, settlement of industrial disputes, leave with pay, hours of work and minimum wages. All these aspects are covered in this Act, except the determination of minimum wages which has been left to a board to be constituted for this purpose and which is called a Wage Board.

This Act also extends the application of the following Acts to newspaper employees: (1) The Industrial Disputes Act (XIV of 1947), (2) The Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act XX of 1948, (3) The Employees' Provident Funds Act (XIX of 1952).

48. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, Act No. 46 of 1955, (December 20, 1955).

49. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, Act No. 47 of 1955, (December, 1955).

50. The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, Act No. 49 of 1955, (December 24, 1955).

51. The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, Act No. 49 of 1955, (December 24, 1955).

52. The Prevention of Corruptions (Amendment) Act, Act No. 50 of 1955, (Dec 24 1955).

53. The Railways Stores (Unlawful possession) Act, Act No. 51 of 1955, (December 24, 1955).

54. The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislature) Amendment Act, Act No. 52 of 1955, (December 24, 1955).

55. The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, (December 24, 1955)

This Act amends article 3 of the Constitution with a view to enabling the President of India to prescribe a time-limit within which the States concerned should convey to the President their views on the Bill regarding the reorganisation of States submitted to them for their opinion.

56. The Delhi (Control of Buildings Operation) Act, Act No. 53 of 1955, (December 28, 1955).

57. The Insurance (Second Amendment) Act, Act No. 54 of 1955, (December 29, 1955).

58. The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act, Act No. 55 of 1955.

59. The Manipur (Courts) Act, Act No. 56 of 1955, (December 30, 1955).

60. The Citizenship Act, Act No. 57 of 1955, (December 30, 1955).

Articles 5 to 9 of the Constitution of India determine who are Indian citizens at the commencement of the Constitution. The Constitution does not, however, make any provision with respect to the acquisition of citizenship after its commencement or the termination of citizenship. This Act provides for the acquisition of citizenship under certain circumstances. It also formally recognises Commonwealth citizenship and empowers the Central Government to extend on reciprocal basis such rights of an Indian citizen as may be agreed upon to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

The Act makes provision for the acquisition of citizenship, (1) by birth, (2) by descent, (3) by registration, (4) by naturalization and, (5) by incorporation of territory. It also provides for the termination of citizenship, for the renunciation of citizenship, and for the deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances.

STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed on December 29, 1953, by a Government of India resolution to examine "the whole question of the reorganisation of the States of the Indian Union objectively and dispassionately so that the welfare of the people of each constituent unit, as well as of the nation as a whole, is promoted."

The Commission was headed by Mr. Fazl Ali, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court and later, the Governor of Orissa, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, the well-known Liberal M.P., and Sardar Panikkar, formerly Indian Ambassador in Egypt. Mr. P. C. Choudhri, I.C.S., was Secretary.

The report was signed on Sept. 30, 1955 and presented to the Government the same day. It runs into 267 printed pages.

There are two minutes of dissent, one by the Chairman and the other by Sardar Panikkar.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary of the recommendations is given below :

There should be 16 States, namely.

Madras, Kerala, Karnatak, Hyderabad (shorn of its Kannada and Marathi-speaking areas), Andhra, Bombay (the existing State enlarged to include Saurashtra, Kutch and the Marathwada areas of Hyderabad), Vidarbha (consisting of the eight Marathi-speaking Districts of the existing Madhya Pradesh), Madhya Pradesh (consisting of the Hindi-speaking Districts of the existing Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat with capital at Jabalpur), Rajasthan, Punjab (consisting of the existing Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU), Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam (consisting of the existing State of Assam and Tripura), and Jammu and Kashmir.

There should be three Centrally-administered Territories : Delhi, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The prospective units, their areas and populations will be as follows:—

States	Area (In sq. miles)	Population (In millions)
Madras	50,170	30.0
Kerala	14,980	13.6
Karnatak* ..	72,730	19.0
Hyderabad ..	45,300	11.3
Andhra	64,950	20.9
Bombay	151,360	40.2
Vidarbha	36,880	7.6
Madhya Pradesh	171,200	26.1
Rajasthan ..	132,300	16.0
Punjab	58,140	17.2
Uttar Pradesh ..	113,410	63.2
Bihar*	66,520	38.5
West Bengal*	34,590	26.5
Assam	89,040	9.7
Orissa	60,140	14.6
Jammu and Kashmir	92,780	4.4

TERRITORIES

Delhi	578	1,744,072†
Manipur	8,628	577,635†
Andamans & Nicobars	3,215	30,971†

* Approximate figures.

† Actual numbers.

The North-East Frontier Agency should continue to be administered as before by the Central Government.

The future of Pondicherry should be decided by the Centre.

Hyderabad (the residuary State, Telangana) could join Andhra State if the former State's legislature favours this course by a two-thirds majority after the 1961 elections.

The existing constitutional disparities between Part 'A' and Part 'B' States should be removed. All Part 'C' States should be abolished.

In respect of Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Tripura the Central Government should retain supervisory power for a specified period to maintain their present rate of development.

District boundaries might be rationalized later.

To minimize friction, there should be educational safeguards for minorities.

Development boards should be created for backward areas.

There should be an all-India industrial location policy.

To cement the unity of India and to combat parochial cement, a second Central Hindi-medium University, apart from Osmania, should be set up in the south.

Hindi should be developed, while English should be retained.

There should be all-India cadres for the engineering, forestry, medical and health services, and 50 per cent of all new entrants into the all-India services should be from outside the State. A third of the High Court Judges should also be persons from outside the State.

There should be Common Public Service Commissions for more than one State.

The institution of Rajpramukhs should be abolished.

In his minute of dissent on Himachal Pradesh, the Chairman Mr. Fazl Ali puts forward the view that Himachal Pradesh should continue as a separate unit under the Central Government.

Sardar Panikkar's minute of dissent makes a plea for the partition of Uttar Pradesh into two States.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The principles in the light of which the recommendations have been made can be summarized as follows :

The removal of tensions so that the Union can function effectively.

The primacy of the national interest over that of the administrative units.

Linguistic homogeneity, administrative convenience, economic viability, successful working of the national plan.

Administrative units should not assume a form which might foster regional, communal or other narrower loyalties in any section of the armed forces of India.

The concept of communal or historic homelands is firmly rejected.

The theory of 'one language one State' is also repudiated. On the other hand where the balance of economic, political and administrative considerations permitted the establishment of bilingual States is recommended (Bombay, Punjab, Assam).

In strategic areas where effective or direct Central control is necessary the administrative structure should be governed by considerations of national security.

About border States, a certain burden relating to security arrangements has to be borne by the State. Therefore a border State has to be well-administered, stable and in command of adequate resources. This points to the need for large and potentially rich States in this area.

SUMMARY WITH DETAILS

The principles we have had in mind may be enumerated as follows :

- (i) preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India ;
- (ii) linguistic and cultural homogeneity ;
- (iii) financial, economic and administrative considerations ; and
- (iv) successful working of the national plan.

It would be well to take note of the unsettling consequences of reorganisation.

Changes in the existing set-up resulting in the breaking up of old ties and the creation of new associations must involve, at least during the transitory phase a large scale dislocation of the administrative machinery, no less than of the life of the people. As the J. V. P. Committee has pointed out whatever the origin of the existing units, and however artificial they might have been, a century or so of political administrative and, to some extent, economic unity in each of the existing State areas, has produced a certain stability and a certain tradition. Any change would naturally have an upsetting effect.

To begin with parliamentary legislation in terms of Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution, in order to give effect to any scheme of re-organisation, must itself entail a great deal of effort and time. If one were to judge by existing tensions, the proceedings in State Assemblies, preceding parliamentary legislation, may be protracted and may give rise to strong feelings. Reorganisation of States on a rational basis may also necessitate a number of constitutional amendments which will add considerably to the burden of piloting legislation concerning re-organisation proposals.

The problems of transition will, by no means be over with the passage of enabling legislation. In the first instance, there is the difficult question of the unification of the laws in force in the areas which might be grouped together. The laws extant in the existing administrative units, including those governing such vital matters as land tenure, agrarian reforms and prohibition, are not the same even in the geographically contiguous States. There has been no uniform attempt in the recent past, when mergers have taken place to apply straightaway the laws and regulations of one predominant area to the whole State. Some States have had to depart from this principle because of the prevalence of social and economic conditions in those areas justifying disparity in laws. In some States old laws are still operative because of the delay in completing the process of unification of laws.

The initial phase of transition during which two or more sets of laws are applicable in one State cannot, however, last for any length of time. Apart from *prima facie* objections on general grounds and the administrative inconvenience which it will involve, lack of uniformity in the applications of tax laws will make budgeting difficult, and the lack of uniformity in so far as it involves discrimination without justification may even prove to be bad in law. For these reasons every reorganised State will have to undertake, in the initial years, a laborious and exhaustive review of its existing legislation.

The process of disintegration and re-integration of the existing administrative units must also entail serious dislocation of the administration. It involves a difficult process of integrating the service personnel belonging to one State with the personnel of another State ; retrenchment of surplus and unsuitable personnel, if necessary ; introduction of unified pay scales ; refixation of cadres ; re-determination of relative seniority in the different services, etc. It may also be necessary in consequence of reorganisation to devote attention in the initial years to the basic structure of the administration in some of the States,

that is to say, the system of district administration, the number of districts and other administrative units and sub-units.

In the case of the Part B and Part C States this administrative integration has proved to be a complex problem. In spite of the fact that the utmost importance was attached at the highest level to the early completion of this process there are some States where it is still to be completed. In the light of this experience it cannot be anticipated that the transition will be easy.

In the case of Andhra it was possible, to some extent to hasten separation. But for various reasons (such as that *inter se* seniority was not disturbed, that surplus staff was retained by the residuary State, and that no great changes in the number or the constitution of the districts were involved). Andhra cannot be regarded as a good precedent. Moreover, the Andhra administration has itself had to face such difficulties as the dispersal of its offices, absence of duplicate records, and lack of experienced staff. It cannot, on the whole, be anticipated that reorganised administrative machinery will start functioning smoothly in the new States within a short period.

This must be regarded as the indirect cost of change; to the extent that revision of salaries after reorganisation becomes inevitable (and such a revision, it must be remembered, can only be upwards), there will also be a direct recurring cost. It is not possible or necessary to attempt a forecast of this cost except to indicate broadly the magnitude of the problem. One estimate which has been made on certain assumptions is that the lump sum provisions which will be needed in order to introduce uniform scales of pay may run into ten or eleven crores per annum. Without necessarily accepting this estimate, it may be assumed that one of the consequences of reorganisation will be the intensification of the existing demands for salary revision to such an extent as to render an increase in State Governments' expenditure unavoidable.

Whether there is or there is not a case for salary revision is not a question on which it is necessary for this Commission to express an opinion. In the event of a revision being ultimately decided upon the State Governments may be able to meet the extra cost involved in the introduction of uniform scales of pay by retrenchment and administrative rationalisation to some extent, but too much reliance cannot be placed on these possibilities in the initial years after reorganisation. In the light of the experience of the working of some of the Part B States, a reduction in the number of districts and other administrative units or large-scale retrenchment, even if justified on administrative grounds, would appear to be a remote possibility. Retrenchment and rationalisation will have to be spread, in all probability, over a number of years; the extra cost of salary revisions will, therefore, be fairly heavy.

One other major consequence of reorganisation will probably be the upsetting of the work of the Delimitation Commission. Much of the work of the delimitation of constituencies will have to be done all over again, and major amendments will clearly be needed in the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

This discussion is not, and cannot be, exhaustive. It does not take into account for example, what may be called the human factor, which should be a relevant consideration in breaking up old associations and alignments, or the fact that the service personnel allotted to a State may be inadequately equipped to deal with the needs of that State. There will also be many other minor difficulties with which the new States may be faced. The division of assets and liabilities has never proved to be easy. What are known as unique institutions, that is to say, institutions which serve the needs of the State as a whole, may not be equitably divided on partition; arrangements may have to be made to duplicate them or to ensure that they serve the separated units. Separation of records would involve a process of sifting, collating and large-scale copying. Some changes in the judicial organisation of the States will also be necessary, and considerable volume of accounts work will be created at a

time when the Comptroller and Auditor-General is planning an experiment in the separation of accounts and audit, which will itself add greatly to the responsibility of State Governments.

The Integration of princely States involved administrative changes in an area of about 360,000 square miles inhabited by about 59 million people—not counting the major and minor units the boundaries of which were not changed. Impressive as the scale and swiftness of these changes were, it can now be seen in retrospect that the process of rationalising the administrative system in these areas has been spread over seven or eight years and, as has been stated already, it is still not complete. If the reorganisation of States at the present time is to be on a comparable scale, the effects of the change are bound to be considerable.

A preliminary but essential consideration to bear in mind, therefore, is that no change should be made unless it is a distinct improvement in the existing position and unless the advantages which result from it, in terms of the promotion of "the welfare of the people of each constituent unit, as well as the nation as a whole"—the objectives set before the Commission by the Government of India—are such as to compensate for the heavy burden on the administrative and financial resources of the country which reorganisation of the existing units must entail. The reorganisation of States has to be regarded as a means to an end and not an end in itself; that being the case, it is quite legitimate to consider whether there is on the whole a balance of advantage in any change.

UNITY AND SECURITY

The first essential objective of any scheme of reorganisation must be the unity and security of India. Any movement which may tend to impair the unity of the country must ultimately affect the welfare of all sections of the Indian people. Any measure of reorganisation which is likely to create tensions and disharmony must weaken the sense of unity among the people of India and should not, therefore, be countenanced.

While it is generally agreed that the unity of India must be regarded as the prime factor in re-adjusting territories, there has been considerable difference of opinion as to how this objective is to be realised. Basically, the difference of approach arises from the measure of emphasis put on the relative suitability in the conditions prevailing in the country of federal and unitary concepts, not merely as the basic postulates underlying the constitutional structure of India, but as embracing concepts covering the political as well as the social and cultural life of the people. The problem is essentially one of determining how far the free play of provincial sentiment deriving from a consciousness of cultural and linguistic distinctiveness is a factor making for unity or disunity.

One view is that :

- it will be unrealistic to disregard the patent fact that there are in India distinct cultural units; the unity of the country, therefore, should not be sought in terms of an imposed external unity but a fundamental unity recognising diversity of language, culture and tradition of the Indian people;
- the strength of the Indian Union must be the strength which it derives from its constituent units; and
- since the unity and strength within the constituent units is a condition precedent to a healthy feeling of unity at the national level, any attempt to eliminate tensions and contradictions and to make units more homogeneous and internally cohesive is bound to strengthen the unity of the whole nation.

The other view is that :

- in the past India did not achieve a real measure of political unification or develop into a living body, social or political, constituting an integrated whole; if, therefore, we have to create a united India,

it must be based on a new concept of unity which cannot be achieved by reaffirmation or re-enunciation of old values such as religion, community, culture and language, which operate more to separate than to unite;

- regional consciousness never contributed to India's oneness in the past. In fact, it is inherent in narrower loyalties whether based on communal, provincial or linguistic considerations, that they ally themselves with centrifugal forces and become instruments of inter-state discord and other disruptive trends. The idea of sub-nations or nationalities which must foment resistance to the growth of national unity, is implicit in the demand for a reorganisation of States or a rectification of their boundaries, on the basis of exclusive factors such as linguistic and cultural homogeneity; and
- if, therefore, the unity of India has to develop into a dynamic concept capable of welding the nation together, it must transcend community and language and recognise the entire nation as one integrated unit.

In the Chapter dealing with the implications of the linguistic principle we have examined at some length the question of finding an equilibrium between the regional sentiment and the national spirit. Here we shall briefly indicate the basic considerations which should govern our approach to the problem :

- an essential feature of our social fabric is undoubtedly a wide variation in our life within the framework of a broadly united culture. This, however, does not mean that diversity is a pre-requisite of unity or that over-emphasis on diversity will not hamper the growth of the national sentiment;
- in a vast country like ours, governed by a federal Constitution, centrifugal forces are not an unnatural phenomenon, but what is important is not that they should be eliminated, but that such forces must not be allowed to impede the achievement of our national unity; and
- the strength of the nation is undoubtedly the sum total of the combined strength of the people of the component States. But while the building of contented units, strong enough to bear their share of the burden, is an important objective. It is no less necessary that the links between the units and the nation should be equally strong so that under the stress of regional loyalties, the Union does not fall apart.

It follows that, while internal adjustments at State level are to be desired, it is imperative to ensure that these do not lead to maladjustments at the inter-state and national level. From the point of view of national unity, therefore, reorganisation has to aim at a two-fold objective :

- firm discouragement of disruptive sentiments such as provincialism or linguistic fanaticism; and
- consistent with national solidarity, provision of full scope for the unhampered growth of the genius of each group of people.

This requires that we must build the administrative and political structure of the country on the basic concept of the primacy of the nation, conceding to lesser units an autonomous existence and an intrinsic life and purpose of their own, but only within the harmoniously integrated organism of Indian nationhood.

LINGUISTIC STATES

The question that has caused the greatest controversy is the position to be accorded to language in the reorganisation of the States of the Indian Union. One of the major facts of India's political evolution during the last hundred years has been the growth of our regional languages. They have during this period developed into rich and powerful vehicles of expression

creating a sense of unity among the peoples speaking them. In view of the fact that these languages are spoken in well-defined areas, often with a historic background, the demand for the unification of such areas to form separate States has gathered momentum and has, in some cases, assumed the form of an immediate political programme.

The Resolution appointing this Commission makes a specific reference to the importance of language.

The advocates of a rigid and uniform application of the linguistic principle advance important arguments in support of their claim which may be briefly stated and examined here.

The constituent States in a federal republic must each possess a minimum degree of homogeneity to ensure the emotional response which is necessary for the working of democratic institutions. The States of the Indian Union can achieve this internal cohesiveness only if they are constituted on a unilingual basis, because language, being the vehicle for the communion of thought and feeling, provides the most effective single bond for uniting the people.

In a democracy such as we have in India, based on universal adult franchise, the political and administrative work of a State has of necessity to be conducted in the regional language. A multiplicity of such languages would lead to weakness and inefficiency in administration and rivalry and jealousy in politics. Already in some of the States a large percentage of members in the legislature know only one language.

The success of a welfare state depends essentially on broad-based popular support, which cannot be secured if the processes of government are not brought home to the people. If the Legislature of a State is not to develop into a babel of tongues, it must conduct its work in one language, the language of the people. The various devices adopted in multilingual States to meet the communicational needs of the people have led only to a dissipation of energy and national resources.

Educational activity can be stimulated only by giving the regional languages their due place. If the educated few are not to be isolated from the masses, the education of the people must necessarily be through the medium of the mother-tongue.

In multilingual States political leadership and administrative authority remain the monopoly of the dominant language groups, and linguistic minorities are denied an effective voice in the governance of their States.

Similarly, in multilingual States welfare activity as well as development plans are unequally and unfairly distributed, the areas inhabited by the dominant language groups develop at the expense of other areas.

Conflict and discord are inherent in administrations in which diverse elements are forcibly held together. Now that the people of India have to shape their own destinies, consciousness of the lack of a community of interests between different language groups tends to become deeper and deeper with the progressive realisation of their divergent economic and other needs.

Different linguistic groups are not interspersed in the multilingual States. Far from this being so, there is, generally speaking, a clearcut integration of different regions on the basis of linguistic homogeneity. The argument, therefore, that different linguistic groups in these areas are living together in close amity is unreal.

The political atmosphere, vitiated by linguistic differences, has now permeated into the administrative structure as a whole. Important administrative posts tend to become the monopoly of the members of dominant language groups.

A majority of the States in the Indian Republic are already predominantly unilingual. The States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin are all either

completely unilingual or could be made so with only minor adjustments of boundaries. The creation of Andhra as a new unilingual State has left residuary Madras mainly a Tamil State. In these circumstances, the apprehension that the linguistic redistribution of the remaining multilingual States will create new problems or constitute a threat to national unity seems to have little justification.

Linguistic redistribution of provinces has been an integral part of the Indian national movement. Having sponsored the linguistic principle for nearly forty years, it is impossible for the leaders of political thought now to reverse the current.

The national movement which achieved India's independence was built up by harnessing the forces of regionalism. It is only when the Congress was reorganised on the basis of language units that it was able to develop into a national movement. True development of national unity will be possible, only if we are able to utilise genuine loyalties which have grown up around historic areas united by a common language.

Finally, it is contended that the urge for linguistic States has now gone deep down into the minds of the masses and a refusal to create such States would lead to a widespread sense of frustration which might have very grave consequences.

THE CASE AGAINST

There are also weighty considerations which have been urged against accepting language as the determining principle in the creation of States. The more important of these may now be stated.

The idea of a federating unit, organised as the political expression of a single language group, would inevitably encourage exclusivism. It may even tend to blur, if not to obliterate, the feeling of national unity, by the emphasis it places on local culture, language and history. The self-image that any such language group creates is necessarily one of superiority as compared to others, and this will inevitably be reflected in its educational and cultural institutions. In fact, experience everywhere has shown that States based on languages are intolerant, aggressive and expansionist in character. Already a sense of irredentism is noticeable in the existing unilingual States of India, which claim neighbouring territories on the basis of language statistics.

If the different States pursue policies of their own without regard to the interests of the nation as a whole, there will be no co-ordination and unity of purpose in education. In fact, this tendency might lead to education itself being used as a vehicle of regional particularism and revivalism, resulting in inter-state conflicts and the weakening of the national tie.

Already in the schools of some of the States, songs exalting the regional idea have been introduced into text books. History books taught in lower classes have disclosed a marked tendency to exaggerate the past achievements of the dominant linguistic groups.

Grievances and a sense of frustration in the political and economic field are not the inevitable or necessary features of multilingual States. Even after a State is reconstituted on a linguistic basis, there is no reason to suppose that all areas will receive equal attention and that there will not develop an equally strong sense of frustration and neglect in areas which feel that their claims are not receiving adequate attention.

Planning on a national scale also cuts across linguistic affiliations. Economic development should obviously proceed on such considerations as the capital-income ratio, the more remunerative projects being preferred to the less remunerative ones, the employment possibilities of various projects, the requirements of river valley projects, the optimum utilisation of natural resources, etc.

The formation of linguistic States would not only not accelerate but may retard the pace of planned economic development of the country,

for local sentiment may resent the utilisation of the resources of one area for the benefit of another. Besides any large-scale reorganisation of States may result in the diversion of national energies into unproductive channels.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE

It is obviously an advantage that constituent units of a federation should have a minimum measure of internal cohesion. Common language may also make for administrative convenience and for a proper understanding of Governmental measures by the people. Indeed, in a democracy the people can legitimately claim and the Government have a duty to ensure that the administration is conducted in a language which the people can understand.

The essential point to remember, however, is that if we pursue it as an abstract proposition we are apt to lose a sense of perspective and proportion.

It has to be realised that the political unity of India is a recent achievement. It has not only to be watered and nourished, but protected against hailstorms and gales and against unfriendly climates.

There has been a tendency during the last few years during which the new Constitution has been in force to lay more and more emphasis on the autonomy of the States.

It has to be remembered that linguistic and other group loyalties have deep roots in the soil and history of India. Indian nationalism, on the other hand, has still to develop into a positive concept. In these circumstances further emphasis on narrow loyalties by equating linguistic regions with political and administrative frontiers, must diminish the broader sense of the unity of the country.

Undue emphasis on the linguistic principle is likely to impede the rapid development of new areas brought under cultivation and the rehabilitation of displaced persons. The State Governments will naturally view with concern, and take measures to stop, the settlement in newly colonised areas of people belonging to different language groups.

Finally, there are certain aspects of the claim for linguistic units, the implications of which should be carefully analysed and understood. The most important of these is the doctrine of an area claiming to be the "home land" of all the people speaking a particular language. Its implication is that a Bengali, an Andhra or a Malayali, wherever he is settled, has his home land in Bengal, Andhra or Kerala; that he has a loyalty to that home land, overriding the loyalty to the area of his domicile; and that in the same way, the homeland State has claims on him wherever he may be.

The home land concept must also deepen majority and minority consciousness and thereby aggravate the minority problem. In a number of States discriminatory practices against people from other units seem to exist even at the present time. The "home land" doctrine, if encouraged is bound to accentuate these trends.

COMPOSITE STATES

In States having more than one developed language, there has been no marked tendency in the past to develop a sense of loyalty to the state. There was never any noticeable Madras sentiment when the State was a composite one. On the other hand, such loyalties as did develop within the area were based on languages. The same holds true about Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

The idea that the creation of multilingual States will weaken the loyalty to language groups does not, therefore, seem to be justified. There is, however, one difference between composite and linguistic States. Undoubtedly, the maintenance of multilingual units will prevent the utilisation of the machinery of the state for furthering programmes of linguistic exclusiveness, and in favourable conditions may lead

to tolerance and adjustment, especially if the importance which is now attached to economic development diverts attention from less important questions.

A composite state in which languages are integrated territorially may have another value. A composite state which makes adequate provision for the protection of culture and the encouragement of local languages would help to prevent the growth of anti-national trends.

CONCLUSION

We now summarise our final views on the role of language as a factor bearing on the reorganisation of States. After a full consideration of the problem in all its aspects, we have come to the conclusion that it is neither possible nor desirable to reorganise States on the basis of the single test of either language or culture, but that a balanced approach to the whole problem is necessary in the interests of our national unity.

Such a balanced approach would appear to be:

- (a) to recognise linguistic homogeneity as an important factor conducive to administrative convenience and efficiency but not to consider it as an exclusive and binding principle, overriding all other considerations, administrative, financial or political;
- (b) to ensure that communicational, educational and cultural needs of different language groups, whether resident in predominantly unilingual or composite administrative units are adequately met;
- (c) where satisfactory conditions exist, and the balance of economic, political and administrative considerations favour composite States, to continue them with the necessary safeguards to ensure that all sections enjoy equal rights and opportunities;
- (d) to repudiate the "home land" concept, which negates one of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution, namely equal opportunities and equal rights for all citizens throughout the length and breadth of the Union;
- (e) to reject the theory of "one language one state", which is neither justified on grounds of linguistic homogeneity, because there can be more than one State speaking the same language without offending the linguistic principle, nor practicable, since different language groups, including the vast Hindi-speaking population of the Indian Union, cannot always be consolidated to form distinct linguistic units, and
- (f) finally, to the extent that the realisation of unilingualism at state level would tend to breed a particularist feeling, to counter-balance that feeling by positive measures calculated to give a deeper content to Indian nationalism; to promote greater inter-play of different regional cultures, and inter-state co-operation and accord; and to reinforce the links between the Centre and the State in order to secure a greater co-ordinated working of national policies and programmes.

We have noticed that in many cases the cultural argument has been pressed into service with very little justification. In fact, there was hardly a political note struck before us which did not carry a cultural under-tone.

It is obvious that the impact of the administrative activity at the state level on the citizen's life cannot possibly be so comprehensive as to have any direct bearing on cultural life in the wider sense.

Even in this restricted sense, claims based on cultural homogeneity should normally stand the following two-fold test:

- (a) the people claiming a distinctive culture must constitute a recognisable group; that is to say, it should include a number of persons sufficient by themselves to claim, conserve and develop stable traditions or the characteristics of their cultures; and

- (b) such cultural individuality should be capable of being expressed in terms of a defined and stable geographical entity.

A point to remember is that it is neither practicable nor desirable to impede social or cultural evolution which results from increasing opportunities for social and political intercourse. Secondly, cultural isolation or cultural conflict are inconsistent with the traditions of this country. Indian culture, as is well-known, itself represents the synthesis of different religions and diverse modes of thought. Thirdly, the Constitution provides suitable safeguards for the protection of the cultural rights of the minorities of India.

In these circumstances, we are disinclined to attach too much importance to cultural distinctiveness as a factor independent of the linguistic needs of the people.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

In some of the memoranda which have been received by us, attempts have been made to link financial viability with concepts like *per capita* national income and *per capita* State income. It is safer, however, to confine ourselves to a consideration of the revenue and expenditure of the various units.

Financial viability has two aspects: the short-term aspect is the ability of the State to balance its budget over a period of time, not necessarily within each single financial year; the long-term aspect is the capacity of the State to increase its economic resources in such a way that it is possible for it to balance its budget at a higher level of development, unless it chooses, on grounds of economic policy, to have a deficit budget.

As far as possible, units should be self-supporting. A transfer of financial resources from the Centre to the States may be unavoidable, but such transfers should normally be utilised for development purposes and not for meeting the ordinary obligations of a State on revenue account.

It seems to us that a unit to be regarded as financially self-supporting should be able to meet the following broad tests:

- (i) on the average, and over a reasonably short period, a State's revenue and expenditure should be in balance—unless a deficit is deliberately being planned as a part of wider economic policy for the country as a whole; this balanced budget standard is to be attained after providing in full for servicing the State's public debt, including all the loans obtained from the Centre;
- (ii) consistently with (i), the State should be able to afford such increases as are necessary in the expenditure on productive and nation-building services which are legitimately within the State sphere, e.g., the extension of community projects. No all-India standards can, of course, be prescribed, but it should be possible for each State to set apart progressively more and more funds for development purposes; and
- (iii) no State should be dependent on the Centre to such an extent as to cause any embarrassment either to itself or to the Centre.

It is no doubt true that all the States of the Indian Union are now dependent in varying degrees on central aid for development expenditure. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that excessive dependence on the Centre detracts from the federal principle, since a real division of political power is not possible without an adequate separation of financial powers and resources.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The Resolution of the Government of India appointing this Commission states that changes which interfere with the successful prosecution of the national plan will be harmful to the national interest.

India's development plan may increasingly take the shape of a centrally-directed effort to locate and implement projects which are intended to give the highest return within the shortest periods, the benefits accruing to the country as a whole and not merely to any particular areas or regions in it. If the maximum advantage is to be derived from any such development plan or plans, the central planning authority must operate under minimum restrictions in its choice of methods and investments, and parochial tendencies within the Union should be discouraged.

Considerations which we might bear in mind in the light of what has been stated in the preceding paragraphs are:

- (a) no change should be made otherwise than for clear and compelling reasons;
- (b) the permanent advantages and possible recurring economies which can result from the scheme of reorganisation should be such as to compensate for the dislocation; and
- (c) the administrative consequences of reorganisation should be clearly thought-out and suitable machinery should be devised in order to minimise the time required to deal with them.

It seems desirable that, where in the interests of the orderly implementation of a project, certain financial or administrative measures have to be taken, such as those relating to soil conservation, settlement of newly-reclaimed land or the levy of betterment charges, etc., the Central Government should have the power to ensure that the States co-operate in achieving the desired objectives.

REGIONAL PLANNING

One of the suggestions made to us has been that it would be an advantage if administrative units could be made to conform to natural economic regions.

This appears to be an attractive proposition, but there are practical difficulties in the way of its implementation.

The unified control of river valleys for purposes of development is, for example, desirable.

A detailed examination has however revealed the difficulties of this problem. The number of instances in which headworks are situated on or near the borders of existing States is so large, that multiple control of irrigation and power projects cannot be rejected in principle.

The theory that every State should have access to the headworks of river-valley projects which benefit it, or be able to control the catchment area of the river or rivers in question, is also one which cannot be wholly accepted.

It is clear to us that where territorial adjustments intended to secure access to head-works or unified control over river valley projects do not come into conflict with other important considerations, it will be a clear advantage to make provision for them.

A suggestion which may be investigated is that areas which are grouped round important cities and towns or other centres of activity, nodal regions in other words, should be distinguished; and that new States should, if possible, be created so as to conform to a division of the country on these lines.

The claims which have been made in favour of the theory of nodal regions are that economic activity centres round a few important places, the flow of trade and commodities is a function of distances from such central points. It could be argued then that the flow of goods and services within each such natural region would be free; that the centre and its out-lying area could develop in a complementary and co-ordinated manner; and that regional economic planning as a rule would be facilitated.

The concept of a nodal region is, however, still very vague; and it rests on insecure data. In this country at any rate, it is impossible at this stage to distinguish such regions.

An alternative concept of an economic region is to regard it, not as a nodal region, but as an area in which the *per capita* national income is not greatly above or greatly below the national average. This is a comprehensive concept and is intended to be one. It includes other criteria which have been suggested, like a well-balanced pattern of occupational distribution; the maintenance of a proper balance between agricultural and industry; the avoidance of wide disparities in population densities, land utilisation and food production; and the availability of unoccupied land to the reorganised units.

From an economic and planning point of view, this is an attractive ideal because this will ensure that no single administrative division in the country will be too rich or too poor.

The revenue and expenditure of the States in such a scheme of reorganisation may in due course become more nearly comparable than is now the case; and something like a national standard in public expenditure may ultimately emerge. The need for the transfer of resources from one administrative division to another will also be very largely eliminated at the same time; and the advantages of this in a federation, in which the units will otherwise be engaged in making claims and counter-claims regarding the distribution of revenue resources, can hardly be exaggerated.

There are great difficulties in translating the concept. However, it would be desirable, where this does not come into conflict with other important principles, to bear in mind the need for avoiding wide disparities in natural endowments and resources between the various States.

SMALLER V.S. LARGER STATES

It would be relevant also to discuss at this stage the question whether the reorganised units should be big or small.

Briefly summarised, the arguments in favour of small States are that in such States the administration will be more accessible to the people; and that there will be a livelier sense of local needs and appreciation of local problems on the part of the Government. Further, in such matters as public co-operation in community project areas, availability of voluntary labour for public purposes and the attitude of the people to economic development generally, the small State has an advantage. A closer link between the electorate and its representatives may help to bring about a real unity of outlook and community of interest between the people and those charged with their governance.

It may be doubted in the first place whether except in the Swiss Cantons, it has been possible to realise the ideal of direct democracy anywhere. As regards the appreciation of local needs, the machinery of planning is intended to serve this purpose; and it is extremely unlikely that a small State will be able to finance on its own projects which, as matters stand at present, have no chance of being considered at the national level.

The question of public co-operation, assuming that it can be organised on a big scale for the purposes of the plan would no doubt be important. But even here, there is no evidence that only a small State can succeed in enlisting such co-operation or that a large State will necessarily fail to do so.

When it is remembered that too many small States necessarily add to the burden of unproductive expenditure and that the view can be held that expenditure on social services cannot be regarded as more important than basic productive investment like river valley and power development schemes, which a large State will be in a much better position to undertake, the case for small States cannot be regarded as impressive.

The case for sizeable administrative units is based partly on a rebuttal of the claim in favour of small States and partly on other independent grounds. A sizeable State should normally be financially more stable and more able to conform

to the broad requirements of financial and economic policies, as they may be formulated from time to time for the country as a whole. A further point in favour of larger units is that only the creation of relatively larger States will lead to appreciable economy in the unproductive expenditure on administration, which the country so clearly needs at the present stage.

There are other factors such as economic and social conditions within the different areas; political consciousness, tempers and traditions of the people; and the political acumen and the sense of public service of the leaders in different areas, which set the pace of progress and administrative efficiency.

With the expansion of the requirements of organised social communities, modern States inevitably tend to grow bigger and it is difficult to reverse the process. In the existing conditions in this country as determined by territory and population, the ideal of self-government for very small units can, therefore, possibly be realised only at the level of local institutions.

SOME OTHER FACTORS

The wishes of the people, to the extent they are objectively ascertainable and do not come into conflict with larger national interests, should be an important consideration in roadjusting the territories of the States.

But none can concede the principle of self-determination without subjecting it to certain limitations.

It has to be considered how far a unit which, on financial, administrative or other grounds is incapable of survival, can be sustained purely on the ground that the majority of the people are disinclined to a disturbance of the 'status quo'.

If the principle of self-determination were to govern the internal reorganisation of States, there will be no limit to the possible demands for separate States.

It has been urged in some memoranda that a common historical tradition fosters a sense of kinship and oneness and that common history, therefore, should be regarded as a factor relevant to the reorganisation of States.

But in redrawing the political map of India, the question before us is, should the guidance come from the local or regional history or from the cardinal lessons of the history of the whole of India? More often than not, every disputed area admits of more than one irreconcilable claim based on history, and obviously, the facts of the existing situation are much more important than the fact that in previous times the area concerned had a different administrative attachment.

Over-emphasis on the historical factor is likely to lead to the growth of a sense of rivalry, exclusiveness and narrowness in different regions. While, therefore, we have been alive to the value of historical connections and links we have not been disposed to attach undue importance to arguments based on them.

Geographical contiguity of units is undoubtedly essential for administrative convenience. In some of the memoranda special emphasis has been laid on physiography and it has been argued that States should ordinarily be marked off by natural boundaries like mountains, rivers and water sheds.

But the actual demarcation of territories on that basis is very difficult. In these conditions, apart from geographical compactness, physical geography can at best be a factor entitled only to secondary consideration.

Administrative considerations, linguistic homogeneity, geographical compactness, alignment of communications ensuring easy accessibility from one area to another and the elimination of multiplicity of jurisdictions in areas, which administratively and economically constitute integrated units, are some of the objectives which have to be borne in mind.

The problems of reorganisation vary from region to region. It has to be kept in mind that the inter-play for centuries of historical, linguistic, geographical, economic and other factors has produced peculiar patterns in different regions. Each case, therefore, has its own background. Besides, the problems of reorganisation are so complex that it would be unrealistic to determine any case by a single test alone. We have, accordingly, examined each case on its own merits and in its own context and arrived at conclusions after taking into consideration the totality of circumstances and on an overall assessment of the solutions proposed.

The Indian Union should have primary constituent units having equal status and a uniform relationship with the Centre, except where, for any strategic security or other compelling reasons, it is not practicable to integrate any small area with the territories of a full-fledged unit. If the States of the Union are to be treated on a footing of equality and if the status of the present Part A States is accepted as the standard, then the Part B and Part C States must disappear. Such a step would be justified on its own merits.

If the States of the Union are to enjoy a uniform status, it is necessary that each State should be inherently capable of survival as a viable administrative unit. It should have the resources, financial, administrative and technical, to maintain itself as a modern State. It should normally be able to establish and maintain institutions to educate, train and equip its people for its administrative, technical and professional requirements. And finally, it should be able not only to meet the day-to-day needs of the administration but also to expand its social services and other development activities.

PART B AND C STATES

The problem of abolishing the distinction between Part B States and Part A States would not present any serious difficulty. There are three factors, apart from certain minor transitional provisions of the Constitution, which distinguish the Part B States from Part A States:

- Certain agreements in consequence of their financial integration;
- The general control vested in the Government of India by Article 371; and
- The institution of the Rajpramukh.

Of these, the agreements mentioned in (a), to the extent they are still operative, can be suitably adjusted. The Constitution provides for a review of these agreements at the end of five years and a revision is now due.

So far as Article 371 is concerned, with the establishment of properly constituted legislatures in Part B States, the exercise of Central control over these States has been gradually falling into desuetude. Even in the past, Article 371 operated in actual practice only as a constitutional sanction behind informal advice given by the Government of India.

The position and the role of the Rajpramukhs in Part B States are more or less the same as those of the Governors of Part A States, both being constitutional heads.

The institution, however, has a political aspect and large sections of public opinion view its continuance with disfavour on the ground that it ill accords with the essentially democratic framework of the country.

In the first place, we feel that the constitutional head of a State should not, generally speaking, be a resident of that State.

In view of the past associations of the Rajpramukhs with the territories of which they were hereditary rulers, it is doubtful if they can effectively discharge the essential functions of the constitutional head of a State. Besides, apart from its undemocratic character, the institution of Rajpramukh tends to maintain, even where it does not create, loyalties which, in our opinion, are undesirable. Public opinion all over the country seems to favour the merger of these States in the adjoining units as the best means of eliminating the present anomaly.

CENTRAL AID

There is a great deal to be said in favour of the amalgamation of Part C States with adjoining States. Only one, namely, Coorg, has been in a position to carry on so far a reasonable system of administration without Central assistance. The increase in the cost of general administration, which has taken place, is already very considerable and if the progress of the First Plan is an index of the level of administrative efficiency, the Part C States have, generally speaking, fared rather poorly.

The administrative services in the Part C States have not been and are not likely to be properly manned, the main reason being that service in these States offers inadequate opportunities.

One other reason why a merger may be desirable is that the Part C States, being in most cases unplanned enclaves, continue to have close economic links with the surrounding area.

The democratic experiment in these States, wherever it has been tried, has proved to be more costly than was expected or intended and this extra cost has not been justified by increased administrative efficiency or rapid economic and social progress.

Political institutions as well as political consciousness have been of a relatively recent origin in most of the Part C States. The choice of leadership, therefore, is necessarily limited. Besides, the smaller the forum for political activity the greater the interplay of personal ambitions and jealousies. On the administrative side, they give rise to all kinds of anomalies and difficult situations and the size of these units is such that it does not even admit the enforcement of the salutary convention that district officers should not normally serve in their home towns.

It would be only fair to the people of these States which were placed under the Centre for the specific purpose of their economic development, if the Centre does not divest itself of responsibility for their development, until a stage has been reached when they could be left entirely to the care of the State Governments concerned.

This would necessitate the retention by the Central Government of some kind of supervisory power over State Governments in respect of the development of the economically backward areas constituting some of the existing Part C States. The areas over which the Central Government's supervision may be desirable, in our opinion, are: (a) Himachal Pradesh; (b) Kutch; and (c) Tripura.

The Government of India might make special allotments for the development of these areas and also exercise under the proposed arrangements, control over the disbursement of these allotments for specified purposes. The Government of India might also constitute in consultation with the Governments of the States concerned development boards consisting of officials and non-officials to look after the economic and social development of these areas.

As for the other areas, e.g., Bhopal and Ajmer, we trust that the State Governments will take appropriate steps to ensure that the present pace of economic development in these areas is maintained.

It is desirable that the laws of the larger States should be extended to the merged units with due regard to the special needs of the people of these units. The objective should be that the wholesale application of new laws in all the territories of the merged States does not follow as a matter of course, and old laws may be continued, to the extent that a disparity in the application of laws is desirable in the interests of the merged units, or is based on good grounds which justify such differentiation in law.

Taking all the facts into consideration, we recommend that the component units of the Indian Union be classified into two categories:

- (a) "States" forming primary constituent units of the Indian Union having a constitutional relationship with the Centre on a federal basis. These units should cover virtually the entire country.

- (b) "Territories" which, for vital strategic or other considerations, cannot be joined to any of the States and are, therefore, centrally-administered.

These "territories" should be represented in the Union legislature, but there should be no division of responsibility in respect of them. Democracy in these areas should take the form of the people being associated with the administration in an advisory rather than a directive capacity.

MADRAS

We take up first the States in the south where the demand for the redistribution of state territories is of long standing.

This State is linguistically homogeneous except mainly for two districts, namely, Malabar and South Kanara, in a distant and outlying corner, which are not Tamil-speaking.

The main claim advanced on behalf of Madras is for the addition of the Tamil-speaking areas of Travancore-Cochin. This claim rests mainly on linguistic considerations and grounds of geographical contiguity and relates to nine taluks, namely, Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Neyyattinkara in Travandrum district, Devikulam and Peermode in Kottayam district, Shenkotta in Quilon district and Chittur in Trichur district.

In our scheme of reorganisation, we have adopted the district as the basic unit for making territorial readjustments. This is because we feel that districts have developed an organic and administrative unity and an economic life of their own, and any adjustments below the district level, therefore, should normally be avoided. If any such adjustments are considered necessary, they should be made only by mutual agreement. We have departed from this rule only when, for ensuring geographical contiguity or for some other important administrative or economic considerations, detachment of part of a district has become imperative.

The demand for Tamil-speaking taluks has a history behind it and has assumed a form that prejudices the political and administrative stability of this area. We have, therefore, considered it necessary to examine the Tamil claims to these taluks and to make recommendations about their future.

In the four southern taluks, namely, Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode, situated in what is known as Nanjil Nad, the percentage of Tamil-speaking people is above 70. The wishes of the people of this area have been clearly expressed and there is no particular reason why these wishes should not be respected.

The Shenkotta taluk is partly an enclave in Tirunelveli district of Madras State and the percentage of Tamil-speaking people in this taluk is about 93. Physically and geographically it belongs to Tirunelveli district in which it should now merge.

The Devikulam and Peermode taluks stand on a somewhat different footing. These are hilly areas which, for various economic and other reasons, are of great importance to the State of Travancore-Cochin. The percentage of Tamil-speaking people in the Devikulam and Peermode taluks is 72 and 44 respectively. It has, however, been stated before us that this fairly large Tamil population of these two taluks is accounted for, in part, by a floating corps of labourers employed by plantations in this area. Recent figures for the Peermode and Devikulam taluks show that the Tamil migrant population constitutes 30 per cent and 46 per cent leaving behind 14 per cent and about 28 per cent, as the non-floating Tamil-speaking population in the two taluks respectively.

Considering their area, which is about twelve per cent of the whole area of Travancore-Cochin State, Devikulam and Peermode taluks have a comparatively meagre population and with the progress of development should be able to

relieve some of the burden on the heavily congested littoral areas of the State. The economic importance of this locality will be discussed later, but it may be appropriate to mention here some of the natural advantages of this area, containing the high range of the Anamalais and some of the highest peaks south of the Himalayas. It is the source of the most important river of the State, the Periyar, as also of other rivers. Apart from the question of impounding the headwaters of the rivers, it is necessary to adopt measures to afford protection to the rice fields in the valley bottoms, and to promote the special economy of the high range relating to forests, plantations and hydro-electricity; these cannot be effectively undertaken if the State is deprived of this area.

The Tamil side of the case is that, although much of the population of Devikulam and Peermode may have been originally migrant, it now constitutes a majority and that in the 1954 elections, the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress won both the seats to the Assembly from this area. It is important, however, to note that the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress itself recognises the special interests of the Travancore-Cochin Government in this area and is prepared to exclude from the areas sought to be transferred to Tamil Nad, the Pallivasal pakuthy of the Devikulam taluk, where the hydro-electric works are located and the Peruvanthadu pakuthy of Peermode taluk, which includes the township of Mundakayam and the rubber estate.

This concedes, in effect, a part of the claim of the Government of Travancore-Cochin to these two taluks. As we have observed earlier, we do not regard the linguistic principle as the sole criterion for territorial re-adjustments, particularly in the areas where the majority commanded by a language group is only marginal. It may also be recalled that, on the basis of the evidence tendered before it, the Dar Commission had come to the conclusion that it would not be proper to describe any area as unilingual unless the majority of one language spoken in that area was at least 70 per cent, and that any area below that should be considered as bilingual or multilingual as the case may be. We are generally in agreement with this view, but in our opinion, the mere fact that a certain language group has a substantial majority in a certain area should not be the sole deciding factor.

Neyyattinkara is a predominantly Malayalam-speaking taluk (86 per cent). As regards Chittur, it was claimed that the Tamil-speaking population was 95 per cent; the re-sorting, on the other hand, has shown that the Malayalam percentage of the taluk is 50.8. There seems to be no particular reason for separating these taluks. A portion of Chittur is now an enclave in Madras State, but if a Kerala State is constituted on the lines indicated in the next Chapter, this can be conveniently attached to Malabar which will form part of Kerala.

The non-Tamil areas of Madras are the two districts of Malabar and South Kanara and the Kannada-speaking areas on the borders of Mysore, specially the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district. The Madras Government has not raised any objection to the separation of the two districts; as far as the Kollegal taluk is concerned, Madras had agreed earlier to its transfer to the prospective Karnataka State, but subsequently, on reconsideration, has proposed that only a northern portion, which is contiguous to the existing Mysore State, should be transferred. We have considered very carefully the arguments in favour of breaking up this taluk, but find on the whole that they are unconvincing. The entire taluk, according to our proposals, will cease to be a part of Madras.

Madras State thus constituted will have a population of about 30 millions, covering an area of about 50,170 sq. miles, a compact and integrated territory and will form one of the important units of the Indian Union with a history of stable administration. Neither its administration nor its plans of economic development will be affected.

KERALA

The formation of Kerala follows as a corollary to the proposals made in the Chapter on Madras. Here also territorial adjustments have to be made around an existing homogeneous unit. The present Travancore-Cochin State is a predominantly unilingual State. Even with the Tamil-speaking taluks of the South, the Malayalam percentage is 86.3 which is higher than that of the main languages of most other States. In three of its four districts, Quilon, Trichur and Kottayam, the Malayalam-speaking population is as high as 94 per cent.

The main addition to the State will be the contiguous district of Malabar. Physically and culturally, Malabar district is somewhat isolated from the rest of the Madras State.

Fort Cochin, which is administratively part of Malabar, will automatically go to Kerala.

The other areas to which claims have been advanced on behalf of Kerala are the districts of South Kanara and Nilgiris, Coorg and the Amindive and Laccadive Islands.

There is little justification for the Kerala claim to the whole of the South Kanara district. The Dar Commission had included only the Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara in the geographically contiguous area in which the Malayalam language is largely spoken. As a result of the resorting of census slips, the language figures for this taluk are now available. According to these figures, the Malayalam-speaking percentage is about 72. Though Kannadiga opinion in South Kanara concedes the claim of Kerala up to the Chandragiri river administratively it will be more expedient to join the whole taluk to Kerala than to break it up purely on linguistic grounds.

The Kerala claim to Coorg is untenable on grounds which we shall discuss later. The Laccadive Islands already form part of the Malabar district. In our opinion, the Amindive group should also form part of the prospective Kerala State. It was an accident that the Amindive ever came to be attached to South Kanara. It would be desirable and convenient, if the future Kerala State were administratively in charge of all the islands, including the Amindive group.

The prospective Kerala State will thus consist of the existing State of Travancore-Cochin less the five Tamil taluks of Thovalai, Agastheeswar, Kalkulam, Vilyamode and Shenkottai plus Malabar district which includes the Fort Cochin area, the Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district and the Amindive Islands. The State thus constituted will have an area of about 14,980 square miles and a population of about 13.6 millions. It will be linguistically homogeneous, about 94 per cent of its population will be Malayalam-speaking and the State will be geographically compact. It will be well-served from the point of view of communications.

There have been some suggestions that, considering its size, the density of its population, which is the highest in India, and the menacing problem of unemployment it would be best for the whole of the Kerala area to be united with Madras to form a South Indian State. A further argument in favour of this proposal is that Travancore-Cochin, deprived of its Tamil taluks and yoked with economically backward Malabar, would not constitute a viable unit.

The proposal is attractive from many points of view, but neither the Malayalam-speaking people nor the Tamilians have welcomed it. As it is frankly said to be in the interests of Kerala, one can understand the reluctance of the Tamilians to be associated with a little more than 13 million Malayalees who not only speak a different language but (except for the population of the district of Malabar) have never been united with them before. Opinion in Travancore-Cochin itself irrespective of party affiliations is, also generally, against this proposal.

Yet another proposal made before us was for the formation of a West Coast Pradesh consisting of the whole coastal area from Gokarnam in the North Kanara district to Cape Comorin. The proposal is only an ambitious variant of the plan for the formation of Kerala. It rests, however, on weak foundations in that there can be little justification for adding the whole of South Kanara and a portion of North Kanara to Kerala on the ground of so-called common economic interests.

We have considered very carefully the arguments which have been or can be advanced against the formation of the proposed Kerala State from the financial and economic point of view. We shall first deal with Malabar. Malabar, it has been argued, is an under-developed district. The gap between revenue and expenditure in this area is already very large, but is bound to become larger, as the level of economic development is brought up to that of the rest of Kerala. The land revenue system which prevails in Malabar is, moreover, different from that of the existing Travancore-Cochin State, where the tax is or will soon be levied at a flat rate. It has been further contended that if this concession of a flat rate of tax were extended to Malabar, the financial deficit will be increased. When Malabar's deficit in food supplies is taken into account and when allowance is made for the facts that tenancy laws in this district are different from the rest of Kerala, and that a further round of integration of services on account of the merger of Malabar will involve a great deal of time and labour, and perhaps also much additional expenditure, the transfer of Malabar to the proposed Kerala State, it is argued, will be inadvisable on financial as well as administrative grounds.

Prima facie, these arguments are not without substance. But a detailed examination indicates that there is less in these objections than may at first be thought. The financial deficit of the Malabar district, for example, seems to have been exaggerated. The Madras Government has tried to estimate this deficit during the three years ended March, 1953, and has arrived at the conclusion that the gap between revenue and expenditure cannot be in excess of Rs. 55 lakhs on an average.

There is also reason to believe that Malabar's revenue will improve to some extent in the near future, for the existing State of Madras has since introduced an agricultural income tax the yield of which in this district will have to be taken into consideration. Malabar's prospective financial position cannot, therefore, be described as unsatisfactory.

It has been claimed that South Travancore or Nanjil Nad is the main rice-producing area in the State, and that the food deficit of the prospective Kerala State will be greatly increased, if this area is separated. When the substantial contribution from the Tamil taluks, and particularly from Thovalai, Devikulam and Peermade, to the revenues of the existing State of Travancore-Cochin (largely because of the agricultural income-tax) is also taken into account, the argument that the transfer of these Tamil taluks might impair the economy of the State would appear to be reinforced.

Here again, there are reasons to believe that the financial position or economy of the Kerala State will not be adversely affected. Under the arrangements which have been proposed, the fairly heavy revenue from Devikulam and Peermade will be retained by the prospective Kerala State; and the rice production in Neyyattinkara taluk will belong to the State. Incidentally, arguments based on the assumption that Nanjil Nad is the granary of Travancore-Cochin State seem to lack substance. Estimates of food production in Nanjil Nad vary considerably. But even if the most liberal estimates, namely, those of the Travancore-Cochin Government were accepted, Nanjil Nad will not be self-sufficient in food. The result is that neither the existing State of Travancore-Cochin nor the prospective Kerala State will actually be losing a food surplus area if Nanjil Nad is transferred to Madras.

The power potential which is available in Devikulam and Peermade taluks will continue to be utilised by Travancore-Cochin or Kerala according to our proposals. Besides, no material changes in the Devikulam colonisation scheme of the present Travancore-Cochin Government will be necessary.

An important development is that food administration has now ceased to be the responsibility of the State Government. The effect of this is to relieve the revenue budget of the existing Travancore-Cochin State of a considerable burden (from 1943 to 1954 the total cost of subsidies has been estimated at a little less than Rs. 17 crores, of which a little more than Rs. 8 crores was met by the State). Another fact which is relevant to the present discussion is that pay-scales in Travancore-Cochin have recently been raised. This meets to some extent the objection that pay-scales in Travancore-Cochin and Madras vary so greatly that readjustment of boundaries in this area is bound to create problems. Reference has also been made already to the importance of agricultural income-tax which, has now become leviable in Malabar district. The net result of these recent developments is that the financial picture is no longer as gloomy as it was generally believed to be. Any argument therefore, which assumed that the financial position of the future Kerala State will necessarily be worse than that of the existing State of Travancore-Cochin does not appear to be valid.

KARNATAKA

The next area to be considered is what may be called Karnataka.

It has been generally recognised that, in the provincial distribution under the British, the Kannadigas suffered most, with their area split up into four units in three of which they were at the tail end and reduced to the position of ineffective minorities. The All India Congress Committee in 1927, the All-Parties Conference in 1928 and the Indian Statutory Commission in 1930 all recognised the legitimacy of the claim of the Kannadigas to unification. The Dar Commission also expressed the view that the Kannadigas would prosper and be able to manage their affairs much better under their own Government, if such a Government were possible.

There was no disagreement until recently about the territorial limits of the proposed Karnataka State.

The differences relate principally to two matters, namely, the financial prospects of the Karnataka State and the desirability of integrating, in the proposed Karnataka State, the State of Mysore which claims to have a distinct administrative and cultural tradition. It is no longer assumed, as it was, for instance, assumed in the Nehru Committee's Report, that the Karnataka areas outside Mysore will be financially self-sufficient or that they will have a surplus of revenue over expenditure. In fact, a committee appointed by the Mysore Government known as the Fact-Finding Committee has arrived at the conclusion that the position is quite the contrary. Since the Karnataka areas outside Mysore are regarded as undeveloped, and are likely to have a financial deficit, there has grown up in the last two or three years opposition to the unification of Mysore with other Karnataka areas.

This latter view is of such recent origin, and the opinion of its sponsors is still so tentative, that this cannot, perhaps, be taken as a considered solution put forward by the Kannadigas generally. So far as we have been able to assess public opinion in Karnataka, there is a growing opposition to the proposal that two States should be created. While the general consensus of opinion outside Mysore prefers one united State of two, even within Mysore, the majority seem to value the advantages of unification above any temporary dislocation or inconvenience which may result from it.

It has been suggested to us that the basic reason why two States have sometimes been demanded instead of one is either political or religious apprehension or perhaps a combination of both. It has been estimated that Lingayats or Vokkaligas constitute about 35 to 40 per cent of the population in the Kannada areas outside Mysore at present. The other important section of the Kannadigas, namely the Vakkaligas, similarly constitute a little less than 20 per cent of the population of Mysore. In the united Karnataka, it has been estimated that a little more than 20 per cent of the population may be Lingayats, between 13 and 14 per cent Vakkaligas, and about 17 to 18 per cent Harijans. It is clear that no one community will, therefore, be dominant, and any one section can be reduced to the status of a minority, if other groups combine against it.

In the perspective of the political and economic development of the Karnataka State which we have in view, the importance of narrow communal jealousies should not be exaggerated.

The deficits of Bombay and Hyderabad Karnataka will be sizable. Indeed, our calculations suggest that they may be somewhat in excess of Rs 1 crore, this deficit being largely explained, as in the case of Bellary, by the cost of servicing the capital outlay on the Tungabhadra project. These should be appreciable savings in overhead costs, however, which can be set off against this deficit and against the cost of revising Mysore scales of pay.

Rail communication in northern Karnataka is now unsatisfactory. It is, however, unsatisfactory also in the Mainad area of the existing Mysore State; and in view of the scale on which railway expansion is now planned, it is hoped that northern Karnataka will soon become more easily accessible from Bangalore than it is at the present time.

The assumption which has sometimes been made that the Karnataka areas outside Mysore are particularly backward seems to us to be quite unwarranted. Bombay Karnataka in particular has enjoyed for a sufficiently long time the benefits of a progressive administration which has provided in this area educational facilities up to the University stage, cheap and adequate transport services run by one of the more important road transport corporations in the country and other amenities for the population. The extra cost, if any, of uniform standards of expenditure on the social services cannot, therefore, in our opinion, be very great.

For these reasons, we recommend that one Karnataka State should be formed. This state should, in our opinion, comprise the following areas:

- the present Mysore State, excluding the following portions of the Bellary district as now constituted, namely, the Siruguppa taluk, the Bellary taluk, the Hospet taluk and a small area of the Mallapuram sub-taluk in which the dam and headworks of the Tungabhadra project are situated (details of the area to be transferred from the Mallapuram sub-taluk will have to be determined by the Government of India, in consultation with the State governments concerned);
- the four Kannada-speaking districts of the Southern division of Bombay, namely, Belgaum except for Chandgad taluk, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara;
- the districts of Raichur and Gulbarga;
- the South Kanara district except the Kasaragod taluk;
- the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district of Madras; and
- Coorg.

¶ The territorial limits of Karnataka, as thus proposed, broadly cover the Kannada-speaking areas, but in the case of one or two small units, linguistic considerations have been subordinated to other compelling reasons.

One such area is Kolar district, which has a Telugu majority of fifty-four per cent, and a Kannada-speaking population of barely twenty-one per cent. It has intimate ties with Mysore which are of such long standing that they cannot easily be ignored. The major industry in this district is gold-mining. This has been fostered and built up by the Mysore Government, which has a direct interest in the continued existence and prosperity of this industry. The industry for its part gets the benefit of cheap hydro-electric power from Mysore. Other facilities have also been provided by the Mysore Government. The mining town itself has attracted a considerable number of immigrants from the adjoining areas, mostly Tamilians, with the result that Tamil is the largest language group in K.G.F. city today. The district is also much nearer to Bangalore than it is to Kurnool or Hyderabad. In case it is included in Andhra, it will be in the south-western corner of that State and will necessarily be somewhat remote from the main centres of Andhra. Taking into account all these factors as also the fact that the Telugu majority in this district is not large, we feel that it should remain where it is.

BELLARY DISTRICT

After very serious consideration we have decided to recommend the exclusion of a portion of the present Bellary district along the course of the Tungabhadra from Karnataka and its transfer to the Andhra State. We are aware that this is not in accord with the findings of an eminent judge like Shri Justice Misra and also with the decision taken by the Government of India in 1953.

It seems to us that Shri Justice Misra was mainly guided by what he described as "linguistic gravity" although he took other considerations also into account. On the other hand, we have to be guided by certain principles which can be generally applied. The retention of Kolar district in the Karnataka State and the addition of the major part of Belgaum district to it will, in our opinion, be more advantageous to the new State than the continuance in it of the eastern portion of the Bellary district.

The arguments which have been advanced in favour of maintaining the *status quo* with regard to Bellary are almost similar to those advanced for separating the Kolar district from and not including parts of the Belgaum district in the future Karnataka State. What has weighed with us in arriving at the conclusion to which we have referred is the cumulative effect of three main considerations, namely, administrative convenience, economic links and the importance of the Tungabhadra project to the Rayalaseema districts of Andhra.

There seems to be a great deal of force in the contention put forward on behalf of the Andhra Government that in view of the communication and other links of Bellary with the rest of Rayalaseema and the dependence of Bellary town on the existing Andhra State rather than Mysore in the matter of trade and commerce, these taluks have a much closer relation with the Andhra State than with Mysore. Bellary was administered as a part of the composite state of Madras for more than one hundred and fifty years, during which it developed into a sort of unofficial capital for the entire Rayalaseema area. The sudden snapping of old associations has resulted in a great deal of hardship to the people of this town. Firstly, there is the fact that many important offices serving the Andhra area were located in this town and the transfer of these offices has naturally affected many of the residents of the town who depended for their livelihood on them. There is also the consideration that the district, and the town of Bellary in particular, had and still continue to have a considerable volume of trade with the Andhra area. Again, Bellary town continues to be connected with all the district headquarters of the Rayalaseema area by rail and road, and it is nearer to Kurnool than to Bangalore.

It has been represented to us that after the creation of the Andhra State, the Tungabhadra Project Board, which was set up in terms of Section 66 of the Andhra State Act, could not function satisfactorily. If the area, as proposed by us, is transferred to Andhra, the chances of friction with regard to the Tungabhadra project will be minimised to a very considerable extent.

It will be somewhat unsatisfactory if the Andhra Government has, even after the redistribution of States, no access to the headworks of a project in which it is vitally interested. It may be recalled that the project was originally intended in so far as it relates to the southern side, for the benefit of Rayalaseema as an insurance against recurrent famines in that area.

The ayacut of the low level canal on the southern side of this project, already sanctioned, will have to be brought under cultivation as soon as possible; and it has been represented that immigration from the existing Andhra State into the eastern portion of Bellary district, as it is now constituted, is both necessary and desirable for this purpose. If we take into account the ayacut which is likely to be benefited by the proposed high level canal, the case for Andhra is considerably reinforced.

When Shri Justice Misra originally reported, Mysore had to be given a new district town of sufficient importance from which Bellary, which was transferred to it could be administered. This latter argument is not valid to the same extent today, because it is no longer a restricted redistribution which is being considered, but a large scale redistribution; and Karnataka will be able to make satisfactory arrangements for carrying on the district administration, even if Bellary town is taken away.

Coorg has retained its separate administration owing to what the Indian Statutory Commission has described as "historic causes". The affiliations of this State are predominantly with Karnataka. Kannada-speaking people form the largest linguistic group in the State accounting for 85 per cent of its population; Coorgi or Kodagu, which is spoken by about 29 per cent of its people is akin to Kannada and is regarded by some authorities as a dialect of Kannada. Culturally, Coorg has had more links with the east, which is mainly Karnataka country, than with the west and the south, and geographically the whole of Coorg forms part of Mainad which belongs essentially to Karnataka.

While the case for integration of Coorg in the proposed Karnataka State appears to us to be indisputable, we wish to take note of the claim to a distinct individuality which the people of this minor administration have put forward. We suggest that a concession should be made to this sentiment by demarcating it as a separate district of the prospective Karnataka State.

BELGAUM

The Chandgad taluk of Belgaum district is predominantly Marathi-speaking and it has been established as a result of the resorting of Census slips that the Marathi majority in the taluk is as high as 92.4 per cent.

As regards the remaining ten taluks of Belgaum district, it has been claimed that two of them, Khanapur and Belgaum (including Belgaum town), as well as portions of Chikodi taluk, have closer affiliations with the Marathi-speaking districts of Bombay. The Marathi majorities in Khanapur and Belgaum taluks are slight, being 58.9 and 51.4 per cent respectively. Six out of the remaining seven taluks are predominantly Kannada-speaking, and in the seventh, namely, Chikodi, the Kannadigas constitute the largest single language group. All the taluks of Belgaum district have economic relations with both the Marathi as well as the Kannada speaking areas. Belgaum town is the centre of the transit trade in this area, which is chiefly in cotton and oil seeds. Neither Belgaum town nor the other disputed areas, however, have any particularly

marked economic affiliations with the Marathi-speaking districts of Bombay. There is no case, therefore, for detaching either Khanapur or Belgaum or portions of Chikodi from the rest of the Belgaum district.

It has been argued that Belgaum town has an absolute Marathi majority and that due consideration should be given to this factor. Separate mother-tongue figures for this town were not compiled during the last Census. Even if it is admitted that this town has now a Marathi majority, the future both of the taluk as well as of the town should, more properly, be decided on administrative grounds. If as many as nine out of the eleven talukas go to Karnataka (Chandragad going to Bombay and Belgaum being disputed), then, on administrative grounds, Belgaum town, which is the district headquarters, along with the Belgaum taluk, should also go to Karnataka.

We have recommended earlier that Bellary town, along with the Bellary taluk, should go to Andhra, although the town according to Shri Justice Mitter's report did not have a predominantly Andhra complexion; our recommendation in respect of the Belgaum town follows the same principles.

In the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district about 77 per cent of the people are Kannada-speaking. For the reasons already explained the whole of the taluk should, in our opinion, form part of the Karnataka State.

ECONOMY

Karnataka with the territorial limits which have been indicated so far will have linguistic and cultural homogeneity and geographical integrity.

The proposed Karnataka State will have its own major port, for Malpe in South Kanara has already been selected as a possible site on the recommendations of the West Coast Major Ports Development Committee (1950) and preliminary examination of this project has been taken in hand.

The prospective financial position of Karnataka as a whole discloses a deficit of the order of one and a half crores of rupees. Karnataka, no doubt, will have to bear the fairly heavy burden of servicing the public debt on account of the Tungabhadra and other projects; and as the Upper Krishna, Bhima and Ghataprabha (second stage) projects are taken in hand in the next few years, the burden of the liability on account of interest charges is bound to increase.

From a broader point of view, the formation of Karnataka may go some way towards solving the problem of the development of Malnad. The fact that practically the whole of Malnad will belong in future to one State is not an insignificant gain, and it may be expected that co-ordinated planning for these hilly areas will be easier.

Northern Karnataka is now on the eve of large-scale and rapid economic development. The Tungabhadra, Upper Krishna, Bhima, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha projects, when they have been completed, will convert a parched and dry area into one of the best irrigated agricultural regions in the country. The increased production of food and other commodities, after irrigation has been extended, will meet the needs of Mysore, which in years of scarcity suffers from a serious deficiency of food supplies.

The agricultural, mineral, water and forest resources of Karnataka are considerable. We have no doubt that whichever way one may look at the problem, a united Karnataka will be found to have the essential unity of a culturally homogeneous and balanced economic region; and to a considerable extent, this unity is even independent of the ties of a common language.

The Karnataka State so constituted will have a population of about 10 millions and an area of about 72,730 square miles, possessing large forest wealth and a good soil. Also there will be no serious dislocation because the existing Mysore

State provides an administrative machinery, a capital and a High Court and all the other appurtenances of a modern government.

HYDERABAD

Further reorganisation of States in the south is dependent in a large measure on the future of Hyderabad. Hyderabad is a State with a population of 18.7 millions of which 47.8 per cent speak Telugu, 24.3 per cent Marathi, 11.6 per cent Urdu, 10.5 per cent Kannada and 5.3 per cent other languages. In the preceding Chapter we have already recommended the transfer of the two districts of Hyderabad, namely, Raichur and Gulbarga, to the proposed Karnataka State.

There has been a general demand, with popular support behind it, that the State should be disintegrated on the basis of linguistic and cultural affinity. This demand does not rest merely on linguistic grounds.

It has been argued that States like Bombay, Madras and Madhya Pradesh, though heterogeneous in character, have achieved a fair measure of progress and have acquired considerable experience in the working of the democratic form of government. In the case of Hyderabad, however, it is contended that the State has long been an artificial political unit and that the progress of the people who have remained backward cannot be accelerated unless its three component regions are attached to more advanced units. This step is also said to be necessary for the liquidation of the undemocratic tradition which, it is stated, is still deep-rooted in this state.

On the other hand, it has been argued before us that for more than six hundred years, from the time of the Bahmani kings, the area has been an integrated unit with common geo-political features, and that the State represents in miniature a real cultural synthesis and an intermingling of Indian people and should, therefore, be preserved as a model for other areas to imitate. A further argument for the maintenance of the *status quo* is that Hyderabad, if permitted to exist as a unit, could become a centre of north Indian culture and become the carrier of Hindi to the south.

It is important to bear in mind that the three areas of Hyderabad known as Telangana, Karnataka and Marathwada were substantially united only under the authority of the Asaf Jahi dynasty. This unity was not based on a free association of the people, but rested on the weak foundation of personal rule. With the democratisation of the State, this super-imposed and superficial unity has already broken down in effect.

Public sentiment, both within and without the State, is overwhelming and insistent on the need for the disintegration of the State. Only a negligible minority favours the maintenance of the *status quo*.

Not only is the opposition to the disintegration of the State confined to minor sections, but the arguments on which this opposition is based also do not bear scrutiny. We are not impressed by the claim that during the last two hundred years a specific Deccan culture has developed in the whole area. Outside the city of Hyderabad, and to a lesser degree Aurangabad, Bidar and Gulbarga there is little that could be called a common culture.

Geographically, Hyderabad is divided into two distinct regions, the Deccan lavas region and the remaining region—the Deccan region corresponding more or less with Marathwada. The demographic features are also so different that a casual observer proceeding from Aurangabad to Warangal may see the differences between the people not merely in their language but also in their clothing, special customs, manners, etc.

As for the utility of the State for the propagation of Hindi in the South, it is true that with the background of Urdu education Hindi can easily be made popular in Hyderabad. The obvious suggestion, however, is not only that Hindi should replace Urdu as the medium of instruction

in the Osmania University, but that the former Government's policy of instruction through Urdu in the primary and middle schools should be continued (now, of course, through Hindi) throughout the State. It is most unlikely that a majority of the Telugu-speaking members of the existing legislature will agree to use in the middle and secondary schools any language except Telugu. Likewise, in Marathwada education in anything but Marathi will not be tolerated.

Thus, it will be seen that the plea for the continuation of Hyderabad rests on weak foundations. Continuance of the existing structure will also keep a number of important reorganisation problems unsolved and thereby impede the stabilisation of the proposed units in the South.

There is one point which will have to be considered in consequence of a change in the present character of the State, namely, the position of the Urdu-speaking people of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad who constitute 45.4 per cent of the population. The remedy that some people have suggested that of making the cities a centrally-administered area does not appear to be feasible. Other measures will, therefore, have to be adopted to give adequate protection to the linguistic, cultural and other interests of the large Urdu-speaking people in the twin cities. These measures should, in our opinion, include the recognition of the special position of Urdu in the educational institutions and in the administration. Steps will also have to be taken to ensure that the Urdu-speaking people are not discriminated against in the matter of recruitment to services.

VISHALANDHRA

The next question which we have to consider is the future of the Telugu-speaking areas of the existing State of Hyderabad, with particular reference to the demand for the creation of Vishalandhra.

The advantages of a larger Andhra State including Telangana are that it will bring into existence a State of about 32 millions with a considerable hinterland, with large water and power resources, adequate mineral wealth and valuable raw materials. This will also solve the difficult and vexing problem of finding a permanent capital for Andhra, for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are very well-suited to be the capital of Vishalandhra.

Another advantage of the formation of Vishalandhra will be that the development of the Krishna and Godavari rivers will thereby be brought under unified control. Since Telangana, as part of Vishalandhra, will benefit both directly and indirectly from this development, there is a great deal to be said for its amalgamation with the Andhra State.

The economic affiliations of Telangana with the existing Andhra State, are also not unimportant. Telangana has in years of scarcity a sizable deficit in food supplies. The existing Andhra State, however, has normally a surplus which Telangana may be able to use. The existing State of Andhra has likewise no coal, but will be able to get its supplies from Singareni. Telangana will also be able to save a great deal of expenditure on general administration, in case it is not established as a separate unit.

The creation of Vishalandhra is an ideal to which numerous individuals and public bodies, both in Andhra and Telangana, have been passionately attached over a long period of time, and unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, this sentiment is entitled to consideration.

The case for Vishalandhra thus rests on arguments which are impressive. The considerations which have been urged in favour of a separate Telangana State are, however, not such as may be lightly brushed aside.

The existing Andhra State has faced a financial problem of some magnitude ever since it was created; and in comparison with Telangana, the existing Andhra State has a low *per capita* revenue. Telangana, on the other hand, is much less likely to be faced with financial embarrassment.

The much higher incidence of land revenue in Telangana and an excise revenue of the order of Rs. 5 crores per annum principally explain this difference. Whatever the explanation may be, some Telangana leaders seem to fear that the result of unification will be to exchange some settled sources of revenue, out of which development schemes may be financed, for financial uncertainty similar to that with which Andhra is now faced. Telangana claims to be progressive and from an administrative point of view, unification, it is contended, is not likely to confer any benefits on this area.

When plans for future development are taken into account, Telangana fears that the claims of this area may not receive adequate consideration in Vishalandhra. The Nandikonda and Kushampur (Godavari) projects are, for example, among the most important which Telangana or the country as a whole has undertaken. Irrigation in the coastal deltas of these two great rivers is, however, also being planned. Telangana, therefore, does not wish to lose its present independent rights in relation to the utilisation of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari.

One of the principal causes of opposition to Vishalandhra also seems to be the apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of the coastal area. In the Telangana districts outside the city of Hyderabad education is woefully backward. The result is that a lower qualification than in Andhra is accepted for public services. The real fear of the people of Telangana is that if they join Andhra they will be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra.

Telangana, it has further been urged, can be a stable and viable unit considered by itself. The revenue receipts of this area on current account have been estimated at about Rs 17 crores, and although the financing of the Krishna and Godavari projects will impose a recurring burden on the new State by way of interest charges, the probable deficit, if any, is unlikely to be large.

TELANGANA

The advantages of the formation of Vishalandhra are obvious. The desirability of bringing the Krishna and Godavari river basins under unified control, the trade affiliations between Telangana and Andhra and the suitability of Hyderabad as the capital for the entire region are in brief the arguments in favour of the bigger unit.

It seems to us, therefore, that there is much to be said for the formation of the larger State and that nothing should be done to impede the realisation of this goal.

At the same time, we have to take note of the important fact that, while opinion in Andhra is overwhelmingly in favour of the larger unit, public opinion in Telangana has still to crystallise itself. Important leaders of public opinion in Andhra themselves seem to appreciate that the unification of Telangana with Andhra, though desirable, should be based on a voluntary and willing association of the people and that it is primarily for the people of Telangana to take a decision about their future.

We understand that the leaders of the existing Andhra State may be prepared to provide adequate safeguards to protect the interests of Telangana in the event of its integration in Vishalandhra. These safeguards may take the form of a guarantee (presumably on the lines of Sri Baugh Pact between Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra) of opportunities for employment for Telangana in the public services of the new State at least to the extent of one-third, that is to say, roughly in the proportion of population, and an assurance that particular attention will be paid to the development plans of this area.

We have carefully gone into the details of the arrangements which may be made on these lines. It seems to us, however, that neither guarantees on the lines of the Sri Baugh Pact nor Constitutional devices, such as "Scottish devolution" in

the United Kingdom, will prove workable or meet the requirements of Telangana during the period of transition. Anything short of supervision by the Central Government over the measures intended to meet the special needs of Telangana will be found ineffective, and we are not disposed to suggest any such arrangement in regard to Telangana.

A further point to be borne in mind is that the State of Andhra was brought into existence only recently and has still not got over the stress of transition. It has, for example, still to formulate a policy on land reforms and the problems arising from the partition from the composite State of Madras have, by no means, been tackled fully yet. Integration of Telangana with Andhra at this stage is, therefore, likely to create administrative difficulties both for Andhra and Telangana.

After taking all these factors into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it will be in the interests of Andhra as well as Telangana if, for the present, the Telangana area is constituted into a separate State, which may be known as the Hyderabad State, with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about 1961, if by a two-thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad State expresses itself in favour of such unification.

The advantage of this arrangement will be that, while the objective of the unification of the Andhras will neither be blurred nor impeded during a period of five or six years, the two governments may have stabilised their administrative machinery, and it possible, also reviewed their land revenue systems, etc., the object in view being the attainment of uniformity. The intervening period may incidentally provide an opportunity for allaying apprehensions and achieving the consensus of opinion necessary for a real union between the two States.

If, however, our hopes for the development of the environment and conditions congenial to the unification of the two areas do not materialise and if public sentiment in Telangana crystallises itself against the unification of the two States, Telangana will have to continue as a separate unit.

The State of Hyderabad (as we would prefer to call this unit), to be constituted for the time being, should consist of the following districts, namely, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal including Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Medak and Bidar and the Munagala enclave in Nalgonda district belonging to the Krishna district of the existing Andhra State.

The Sironcha tehsil of Chanda district, which has been claimed for Vishalandhra and which is geographically contiguous to Telangana, has not been included in the Hyderabad State. The Telugu-speaking percentage in this tehsil is only about 51.2. The Andhra case, therefore, rests in part on the fact that about eighty years ago this tehsil was administratively part of the Upper Godavari district. We have found no strong grounds in this case for disturbing the *status quo*.

The entire district of Bidar has been included in Hyderabad State on the same principles. This is a multi-lingual district, in which Marathi, Kannada, Urdu and Telugu are spoken respectively by 39, 28, 16 and 15 per cent of the population. Administratively, Bidar has very close links with Hyderabad and even Telangana at the present time. The major river which runs through the district, namely, the Manjira, is utilised, for example, in the Medak district. The railway system links the Marathi-speaking taluks of the district very easily with Hyderabad, and the national highways provides a direct connection between the Kannada-speaking taluks and this city. The undoubted Kannada areas are also somewhat remote from Bangalore and Mysore; and the north-western strip, which is Marathi-speaking, is likewise far removed from Bombay. Consistently with our general view that districts should not be broken up, except when compelling

reasons for doing so exist, we have recommended that Bidar should not be disintegrated merely in order that linguistic claims in the north-west or in the south may be respected.

The Hyderabad State with the boundaries which we have indicated will be a compact and well-knit unit with an area of about 45,300 sq. miles and a population of about 11.3 millions.

ANDHRA

The boundaries of the existing Andhra State will be determined in the light of what has been said in the preceding pages.

It is only necessary to deal with two or three minor matters, namely, the rectification of the Andhra-Orissa and Andhra-Madras borders and the adjustment of the Andhra-Karnataka border, with particular reference to the claims of the Andhra State in all these areas.

We deal later on with the Andhra-Orissa border. Here, it is only necessary to indicate that no changes are being proposed.

The boundary of the Andhra State in the south has already been the subject-matter of discussion, and the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament, dated March 25, 1953, made it clear that a boundary commission would in due course demarcate the southern and south-western boundaries of the Andhra State. The Andhra Government has also conceded in the memorandum presented to us that the claims of the Tanidams to areas in the Puttur, Chittoor and Tiruttani taluks of the Chittoor district may be considered after the census slips have been sorted and village-wise language figures are available.

Some progress has now been made in this direction and the Madras-Andhra border disputes may be settled satisfactorily by negotiation between the two governments.

The Andhra-Karnataka border may also be settled perhaps in the same manner. We have considered at some length only two important points, namely, the future of the present Bellary district of Mysore and that of the Madakasira taluk of Anantapur district.

The position regarding the Madakasira taluk is somewhat complicated. Portions of this taluk, being enclaves within the existing Mysore State, were merged in Mysore in 1950 in terms of the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, but a substantial area of this taluk which has a Kannada majority of about 64 per cent still juts out in Mysore and is surrounded on three sides by areas which will belong to the prospective Karnataka State.

There is, however, a great deal to be said in favour of not breaking up the Anantapur district. This would be in accord with our general principle, and since it is also accepted that the integrity of Rayalaseema must as far as possible be respected, this argument applies with additional force. It will be illogical to break up the Anantapur district for the purpose of adding the Madakasira taluk to Karnataka but to decline to break up Kolar for the purpose of adding the predominantly Telugu portion to Andhra.

We now come to the question of the future of Madras city. In the memorandum which has been submitted to this Commission, the Andhra Government has reopened this question and has presented elaborate arguments in favour of special arrangements being made for Madras city, relying in particular on the early history of the city in order to prove its Telugu origin and affiliations.

The arrangements proposed, which envisage a kind of joint control for Madras city are, however, patently unworkable. The Tamil-speaking population of the city exceeds two-thirds of its total population at the present time and the case for its separation from the predominantly Tamil-speaking State of Madras rests on weak foundations. The future of Madras city, therefore, must now be regarded as finally settled.

The area and population of the Andhra State after minor adjustments will be a little more than 64,950 square miles and about 20·9 millions respectively without taking into account any adjustments which may be made by agreement between Andhra and Madras regarding the rectification of the southern border.

BOMBAY

The formation of the proposed Karnataka State involves the separation of the Karnataka districts of the existing Bombay State. We now consider the important question whether there is a case for recommending a further disintegration of this State in order that separate Maharashtra and Gujarat States may be formed.

We should like to make a few preliminary observations regarding the existing Bombay State before the case for breaking it up is discussed in detail. Although it has been contended that in multilingual areas the stress of internal friction within the administration retards efficiency, Bombay is undoubtedly one of the best-administered States of the Indian Union. It has the highest percentage of literacy amongst the Part A States and has made a promising start in introducing compulsory primary education, and judged by the measure of success it has achieved in enforcing land reforms and ameliorative legislation, it must rank amongst the most progressive States in the country.

It is also noteworthy that its financial position continues to be sound and satisfactory, in spite of the heavy development expenditure which the State has incurred in recent years. The question, therefore, of further disintegration of this State which, on the whole, has done so well must receive very serious thought.

Though not as old as the demand for Andhra and Karnataka, nor even as old as the movement for Maha Vidarbha, the demand for a United Maharashtra comprising the Marathi-speaking areas of the existing States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, with the city of Bombay as its integral part, has, of late, gathered considerable momentum.

Alongside the Samyukta Maharashtra movement there has also grown up a demand for the formation of Maha Gujarat by uniting the States of Saurashtra and Kutch with the Gujarati-speaking areas of Bombay. This demand, however, cannot be regarded as pressing, because, by and large, the Gujarati-speaking people would now seem to be content to remain in the composite State of Bombay, if it continues more or less as at present constituted.

The demand for the separation of the Marathi-speaking areas and their consolidation into one administrative unit rests on the arguments which are generally advanced against the continuance of composite States and in favour of the formation of linguistic States. It is emphasised that the Marathi-speaking people, who are claimed to be a distinct cultural group with a common historical tradition and political and economic interests, can legitimately claim a State of their own.

As we have observed earlier, we are not inclined to concede any demand on the sole ground of language. We have, therefore, to weigh the linguistic factor with other relevant considerations bearing on the well-being of the people of this region.

We are conscious of the fact that opinion in the northern and southern Maharashtra districts in general seems to be in favour of the creation of the United Maharashtra State. At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that important sections of public opinion in the Marathi-speaking districts of Madhya Pradesh do not subscribe to the ideal of Samyukta Maharashtra.

The most difficult problem, however, which the separation of the Maharashtra and Gujarati regions of Bombay would pose is the future of the city of Bombay.

CASE FOR CITY STATE

The case for the integration of Greater Bombay in Maharashtra briefly is that it does not deserve to be treated differently from other important multilingual cities like Madras; that it is geographically an integral part of Maharashtra; that it is deprived of its hinterland its further growth would be arrested; and that as a separate State it will become an arena of ideological and political conflicts.

On the other hand, it is argued that the case of Bombay City stands by itself, that it is not a predominantly Marathi-speaking unit; that it has acquired its present commanding position by the joint endeavour of the different language groups and that it cannot legitimately be claimed by one language group; and that its integration in Maharashtra will lead to a rapid decline in its importance.

The Dar Commission and the J. V. P. Committee came to the conclusion that in the event of the disintegration of the Bombay State, Bombay City should be constituted into a separate unit. The conclusions arrived at by them are summed up in the following extracts.

"The city of Bombay stands in special relation to Maharashtra, Gujarat, and to India as a whole. Industrially and commercially, it is the hub of India's financial and industrial activity. And altogether it excites some of the deepest emotions in Maharashtra and Gujarati hearts.

"In all the non-Maharashtrian evidence that came before us there was practical unanimity that the city of Bombay should be formed into a separate province, either centrally administered or with a Government of its own and in no case should it be placed under a unilingual Government. Some expert evidence was also led before us to show how the commercial and financial interests of the Bombay City and of India as a whole would be affected by a sudden change in the form of the Government in Bombay.

"The best fortune that we can see for the City of Bombay is that it should continue as it is today, the meeting place of all communities, their source of pride and affection and a convenient centre for their joint labour and enterprise. It will be incongruous to make this multilingual, cosmopolitan city the capital of a unilingual province."

The question of the City of Bombay has not only risen but has been fiercely debated. And yet in our opinion, there can be little room for argument about this great city. It is not only one of the greatest cities of India but is essentially a cosmopolitan multi-lingual city, the nerve-centre of our trade and commerce, and our biggest window to the outside world. It is quite impossible for us to entertain any idea or any proposal which might injure the many-sided life and activity of this great city, which has been built up by the labour of all kinds of people and communities. We cannot consider it as belonging to any one linguistic group and attach it to a purely linguistic province. This would undoubtedly mean its rapid deterioration from its present commanding position. The population of Bombay has grown rapidly during the past years. It is very much a mixed population and there can be little doubt the Maharashtrians in Bombay are a minority of the population. But even if they were in a slight majority, that would not take away in the least from the cosmopolitan character of the city. We are, therefore, of opinion that, in case the present province of Bombay is split up, and separate Maharashtra province is formed, the City of Bombay should be constituted into a separate political unit.

It should be remembered that the Congress even when it formed the Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka Provincial Congress Committees, made Bombay City a separate Provincial Congress Committee.

"Be it stated clearly and emphatically that Greater Bombay will not become just a part of a purely linguistic province, and that if such linguistic provinces are formed out of the present Bombay Province, the area of Greater Bombay will have to be constituted as a separate unit."

During the course of our inquiry, a vast majority of persons who appeared before us and did not belong to either of the two contending language groups expressed themselves strongly in favour of placing Bombay City under a separate administration in the event of the disintegration of the State.

It has been argued before us that all this may be irrelevant to the main issue, namely, whether Greater Bombay should merge in Maharashtra. Constitutional provisions, it has been stated, will ensure that there will be freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between Greater Bombay and the other areas of the Indian Union. Discriminatory treatment of minorities is also forbidden by the Constitution, and there may be no particular reason to expect that any future government of Maharashtra will be so short-sighted as to create an atmosphere of tension, suspicion and unrest thereby injuring its own long-term interests.

We are impressed by the cogency of these arguments, but we cannot lightly brush aside the fears of the other communities. The Maharashtrians in the city, according to the 1951 census, still remain a minority, being only 43·6 per cent of the population. The position of the city, therefore, is different from that of Madras and Calcutta, where the dominant language groups account for about two-thirds of the population. The city's special position should be recognized.

BILINGUAL STATE

The alternative suggested by the Dar Commission and the J. V. P. Committee, namely, the constitution of Greater Bombay into a separate administrative unit will also not be free from serious difficulties. Having regard to the population and the size of the area as well as the fact that it is primarily a city unit, it will not, in our opinion, be entitled to be treated as a full State of the Union. On the other hand, Greater Bombay has been the hub of the political life of a democratically advanced State and its administration as a Central enclave may be regarded as a retrograde step.

Another point to bear in mind is that Greater Bombay now depends for power and water supplies, no less than for its further expansion, on the Maharashtra areas. The natural links of the city with its hinterland in Maharashtra are, therefore, another argument for not constituting Greater Bombay into a separate administration.

If the separation of the city from Maharashtra is administratively not desirable, the effects on the growth and development of the city in future may prove to be equally adverse if Greater Bombay were to form part of Maharashtra, but were administratively independent of Gujarat. The likely psychological dissatisfaction of the Gujarati and other communities, in the event of Greater Bombay forming part of Maharashtra, may be very great, and it will be unwise to hope that the industrial and commercial life of the area will remain unaffected. We feel that the importance of Greater Bombay is such and the possible loss either to Gujarat or to Maharashtra considered individually and to the country as a whole might be so great that it would be prudent not to take any risks.

A very important factor bearing on the question of the separation of Greater Bombay from Maharashtra and Gujarat is the dependence of both the Marathi and Gujarati-speaking regions on the financial surplus of Greater Bombay.

The figures published by the Bombay Government indicate that Greater Bombay's average surplus during the three years ending March, 1953, was of the order of Rs. 12 crores. It is probable that this surplus will increase rather than diminish in future.

In the event of the separation of Greater Bombay, it has been pointed out in this connection, some portion of the tax on sales for export from Greater Bombay may cease to be available to the city. It has also been suggested that it may allot a portion of its surplus or relieve the deficit

areas of a major share of their debt and interest-bearing liabilities, by means of an *ad hoc* settlement which may form part of the scheme of separation.

On an examination of these suggestions we feel that it will be difficult to devise in practice satisfactory arrangements for the routing of Greater Bombay's surplus to the deficit areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

We are so greatly impressed on the one hand by the difficulties of making Greater Bombay's surplus available to the deficit areas of Gujarat and Western Maharashtra or Samyukta Maharashtra, and on the other hand by the argument that Western Maharashtra and Gujarat, if they are constituted, will themselves be deficit respectively to the extent of about Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 2.5 crores or more, that, on financial grounds alone, we would view with concern the separation of Greater Bombay from the other two regions of the State.

Other suggestions made to us include the constitution of three sub-States, representing Bombay-Maharashtra, Bombay-Gujarat and Greater Bombay, within a composite State; joint administration of Greater Bombay by Maharashtra and Gujarat; and enhancement of the powers of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

We have examined all these proposals with the care they deserve, but have come to the conclusion that any improvised devices which depart from the normal constitutional pattern may create more difficulties than they may solve. The conclusion is, therefore, forced on us that no alternative can really be so conducive to the welfare of all the people of the State as the maintenance of its composite character.

We recommend, therefore, that the reconstituted State of Bombay may comprise the areas of the existing Bombay State minus the Abu Road taluk of the Banaskantha district, the Karnataka district of Dharwar, Bijapur, North Kanara and the district of Belgaum (except the Chandgad taluk), plus the following areas:

- (i) Osmanabad, Bhir, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded districts of the existing Hyderabad State;
- (ii) Saurashtra; and
- (iii) Kutch.

The integration of Marathwada with Bombay follows necessarily from our proposals in regard to Hyderabad. We considered the possibility of the northern part of these areas being joined with Vidarbha but popular sentiment is strongly in favour of integration with Bombay, and as there is no overriding administrative and economic objection to such integration we see no reason why the wishes of the people should not be respected in this case.

Saurashtra, a Part B State, is, to our mind, too small a unit to be treated as a State of the Union. Important sections of public opinion in Saurashtra State have expressed themselves in favour of joining the Bombay State.

Kutch is a small Part C State, which was placed under Central control because of its economic backwardness and geographical position. For the reasons we have discussed we do not consider it necessary that this unit should continue to be a separate Centrally-administered area. We, however, regard the State as one of the units to which the safeguards which we have proposed for some of the Centrally-administered areas like a special development board may be extended.

The State thus reconstituted will have an area of about 151,360 sq. miles with a population of 40.2 millions.

The proposals which we are making will have the effect of bringing into existence a new unit, namely, Vidarbha, in which the Maharashtrians will be the predominant linguistic group with a percentage of 75; and of consolidating the rest of them in the new Bombay State where their percentage would increase to about 48. Further, it may be noted that the

population of the predominantly Marathi-speaking districts of the proposed Bombay State will be 21.3 millions out of the total population of 40.2 millions. The Maharashtrians will, therefore, enjoy a position of some advantage in the proposed State.

The case of the Maharashtrians is very different from that of the Kannadigas who, as we have already stated, are at present dispersed over a number of States, constituting ineffective minorities in all except one of them.

The present position is that while they are the largest single language group in the existing State of Bombay, with a percentage of 44, in the other two States in which they are to be found in substantial numbers, namely, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh, they constitute the second largest language group with a percentage of 24 and 29, respectively.

What we have stated in the preceding paragraphs might seem to be unsatisfactory, from the point of view of the Gujarati-speaking people. Our assessment of Gujarati sentiment, as has been mentioned earlier, however is that influential sections amongst the Gujaratis would prefer to stay in a composite State even after the separation of the Karnataka districts. We are strengthened in this belief by the categorical assurance of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee to the effect that important elements amongst the Gujarati-speaking people would be prepared to live and to work together in one State with their Maharashtrian brethren in the larger national interests, as also in the interests of the city of Bombay, to which they seem to be greatly attached.

Our own view of the prospective development of the Bombay State does not lend support to the fear that the two linguistic areas which will be left in the State after the separation of the Karnataka districts will not receive fair and equal treatment. On an unbiased view of the relevant facts the existing State of Bombay cannot, in our opinion, be accused of having been partial to the interests of any particular area or group to such an extent as to justify its being broken up.

In the Chapter dealing with language we have expressed the view that where satisfactory conditions exist and economic and administrative considerations favour composite States, these States should be continued, with such safeguards as may be necessary to ensure that all sections enjoy equal rights and opportunities. Bombay, in our opinion, is a State which undoubtedly fulfils these conditions.

We have recommended elsewhere an agency to be set up to go into the question of fair and equitable distribution of development expenditure in the different areas of the proposed States. We also hope that the Government of the State will devise suitable means of adequately safeguarding the special interests of its two regions.

VIDARBHA

The origin of the movement for Maha Vidarbha can be traced back to 1905. In the circumstances which prevailed about 50 years ago, the demand for the creation of Maha Vidarbha inevitably took the form of a claim for separation from the Hindi-speaking areas. In recent years, however, the question whether this separation should lead to the formation of Maha Vidarbha or the integration of this area with a larger Marathi-speaking unit has assumed importance.

The first issue to be settled is whether there is a case for the reorganization of the present composite State of Madhya Pradesh. It is not necessary for us to go in any detail into the charges made by those demanding the separation of the Marathi-speaking areas from the rest of the State, regarding the alleged discriminatory and unequal distribution of development and welfare activity over the two regions or the relative share of the two language groups in the State services. Judged by the evidence submitted to us on behalf of the Madhya Pradesh Government, the distribution of expenditure as between

Hindi and Marathi-speaking areas, at any rate in recent years, has, by no means, been unfair. However, the demand for the separation of the Marathi-speaking areas from the Hindi-speaking areas of the State can no longer be ignored. The *status quo* will involve an increasingly severe strain on the political life and the administrative machinery of the State. The Hindi-speaking people of the State seem to be more or less reconciled to this proposition.

The second question which is more controversial is what should be the future alignment of the eight Marathi-speaking districts of Madhya Pradesh. The case for the integration of these areas with Western Maharashtra rests primarily on the ground of linguistic homogeneity, although it has also been claimed that the economies of the two regions are complementary. On the other hand, the arguments advanced in favour of a separate State are historical, cultural, administrative and financial.

We shall first deal with the four Berar districts, namely, Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.

Before the beginning of the fourteenth century, Berar was under the domination of Deccan kingdoms like the Satavahana empire and the Vakataks, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Yadava kingdoms. The area was conquered for Delhi early in the fourteenth century. But about four hundred years later, it passed into the possession of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and was administered by him or on his behalf under various treaties till it was attached in 1903 to the then Central Provinces.

The Marathi-speaking districts of the existing state of Madhya Pradesh other than the Berar districts cannot be dealt with independently of Berar. Geographically, economically and culturally, the Marathi-speaking districts of Madhya Pradesh outside Berar cannot be distinguished from Berar itself.

Vidarbha's traditional financial surplus, so far as we are aware, continues. The size of this surplus in future will depend on a variety of factors but so far as it can be estimated, it may be a crore and a half of rupees or possibly more. In view of the satisfactory financial position of Vidarbha and since Maharashtra without Greater Bombay is likely to be a deficit area on revenue account to a very much greater extent, there is, some reluctance in this area to join Maharashtra.

The position will, of course, be different if Greater Bombay forms part of Maharashtra. In view, however, of our recommendation in regard to the future of Bombay State, this expectation would no longer be valid.

We should also like to mention certain other reasons in favour of the creation of a separate Vidarbha State which are either explicitly stated or are implied in the memoranda submitted to us. One of these is the fear that Nagpur will be completely overshadowed by the Bombay City which would be the natural capital of a single Maharashtrian state if it were created. Communalism, it has been stated, may also be introduced into the political life of Vidarbha if it joins Maharashtra. Land and tenancy laws in this area will have to be modelled on those of Bombay State; and a period of transition, during which Vidarbha may be struggling to maintain and safeguard its interests, may be unavoidable. Important sections of the people in Vidarbha, in these circumstances, are not willing to run this risk.

That there is deep-rooted regional consciousness in Vidarbha is conceded even by the leaders of the movement for Samyukta Maharashtra who have offered to make concessions to allay the fears of the people in Vidarbha. The Akola and Nagpur agreements, which aim at reconciling the difficult points of view, go so far as to provide for a tract-wise allocation of a defined share not only in the Cabinet and the executive and judicial services, but also in educational institutions. They also contemplate the establishment of a High Court at Nagpur, the recognition of two capitals and the distribution of development expenditure on an agreed basis. As we have observed in the chapter on the new Hyderabad

State, these arrangements are not workable and if our assessment of public opinion is correct, are no longer regarded by a section of leaders as a satisfactory means of finding a solution.

We recommend, therefore, that a new State should be formed in this area consisting of the following Marathi-speaking districts, namely, Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda. The area and population of this State will be 36,880 square miles and 7.6 millions respectively.

It will be noticed that we do not propose to break up the existing districts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Balaghat to the north and Bastar to the east in order to recognize the claims made on behalf of Vidarbha mainly on linguistic grounds. As we have indicated earlier, as far as possible, adjustments below the district level should be avoided except where important administrative, economic or other considerations would justify a departure.

Vidarbha will be one of the most important cotton-growing areas in the country. It will, however, be reasonably industrialised at the same time. The cotton textile industry of the existing State of Madhya Pradesh is heavily concentrated in this area. Only minor and medium irrigation works have been undertaken in this area so far. But in view of the proposals to utilise the waters of Kanhan, Penganga and Wainganga rivers, large scale development may hereafter be possible. The further opening up of the Pench and Kanhan valley coal fields will benefit this State.

MADHYA PRADESH

The separation of the eight Marathi-speaking districts of Madhya Pradesh brings us to the question of the future of the remaining districts of the State. This has to be considered along with the future of the other Hindi-speaking units of central India namely Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat.

The proposals made to us about these areas range from the consolidation of all of them into one administrative unit on the one hand to the maintenance of the *status quo* on the other. Public opinion in the Hindi-speaking areas of Madhya Pradesh seems to assume that the formation of a larger Hindi-speaking unit follows as a necessary corollary from the disintegration of Madhya Pradesh. The Mahakosal Pradeshik Congress Committee has thus suggested the formation of a State consisting of the Hindi-speaking areas of the present Madhya Pradesh, the Malwa portion of Madhya Bharat and the whole of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. The main question to be considered is whether it would be feasible to form one State by the unification of all the Hindi-speaking areas of central India.

Historically the area has never been administered together; at any rate long enough for a tradition of common loyalties and sentiment to have come into existence. The question is, however, one which should be determined primarily by economic and administrative considerations and not by the history of individual principalities. Judged by these considerations the formation of a large unit will have clear advantages.

We have already recommended that to the extent practicable territories now constituted in Part C States should be integrated in the adjoining larger units. Apart from the fact that there will be a recurring saving, there are some additional reasons in favour of the proposed merger of the uneconomic and small units of Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh in a new central Indian State.

BHOPAL, VINDHYA PRADESH

The State of Bhopal owes its separate existence to a commitment made to the Ruler, at the time of the merger of the State that it would be administered as a Chief Commissioner's Province for a period of five years.

This period has expired and, therefore, the difficulty alluded to no longer stands in the way of the merger of Bhopal. One advantage of this merger will be that economic development of

the region will be facilitated. The Narbada serves as the boundary between this State and Madhya Pradesh but a number of projects to be sited on or near this border, but within the existing Madhya Pradesh State have recently been investigated. There are proposals, we understand, to build a high dam on the Narbada river in the Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh; and it is likely that one of the two principal canals leading off from this project will serve an appreciable portion of Bhopal territory.

Vindhya Pradesh, likewise, is in a position to benefit from the projects for the utilisation of the Narbada waters. This State initially came into existence as a Part B State but was subsequently converted into a Centrally-administered unit, because it was thought that, owing to its economic and political backwardness, it could not be administered as a Part B State. The intention of the Government of India, when this decision was taken, was to divide Vindhya Pradesh and to merge it in the adjoining States. The considerations which led the Government of India to propose the abolition of the State as a separate administrative unit still hold good.

We mention all this to reinforce the general conclusion already reached in Chapter I of this part. There can be no doubt that the advantages, from the point of view of Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh, of becoming an integral part of a richly-endowed State will more than compensate for the initial disadvantages, if any, such as the loss of revenue gap grants-in-aid from the Centre or the temporary unsettlement regarding development plans.

MADHYA BHARAT

The future of Madhya Bharat presents a more real problem. Madhya Bharat, it has been stated, is relatively undeveloped, and is, therefore, not yet in a position to join the residuary areas of the Madhya Pradesh State. The case for special assistance to Madhya Bharat was recognised in the federal financial agreement and in pursuance of an undertaking which was then given by the Central Government, the needs of this area have been investigated, and an *ad hoc* grant has recently been made to it by the Government of India.

There is also the fear that a new unit, which includes both the Hindi-speaking areas of the present Madhya Pradesh State and Madhya Bharat, will tend to concentrate on the development of the areas in the east where potentialities for development are much greater. If this actually turns out to be the case, Madhya Bharat's special needs and problems will, it is argued, be ignored or neglected.

We have carefully examined from this point of view the proposals which have been made for the retention of Madhya Bharat in its existing form, with or without minor boundary adjustments. On the whole, we find that the case against the merger of Madhya Bharat, as it has been presented to us, is not very strong. On the other hand, there are a number of important reasons why in the long run the formation of the bigger unit will be desirable.

In the first instance the basic assumption that Madhya Bharat is relatively undeveloped may itself be questioned. It is true that the federal financial agreement recognised the claims for special assistance from the Centre only in the case of some Part B States. The Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee, however, found that the progress made by Madhya Bharat in the preceding four or five years compared favourably with that made by some of the Part A States. Even in the matter of *per capita* expenditure the position of Madhya Bharat was better.

The unsettling consequences, from an administrative point of view, of the merger of Madhya Bharat also seem to us to have been exaggerated. We understand that in some cases pay scales in Madhya Bharat are already in line with those in Madhya Pradesh; and in any case the inconvenience regarding the integration of services will be minimised if the suggestions made later are followed.

From an administrative point of view, it seems to us that Madhya Bharat, like Bhopal or Vindhya Pradesh, can only gain by joining a large and resourceful unit. One clear advantage of the proposed merger will be that controversies regarding the distribution of development expenditure between the north and the south, which are linked to some extent with the traditional rivalries between Gwalior and Indore, will lose their edge, if a bigger unit which may have its capital at a more central place, is formed. Since this bigger unit is also likely to have the resources needed in order to provide for the balanced and equitable development of all the areas which may be included in it, Madhya Bharat, we feel, can have no reasonable ground for any apprehensions regarding the future.

HINDI STATE

On the whole there has been a remarkable consensus of opinion in favour of the formation of a large State comprising the Hindi-speaking areas of central India.

The suggestions made to this Commission regarding the exact extent of this State have been various and conflicting. In particular, the following claims and counter-claims have been made:

(i) it has been argued on behalf of Maha Vidarbha that the boundaries of Mahakosal should be so drawn as to exclude the following areas, namely, the Marathi-speaking portions of the Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Bastar districts;

(ii) it has been suggested that the four northern districts of the existing State of Madhya Bharat, namely, Bhind, Morena, Gird (Gwalior) and Shivpuri, cannot appropriately be included in the proposed State, as they do not form part of Malwa;

(iii) the district of Mandsaur, which is surrounded by Rajasthan for the most part and has an enclave which is a very small and tiny island in Rajasthan territory, as also portions of the Jajgarh and the Guna districts of Madhya Bharat have been claimed by Rajasthan;

(iv) the Sironj sub-division of the Kotah district is an enclave in Madhya Bharat and it has been suggested that it should merge in the new State; and

(v) the Andhra State has claimed the southern half of Bastar district below the river Indravathi; a portion of this district has also been claimed by the Utkal Sammlani.

As for the four northern districts of Madhya Bharat, there seems to be no particular reasons why they should be separated from the proposed State. Rajasthan has not claimed these four districts, which are predominantly Hindi-speaking, which ninety to ninety-nine per cent of the population in each district speaking this language. On the other hand, these districts have fairly close economic and administrative links with the Mahakosal area.

The law and order situation in the area immediately to the south of the Chambal river is such that the creation of one single administration will be desirable. The terrain of the country is difficult; and the existing State borders are so artificial that the establishment of a common agency has been found necessary to deal with unsocial elements.

One illustration of the links of the four northern districts of Madhya Bharat with the rest of the proposed State is that the Matatila dam on the river Betwa, which is one of the biggest projects undertaken so far in Bundelkhand, is intended to serve the Gird (Gwalior) and Bhind districts in Madhya Bharat, the Datia and Tikamgarh districts in Vindhya Pradesh, and Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh. As matters now stand, however, some difficulty seems to have been experienced in its working because of the existence of more than one government in this area.

It has been pointed out to us that there is no direct rail communication from Ujjain or Indore in the south of Madhya Bharat to Gwalior in the north; and that the northern part of Madhya Bharat in consequence is rather cut off from the

rest of the State. We understand, however, that the Railway Board have already under consideration the question of constructing a new line from Gwalior to Ujjain via Shivpuri, Guna and Agar. With the construction of this line, the four northern districts of Madhya Bharat will become more closely linked with the rest of the State than they are at present.

CLAIMS ON M.P.

The demand which has been made on behalf of Rajasthan to the Mandasaur district and the Madhya Bharat claim to Kotah and Jhalawar rest more or less on the same grounds, namely, historical association, administrative convenience and cultural affiliations. An argument which has been urged by both the Governments is that the areas jut out inconveniently into the territories of the States claiming them and that territorial readjustments would ensure greater geographical compactness. Barring the Sunel and Sironj enclaves, however, the disputed areas are geographically contiguous to their respective States and have been administered as part of these States for a long time. Public opinion has not expressed itself in favour of the disturbance of the *status quo*. In these circumstances, we would confine our recommendations only to the transfer of the Sunel town which is an enclave now belonging to the Mandasaur district to Rajasthan and of the Sironj subdivision of the Kotah district of Rajasthan to the proposed State of Madhya Pradesh.

The portions of the existing Rajgarh and Guna districts, which Rajasthan has also claimed, are contiguous to the rest of Madhya Bharat. The arguments put forward in favour of the transfer of a portion of these districts are even weaker than in the case of Mandasaur.

The Andhra claim to the southern half of Bastar has been pressed on the ground that Telugu is the prevailing language in this area. It has also been pointed out that administratively South Bastar used to be part of the former Upper Godavari district. The Andhra State has also claimed that the economic development of Southern Bastar is linked with that of Vishakhapatnam. This claim to Bastar, however, cannot be conveniently conceded, if, as is proposed later, the claim to Koraput is rejected.

The linguistic affiliations of this area are not very clear, Telugu, it has been contended, is only a language which is used and understood in what is naturally a bilingual area. Halbi, Bhatri, Parhi and Gondi are the real indigenous languages.

The Utkal Sammilani's claim to portions of the Bastar district is based, among other reasons, on an alleged affinity between Halbi and Parhi, on the one hand and Oriya on the other, which in our opinion has not by any means been adequately proved.

The claim which has been advanced on behalf of Maha Vidarbha to Bastar, it is interesting to note, is also based on the argument that Halbi is a dialect of Marathi. Eminent linguists like Grierson and Sten Konow have, however, differed on this point; and Vidarbha's claim cannot, therefore, be considered to be stronger than that of Andhra or Orissa which we have found it necessary to reject.

The result of this brief examination is that the proposed State, according to our recommendations, should include the following areas, namely,

- (i) the 14 districts of the residuary Madhya Pradesh;
- (ii) the whole of Bhopal;
- (iii) the whole of Vindhya Pradesh;
- (iv) Madhya Bharat except the Sunel enclave of the Mandasaur district, and
- (v) the Sironj sub-division of the Kotah district of Rajasthan.

The new State, which can appropriately be described as Madhya Pradesh, will be a compact unit. It will bring almost the whole of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand under one administration.

Jabalpur will be situated at a central place in this unit and has or will soon have some important facilities like water supply and availability of electrical power. It will, in our opinion be a suitable capital.

ECONOMY

Partly as a result of the decision to erect certain new steel plants, but partly also because of general economic expansion and the growth in traffic, the route and track mileage of the railway system within the proposed unit will have to be increased and certain proposals have already been sanctioned or are under consideration. We would, however, like to mention more particularly in this connection the demand that Jabalpur should be connected with Lalitpur or Jhansi. With two new rail links from Jabalpur to selected points in the south-west and the south-east on the Central and South-Eastern Railways respectively, and another line running east to west through Vindhya Pradesh, the proposed State of Madhya Pradesh will be much more satisfactorily served by the railway system than it is at the present time. The suggested links in our opinion seem to be essential and the Government of India will no doubt take this into consideration.

With relatively greater scope for the reclamation of virgin or jungle land and a preponderance of zamindari areas in which land alienation has now been abolished, the proposed State is expected to be agriculturally prosperous. The new State will have virtually the entire wheat and rice belts of the existing Madhya Pradesh State. There will also be a very rich concentration of minerals in this area; and with the development of hydro-electric power potential in the Nanda and Betwa valleys which is now being planned, there are possibilities of large-scale industrialization, particularly in the Nimar, Hoshangabad and Durg-Bilaspur areas.

Bhilai in the Durg district of Madhya Pradesh has already been selected as the site of one of the new steel plants and both the Central and State Governments have formulated plans for the industrialization and development of Bilaspur and Hoshangabad Madhya Pradesh may, therefore, become one of the richest States in the Indian Union.

Financially, the new State, on the basis of such judgments as we have been able to form about the future, will have a comfortable revenue surplus.

The scales of pay in this area, as has already been stated, have been upgraded to the Madhya Pradesh level in many cases.

The reconstituted State of Madhya Pradesh will have an area of about 171,200 sq. miles, with a population of 26.1 millions.

RAJASTHAN

We should like to make it clear, before we take up the question of disputed areas, that there seems to be little justification for the disintegration of Rajasthan.

The Government of Rajasthan has claimed the following areas, namely, the whole of the Ajmer State, the Abu Road taluk of the Banaskantha district of Bombay, the Mandasaur district and small portions of the Guna and Rajgarh districts of Madhya Bharat, the Loharu sub-division of the Bhuwal taluk of the Hissar district of the Punjab and the Mohindergarh district of PEPSU.

We agree with the Rajasthan Government that the linguistic, cultural and geographical links of Ajmer with Rajasthan must be respected, and that, for several reasons, for example, the likelihood that the law and order situation may improve as a result of the elimination of dual control, the proposal to merge Ajmer will be justified.

The controversies regarding Abu Road taluk are much more real. This portion of the former Sirohi State was merged in Bombay in January, 1950.

We have come to the conclusion that Rajasthan has a legitimate claim to the Abu Road taluk and that this claim should be recognized on two main grounds, namely, local feeling, and the fact that Rajasthan is the mother-tongue of 65 per cent of the population of the Abu Road taluk.

Loharu is now part of the Hissar district, having been merged in 1948. It has been represented to this Commission that, for at least three and a half centuries after the State was founded, it had intimate links with Rajasthan and that, even in the period which immediately preceded the merger, the association with Bikaner was very close. Loharu, it has also been stated, has rather intimate trading connections with Rajasthan, the wool trade being particularly important. The area is geographically contiguous to Rajasthan, and it would, perhaps, be easier to administer it from Jhunjhunu, with which town Loharu is incidentally intimately connected, than from Hissar. On a review of all the circumstances in which the claim has been made we recommend that Loharu should be transferred to Rajasthan.

Rajasthan's claim to the Mohindergarh district of PEPSU seems to us to be much less reasonable than the claim to Loharu. Apart from the fact that Mohindergarh is outside Rajasthan from the linguistic point of view, the primary ground on which the claim is made, namely that Mohindergarh is an enclave cut off from its parent State, will no longer be valid if our recommendation regarding the amalgamation of PEPSU with the Punjab is accepted. Mohindergarh, incidentally, may benefit in future from the Punjab Government's scheme for the utilization of the waters of the Sutlej or the Jinnna. There is, therefore, no case for disturbing the *status quo*.

We now pass on to a brief examination of the claims made on Rajasthan by other States. But, for all practical purposes, we need consider only two proposals which have been made, namely, the suggested transfer of Banawara and Dungarpur to Bombay and the inclusion of Bharatpur and Alwar either in Greater Delhi or in Brij Pradesh. The claim to Banawara and Dungarpur rests on two main arguments. Historically, this so-called Vagad area used to be part of Gujarat. This historical connection with Gujarat, it has been stated, has now been reinforced by the fact of Gujarat's interest in the Mahi river which flows through the Vagad area and the utilization of which is of very great importance from Gujarat's point of view.

In view of the recent history of Banawara and Dungarpur no undue importance need be attached to the ancient affiliations of the Vagad area. About the utilization of the waters of the Mahi river both Rajasthan and Gujarat are interested and the problem can be dealt with independent of territorial adjustments.

As regards Alwar and Bharatpur there has been no change in public opinion since the Shankerrao Deo Committee went into the question in 1949.

The State of Rajasthan will include the present State less the Sironj sub-division of the Kotah District, plus the Sunel Town of Mandasaur District, the Abu Road Taluk of the Banaskantha District, the Loharu sub-division of the Hissar District and the State of Ajmer.

The area will be about 132,300 sq. miles, and the population 16 millions. The financial position and economy will be more or less unaffected.

THE PUNJAB

We first examine the demand for the formation of a Punjabi-speaking State. The case for the creation of this State, as set out in the memorandum submitted by the Shiromani Akali Dal, rests mainly on the arguments generally advanced in favour of linguistic States. But it has some features of its own and poses problems which require very careful consideration.

The main arguments urged in favour of the proposed Punjabi-speaking State are:

- (i) It will remove all causes of unrest and discontent, eliminate language controversies, enable the imparting of education in the mother-tongue and help the people to grow and advance;
- (ii) It will be a geographically compact unit, financially viable, surplus in food and rich in resources;
- (iii) It will be a homogeneous State inhabited by sturdy people, and as such would strengthen the defence of the north-western border; and finally
- (iv) It will secure for the country a contented Sikh community.

The areas which are claimed to be Punjabi-speaking, and are, therefore, suggested for inclusion in the proposed State are:

- (i) **Punjab**:—The districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ambala, Karnal (except Paudet, tehsil) and tehsils Sirsa and Fatehabad, and sub-tehsil Tohana of Hissar district;
- (ii) **Pepsu**: The districts of Patiala, Barnala, Bhaini, Kapurthala, Fatehgarh Sahib and Sangrur (except Jind and Nirwana tehsils);
- (iii) **Rajasthan**: Ganganagar district.

The agitation in favour of the proposed Punjabi-speaking State has been the subject-matter of a serious controversy, a regrettable consequence of which has been the inflammation of communal passions in this region. One strange result of this has been the repudiation by large sections of the Hindu community of the Punjabi language as their mother-tongue. This led during the last Census operations to a situation in which the separate tabulation of Hindi and Punjabi-speaking people had to be abandoned.

A peculiar feature of the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State has also been that, while other demands for separation from existing composite States have had the backing of an overwhelming majority of the people of the language group seeking such separation, the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State is strongly opposed by large sections of people speaking the Punjabi language and residing in the areas proposed to be constituted into a Punjabi-speaking State. The problem, therefore, is *suu generis*. It has to be examined against its own peculiar background.

We first examine the linguistic considerations urged in support of the demand. As has been stated earlier, our approach to the linguistic principle is governed by practical administrative considerations. Linguistic homogeneity, in our opinion, has to be aimed at as an instrument for facilitating social and political intercourse amongst the people and for ensuring the closer association of the people with the Government. If this criterion is applied, it will be found that there is no real language problem in the State of Punjab as at present constituted. This is so because the Punjabi and Hindi languages as spoken in the Punjab are akin to each other and are both well-understood by all sections of the people of the State. Nobody has seriously argued before us that the present set-up presents any difficulty so far as the communication needs of the people are concerned.

It is also of interest to note that while the substratum of Punjabi is a language of the outer circle akin to modern Lahnda, its superstructure is a dialect of western Hindi. The line of demarcation between the Punjabi and the Hindi spoken in the State has, therefore, been more theoretical than real. In recent years, moreover, with the large-scale influx of Punjabi-speaking people from Western Punjab into all the districts of the State this line has been further blurred.

Likewise, the present arrangements do not stand in the way of the growth of Punjabi language and culture. There are no distinctive cultural zones in the existing State. As for literary

activity, the figures cited in the Akali Dal memorandum would themselves rebut any contention that in the existing Punjab State there is any impediment to the development of the Punjabi language.

The feelings of those sections which advocate the creation of a Punjabi-speaking State seem to be that Punjabi is a distinct and developed language with a script, different from the Nagari script, that this language is the language of the region which is proposed to be constituted into a Punjabi-speaking State; and that those who oppose the demand are motivated by communal considerations because the Punjabi-speaking State will "improve the position of an under-dog of democracy which they at present are."

Those opposed to the movement argue on the other hand that basically the demand is a communal one and that cultural and linguistic arguments have been pressed into service merely to camouflage the real motives. The Hindus as a whole, it is argued have never accepted Punjabi as their medium of expression, to the exclusion of Hindi, because while at home they speak the Punjabi language, in their religious ceremonies and festivals, in their schools and colleges they use Hindi, in any case, they have never accepted the Gurmukhi script.

THE SCRIPT

For assessing the merits of these contending views, it is necessary to take note of certain special features of the linguistic composition of the Punjab. The first point to remember is that although Punjabi has been the spoken language of the greater part of the eastern half of the undivided province of the Punjab, the position before the partition was that Urdu and not Punjabi was regarded as the official language for purposes other than those for which English was used. This position still holds good. It is only recently under the decision known as the Sachar-Gyani Kartar Singh formula that Punjabi and Hindi are proposed to be introduced as regional languages for official and educational purposes in the two language zones into which the Punjab has been demarcated.

There is also no denying the fact that the demand that Punjabi written in Gurmukhi script alone should be recognised as the Punjabi language is of relatively recent origin. Not only have some of the reputed Punjabi writers like Waris Shah written in a script other than Gurmukhi with which Punjabi is now sought to be related, but even the University of Punjab had been giving before partition an option to candidates taking various Punjabi examinations to adopt either the Gurmukhi or the Persian script.

The problem of language in the Punjab is therefore, primarily one of scripts; and in this battle of scripts, sentiment is arrayed against sentiment.

We have to consider how far the formation of the proposed Punjabi-speaking State will help to solve this script problem. The first point to be considered is naturally whether there is any justification for the exclusive use of the Gurmukhi script in writing Punjabi. It has been contended that no practical difficulties were experienced even when the Persian script, which is quite distinct from the Gurmukhi script, was used for writing Punjabi. The Devanagari script it is claimed, is even more suitable, because it has marked affinities with the Gurmukhi script, and is fully equipped to meet all the phonological needs of the Punjabi language.

The Hindus, as a community, seem to be strongly opposed to the imposition of the Gurmukhi script on them in disregard of the past practice as also their own sentiment. In these conditions, it may create more problems than it would solve, if this area is constituted into a unilingual State, in which only one script, namely, Gurmukhi, is recognised.

Assuming for the sake of argument that a settlement of the problem is to be sought by conceding the demand that Punjabi written in

Gurmukhi script should be the language of the region proposed to be constituted into a Punjabi-speaking State, the long-term prospect, from the point of view of all those who are interested in the growth and development of the Punjabi language, can hardly be described as happy. In the proposed State, people claiming Hindi as their mother-tongue will still be entitled to receive instruction in Hindi. Under the arrangements made at present, in implementation of the resolution regarding the interests of linguistic minorities that was adopted by the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference of August, 1949, and approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Government of India, the State Governments are required to provide facilities for the instruction of children in the primary stage in their mother-tongue, if it is different from the regional or State language, provided that there are at least 40 pupils speaking that language in the whole school or 10 in one class. Facilities must also be provided in the secondary stage, if there is a sufficient number, usually one-third of the total number of pupils, whose mother-tongue is different from the regional or State language.

Having regard to the background of the language controversy in this area, it is not unlikely that large sections of Hindus would seek instruction in Hindi if a Punjabi-speaking State is formed. In these circumstances, even if a Punjabi-speaking State is formed, the entire area will still be bilingual, in the sense that instruction in Hindi will have to be arranged on an extensive scale, and for official purposes also Hindi will probably have to be given special recognition.

That the demand for the due recognition of Hindi as the spoken language of the region has not been stimulated only by the recent controversy, is clear from the fact that of the total number of candidates who appeared during the last five years in the Hindi and Punjabi examinations of the Punjab University from the Jullundur division, 62.2 per cent appeared in the Hindi examinations and 37.8 per cent in the Punjabi examinations; these figures relate to the six Punjabi-speaking districts of the present Punjab State in which, according to the 1931 Census, the percentage of Punjabi-speaking people was 97.2 and of Hindi-speaking people only 1.3. It is also of interest to note that, out of 1,03,758 candidates appearing in the matriculation examination of the Punjab University during the last four years who had the option to answer history and geography papers either in Hindi or Punjabi, 73.5 per cent elected to answer in Hindi and 26.5 per cent in Punjabi. Motives cannot well be attributed to examinees at university examinations who must have exercised their option on the basis of their own literary needs and family traditions. For this reason, the conclusion which seems to be indicated cannot be ignored. Hindi will not by any means be unimportant in the Punjabi-speaking zone and Punjabi and Hindi will have to exist and develop side by side.

An arrangement such as that contemplated under the Sachar-Gyani formula, based on the recognition of the bilingual character of this area would provide in these circumstances, a more effective solution of the problem of language than the separation of the Punjabi-speaking areas from the rest of the State. If, therefore, in consequence of the formation of a Punjabi-speaking State, the Punjabi language secures an advantage in one direction namely, in the enforcement of the Gurmukhi script in the Punjabi-speaking zone, it may lose in another direction, namely in its dissemination in areas now known as the Hindi-speaking areas.

CASE AGAINST DIVISION

There is another important aspect of the problem which should be taken into account in considering a further division of the Punjab on linguistic grounds. The territorial claims for the proposed Punjabi-speaking State include the whole of Ambala, the district of Karnal, one tehsil, and portions of Hissar. A claim has also been made to the Ganganagar district of Rajasthan which never formed part of the

Punjab. With the large-scale dispersal of Punjabi-speaking people from the Punjab (Pakistan) in the eastern Punjab and with the colonisation of the area under the Bhakra project the division between the two linguistic zones in the Punjab is progressively becoming less and less real. The Akali Dal memorandum itself states that the Punjabi-speaking people carry their culture and language with them. Quite clearly, with this widespread dispersion of the Punjabi language in recent years and the intermingling of Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking people, it would be impossible to create a compact unlingual State.

The creation of a Punjabi-speaking State would offer no solution to the language problem, the present arrangements for the recognition of both Punjabi and Hindi could not be done away with.

We now come to the important question whether the proposed State will secure an improvement from the point of view of peace and contentment of the people of the area. There are no complaints from those sponsoring the movement for a Punjabi-speaking State about economic or political exploitation of the Punjabi-speaking areas by the representatives of the so-called Hindi-speaking region. If anything, the complaint is from the hilly areas and the Harijans tract.

There is undoubtedly internal tension in this area. But this tension follows communal and not territorial lines. There is little likelihood that the creation of the proposed State will lead to greater communal harmony and concord.

The sponsors of the Punjabi-speaking State argue that a majority of the people inhabiting the area are in favour of a Punjabi-speaking State and that opposition is confined to certain communal elements. The results of the recent elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have been cited as evidence of the popular backing which the demand has amongst the Sikh masses. On the other hand, the results of the last general elections and the subsequent byelections are cited in support of the view that the demand for the Punjabi-speaking State is confined to communal elements in the Sikh community.

It is quite obvious that the minimum measure of agreement necessary for making a change in the present set-up does not exist. We may actually be imposing the wishes of a substantial minority on the majority.

The case for a Punjabi-speaking State falls firstly, because it lacks the general support of the people inhabiting the area, and secondly, because it will not eliminate any of the causes of friction from which the demand for a separate Punjabi-speaking State emanates. The proposed State will solve neither the language problem nor the communal problem and, far from removing internal tension, which exists between communal and not linguistic and regional groups, it might further exacerbate the existing feelings.

We now come to the demand for the separation of the so-called Harijans area of the Punjab. The complaint from this area is one of inadequate representation in the civil administration of the State and relative economic backwardness.

The Punjab Government placed before us some facts and figures in repudiation of the allegation of discriminatory treatment of this region. It has been argued that schemes have recently been formulated or implemented for extending the irrigation system of the Punjab so as to serve the dry areas of Hissar and Rohtak. The Gurgaon Canal project now under consideration is a major project intended to benefit Harijans. The Bhakra-Nangal project will materially benefit this area and the contention that the original plan has been varied to the disadvantage of the area has no basis in fact.

We do not wish to express any opinion on these two contending views, but we are convinced that the separation of the so-called Harijans areas of the Punjab which are deficit

areas, will be no remedy for any ill, real or imaginary, from which this area at present suffers.

PEPSU

The next question we have to consider is the future of Pepsu. The decisions regarding the proposed Punjabi-speaking State and the Harijans tract which have been indicated in the preceding paragraphs do not dispose of the contention of the Pepsu Government that having regard to the special background against which this State was created the *status quo* should not be disturbed.

Physically and geographically Pepsu is very much a part of the Punjab. From the point of view of population Pepsu is the smallest of the Part B States and is comparable to an existing Part C State, namely, Vindhya Pradesh. The area of the State is less than one half of that of Vindhya Pradesh and even this small area is not geographically compact. It consists of five disconnected bits which are surrounded mostly by the territories of the Punjab. This lack of geographical contiguity has naturally stood in the way of a real political integration of the people of the State and it is not surprising that demands for merger in the adjoining areas have been voiced from time to time in the outlying enclaves of Kapurthala and Mohinderghar and the hilly tracts of the State.

There is considerable force in these arguments. We feel that even with its present territory the State cannot be regarded as a sizable unit, and with the merger of its outlying pockets in the adjoining areas, which should follow as a natural corollary of territorial readjustments in this area, it will become very difficult for this State to maintain its separate existence.

As it is, the State is not in a position to maintain separate cadres of All-India Services and the proposal for having a common cadre with the adjoining State of Punjab has been under consideration for some time. Administratively the States of the Punjab and Pepsu have a number of common problems to face and devices such as a Joint Advisory Council and periodical conferences have to be adopted to achieve a certain minimum degree of co-ordination between the two States. It would be simpler and more economical, besides being conducive to more efficient administration, if the State were merged.

The main arguments advanced in favour of the continuance of the State are, firstly, that Pepsu is a home-land for the Sikhs and should, therefore, be allowed to continue as such, and secondly, that the alternative to this would be to concede either the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State or the demand for a Maha Punjab, both of which, it is stated, are communal in character in that they are intended to tilt the balance in favour of one or the other of the two main communities.

Earlier we have discussed at some length the implications of the home-land concept. Here we would only add that while we view the doctrine of a linguistic home-land with serious misgivings, we consider that the concept of a communal home-land is fraught with even more dangerous potentialities.

As for the possible unfavourable repercussions of enlarging the present State of Punjab on the existing communal equilibrium, the position is that the proposal which we make about this region will no doubt result in the formation of a larger unit, but the Sikh percentage in the enlarged unit will not be adversely affected as compared with their percentage in the existing State of Punjab.

The Sikh percentage in the proposed State will in fact show a small improvement of a little more than 1.5 per cent resulting in a corresponding decrease in the Hindu percentage.

It is no doubt true that the percentage of the Sikh community in Pepsu is 40, but for the reasons already stated, this unit cannot be considered to be administratively viable and we do not find it possible to overlook this fact.

During the course of our discussions with the representatives of the Pepsu Government we noticed that it was appreciated that on account of clear geographical and administrative compulsions, Pepsu could not continue as a separate administrative unit for any length of time. It was, however, suggested to us during these discussions that for some time to come the State might be maintained as a separate unit in order to ensure that the present pace of its development was not impeded. We are not impressed by this argument. We feel that the people of Pepsu are as resourceful and enterprising as those of the adjoining areas of the Punjab.

It seems to us that one important reason why the proposal to merge Pepsu in the Punjab has not been as popular as it might otherwise have been is the feeling that Patiala city, which has grown appreciably in size and importance since the partition of the country, may be overshadowed by Chandigarh and Simla. A great deal of money has recently been spent on the improvement of the city and if it were to be reduced after merger to the status of a mere district headquarters or the headquarters of a Commissioner's division, much of this investment might turn out to have been a waste.

It would be reasonable to take note of this feeling. We recommend that the special position of the city of Patiala, might be recognised and that some important offices of the Punjab Government might be located there. This would involve no departure from the general principle which is referred to elsewhere in this report, namely, that administrative convenience must be the main consideration to be taken into account in deciding the location of Government offices. The claims of Patiala can be supported on the ground that Chandigarh has still to develop and that the location of some offices in Patiala which is situated at a short distance from Chandigarh, will be both popular and convenient.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Our decision regarding the future of the Himachal Pradesh and the general considerations on which it is based have already been indicated. We shall now examine certain arguments advanced by the Himachal Pradesh Government against its merger in a larger unit.

Himachal Pradesh is relatively backward, and having regard to its small population, the percentage of literacy in these areas which is much lower than in the case of the Punjab, and the very great need for development, it is argued that this State as part of a bigger unit will be a neglected area with few opportunities, if any, for economic or social advancement. The alleged indifference of the Punjab Government to the needs of the eastern portion of the Kangra district is quoted in support of this argument. Himachal, as it happens, is also a border State, with an international boundary which is partially undefined. It is contended, therefore, that the existing position, under which the State has a separate administration but is actively supported by the Centre, should continue.

We have examined these arguments with sympathy and understanding because the area is backward, and will need special attention for quite some time to come. We are extremely doubtful, however, whether direct administration by the Centre, within the framework which we propose for centrally-administered territories, is the best solution which is possible or whether this solution will be acceptable to those who have been advocating the continuance of Himachal Pradesh as a separate unit.

Himachal is relatively poor largely because of the poverty of its resources. The lack of trained personnel is also at present a serious impediment. It is not, therefore, a unit which can stand by itself.

One of the main arguments in favour of separate existence is that the area has a cultural individuality and that the interests of the relatively backward people of this area will

suffer by association with the more advanced people of the adjoining plains. We are unable to accept this argument, because it does not seem to us to be desirable that states should be formed in this or any other region consisting exclusively of hilly areas. For one thing, it is not correct to say that all hill people are necessarily backward. It is also implicit in the demands for separate hill states that the interests of the hill people, on the one hand, and the interests of the people of the adjoining plains on the other, are mutually exclusive. These assumptions are unwarranted by facts.

The economic and administrative advantages of Himachal Pradesh being integrated with the adjoining States are on the other hand quite clear. The catchment area of the Sutlej and the Beas, for instance, is mostly in Himachal Pradesh; and from the point of view of the Bhakra project, this fact is of such great relevance that the need for the transfer of some area to the Punjab has been accepted in principle. Soil conservation in the hills is vitally important from the point of view of the plains. Integration of these areas will, therefore, be to the mutual benefit of the people of the plains and of the hills.

Another argument urged in favour of the claim of Himachal Pradesh to separate existence is that the Government of India in the Ministry of States had intended at the time of the formation of this unit that it should continue as a separate Centrally-administered unit. It is doubtful if any firm assurance to that effect was actually given. The arrangements which were made at the time of the integration or merger must, as we have observed earlier, be regarded as transitional expedients. If we were to accept them as final and binding settlements, it would be impossible to reorganise the States on a rational basis. Our terms of reference do not exclude from the purview of our enquiry any category of States.

Our own impression, formed as a result of our tour of this area, is that opposition to the integration of this unit in the Punjab is not so strong as is generally made out. While we undoubtedly noticed some sense of uneasiness in certain sections of the people about the merger of the State, it was clear to us that vested interests were actively fostering this.

In view of what has been stated in the preceding paragraphs the right course would be to merge Himachal Pradesh with the Punjab and to make at the same time suitable arrangements to ensure that the economic development of this area is not impeded. The Central Government should retain supervisory authority over this area and the flow of Central aid for its development should not be disturbed for another period of, say, ten years.

We also suggest that the Punjab cabinet should include at least one member elected from one of the constituencies of the Himachal Pradesh.

The India-China border in this region admits of easy infiltration and the defence and security requirements of the region must remain a special concern of the Central Government. These considerations of security in our opinion require the establishment of a stronger and more resourceful unit than the present Himachal Pradesh.

We do not propose to go in any detail into the proposal for the formation of a larger hill unit by integrating with the present Himachal Pradesh the adjoining hill territories of the Punjab, the Uttar Pradesh and PEPSU. For one thing, there has been no reliable evidence of any desire on the part of the people of the areas claimed from other States to join the people of Himachal Pradesh. In fact, if one were to judge by the results of the recent elections in Bilaspur, which according to the winning group constitute a clear popular verdict against the merger of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh the claim that in the adjoining hill areas there is a popular movement in favour of integration with Himachal Pradesh would stand repudiated.

Quite apart from these considerations, it is clear that if even a larger hill unit is brought into existence, it will not form an administratively viable unit.

It now remains to dispose of the demand sponsored primarily by certain Hindu organisations in the Punjab for the formation of a larger Punjab unit comprising not only the territories of the States of Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh but also of portions of the existing Delhi State and two or three neighbouring western districts of the Uttar Pradesh. On administrative and economic grounds, there is no case for the further addition of territories to the proposed Punjab State. From a political point of view, the acceptance of the proposal is likely to have very undesirable repercussions.

UNITED PUNJAB

We have now considered all the important proposals regarding the future of the Punjab. By a process of elimination we have arrived at the conclusion that the merger of the existing States of the Punjab (except the Loharu sub-division of Hissar district), PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh in a single integrated unit is the most satisfactory solution which can be proposed.

This new State will have an area of about 58,140 square miles and a population of 17.2 millions.

This is not only the least unsatisfactory of several unsatisfactory alternatives. There is a great deal that can be said positively in favour of the formation of a united Punjab.

The whole of the Punjab from the Sutlej to the Indus was obviously intended by nature to be a single natural area. Even after the division of the State, the areas within the Union of India, commanded by the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej constitute a compact unit fertilised by a single river system. The central part of this unit consists of an area on both sides of the rivers Beas and Sutlej. This central part however, has vital economic links with the hill districts of Himachal where the catchment areas of this river system are located; and the portion which is to the south also has important economic links with this central part, because the most important irrigation work which has been undertaken since Partition is intended to serve this southern portion, either directly by means of new irrigation canals, or indirectly, by means of augmenting the available supply in the old canals.

An important instance of the links of the south with the north is provided by the Mohinderwarh district. Situated in a remote corner of this region, it is likely to receive electricity from Bhakra, and if plans which have been under investigation materialise or are extended, this district, which has had no irrigation so far, may get water from the Jumna. Apart from the fact that the irrigation system of the whole of the Indian Punjab is thus one and indivisible, the power potential of this region, which is also dependent in this system, is also immense; and the Uhl and Bhakra-Nangal electrical power grids together are intended to command the entire area of United Punjab.

Other instances can also be quoted. The system of road communications in Mandi, Mahasu, Lahul, Spiti and Kulu is centred, for example, on Simla; and trade flows along these routes. The allotment of evacuee agricultural property under the resettlement scheme had to be handled at Jullundur as a regional problem. The prosperous central belt moreover is the granary of the Punjab.

During the past few years new problems calling for co-ordination have arisen as a result of the Punjab undertaking commitments in respect of the Bhakra project. These problems are the rehabilitation of persons displaced by the project and the orderly implementation of the agreements regarding the rivers of the Punjab which have been or are likely to be arrived at as the result of negotiations between India and Pakistan. In our opinion, the formation of a

united Punjab will facilitate planning of the kind which seems to be so obviously indicated.

Before we conclude, we should like to emphasize the important fact that whether the proposed Punjabi-speaking State is formed or not, the Hindus and the Sikhs in the Punjab have to live together in amity. The two communities are so interspersed in this region that no form of reorganisation can be a real substitute for communal harmony. To base a decision regarding the future of this area on the assumption that the Hindus and Sikhs are destined to drift apart will be both shortsighted and unwarranted in these circumstances.

From the point of view of the Sikhs themselves, the solution which we have proposed offers the advantage that the precarious or uncertain political majority which they seek will be exchanged for the real and substantial rights which a sizable and vigorous minority, with a population ratio of nearly one-third, is bound to have in the united Punjab in the whole of which they have a real stake.

We are in no position to say how far the allegations made about discrimination against the Sikhs have any real basis in fact. One complaint is that the Sachar-Gyani formula itself has not been implemented effectively. Another grievance which has been voiced relates to the relative share of the Sikh community in the services of the State. All that we would say is that, given a measure of goodwill, an amicable settlement should not be difficult.

Our Chairman is unable to subscribe to the recommendation we have made about the merger of the Himachal Pradesh in the Punjab. He would prefer the administration of this unit by the Centre as a territory. A separate note containing his views on the subject is appended. On all other issues including the abolition of Himachal Pradesh as a Part C State, the recommendations made are unanimous.

DELHI

The proposals which have been made in the preceding pages involve a rejection of the demand for the creation of the Haryana prant or a Greater Delhi State. Quite independently, however, of any decision affecting the areas adjoining it, the future of Delhi has to be determined primarily by the important consideration that it is the seat of the Union Government.

The present set-up of Delhi State. It may be stated, is even more anomalous than that of other Part C States in that, within the narrow ambit of powers delegated to these States, the legislative authority of Delhi is subject to certain special limitations. The subjects specifically excluded from the purview of the State Legislature include law and order, local self-governing institutions, the Improvement Trust and other statutory boards regulating certain public utility services in Delhi and New Delhi.

It is not surprising that these arrangements have not worked smoothly. On the one hand, it is contended that the development of the capital is hampered by the division of responsibility between the Centre and the State Government and that there has been a marked deterioration of administrative standards in Delhi since dual control was introduced in 1951. On the other hand, there is persistent complaint from the State Government about the inadequacy of the powers vested in it. How unrealistic the present situation is, will be clear from the strong opposition of the State Government to the establishment of a corporation in Delhi in spite of the fact that there is every justification for setting up a corporation for a big urban area like Delhi, which is rapidly growing in importance and where health and sanitation are raising immense problems. It is interesting to note that the main ground on which opposition to a corporation is based is that, with the creation of a legislature and a popular government in this predominantly urban State, establishment of a corporation is not feasible.

That the present arrangements cannot endure is admitted even in the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Delhi Government which states that "Delhi is a Part C State and it is difficult to see any future for such States". According to the basic pattern of component units of the Indian Union which we envisage, an existing Part C State must in future become either part of a State or a Centrally-administered territory. In making a choice between the two alternatives we must take into account the following special factors:

- (i) Delhi is the seat of the Union Government; and
- (ii) It is basically a city unit, 82 per cent of its total population being resident in urban areas.

It is hardly necessary to discuss in any detail the reasons why Delhi, if it is to continue as the Union capital, cannot be made part of a full-fledged constituent unit of the Indian Union. Even under a unitary system of government, the normal practice is to place national capitals under a special dispensation. In France for example, there is a greater degree of central control over Paris than over other municipalities. In England, the police administration of the metropolitan area is directly under the control of the Home Secretary, who does not exercise similar powers in respect of other municipal areas.

Capital cities possess, or come to possess, some degree of political and social preponderance. They are seats of national governments, with considerable property belonging to these governments. Foreign diplomatic missions and international agencies are located in these capitals. They also become centres of national culture and art. Any constitutional division of powers, if it is applicable to units functioning in the seats of national governments, is bound to give rise to embarrassing situations. Practice in other countries, administrative necessity and the desirability of avoiding conflicting jurisdictions, all point to the need for effective control by national governments over federal capitals.

It may be recalled that the desirability of excluding the seat of the Central Government from the jurisdiction of a provincial government was one of the main considerations which led to the transfer of the Imperial capital from Calcutta in 1912. It was then considered essential that the Supreme Government should not be associated with any particular Provincial Government and it was also felt that the removal of the Central Government from Calcutta would materially facilitate the growth of local self-government on sound and safe lines.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

That the capital of the Union Government should be directly administered by it has not been disputed either in the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Delhi Government or by the official representatives of the State. It has, however, been suggested that New Delhi should be regarded the national capital over which the Union Government might have full control. The real issue, therefore, so far as the future of Delhi is concerned is whether a line of demarcation should be drawn between New Delhi and Old Delhi and the two units be placed under two separate administrations.

Delhi is now an integrated and vast metropolis with an urban population of nearly a million and a half. From the point of view of law and order, the social life of the people, trade and commerce and common public utility services, Old Delhi and New Delhi now constitute one integrated unit and it will be wholly unrealistic to draw a line between the two. Both the areas are rapidly expanding and satellite townships are developing on the outer peripheries of both Old Delhi and New Delhi. The anomaly of treating the two areas separately is illustrated by the fact that even under the existing arrangements Delhi Port had to be declared as an area outside the jurisdiction of Delhi Government for purposes of the Warrant of Prevention.

If it is conceded that the national capital has to be under the effective control of the national

Government and both New Delhi and Old Delhi have to be treated as a single unit for administrative purposes, there will be little scope for difference of opinion on its future administrative pattern.

As we have observed earlier, Delhi is essentially urban in character. It has a rural belt which was acquired to meet its requirements as the seat of the Imperial Government. The rural areas, however, to the extent that they are not indispensable for the future urban expansion and development of Delhi, can be retroceded to the parent state or states.

In devising a system of Government for Delhi, therefore, we must take into account primarily the requirements and aspirations of a cosmopolitan urban population. Urban problems such as slum clearance, reconstruction, city planning, recreation, transportation, and primary and secondary education, all fall within the domain of municipal finance and enterprise. Municipal autonomy for Delhi in the form of a corporation would appear to be the most appropriate method of meeting and reconciling the broader requirements of the national Government as well as the local needs and the wishes of the people.

One of the main reasons advanced by the Delhi Government against the establishment of a municipal corporation is that the financial resources of Delhi State cannot maintain a popular Government as well as a municipal corporation. As under our recommendations, a separate State Government for Delhi will no longer be required, this objection will cease to have any validity.

We have given careful consideration to the argument that a denial to the people of Delhi of the benefits of popular Government at state level would be a retrograde step. It has to be realised that, if Delhi is to continue to be the seat of the Central Government, it must adopt a model which is sound in principle and administratively workable in practice. People residing in national capitals enjoy an advantageous position and they must be prepared to pay some price for it.

The people of Centrally-administered areas in India are more advantageously placed than those of the Centrally-administered territories in other important federal countries in that they have full representation in the Union Parliament. There is, therefore, no question of disfranchising the people of Delhi or any other Centrally-administered area.

Having taken all these factors into account, we are definitely of the view that municipal autonomy in the form of a corporation, which will provide greater local autonomy than is the case in some of the important federal capitals is the right and in fact the only solution of the problem of Delhi State.

UTTAR PRADESH

The proposals already made leave the western and southern boundaries of the Uttar Pradesh unaffected. No major proposals regarding the eastern boundary have been made to us, except for certain claims on behalf of a Vishal Vindhya Pradesh, which we have already disposed of. The recommendations which we have made so far, therefore, do not affect the territorial limits of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh.

But an important question which still remains to be decided is whether Uttar Pradesh itself should be divided.

The case for division was presented to this Commission by an *ad hoc* body described as the Western U.P. M.L.A.'s' Central Committee for the Reorganization of the Uttar Pradesh. A memorandum urging the division was originally signed by 97 members of the local legislative assembly representing 16 western districts. But about 70 members subsequently dissociated themselves from this memorandum. The State Government moreover has strongly expressed the view that a division of the State will be both unwarranted and undesirable.

The arguments in favour of dividing the State are mainly three or four. It is claimed that physically and geographically, the hill and plateau regions of the Uttar Pradesh have little in common with the Gangetic valley. The present size of the State is also unwieldy. The inevitable result is that the administration is, generally speaking, not too efficient. It has also been urged by those representatives of the western districts, who continue to press their claim, that their areas have been neglected, and that the financial surplus which accrues to the State from its western half is now mostly being spent on the development of the eastern areas. Finally, they have expressed sympathy with a point of view which has sometimes been presented to this Commission, namely, that the States of the Union should be roughly equal in size and importance, so that no one unit is in a position to exercise a dominant influence in all-India affairs.

Our conclusion is that on the whole the size of the State has not affected the standard of administration; and that the allegations of neglect of the west or, indeed, for that matter of any other portion of the State cannot be sustained.

The existing State of Madhya Pradesh has, and the proposed States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan will have, after reorganisation, a much bigger area than that of Uttar Pradesh. Undivided Bengal before the partition of the country, and the composite State of Madras before the separation of Andhra, had each a population which was not far short of that of the Uttar Pradesh at the present time. Knowing the repercussions of the partition of Bengal we have to adopt a cautious approach and to refrain from doing anything which may lead to unnecessary agitation or create problems which do not exist at present. We are satisfied that in the State itself there is no demand on any large scale for its being broken up. On the other hand, we think that the vast majority of the people are likely to view with very great disfavour and concern the partitioning of a State which has remained as a unit by itself for a very long period.

It cannot well be claimed that mere size as such is undesirable and there is in fact no clear or necessary connection between the size of State and the quality of its administration. This conclusion is also borne out by facts. The law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Bundelkhand, is generally supposed to be very unsatisfactory, but official statistics of crime in the various States, recently published for the first time, do not by any means indicate that Uttar Pradesh has a particularly bad record in this respect. Literacy in this State is, no doubt, low. But the per capita figures of expenditure on security and social services, which are usually produced in support of the argument that the administration of the State is not very efficient, are now somewhat out of date. The rate at which expenditure on the nation-building departments has been stepped up in recent years is impressive. With the relatively greater increase in the size of the State's revenue budget, the expenditure on the overheads of administration, considered as a proportion of the total expenditure of the State is already fairly low, and is likely to be reduced even further. Uttar Pradesh has been a pioneer in certain respects, for example, in the abolition of zamindari.

Statistics over a period of ten years furnished by the Uttar Pradesh Government indicate that the distribution of expenditure has been more or less in the ratio of the population of the sixteen western districts and this disposes of the allegation that the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions have been neglected.

The political objection to the continuance of Uttar Pradesh is in a way extraneous. Nevertheless it is of considerable importance because it reflects a sentiment which is fairly widely shared in some non-Hindi-speaking areas. The contention is that a fair balance between its constituent units is an essential condition for the working

of a federal union; it has further been argued that the present commanding position of the Uttar Pradesh, with its representation in both the Houses of Parliament broadly reflecting its numerical strength, violates this important principle.

NO CASE FOR DIVISION

The feeling that the Uttar Pradesh today exercises a powerful influence in all-India affairs, whether justifiable or not, should not be lightly brushed aside. If, however, we examine the question in the light of the current political trends in certain important federal unions, it will be seen that the influence of any particular State in national affairs under a federal system of government, is not determined by its size.

In all the federal constitutions the representatives of the Lower House are elected on a population basis, but in most of them there is equality of representation in the Upper House. It must, however, be remembered that in India, the Union is not a federation of sovereign States and the Rajya Sabha does not enjoy the same powers as the Lok Sabha. This is an important distinction between the Indian Union and some other democratic federations. If there is any merit in the contention that there should be equality of representation in the Upper House, the mere breaking up of the Uttar Pradesh will not solve the problem. If there is any remedy at all, it lies in the amendment of the Constitution. Besides in view of the limited powers enjoyed by the Rajya Sabha, equality of representation will not do any good to the smaller States.

After a great deal of thought we have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to form only such State as are equal to one another in size and population. In fact, there is no country in the world where one can find mathematical uniformity in regard to size and population among the component States. In other countries where the Upper Houses enjoy relatively wide powers, political forces have so operated that the old concept of States as such being represented in the Upper House has undergone a radical change. Even on a close study of the working of the principle of equal representation of States in the United States of America, has come to the conclusion that "if America, as it is today, were to give itself a new Constitution it is very doubtful whether it would adopt equality in the Senate".

"In the actual evolution of the Federation the small States have never been allied against the large States *en bloc*".

"Owing to the growth of party the country has been divided, not into States, but into opposed political organizations which have reconciled the States within their fold to each other and to the Union", and

"Owing to the industrial and commercial evolution of the nation the rival interests have been and are, sections rather than States".

In Australia also party divisions, in Prof. Wheare's words, "have usually proved stronger among Senators than State divisions. Votes in the Senate are cast more on strict party lines than upon a regional basis".

The main objection seems to be that Uttar Pradesh being a very large State, all its representatives are apt to combine in pressing their point of view in Parliament. There is no guarantee, however, that even if Uttar Pradesh is split up the representatives of the newly-created units, who have been associated together for a long time, will not vote on the same side. We should not also forget that, sometimes, the complaint is that most of the representatives of the Hindi-speaking areas vote on the same side.

It will be unrealistic to think that any State *qua* State is, or will be, able to influence the Centre to any considerable extent under a system of Cabinet Government under which party loyalties must override State loyalties.

We are, therefore, not disposed to attach much importance to the view that either the present size of the Uttar Pradesh or its representation in the Upper House secures for this

State any dominating influence in the Union Parliament or executive.

Whatever the historical origin of Uttar Pradesh and the justification for the formation of this State might have been, the State has now been administered as a single unit for a long period. There is considerable force in the State Government's contention that the economy of the whole region has, in consequence, become integrated. Thus, the two main irrigation or power projects in the State, namely, the Ganga and Sarda Canal systems cover both the eastern and the western parts of Uttar Pradesh. The Yamuna hydel project is to be located in Dehra Dun, and the Runganga Canal is intended mainly for the west; but even in these cases, a considerable area in central and eastern Uttar Pradesh, as far eastwards as Fatehpur, will be served by the projects which are now under consideration.

The existing State has been able to avoid a great deal of expenditure which might otherwise have been necessary, if two or more States had been created. We see no reason for imposing this unnecessary expenditure on this area. Besides, we must bear in mind the facts that the State has now committed all its resources to its economic development, and that the scope which may exist for increasing the revenue in the immediate future seems to be limited. The State has, for example, entered into a contractual obligation with the bhumidars not to revise land revenue settlements for a period of forty years. Partition of the State in these circumstances is bound to lead to the dislocation of the administration, besides creating financial difficulties for one or more of the new units.

The existing unit should, therefore, continue.

Our colleague, Mr. K. M. Panikkar, does not subscribe to the recommendation. His views on this subject are contained in a separate note which is appended.

BIHAR

The proposals regarding Uttar Pradesh leave the western boundary of Bihar unchanged, but claims and counter-claims in the north, east and the south are numerous, and the case for or against the changes proposed has been argued in considerable detail. We propose to deal only with the more important and controversial issues, namely,

- (i) The formation of a Jharkhand State in south Bihar,
- (ii) The Orissa claim for the restoration to it of the Santal Pargana sub-division of the Singhbhum district,
- (iii) The border adjustments proposed by West Bengal, and
- (iv) The Bihar claims to Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur in the north and to Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in the south.

Before the present Constitution was brought into force, the Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly on the excluded and partially-excluded areas (other than Assam), which went into the question of drawing up a scheme for the administration of tribal and backward areas, considered very briefly the suggestion that a new province should be created in South Bihar. The Sub-Committee expressed itself against this proposal.

Since then, there have been only two major developments of interest. One is that the Jharkhand Party fought the last general elections on this issue and claims to have secured a substantial verdict in favour of the proposal to form a new State. The other recent development is that 33 members of the local legislature from the Chota Nagpur division and the Santhal Parganas district have presented the case for the division of Bihar to this Commission, this representation being supported by other parties and organizations. The members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly from the Chota Nagpur division and the Santhal Parganas, do not, however, represent

the majority view, and it is also of some interest to note that the Jharkhand Party did not obtain a clear majority within the Chota Nagpur division and the Santhal Parganas during the last general elections. This is, in our opinion, significant. We need hardly add that public opinion outside South Bihar is not in favour of dividing the State. Even in South Bihar parties other than the Jharkhand Party were in general opposed to a division.

CHOTA NAGPUR

We cannot overlook this volume of opposition. If the Chota Nagpur division and the Santhal Parganas are taken together, the tribal population is only a little more than one-third of the total population and is divided into several language groups. Even if it is assumed that Adivasis are solidly in favour of formation of a Jharkhand State, a major issue of this kind cannot, in our opinion, be decided on the basis of the views of a minority. There seems to be no warrant, however, for the assumption that even Adivasi opinion can be considered to be unanimous on this point.

The separation of South Bihar will affect the entire economy of the existing State. The plains are predominantly agricultural and the Chota Nagpur plateau provides an industrial balance. The sugar factories of the State are situated outside the Chota Nagpur division, but the coal-bearing areas and the major industrial zones are in South Bihar. Bihar's biggest thermal power station is also located at Bokaro in the Jharkhand area. The residual area can hardly afford to lose the benefits derived from this station.

The separation of Chota Nagpur will upset the balance between agriculture and industry in the residual State which will be a poorer area with fewer opportunities and resources for development. At the same time, the centres of higher education, like the Patna and Bihar Universities, will be outside the Jharkhand area. Obviously, it would be very inconvenient for the north as well as for the south if the State were to be broken up.

It has sometimes been suggested that Chota Nagpur is bound to benefit from the separation, because it has been neglected so far by the Bihar Government. While it is true that irrigation works in Chota Nagpur are not many or important, there is little evidence, on the whole, of lopsided economic development. It was, in our opinion, natural and inevitable having regard to the resources of the two areas, that irrigation should have been important in the north and industrialization in the south. A comprehensive plan for irrigation in the south has recently been prepared and a broad-based development plan is now under consideration. A Tribes Advisory Council has also been constituted.

The ultimate objective in relation to the inhabitants of what are at present "scheduled areas" under the Constitution, is that normal administration should be introduced as early as possible and that distinctions between Adivasi and other citizens, in so far as they impede the economic and political advancement of the tribal areas, should be progressively removed. From the point of view of the long term interests of the Adivasis themselves, the present arrangements, as set out in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution read with Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, seem to be fair and satisfactory.

The Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly on the excluded and partially-excluded areas (other than Assam), to which reference has already been made, was of the view that tribal people should be associated adequately with all branches of administration "including the Cabinet" and that "this tract must be dealt with not only by economic and educational improvements but also by remedies which recognize its political and psychological aspects". Their observations have the same force today as they had about seven years ago and we commend them for special attention.

We also recommend that question of a special development board for the Chota Nagpur division and the Santhal Parganas district of Bihar along the lines already suggested be considered.

OTHER CLAIMS

The controversies over Seraikella and Kharasawa are comparatively more recent. The Orissa claim to these areas rests mainly on the ground that Oriya is the largest single language group. The two states, however, have formed part of the Singhbhum district since May, 1948, and the historical affinities of the two states with the Porahat raj in Singhbhum district, on the one hand, and with the administration which was in charge of the Chota Nagpur division, on the other, are held to justify the decision to include them in Bihar.

The major question which we have had to consider in the course of our examination of this problem is whether the position of Oriya in the Seraikella sub-division is by itself, an adequate ground for disturbing the existing arrangements. As has been pointed out elsewhere in this report, language by itself, does not, in our opinion, provide sufficient justification for breaking up a district. In this case, moreover, the Oriya percentage in rural portions is only about 26; and those speaking this language do not seem to be concentrated, anywhere within the sub-division, to such an extent that linguistic affinities can be regarded as clear and unmistakable. Above all, in view of the recommendations which we make in the next chapter for the transfer of part of the Manbhum district to West Bengal, the transfer of the Seraikella sub-division, or any portion thereof, to the State of Orissa will convert the Dhalbhum sub-division in the east into an enclave which will not be physically contiguous to the rest of Bihar.

This can be avoided only if the whole of Singhbhum is transferred to Orissa. Such a transfer, however, will not be justified on administrative and other grounds. It may be recalled that in 1932 the O'Donnell Committee considered the question of the transfer of this entire district as it then was to the proposed Oriya-speaking State, but declined to recommend its inclusion in Orissa, on the ground, amongst others, that its geographical position and lines of communication favoured its retention in Chota Nagpur. We see no reason why the decision reached on the basis of this recommendation should now be reconsidered.

The Bihar Government's claims to Darjeeling and some other districts of West Bengal and to three districts of Orissa which are contiguous to Bihar, has been made are not justified on the ground of linguistic or cultural affinity, administrative necessity, or any other special reason.

The results of our examination of the border disputes in the north, east and south of Bihar can now be summarized. Subject to the recommendations which are made under West Bengal the boundaries of the existing State of Bihar will remain unchanged.

After taking those recommendations into account, the State of Bihar will have an area of about 66,520 square miles and a population of a little less than 39 millions. The administrative structure and economy of the existing State are unlikely to be affected materially by our proposals.

WEST BENGAL

The material which has been submitted to this Commission from West Bengal is voluminous, and the claims or counter-claims of the other governments concerned, namely, Bihar, Assam and Orissa, have also been supported in considerable detail.

Although these States are predominantly unilingual, the reorganization of the border areas has not become any the less difficult or controversial. Indeed, as the incidents in Goalpara and the emotional upheaval that followed the appointment of this Commission in some of the disputed areas have indicated, the readjustment of West Bengal's borders has now become a major problem. We do not foresee that, with the passage of time, this problem will disappear.

Partition has created many problems for West Bengal. Apart from the influx of refugees from Pakistan, which may now be estimated at about three and a half millions, the entire communications system of Bengal has been disrupted since 1947. The northern districts of the Presidency division have become less easily accessible from Calcutta; and West Bengal is now the only Part A State which is geographically not a compact and integrated unit.

To some extent, West Bengal's difficulties are also shared by Bihar and Assam. Communication links between the north and the south in this part of the country have not been as satisfactory as may be desired. There is in the first place the problem of bridging the Ganga. The major rail bridge across this river was at Paksi in East Pakistan; and since this has been lost to India, a crossing at Mokameh Ghat is now being provided. The Mokameh Ghat bridge when it is completed will, however, relieve the congestion in traffic only partially. The break of gauge north of the Ganga, the inadequacies of the Assam rail link, and the comparative inaccessibility of the eastern areas of the Malda and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal will still remain.

Various proposals have been put forward in order to improve communications between Calcutta and the north-eastern portion of India which is now somewhat isolated. One proposal is that a road-cum-rail bridge and a barrage across the Ganga at Farraka in West Bengal should be built. It has also been suggested that a new railway line from Dhubri in Assam via Alipur Duar to Siliguri should be laid and that line capacity should be doubled from that point onwards. Rail links are also proposed to be provided via the contemplated Farraka crossing, connecting the southern districts with Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar through the Barsol-Siliguri railway line; and links with suitable points in the east in the middle portions of the West Bengal State have also been proposed.

In order to supplement the transport capacity which will be provided by these new railway lines, two road links which will be part of the national highway system are also being constructed within or just on the borders of the West Bengal State.

The West Bengal case is that all these projects should be given priority; and that such territorial readjustments should be made as will give to the State control over the areas through which the main lines of communication are to pass.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

Geographical contiguity, in order to ensure the more orderly development of its communication links, is thus the main argument on which the West Bengal claims in the north, that is to say, in the Purnea and Santhal Parganas districts, are based.

As regards the area which is to the south, the basis of the claim is that river control and irrigation development are now being projected on a very large scale in the Burdwan division of West Bengal. This development, it is claimed, will be helped by the transfer to West Bengal of a portion of the Santhal Parganas and the whole of Manbhum. The rivers which have been particularly mentioned in connection with these territorial claims are the Ajay and the Kasai, dams on which are proposed to be built in or on the borders of Bihar. The West Bengal Government has asked for the catchment areas of these two rivers, in order to ensure that its programme of river control and development is not jeopardised.

We have dealt so far with what apparently are the most important points in West Bengal's case. But it will be wrong to assume that the claims are based only on administrative grounds.

West Bengal, so far as we have been able to judge, feels that it has been treated unjustly. This feeling is based partly on the fact that from

1905 onwards the State has steadily lost territory, the result of the latest change has been to create a disconnected unit, and West Bengal thinks that its difficulties have not been appreciated.

The "real extent" of Bengal, it has been stated, was always larger than it is at the present time. It is not surprising, therefore, that arguments drawn from history have also been considered to be relevant. The West Bengal Government and the Pradesh Congress Committee have relied to some extent on the fact that considerable portions of the areas now claimed were previously under the Government of Bengal. Reliance has also been placed on the definition of the limits of the Mabarun Sarkar of the Moghul empire; on a resolution passed by the Congress in 1911; and on a statement reported to have been issued by some prominent leaders of Bihar in 1912, conceding West Bengal's claims to the territory east of the Mahananda, the whole of Manbhum and the Daibhum portion of the Singhbhum district.

The last-mentioned statement has been challenged and counter-arguments drawn from history have been produced in order to rebut West Bengal's claim. The Government of Bihar has also pointed out that no great importance need be attached to geographical contiguity in view of the fact that the Constitution of India contains adequate provision to facilitate inter-State co-operation, even if such co-operation cannot be assumed in the normal course.

A more or less extensive bilingual belt, it is stated, is unavoidable. Attempts to establish the precise linguistic and cultural affiliations of such areas can never be quite successful and may also be unnecessary since a completely unilingual area cannot always be created.

Hindi is either the predominant language or at least a very important language in this bilingual border belt; and since Hindi is not only the regional official language in the disputed areas, but also the national language, proficiency in which is necessary and desirable, the grievance that Hindi is being "imposed" cannot be regarded as legitimate. The Bihar Government has also stated that the natural predominance of Hindi in these areas has been obscured in the past by attempts to impose Bengali; and it has been pointed out that a number of typically Bihar castes are to be found in the territory claimed.

Many of the arguments advanced against the proposal to create a Jharkhand State are also regarded as relevant to the proposal to transfer the rich mineral-bearing and industrialized areas of Rajmahal, Manbhum and Dhalbhum to West Bengal. This transfer, it is argued, is bound to dislocate the economy of residuary Bihar, and it will upset the balance between agriculture and industry.

Finally, it has been contended by Bihar that there is no popular demand in this disputed fringe for a rectification of the boundary.

CASE FOR CESSION

The linguistic complexion of the disputed areas is unfortunately not quite clear. The mother-tongue data of the 1951 Census have been challenged by both Bengal and Bihar. Neither West Bengal nor Bihar has, in these circumstances, confined itself to arguing from past figures. Both the Governments have relied on a number of subsidiary factors in order to prove the cultural affinity of the disputed areas.

The arguments advanced by the Bihar Government in favour of the maintenance of the *status quo* are not without force. It has also to be recognized that bilingualism in the area under consideration has to be accepted as an inevitable fact and that no great importance can, therefore, be attached to mere linguistic affinity.

We feel, however, that quite apart from the special background of the West Bengal claim and its psychological aspect, there is no denying the fact that the present distribution of territories between Bihar and West Bengal is such as to give rise to some real administrative difficulties from the point of view of West Bengal.

We shall first examine the claims made on the Purnea district. The mother-tongue data of the census returns for this district, as has been mentioned already, have been challenged by West Bengal. The main controversy in this district, however, relates to the classification of the dialect or dialects spoken to the east of the river Mahananda. Grierson, and following him O'Malley, classified them as North Bengali, but the Bihar Government, relying among other evidence on the views of Gait, the Census Superintendent in 1901, has challenged this classification.

The affinities between Kishanganj or Sirpuria as spoken in the extreme east of Purnea district, on the one hand, and Bengali on the other, seem to be close. But this dialect is written in the Kaitli script, which is allied to Hindi, and as one proceeds westwards its affinities with Maithili and Hindi become more marked. Arguments based on linguistic affiliations, whether advanced by Bihar or by Bengal, are thus far from being conclusive.

The main argument in support of the West Bengal claim on this area is the desirability of making the State a geographically contiguous unit. The Bihar Government has represented that it is not necessary to transfer to West Bengal the area through which the national highway connecting the northern districts to the rest of West Bengal passes. The highway, it is stated, is now and will remain the responsibility of the Central Government. The Government of Bihar has also dealt at some length with the allegations of lack of co-operation in facilitating transport and communications between the southern and northern portions of West Bengal.

We attach great importance to the geographical compactness of administrative units because we are of the view that the physical integration of such units is vital to their real political and administrative integration. Apart from the inconvenience in administering geographically-detached areas we must take note of the fact that the continued isolation of the northern districts from the rest of West Bengal will tend to foster and accentuate separatist trends in these districts. West Bengal, therefore, has a good case for a geographical integration of the northern areas.

Besides, even if the Bihar Government extends full co-operation in facilitating traffic between the north and the south of West Bengal, certain difficulties are inherent in the existing arrangements. These difficulties will be eliminated if portions of the Kishanganj sub-division and the Gopalpur revenue thana are transferred to West Bengal. This will enable West Bengal to construct feeder roads connecting the national highway to its other territories and to control road traffic with Darjeeling and other places in the north, by eliminating avoidable delays and cumbersome and inconvenient administrative arrangements, and by liberalizing, if necessary, the present practice relating to road transport.

West Bengal will also acquire control of the Indo-Pakistan border in this region along its entire length. From an administrative point of view this will be both convenient and desirable.

We have carefully examined the suggestion that the entire area to the east of the river Mahananda in the Purnea district should be transferred from Bihar to West Bengal in order to provide for geographical contiguity between the two disconnected parts of West Bengal. We do not consider it necessary, however, to recommend the transfer of any area which may not be absolutely essential in order to achieve the object in view.

Taking all the relevant factors into consideration we propose that

- (i) the portion of the Kishanganj sub-division which is to the east of the river Mahananda, and
- (ii) a portion of the Gopalpur revenue thana contiguous to the territory mentioned in (i) and extending down to national highway in this thana,

should be transferred to West Bengal. The details of this transfer will have to be left to the Government of India, acting in consultation with the State Governments concerned. But it should be ensured that control of the national highway in the Gopalpur revenue thana is vested in the Government of West Bengal.

While making this recommendation we have to take note of the fact that the eastern portion of the Kishanganj sub-division is predominantly inhabited by Muslims who would view with concern the transfer of this area to West Bengal on the ground that their linguistic and cultural rights might suffer and that the possible resettlement of displaced persons from East Bengal might dislocate their life. These fears are not without justification. It would, therefore, be necessary for the West Bengal Government to take effective steps such as the recognition of the special position of Urdu in this area for educational and official purposes. The density of population in this area is such that there is little scope for any resettlement of displaced persons. The West Bengal Government would, therefore, do well to make a clear announcement to the effect that no such resettlement would be undertaken.

SANTHAL PARGANAS

In the Santhal Parganas, the Santals are, according to the 1951 Census, numerically the second most important linguistic group. The West Bengal claims in this district seem to be based on a number of subsidiary arguments, such as that Santals have affinities with West Bengal, and that the revenue history of this district indicates its administrative links with Birbhum and Murshidabad. These claims, however, are not convincing.

Bengali influence in the entire Santhal Parganas district is very slight. The percentage of the Bengali-speaking people is meagre in all the sub-divisions, excepting Rajmahal and Pakur, where they constitute about 16 and 13 per cent of the population, respectively.

Rajmahal was for brief periods the capital of ancient Bengal. Even so, the Hindi-speaking population in Rajmahal, as the Bihar Government has pointed out, far outnumbers at the present time that speaking Bengali. That this is not an accidental or manipulated result is clear from the records of earlier censuses.

The areas claimed by West Bengal are an integral part of Santhal Parganas as it was constituted in 1885. It will be inconvenient to Bihar if this eastern fringe of this district were now detached from it. Apart from the administrative complications which may be created, Bihar will lose the Rajmahal coalfields to West Bengal if the area claimed were transferred. Santal opinion has not declared itself in favour of the West Bengal claim.

We have considered very carefully the question whether a portion of the Santhal Parganas alongside the Ganga, which is reported to be partially unsurveyed in this neighbourhood, can be transferred to West Bengal in order to enable that State to control entirely one or more points at which this river can be crossed. We have also examined in some detail the case for the transfer of the catchment areas or a portion of territory along the course of the river Ajay. As has been stated elsewhere in this report a claim which is based on the desirability of access to the proposed site of a river valley project will be admissible only if the other factors are more or less evenly balanced. This is not the case so far

as this district is concerned. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the transfer of any portion of the Santhal Parganas district to West Bengal will be difficult to justify.

In Manbhum, which is further to the south, the position is different. Manbhum is really composed of two different areas which are divided by the Damodar. These areas are now treated as two sub-districts, but with a population of 732,000 and 1,514,000, respectively, they are for practical purposes separate districts and are administered as such. Dhanbad which is the industrialized area, in which incidentally Hindi is predominant, differs from Purulia which is comparatively less industrialized, and has a much greater concentration of the Bengali-speaking people.

There is no case for the transfer of Dhanbad to West Bengal. The Hindi-speaking majority in this sub-district is 65 per cent. Coal-fields along the course of the Damodar river and the D.V.C. industrial belt are situated mostly in this sub-district, and there are indications that Dhanbad, like Jamshedpur further south, may soon attract a mixed population from all over India as it is further developed. The West Bengal claim to this area is, therefore, untenable.

In Purulia on the other hand, there is unmistakable evidence of Bengali influence even today. This sub-district has the largest concentration of Bengali-speaking people outside West Bengal.

The transfer of Purulia can be justified on the ground that it will facilitate the implementation of a flood control-cum-irrigation project which has recently been taken up in West Bengal. The Kanksabati (Kasai) river, which rises in Purulia, is of no real importance from the point of view of Bihar, but West Bengal has already utilized it to some extent in its lower reaches, and now proposes to build a dam on this river near the Bihar border.

KASAI CATCHMENT AREA

If flood control and irrigation in the Burdwan division are to be efficiently carried out in future it will be desirable to transfer to West Bengal a major portion of the catchment area because this will facilitate soil conservation measures and also provide perhaps a more appropriate dam site.

The importance of the Kasai to West Bengal will be apparent from the fact that it is supposed to derive its name of "the butcher" from the annual devastation which its flood waters cause in and round Midnapore. This may not be a conclusive argument justifying the proposed transfer. But in this case, as in the case of Bellary, the other arguments are either unimportant or are more or less balanced, in these circumstances, it cannot be regarded as a minor question that the implementation of a project to which West Bengal attaches considerable importance will be helped by the transfer.

It has been claimed by West Bengal that the linguistic tabulation of the 1951 Census cannot be regarded as satisfactory and that if we disregard the Census of 1951 and take into account the two previous Censuses at which the linguistic distribution of the people was recorded, the Bengali-speaking percentage was of the order of two-thirds of the total population in the entire district; in Purulia, which as has already been stated, has even today a considerable population speaking the Bengali language, it was, perhaps, more impressive.

We must take note of the fact that even according to the 1951 Census, the Bengali speaking majority in the rural areas of Purulia will be about 55 per cent (as against 28 per cent of the Hindi-speaking people) if the Chas revenue thana, which is contiguous to Dhanbad is excluded.

Considering the circumstances referred to above in which the West Bengal claim to Manbhum has been made, we propose that the Purulia sub-district excluding the Chas thana

should be transferred to West Bengal. Such a transfer will not seriously upset either the economy or the administrative structure of Bihar, but will, on a balance of considerations, be justified. It may be pointed out incidentally that since the area proposed to be transferred is virtually a district, the initial inconvenience, if any, as a result of the transfer will be negligible.

We pass next to Dhalbhum. From a linguistic point of view, Singhbhum district is the meeting ground of Ho, Oriya, Bengali, Hindi and Santhali. These languages are important roughly in the order named. In the Dhalbhum sub-division considered separately, Bengali is the largest language group but it cannot by any means be considered to be predominant, and a *prima facie* case for a boundary adjustment in favour of West Bengal has not been made out either on the ground of linguistic affiliation or on any other grounds. The historical links of this district with West Bengal, as in the case of Goalpara, are tenuous. It is also impossible to overlook the fact that in an important portion of the area claimed, that is to say, in and around Jamshedpur, the population is so mixed that no State can legitimately claim the city on cultural or linguistic grounds. Indeed, the West Bengal Government has itself recognised this fact.

GOALPARA DISTRICT

We next deal with the West Bengal claims on Assam. These claims do not seem to us to be sound. There is no evidence, according to the 1951 Census, that the Goalpara district is predominantly Bengali-speaking. Although the figures have been challenged, and reference has been made to the considerable Muslim population in Goalpara which is claimed to be Bengali-speaking, we do not have enough evidence on the basis of which the mother-tongue data of 1951 can be disregarded. We find it difficult to admit on that ground alone any claim by West Bengal to Goalpara or any part of it. Such historical connection as there has been between Goalpara and West Bengal has been intermittent and tenuous. The district has now been part of Assam for such a long time that there is no justification for disturbing this position.

Our findings regarding the border disputes between West Bengal and Bihar and West Bengal and Assam can now be summarised.

We have conceded the claim of West Bengal to the whole of the Purnia sub-district of Maubhum district, with the exception of the Chas thana, and have also admitted its claim to some territory east of the Mahananda in the Purnea district. The existing Bengal-Bihar and Bengal-Assam boundaries will continue except to the extent indicated.

The area and population of West Bengal as a result of these recommendations will be about 34,590 sq. miles and about 26.5 millions respectively.

We have already referred to the long history and complicated nature of the border disputes. The claims which have been made on Bihar by or on behalf of West Bengal have not only been numerous but have also been conflicting.

The New Bengal Association, which submitted a representation to the Constituent Assembly in 1948, was broadly in favour of the addition of a little more than 10,000 sq. miles from Bihar to West Bengal. But a memorandum prepared at about the same time by the late Shri N. R. Sarker for the Government of West Bengal claimed an area of almost 16,000 sq. miles.

In a resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in August, 1952, this demand was more or less reiterated. The official representation which has now been made to this Commission on behalf of the Government of West Bengal is confined to a smaller area of about 11,840 sq. miles involving a population of about 5.7 millions. The West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee on the other hand claims at present an area of about 13,950 sq. miles involving a population of about 6.7 millions.

Our recommendations relate to two bits of territory which have been mentioned in every claim during the last seven years; and even in these two cases, they are confined to areas, the transfer of which can be regarded as absolutely essential.

The proposals which we have made will involve the transfer only of an area of about 3,612 sq. miles and a population of about 1.7 millions.

The redrawing of these boundaries has been one of the most difficult problems with which this Commission has been faced.

Our Chairman Shri Fazl Ali, because of his long connection with Bihar, has not considered it desirable to concern himself with investigating and deciding the territorial disputes to which Bihar is a party.

ASSAM

The State of Assam is made up of the Brahmaputra (Assam) and Surma river valleys and the hilly areas to the north, south and east of these two river basins. The Brahmaputra valley, which is the most important and fertile tract in the State, contains six out of the seven plains districts. Communications between this area and the rest of the State, or for that matter with the rest of India, are still relatively undeveloped. The hill districts have today even more intimate administrative and economic links with the plains, in which incidentally about seven lakhs of tribal people are to be found.

From a historical point of view, Assam and north-east India seem to have been intended by nature to be the meeting place of many tribes and races with the result that till comparatively very recent times Assamese was not in fact a language spoken by a majority of the inhabitants of the State.

Assam also owes a great deal to capital and enterprise from outside the State; and its tea, coal and oil industries have been built up mainly as the result of such enterprise. The contribution which permanent or temporary immigrants into the State can make to the development of its economy is important even at the present time.

The proposals as presented to the Commission can broadly be summarised as follows.

The Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, the local Communist party, the Tripura State Congress Committee, and the Government of Assam are broadly in favour of the *status quo*. Assam, however, would welcome the merger, if possible, of Cooch-Bihar, Manipur and Tripura, and closer connection with the administration of the North-East Frontier Agency, which is now constitutionally part of Assam.

The hill districts have pressed the case for the formation of a hill state. This demand, reiterated at the Tura (Garó Hills) Conference of tribal leaders in October, 1951, contemplates the unification of all the hill districts mentioned in Part A of the table appended to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, including also the Naga Hills district.

The Naga National Council seeks independence from Assam and India and to remain aloof from the proposed hill state.

As a compromise between these extreme positions, but for entirely different reasons, the formation of a Kamatapur State consisting of Goalpara, Garó Hills, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, or of a Purbachal State consisting of the area round Cachar has also been suggested.

HILL AREAS

We first deal with the demand for the creation of a hill state. This demand, it may be noted, is of comparatively recent origin. When the Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly on the North-East Frontier (Assam) Tribal and Excluded Areas, popularly known as the Bardoloi Committee, reported in July, 1947, the Naga demand for independence, as the Committee noted, was not supported by moderate elements.

The other proposals made to the Committee ranged from a quasi-independent status to cultural autonomy for the individual districts. The scheme for a hill state had already been put forward and discussed in certain quarters, but had not yet taken any concrete shape.

The Sub-Committee's report whose proposals are substantially incorporated into the Constitution rejected these various alternatives either directly or by implication. This report, it may be of interest to note, was supported by the tribal representative.

In the period of about eight years since the Bardoloi Committee reported there has been an attempt on the part of certain elements in the hill districts to reopen this entire problem.

It is of paramount importance to establish a stable administration in the north-east based on the goodwill of the tribal people, and it is clear that such an administration will have to be primarily concerned with the well-being of the tribes.

The problem in the hill areas at this stage is at least as much psychological as political. There is no denying the fact that the demand for a hill state partly reflects the separatist pull of the extremist elements. Other factors, however, appear to have lent support to the demand and these are

- suspicion and distrust of the people of the plains by the tribal people of this area;
- the diversity of races and cultures and the different levels of social, educational and political development in the different areas of this region which have prevented the tribal people from coming up to the level of the people in the plains;
- lack of communications in these areas which has made it difficult for the various tribes to come in close contact with the rest of India; and
- the economic backwardness of the region.

It has also been alleged that the Government of Assam has not been as sympathetic and helpful to the tribal people as it should have been.

The problem is, in a substantial measure, an inheritance from the pre-independence days. The extremist demands of the present time reflect what has sometimes been labelled the "national park" approach. This was fundamentally the British policy and there were attempts to demarcate the tribal zones and to isolate them, as far as possible, from external influences, preventing, in particular, immigration from elsewhere into the scheduled areas. This went to the extent of stopping Indian officers from entering these areas.

The demand for a separate tribal State is partly a hang-over of this policy. With the departure of the British, however, conditions have changed radically in the sense that there is now a growing awareness amongst the tribal people of their political rights as full and equal citizens of the Indian Union which, they did not have.

It is clear that, in these changed conditions, it is neither necessary nor desirable to confer on the tribes any immunity from external contacts to such an extent as to hamper their development. Policy cannot obviously be so administered as to freeze existing economic and cultural patterns and to inhibit healthy growth.

The results of the "inner line" regulation policy, as administered by the British was not enforced so much against Europeans and Christians as against the other Indian communities. The broad effect of throwing the tribal areas open to some but not to all external influences has been to divide the tribal people themselves, and to create, as a result of British and missionary influences, a new class, which has so far remained quite distinct from the general population either in the hills or in the plains. The creation of a new hill state will, in our opinion, accentuate these distinctions.

During the initial phase of the changeover after 1947 the hill districts may not have received adequate attention. The whole of Assam, is, in a sense, backward. Assam, moreover, has had to face the consequences of Partition, so that the genuine grievances of the hill districts, such as the loss of Pakistan markets for the Garo and Mizo (Lushai) hills districts, or the inadequacy of rail or road communications, have been the inevitable results of the disruption of Assam's economy rather than the consequences of any policies pursued by the Assam Government.

Some of the causes for misunderstanding have also been removed recently, as the implications of the various development and welfare schemes have come to be somewhat better appreciated.

CASE AGAINST HILL STATE

The Government of Assam has tried to provide temporary relief by arranging for the subsidised sale of food, the air-lift of essential commodities and the building of essential roads. Important schemes for reclamation, like the Kongkhong and Nambhor reclamation schemes, pilot projects for 'jhum' control and proposals for extending railway lines have also been under consideration. A major amendment to the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation brought into force some years ago permits the creation of tribal belts where normally no non-tribal can acquire land. It is also possible that irrigation-rum-flood control projects on the Dihang and the Barak, proposals for the establishments of some industries in the Garo hills and schemes for the diversification of agriculture in the hills may be undertaken in the future.

We take note of the important fact that, individually or together, the hill districts will not be able to command, even with such aid as may be granted by the Government of India, the resources in money, material or man-power needed to implement these development programmes.

Separation will add to the cost of administration, and the co-ordination of policies and programmes between the State of Assam and the hill areas on the one hand and between the hill districts themselves on the other will become more difficult. The scheme for a hill state, it must be noted, also contemplates that the capital of Assam and of the proposed hill state will be common, and that many institutions, apart from the Governor and the High Court, will be shared—an arrangement which will involve, in practice, a great deal of inconvenience and even conflict.

The impression which we have formed as a result of our tour of the area is that a substantial body of public opinion, even in the tribal areas of Assam, has not, by any means, been converted to the view that a new hill State should be formed.

Generally speaking, the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and the Mizo (Lushai) Hills are not in favour of a separate hill State and the district council in the Lushai Hills and the Karbi-A-Durbar (Mikir Hills National Council) are in favour of the *status quo*.

The agitation in favour of a hill State is, therefore, confined virtually to the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Owing to their geographical position, these two districts have necessarily a closer association with the adjoining plains districts than the rest of the hill or tribal areas; even in these two districts, therefore, an influential section of opinion views with disfavour the formation of a separate hill State.

Taking all these factors into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the formation of a hill State in this region is neither feasible nor in the interests of the tribal people themselves.

The hill districts, therefore, should continue to form part of Assam and no major changes should be made in their present constitutional pattern.

A question which figured prominently during the course of our enquiry concerning this region was the working of the district and regional autonomous bodies which were created under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the scheme is not working satisfactorily.

We would recommend that the question of the working of the Sixth Schedule be examined comprehensively by a body specially constituted for this purpose. The question should be examined with due regard to the promotion of the best interests of these people and the need for checking disruptive tendencies and securing good administration.

In the meantime, it seems necessary that some measures should be taken to ensure proper liaison between the Government of Assam and the autonomous district councils and to facilitate the formulation and implementation of schemes for the development of these areas. An important step in the direction of providing better liaison, in our opinion, will be the appointment of a Commissioner to be in charge of the administration and development of all the hill districts. We envisage that the Commissioner would act as the Governor's agent for the various purposes laid down in the Sixth Schedule; and that he with the assistance of the district officers would help the district councils in their various day-to-day problems so as to remove difficulties speedily. He may be assisted by a development board consisting among others of representatives of the different district councils.

The extension of the north-eastern railway system, so as to cover the two western hill districts, namely, the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintia hills, and the extreme southern district, namely, the Mizo (Lushai) hills, may also have to be investigated.

PURBACHAL

The proposal for the formation of a Purbachal State, like the demand for the creation of a hill State, is not new. It was examined by the Congress organisation in 1948, but was not pursued, and in one of the forms in which it has now been revised, the Purbachal scheme provides for the constitution of Cachar, Tripura, the Mizo (Lushai) Hills, the Naga Hills, Manipur and the NEFA into a new state; it, therefore, reproduces to some extent the proposal for the separation of the hill districts from the Assam (Brahmaputra) valley.

Some of our objections to the proposal to create a hill state are, therefore, applicable to this case. Moreover, the organisation sponsoring this demand, namely, the Cachar States Reorganisation Committee, itself recognises that this new State will be financially in deficit for quite some time to come. The proposed Purbachal State, under any of the schemes that have been suggested, will have an international boundary on three sides. It is clear that it will have neither the resources nor the stability to provide for the security of the Indian border in this part of the country. It is also obvious that substantial minorities speaking languages other than Bengali will be found in it, with the result that it will provide no real solution of the existing difficulties.

The genesis of the Purbachal demand is that since the major part of Sylhet was cut off from India at the time of Partition, the Bengalis in Assam, who used to feel that culturally and even geographically they belonged to Bengal, have found themselves somewhat isolated in what they may now be disposed to regard as an uncongenial environment. It has been represented to us that the activities of the Assam Jatiya Mahasabha and the policies of the local Government have not only not reconciled the Bengalis in this part of Assam, but have had quite the opposite result. The Bengali-speaking people have cited for instance the fact that the number of Government primary schools in Goalpara district with Bengali as the medium of instruction has fallen from 252 in 1947-48 to 1 at the present time.

These complaints in so far as there is some *prima facie* justification for them deserve to be carefully examined. It is difficult for us to believe that the arrangements which have been made at present adequately meet the needs of the Bengali-speaking population in this district, and in particular the problem of primary education in this area should receive early attention. But the creation of a new State, which may well mean only that one set of problems is exchanged for another is not in our opinion an appropriate remedy for the grievances of the minorities.

On the grounds which we have already discussed we are also unable to entertain the demand for the creation of a Kamatapuri State north-west of Purbachal consisting of Goalpara, Garo Hills, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar and Darjeeling.

THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

We have now to deal with the suggestion that the North-East Frontier Agency should be more fully integrated with Assam. Constitutionally, the North-East Frontier Agency is part of Assam but it presents special features of its own.

In the whole area of about 35,000 sq. miles the population has been estimated at only eight lakhs. It is a difficult mountainous country extremely deficient in communications. The work of any administration which is in charge of this area will therefore, have to be of a special kind for quite some time to come.

In recognition of this fact, the governance of this area has been entrusted for the time being to the President acting through the Governor of Assam, and a separate cadre for the superior posts recruited on an all-India basis, has been created. Central expenditure in this area has been increased very considerably during the last few years, and it is now widely recognised that an efficient and progressive administration is being gradually built up.

In these circumstances, the suggestion made by the Assam Government for the early integration of this frontier area is not feasible and the existing arrangements regarding the North-East Frontier Agency should continue.

The Naga Hills district presents another special problem. Owing to the activities of the extremist elements, the law and order situation in this area has been unstable in recent years. The Nagas boycotted the elections to the autonomous bodies, with the result that the area has had to be administered directly by the Assam Government.

It has been represented to us that the law and order problem in the Naga Hills district is the same as in the Tuensang area of the NEFA, and that unless the entire area is brought under one authority the situation cannot be effectively dealt with. However, it has been stated on behalf of the Assam Government that the Naga Hills district has been relatively quiet during the last two or three years and that there are indications of the people of the area abjuring violence in favour of peaceful methods. After taking the relevant factors into account we have come to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to suggest any change in regard to the Naga Hills district at the present juncture.

The results of these recommendations may now be summarised. The proposed new State of Assam will include all the areas now constituting the existing State as well as Tripura and will have an area and population of about 90,040 square miles and 0.7 millions respectively.

The linguistic complexion of the existing State establishes very clearly its composite character. The Assamese-speaking population constitutes only about 53 per cent of the population of the State.

MANIPUR

The State of Assam, with the boundaries which have been suggested will not include the existing State of Manipur. This is because we recommend that Manipur should for the present continue to be Centrally-administered.

Manipur is a Part C State, situated on India's eastern border with a population of about 0.6 million. A unit such as this cannot be considered administratively viable. Consistently, therefore, with the principles discussed before, the merger of Manipur in the adjoining State should be the natural course, the more so when the other Part C State with a comparable population in this region, namely, Tripura, is proposed to be merged in Assam.

There are, however, some features peculiar to this unit, which render it desirable that its separate existence should be maintained for the time being.

We may first state the main arguments which have been advanced in favour of the continued existence of this unit. Manipur, it is claimed, is a border State; and, as in the case of the North-East Frontier Agency, which is a neighbouring area, security considerations are, or must be, paramount. Manipur, it has also been claimed, has been independent for centuries and its connection with the neighbouring States—and indeed with India itself—is very recent. There is, even today, no railway which links the State with the rest of India. The State is now receiving substantial financial aid from the Centre. Its economic development will be retarded if it is merged either in Assam or in West Bengal or in the hill districts.

The racial and linguistic composition of the State is somewhat peculiar. The Melitohs or Manipuris, constituting about 65 per cent. of the population of the State, are the major linguistic group and are to be found mostly in the valley. There has been some settlement by Mizos from the south, by Hmars, Nagas and other tribes and even some immigration from Assam and from Bengal. But the linguistic and cultural individuality of the valley, it is claimed, has remained largely unaffected.

Manipuris have accordingly developed a special social and cultural life of their own. This consciousness of a distinct linguistic and cultural individuality accounts for the opposition within the State to suggestions that Manipur should become part of Assam or of a Purbachal State created round Cachar or of a hill State extending from the Mizo (Lushai Hills) district in the south to the North-East Frontier Agency in the north.

The essential difference between Manipur and Tripura is that the Bengali-speaking people in the neighbouring district, namely, Cachar, already constitute seventy-seven per cent of the population of the district; and the merger of Tripura in the State would, therefore, be natural to some extent. This important consideration does not apply to Manipur which has no particular linguistic affinity with Assam.

Another important consideration we have to bear in mind is that Assam has fairly difficult political and economic problems of its own to solve. Besides, apart from the autonomous hill districts, the administration of the State will have to look after another border unit, namely, Tripura. In these circumstances, it may not be desirable to impose on Assam the additional burden of administering the important border area of Manipur.

The only serious alternative to merger in Assam is to create a new State consisting of Manipur and the neighbouring areas like Lushai Hills, Tripura and Cachar. We have already referred to the opposition of the people to this proposal. But the proposal itself is impracticable owing to lack of communications, a variety of languages difficulties regarding administrative and technical personnel and inadequacy of financial resources.

On a careful consideration of the implications of the various possible alternatives, we have come to the conclusion that Manipur should continue to be a Centrally-administered territory for the time being.

While we make this recommendation, it is quite clear to us that Manipur cannot maintain its separate existence for long and that the ultimate solution should be its merger in the adjoining State of Assam. It is equally clear to us that, so long as it continues as a separate administrative unit, the administrative structure of Manipur should conform to the pattern we have indicated. We wish to repeat that, if a unit such as Manipur wishes to have representative government at the state level, it must be prepared to join a larger unit. It cannot insist on a separate existence, and demand, at the same time, substantial central aid not only for its economic development but also for the maintenance of expensive representative institutions and uneconomic administrative agencies.

TRIPURA

Tripura is a Part C State with a population of 639,029. The predominant language in this State is Bengali, which is spoken by about 59 per cent of the population. The capital, namely, Agartala, is connected by air with Calcutta, but the State is contiguous to Assam, and while Agartala is equally well-connected by air with Gauhati and Silchar, an important road from Agartala to Churabari in Assam is now under construction. It will be easy to extend this link and to connect Agartala with Shillong, by means of a road passing through Silchar and Jowai. We recommend that high priority should be accorded to the construction or improvement of these links.

As a small Part C State, Tripura cannot obviously stand by itself. The West Bengal Government, moreover, has not claimed this area; and its merger in Assam, in our opinion, can be supported among other reasons on the ground that it will be desirable to bring the entire border between India and Pakistan in this region under one single control, namely, that of the Assam Government.

Such a merger will also make it possible to co-ordinate development in Cachar and the contiguous area of Tripura. The Bengali-speaking population after the merger will be a little more than one-fifth of the total population of the State. It should not be difficult for the Assam Government to allay the apprehensions of the Bengali-speaking people by treating this area, which requires development, as a separate administrative division under a commissioner. The special position of Bengali in this division should be recognised for official and educational purposes.

If safeguards on these lines are provided the merger of Tripura in Assam will achieve for its people the fulfilment of their aspirations for representative Government at the state-level without prejudicing their linguistic and cultural interests. Suitable safeguards can and should also be provided for the tribal people in the proposed administrative division.

ORISSA

The province of Orissa was created in 1936 in terms of the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, but an elaborate enquiry which covered in particular the question of its boundaries preceded this Order and was spread over a period of about thirty years, that is to say, from 1903, when the circular which dealt with the regrouping of provinces was first addressed to the provincial governments, right up to the time when the Order in Council was issued.

The question was also considered by three important committees in very considerable detail: the Philip-Duff Committee reported in 1924, the Attlee Committee, which was constituted by the Simon Commission, about six years later, and by O'Donnell Committee in

1932. The reports of these committees formed the subject-matter of prolonged and detailed correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, in the course of which every important argument was considered and reconsidered from all points of view.

Orissa, in short, was carved out of the neighbouring areas, after a review of its boundaries which was more elaborate than was possible in the case of any other State. This has considerably simplified the task of the re-determination of the boundaries of the Orissa State.

The major claims made on Orissa are as follows:

- (i) the three northern districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Koonjhar have been claimed by Bihar on the ground that the people of these areas desire to be associated with Chota Nagpur, and
- (ii) the Andhra State has claimed the whole of the Koraput district, the Parlakimedi estate and the Parlakimedi Malahs of the Ganjam district, and a portion of the Chatrapur and Berhampur taluks of Ganjam constituting a coastal belt in this district extending from the present Andhra boundary up to the Rushikulya river.

The principal claims made for or on behalf of Orissa on the other hand are:

- (i) a coastal belt and agency tracts consisting of predominantly Oriya and aboriginal areas in Srikakulam district right up to the Vamsadhara river;
- (ii) the Phulphar and Bindra-Nawagarh ex-zamindari areas of the Raipur district, a portion of ex-zamindari areas of Chandrapur now in the Bilaspur district and a portion of the Bastar district;
- (iii) the Singhbhum district of Bihar, particularly Seraikella and Kharsawan; and
- (iv) a portion in south-west Midnapore district of West Bengal.

We have already dealt with the Bihar Government's claims on Orissa as also the Orissa claim to Singhbhum or to Seraikella and Kharsawan.

CLAIMS ON STATE

The Andhra claim to Koraput rests on a number of arguments, the most important and relevant of which at the present time is that the trading affiliations of the district with Parvatipuram and the rest of Srikakulam district as well as with Vishakapatnam district are fairly close. The basis of the demand for the other territories which have been claimed is mainly linguistic, Parlakimedi estate and Berhampur town in particular being claimed as outlying Telugu pockets in Orissa.

Koraput, however, is a district in which the Oriya majority is absolute; and since Kondh and Paraja in addition are spoken by a little less than one quarter of the population, there is no case for regarding it as an Andhra area. The trading affiliations of this district which have been mentioned are not also such as to justify the disturbance of the existing position. The preponderance of tribes in this district is considerable, and some of the arguments advanced by Andhra, for example, that riots or stirrings in the tribal area can be much better dealt with by a Government which controls Vishakapatnam, are no longer valid. There is, therefore, no case in our opinion for the transfer of Koraput to Andhra.

The Parlakimedi pocket was considered together with the Parlakimedi hill areas at the time that this portion was transferred to Orissa; and although the main ground for this transfer was that the preference of the Raja of Parlakimedi for Orissa deserved to be considered with sympathy, the transfer was also justified on linguistic grounds. The Berhampur tract was likewise established at that time to be clearly within the area of Oriya influence. There is little reason to upset these decisions now.

In the entire district of Ganjam of which these two claimed areas form part, Oriya is the predominant language and Telugu is spoken only by about 15 per cent of the people. It is quite unnecessary in these circumstances to detach an important coastal belt from the rest of the district.

While there is no case in view of what has been said so far for subtracting any territory from Orissa, there is also no case for adding any territory to it.

The Telugu majority in Srikakulam district from which portions have been claimed for Orissa is as high as 89 per cent. This majority is likewise pronounced even in the Ichapuram, Sompeta and Tekkal taluks. There is no reason for disturbing these areas or the tribal areas of the West.

In the case of the Phuljhar and Bindra-Nawagarh areas of the Raipur district, the O'Donnell Committee found overwhelming public support for their retention in the present Madhya Pradesh. These areas form part of a district in which Hindi is the predominant language and even Chattisgarhi is more important than Oriya. According to the latest census, the Oriya-speaking population is not in a majority even in Mahasamund, and no other convincing reasons have been advanced in favour of the claim.

These arguments are applicable more or less with the same force also in the case of the Chandrapur claim.

We have already dealt with the claims on Bastar while dealing with the new Madhya Pradesh.

The area in south-west Midnapore which Orissa has claimed belongs culturally to West Bengal and there has been a progressive increase in Bengali influence. The Oriya population in the claimed areas is negligible at the present time. The Orissa case rests in part on the claim that the historical association of these areas with the ancient Orissa kingdoms should be respected. The argument is debatable and in accordance with the principles already set out, cannot be accepted. Moreover, the association in this case is not quite clearly established.

The area and population of the existing State of Orissa accordingly remain unaffected.

ANDAMANS

We have considered some suggestions regarding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. No major change in the existing arrangements regarding the administration of these Islands has, however, been proposed and, there does not appear to be any case for disturbing the status quo.

The territories other than the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which have been or may be brought under central administration, like Pondicherry, have obviously to be administered under flexible and transitional arrangements for the present. Generally speaking, there may be an interval before they become *de jure* part of India, and the special position and needs of each area may have to be considered.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ALLIED MATTERS

An important question connected with the reorganisation of States is that of providing safeguards for linguistic groups which are in a minority in different states.

The Indian Constitution embodies the bulk of the rights which are generally guaranteed to minorities, within the framework of the fundamental rights of Indian citizens in general. The only provisions in the Constitution which have been particularly devised to safeguard the interests of minorities are those contained in Articles 29, 30 and 347.

LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

During the course of our enquiry, the question of reinforcing the existing system of safeguards for minorities figured prominently. It was strongly urged before us that the safeguards for minorities embodied in the Constitution have proved inadequate and ineffective against the cultural oppression of linguistic minorities and their economic exploitation. Whatever the merits of his assertion, large sections of public opinion, favour the strengthening of the existing constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.

We are not in favour of setting up too elaborate a system of guarantees to the minorities which would, in our opinion, complicate rather than solve the problem.

Before we make our specific recommendations on the subject, we wish to indicate the broad principles and objectives which have governed our approach to the problem. These are :

- (i) as the problem of linguistic minorities is common to unilingual as well as polyglot areas, the measures to be adopted should be such as can be applied to linguistic as well as composite States ;
- (ii) while minorities are entitled to reasonable safeguards to protect their educational, cultural and other interests, it has to be borne in mind that such safeguards should not so operate as to perpetuate separatism or to impede the processes of natural assimilation ;
- (iii) the system of guarantees to minorities should not be such as to lend itself to misuse by parties interested in promoting a sense of disloyalty to the State ; and
- (iv) it should be clearly understood that a state in which a particular language group constitutes the majority cannot be considered to be the custodian of the interests of all people speaking that language, even when they are residents of other States.

Instruction in Mother-Tongue

The more important aspects of the problem, however, are the rights of linguistic minorities to instruction in their mother-tongues, the use of minority languages in the administration, and the representation of the minorities in the State services. The language of instruction in educational institutions and the language of the administration are matters that touch, in practice, many vital aspects of the life of every individual. They, therefore, constitute what we regard as the core of the problem of linguistic minorities.

The Indian Constitution guarantees to the minorities the right to private schools but does not specifically recognise the right to instruction in the mother-tongues in public schools. It seems to us that linguistic minorities do not have the resources required to establish and maintain their own educational institutions particularly in rural areas. In such cases, therefore, a positive duty should be cast on the State to provide facilities to the minorities for education in the mother-tongue at the primary school stage.

It may be recalled that the right of each language group to have education in the mother-tongue in public schools at the primary schools stage has been recognised by the Congress Working Committee in its resolutions adopted in August, 1940, and May, 1953. The right has also been recognised in principle by the State Governments as well as the Government of India. This is clear from the resolution adopted at the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference held in August, 1949, which has been approved by the Government of India, and now serves as a guide to the State Governments in making arrangements for the education of their school-going children whose mother-tongue is different from the regional language.

From the data supplied to this Commission by the State Governments it appears that most of the States are endeavouring to implement this resolution, though it is difficult to say to what extent it is being carried out both in the letter and in the spirit. The resolution is only recommendatory, we have come to the conclusion that the right of the minorities to have education in the mother-tongue at the primary stage, subject to a sufficient number of students being available, should be placed on a more stable footing than is the position at present. We, therefore, recommend that constitutional recognition should be given to this right and that the Central Government should acquire power to issue appropriate directives for the enforcement of this right on the lines of the provisions contained in Article 347 of the Constitution.

So far as secondary education is concerned, the policy of the Government of India, as embodied in the Resolution of the Central Advisory Board of Education adopted in 1949, has been that regional languages should be introduced at the secondary stage, with provision for instruction in the mother-tongue even at this stage if the number of pupils in the area is sufficient to justify establishment of separate schools, or for instruction in the same school if one-third of the pupils in the school ask for it.

We are doubtful if this deals with the problem adequately. It is, of course, clear that, so far as secondary education is concerned, it will have to be treated differently from the education at the primary stage.

We, therefore, do not recommend the extension of the principle of the constitutional recognition of the right to have instruction in mother-tongue to secondary education. At the same time, we feel that the Government of India should, in consultation with State Governments, lay down a clear policy and also take more effective steps to implement it.

Use for Official Purposes

The next question to be considered is the use of the minority languages for official purposes. Article 347 of the Constitution, as we have already stated, empowers the President to provide for the use of a minority language also in the administration of a State. We understand that so far no order has been issued under this Article and it has been left more or less to the States concerned to regulate the use of the minority languages for administrative purposes.

From the information furnished to us it appears that the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Saurashtra have adopted legislation under Article 345, recognising the respective regional language or languages as the official language or languages in the States concerned. In other States, English continues to be the official language. Some States have recognised more than one official language. Thus, in Madhya Pradesh, both Hindi and Marathi are the official languages at all levels. The Punjab and PEPSU have demarcated two distinct zones—a Punjabi-speaking zone and a Hindi-speaking zone. In Bombay and Hyderabad, official business at district and taluk levels is conducted in the languages of these units.

In Hyderabad, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Madhya Bharat, the regional language or languages have been recognised for use in the High Court. In other States, English continues to be the language of the High Court.

As regards the lower courts, there is no State, with the exception of Assam, in which English is used exclusively in the lower courts. In most States, where English is used in the High Court, the subordinate courts use both English and the regional languages, the general practice being that judgments are written in English and other work is done in the regional languages.

Several States have permitted the use of the minority languages in subordinate courts. Bihar, Bombay, Andhra, Madras, Orissa, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal have allowed the use of two, or even three, languages in certain areas.

The present position, therefore, is that, while it is generally agreed that minority languages should receive due recognition in bilingual areas, a clear policy has not so far been laid down for regulating the use of the minority languages in the administration.

We are inclined to the view that a State should be treated as unilingual only where one language group constitutes about seventy per cent or more of its entire population. Where there is a substantial minority constituting thirty per cent or so of the population, the State should be recognised as 'bilingual' for administrative purposes.

The same principle might hold good at the district level; that is to say, if seventy per cent or more of the total population of a district is constituted by a group which is a minority in the State, the language of the minority group, and not the State language, should be the official language in that district.

It will also be of advantage if, in bilingual districts, municipal areas, or other smaller units such as taluks, where there are minorities constituting fifteen to twenty per cent of the population, documents which are used by the people at large, such as Government notices, electoral rolls, ration cards, etc., are printed in both the languages. It should also be permissible to file documents in the courts, etc., in the minority language. Likewise, where the candidates seeking election to any local bodies are required to have a working knowledge of a language, the knowledge of a language of such minor language groups should be given recognition.

These suggestions are for the consideration of the Government of India. What we wish to emphasise is that the Government of India should adopt, in consultation with the State Governments, a clear code to govern the use of different languages at different levels of State administrations and that effective steps should be taken to ensure that this code is followed.

Recruitment to Services

Recruitment to the services is a prolific source of discontent amongst linguistic minorities. The main complaint is that a number of States confine entry to their services to permanent residents of the State, 'permanent residents' being defined in varying ways. These domicile tests, it is contended, have been so devised as to exclude the minority groups from the services.

The residence required under these rules varies from three years in certain cases to fifteen years. These rules are, strictly speaking, in contravention of Article 16 (1) of the Constitution. They have apparently been allowed to continue in terms of Article 35 (b) pending a general review of the position.

This review, we understand, has now been undertaken. Legislation is likely to be promoted in Parliament in order to regulate the extent to which it would be permissible for a State to depart in future from the principle of non-discrimination as between citizen and citizen, as laid down in Article 16 (1).

We strongly recommend that the contemplated legislation should be taken up early, and that, if any departure from the principle of non-discrimination is to be authorised at all, it should be such as to cause minimum hardship.

One form which discrimination against language groups takes, it has been stated, is the tendency in certain States to make their services a preserve for the predominant language group by prescribing a high test of proficiency in the regional language or by making this language the medium in the various competitive tests.

At present, higher competitive examinations are conducted in most States in English. Some States, however, have allowed an option to offer one or more of the regional languages. In a number of States there is also a compulsory paper in the regional language. For lower examinations one of the regional languages is the medium and also a compulsory subject. Most States insist on a departmental examination of proficiency in the regional language or the local dialect for candidates whose mother-tongue is other than the regional language.

That all public servants should be conversant with the official language or languages of the State admits of no dispute. The point for consideration, however, is whether candidates belonging to one language group should have an initial advantage over those belonging to the other language groups. We feel the present practice in certain States tilts the scales in favour of the dominant language group, and consider it both practicable and desirable that, for services known as the 'State services', apart from the main language of the State, the candidates should have the option to elect, as the medium of examination, the Union language—English or Hindi—or the language of a minority constituting about fifteen to twenty per cent or more of the population of the State. A test of proficiency in the State language should be held, in that event, after selection and before the end of the period of probation. In the case of subordinate services, however, the State language could continue to be the medium of examination.

It is desirable, to constitute State Public Service Commissions in such a manner as to ensure that these bodies are not affected by particularist trends. This objective can be achieved to some extent by constituting, so far as possible, one Public Service Commission for more than one State. Under the Constitution, appointments to Public Service Commissions serving more than one State are made by the President. We recommend that this principle be extended even to Public Service Commissions serving only single States. This arrangement, we are sure, will give these bodies a higher stature and more independence.

Agency for Enforcing Safeguards

We now come to the question of devising a suitable agency to enforce the rights of the linguistic minorities.

One suggestion that has been made to us is the creation of a Central Ministry for Minority Affairs. Since the Centre's responsibility, under the scheme we have in view, will be confined to the enforcement of safeguards in the educational field and to making arrangements for the use of the minority languages in the administration, a separate Central Ministry will not be justified.

Another proposal which has been put forward in certain memoranda received by us is that a Statutory Commission for Minority Affairs should be appointed. This Commission, it has been suggested, should be a non-political quasi-judicial, advisory body. The most important argument in favour of such an arrangement would be that it would instil confidence into the minorities. On the other hand, it will have a serious disadvantage in that the existence of a tribunal before which State Governments could be impugned might lead to vexatious claims and counter-claims and might encourage the minorities to look constantly beyond the borders of the State for the redress of their grievances, real or imaginary.

There are, however, clear advantages in utilising the services of the Governor for supervising the implementation of the policies of the Central Government in regard to linguistic minorities. With his detached outlook and knowledge of the requirements of administration, the Governor would be better suited for this task than a judicial or quasi-judicial Commission. The arrangement would also not involve extra expenditure.

There is no reason, however, why the Governor should not function as an agent of the Central Government in regard to a matter which is of national concern.

However, with a view to minimising the possibility of any conflict it may be provided that, when the Governor finds the State Government acting in disregard of the Central Government's policies, he should, in the first instance, advise the State Government to take the measures necessary for the implementation of such policies; if the State Government disagreed with him, he should have the right to refer the matter to the Central Government, along with his advice and the views of the State Government. The decision of the Central Government should be issued as a directive from the President.

The arrangement which we have suggested will involve no constitutional amendment.

INTEGRATION OF SERVICES

Earlier we made a brief reference to the unsettling effects of the reorganisation of States. Here we proceed to examine the administrative implications of reorganisation and to suggest certain measures which may have to be taken in order to curtail the period of transition.

The most urgent problems, perhaps, which the reorganised States will have to tackle will be those connected with the integration of the personnel drawn from various areas and the rationalisation of the administrative structure. We have deemed it necessary to deal with this matter at some length, because the reorganisation of the States is likely to be undertaken at a time when the burden thrown on the administrative services will be very great.

For some time to come the responsibilities of governments and the services in the disputed areas may, therefore, be particularly heavy. The general elections are also due to be held shortly; and the second five-year plan may be well under way by the time the proposed reorganisation takes effect. The cumulative strain which all this will impose on the administrative services may be expected to be so considerable that the greatest importance must be attached to the maintenance of the morale of the services.

In recent years problems more or less similar to those with which the new administrations will be faced have had to be handled in connection with the integration of the princely states and also in connection with the formation of Andhra. This process has had to be spread over very nearly six or seven years, and even now in some cases it has not been completed. The lack of any clear criteria for the gradation of the service personnel inherited from the integrated States, the free exercise of the rights of appeal against decisions taken by competent authority, and the failure on the part of the State Governments either to finalise the decisions taken or to accord to the problem the priority which it deserved seem to explain this delay. The uncertainty which prevailed in the initial years after the formation of the Part B and Part C States has been such as to affect service morale and to impair efficiency.

The reconstitution of the sanctioned State cadres will have to be taken in hand as soon as the new units are set up. This should not involve any difficulty except in so far as common services or posts which cannot be clearly related to any particular area are concerned.

Against the posts thus determined, the allotment of personnel may be made primarily on the basis of the option of the employees. This option should be respected as far as possible, but it must be consistent with the public interest which will require a division which on the one hand will be satisfactory to the services as a whole and on the other hand will be fair to the new States themselves.

The integration of services which will follow the determination of the cadres and the allotment of personnel should be based on definite principles which should, as far as possible, be of uniform application throughout India.

Some of the principles which seem *prima facie* to be suitable are that seniority among the officers in the State of origin *inter se* should not be disturbed, and that the existing scales of pay and conditions of service should not be varied to the disadvantage of those who are now in employment, and should be continued until such time as uniform pay scales, not less advantageous than those enjoyed by them in the parent State, are evolved.

It is also of the greatest importance that the body constituted to integrate the service personnel of the different States should be such as to inspire confidence and that only one appeal from a decision regarding integration should be permitted. The procedure which was adopted in the case of Andhra was to constitute two committees composed of the members of the services themselves representing the separating areas of composite Madras, and these committees did most of the work in the first instance. *Prima facie*, this procedure seems to be suitable.

The Government of India are directly concerned with the re-allocation to the prospective States of the personnel of the All India Services and normally the Governments of the new States should be responsible for the division and reconstitution of the rest of the services.

We wish, however, to draw the attention of the Governments concerned to one important aspect of the problem with which they will be called upon to deal. An eminent public man has recently drawn our attention to the fact that the existing smaller units which may be integrated with the larger States should not be treated as annexed territories, and that Government servants belonging to these smaller units should be treated fairly and even generously. We realise the importance of this question and hope that the reorganisation of the administrative machinery in the States will be effected in such a manner that no section or group may be left with a sense of grievance.

FINANCE COMMISSION

In terms of Article 280 of the Constitution the second Finance Commission is now due to be appointed. Assuming that the recommendations of the second Finance Commission take effect from 1st April 1957, an announcement regarding the setting up of this Commission cannot perhaps be delayed for any length of time. It will be an obvious advantage if decisions on the reorganisation proposals are taken before the Commission commences its enquiry. Otherwise another such body may have to go into the question of the financial needs of the newly-created units.

The existing States are expected to be prepared to take up and implement from 1st April 1956, the second five year plan which is likely to be finalised by that date. If decisions regarding reorganisation are taken and implemented without avoidable delay, the difficulties arising out of reorganisation would be faced and overcome in the early years of the next plan period.

It would be necessary to provide for some help to the newly-constituted units during the period of transition. It has been the normal practice for the Government of India in the past, whenever new States have been created or when accommodation is needed for any other reason, to grant ways and means advances to the States which may require them. We presume that such assistance will be available also in the initial years after reorganisation.

If it has been suggested that revenue gap grants-in-aid to the new units, as in the case of the existing Part C States, may likewise be paid in the initial years and that the Centre should assume, in effect, the residual responsibility for supporting the revenue budgets of the States until such time as other arrangements can be made. It is doubtful, however, whether it will be possible or desirable for the Centre to undertake a blanket commitment in preference to more normal and orthodox arrangements.

Pending a comprehensive review, we would suggest that grants in aid on revenue or capital accounts as well as long term loans should be available to the new States as nearly as may be on the existing basis. The Government of India might re-examine the existing statutory and development grants and long term loans (including amounts promised but not disbursed to the States) with reference to

- (i) the principles if any, on which the grants have been recommended or sanctioned, or
- (ii) failing any definite principle, the population of the reorganised units as compared to the existing States, and
- (iii) the purposes for which long term loans have been granted.

This modification of the existing pattern of grants and loans to meet the needs of the new situation may be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the next Finance Commission. However the need for such action immediately after or even in advance of the reconstitution of the new States is clear.

It is also necessary here to refer to one minor complication. According to Article 278 of the Constitution revenue gap grants in aid are paid to three of the existing Part B States. In the set up contemplated after reorganisation some are now included in these Part B States will be integrated with other States. It would be fair to regard the payments under Article 278 as outright grants and to apportion them population wise among the new States until such time as the position is reviewed by the Finance Commission.

In the case of the Part C States the acceptance of our recommendations will necessitate an amendment of Article 264 (b) of the Constitution. The legislation or rules under the authority of which a prescribed percentage of the divisible pools of income tax and central excise attributable to the Part C States and retained with the Centre may be distributed among the new units where necessary in the ratio of the population.

DIVISION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As soon as the budgetary position and prospects of the new units have been clarified arrangements for the division of the assets and liabilities will have to be taken in hand.

Generally speaking a fair basis of division will be that where the assets exceed the liabilities—

- (i) the movable assets of a State which is being divided should be distributed by agreement as equitably as possible on the most satisfactory basis being the ratio of the population,
- (ii) each area which is being separated should take over the liabilities corresponding to the book values of the immovable assets which are located in the area and the movable assets which are claimed,

and where the liabilities exceed the assets—

- (i) the movable assets should be distributed as equitably as possible and
- (ii) each area which is being separated from a composite State should take over liabilities corresponding to the book values of the immovable assets which are located in that area and such movable assets as it is entitled to claim, and
- (iii) the balance of the liabilities should be divided as equitably as possible, the most satisfactory basis being the population ratio.

The Government of India will no doubt be able to formulate general principles on these or other lines.

On one point, it may be necessary to make an exception to the general rule and to consider some special arrangements. In the case of the

present Part C States, the accounts of which were merged into those of the Centre, the scheme of reorganisation which is contemplated will necessitate a complete separation of their balances from those of the Centre. It will be convenient if the financial settlements in the case of Part C States are not elaborate but are based on a broad review of the position as it exists today and the needs of these areas.

Normally, it takes a number of years for a complete and satisfactory division to be effected. We would suggest the creation, if possible of some special machinery for expediting the final settlements.

INTER-STATE AGREEMENTS

We have stressed elsewhere the need for adequate arrangements being made for ensuring the orderly progress of the major irrigation and power projects which have already been taken up before or under the first five year plan. A number of inter State agreements regarding the allocation of water rights have been concluded or finalised recently. On the reorganisation of States some of these agreements may require to be changed. Provision for such adaptation may have to be made in the legislation to be enacted under Articles 3 and 4 either by specifying the rights and obligations of the prospective States or by empowering the Central Government to make the necessary adaptation in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

The general scheme of the River Boards Bill, which was introduced in Parliament in May 1955 is that Advisory River Boards charged with the formulation of plans for the development of inter State rivers or river valleys will be set up under the aegis of the Centre (Finance will be provided by the Government of India).

The Water Disputes Bill 1955 also introduced in Parliament in May 1955 contemplates that on a request from a State Government, the Centre will constitute an *ad hoc* water disputes tribunal in each case involving a water dispute. We suggest legislation should be passed and brought into force as early as possible.

REGIONAL GRIEVANCES

Reference has been made elsewhere in this report to the grievances of particular areas on the ground of arrested economic development.

The feeling that some areas have been or will be neglected has to be taken into consideration as an existing fact.

Some attempts have been made in the past, mainly as a result of non official efforts to provide adequate assurances of non discrimination and equal treatment along these lines. The Brihadratha Pact of 1937 in the case of Andhra and the Akola Pact of 1947 and the Nagpur Pact of 1953 in the case of Maharashtra may be cited as examples. These pacts represent an attempt to spread as equitably as possible the benefits and advantages which may be derived from the location of important offices or institutions of the State Government and from the expenditure of the State Government in general.

The only special arrangement for areas which are now economically underdeveloped which seems to us to be suitable is that development boards may be constituted in these areas wherever conditions justify such an expedient in order that the needs of these areas may be properly studied and schemes adequate to meet them formulated. Advisory planning bodies we understand, have been constituted in most States. Our suggestion in effect only extends this principle.

We have already referred to the possibility of a provision being made in the Constitution authorising the Centre to exercise supervisory powers in relation to the development of certain economically underdeveloped areas during a period say of ten years. These areas will, we think, be reassured if supervisory authority for a short period is thus retained by the Government of India.

We also consider it necessary that a permanent body consisting of persons, who would inspire public confidence, should be appointed for the purpose of looking into the economic grievances of different areas. The proposed body should serve a two-fold purpose. It should help on the one hand to remove wrong impressions, and on the other to redress the legitimate grievances of the various areas. It will be an advantage if this body includes some members of the Planning Commission and reports its findings to the National Development Council.

INDUSTRIAL LOCATION PLAN

Another important question is the equitable distribution of Central Government expenditure. Responsibility in respect of many development schemes has now passed to the Central Government, and the country is on the eve of rapid industrialisation. In these circumstances, the consideration of an industrial location plan may be of value at this stage, as it will ensure that Central Government expenditure is, as far as possible, spread uniformly all over the country.

This question of the location of industries has already been agitated by some States in connection with the proposed establishment of the steel and fertiliser factories which are being planned by the Government of India.

We would recommend, however, that the entire question should be examined, so that the reorganised units might be assured or reassured that subject to the availability of natural resources and the requirements of the different industries, there would be an equitable distribution of Central Government expenditure, particularly of that part of the expenditure which will be incurred on the industrial plan.

DISRUPTIVE TENDENCIES

The problem of reorganisation of States has aroused such passions and the claims which have been made are so many and so conflicting that we should like to emphasise two basic facts. Firstly, the States, whether they are reorganised or not, are and will continue to be integral parts of a Union which is far and away the more real political entity and the basis of our nationhood. Secondly, the Constitution of India recognises only one citizenship, a common citizenship for the entire Indian people, with equal rights and opportunities throughout the Union.

It may seem that we have merely stated what should be obvious to all. It is, however, patent that, if the implications of these important facts had been fully appreciated and generally accepted, the question of territorial redistribution would not have developed into a major national problem of disquieting proportions. It has been most distressing to us to witness, during the course of our enquiry, a kind of border warfare in certain areas in which old comrades-in-arms in the battle for freedom have been pitted against one another in acrimonious controversy, showing little appreciation of the fact that, the States are but the limbs of the same body politic and that territorial readjustments between them should not assume the form of disputes between alien powers. Deliberate efforts to whip up popular frenzy by an appeal to parochial and communal sentiment; threats of large-scale migration; assertions such as that, if a certain language group is not allowed to have an administrative unit of its own, its moral, material and even physical extinction would follow as an inevitable consequence; and finally incidents such as those in Gwalpara, Parlakimedi, Lachiana and Amritsar; all point to an acute lack of perspective and balance.

It would be unwise not to take note of these disruptive trends. One view, which is strongly held by certain sections of public opinion, is that only a unitary form of Government and division of the country into purely administrative units can provide the corrective to the separatist tendencies. We feel, however, that in the existing circumstances this approach would be somewhat unrealistic.

Unfortunately, the manner in which certain administrations have conducted their affairs has itself partly contributed to the growth of this parochial sentiment. We have referred earlier to the domicile rules which are in force in certain States, governing eligibility to State services. When such devices as domicile rules operate to make the public services an exclusive preserve of the majority language group of the State, this is bound to cause discontent among the other groups, apart from impeding the free flow of talent and impairing administrative efficiency.

We were greatly concerned to observe that in one State for instance, domicile rules were applied not only to determine eligibility for appointment to the public services but also to regulate the awards of contracts and rights in respect of fisheries, ferries, toll-bridges, forests and excise shops. The conditions to be satisfied for acquiring a domicile in this State are also generally, such as to deserve some notice. These conditions are: (a) ownership of a homestead in the State; (b) residence in such a homestead for ten years; (c) a clear intention to live in the State till death; and (d) renunciation of the old domicile, which is to be established by such circumstantial evidence as whether the applicant has landed property or other interests in his native place, or whether he pays frequent visits to that place.

Such stipulations, in our opinion, are not only inconsistent with Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Constitution but go against the very conception of an Indian citizenship.

We have already recommended that the domicile rules in force in certain States should be replaced by appropriate Parliamentary legislation as contemplated in Article 35 (a) (1) of the Constitution.

It has, however, been alleged before us that certain State Governments have imposed restrictions, in practice though not in theory, on the acquisition of property by outsiders. It is obvious that, if such administrative malpractices exist, they should be immediately discarded.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

There are certain other measures which, if adopted will, we hope, help in correcting particularist trends and also in securing greater inter-State co-ordination for the efficient implementation of all-India policies.

Our first proposal is that, as far as possible, about fifty per cent of the new entrants in any cadre of an existing All-India Service should be from outside the State concerned. We understand that several State Governments have already accepted the proposition that one entrant every year in the Indian Administrative Service should be taken from outside the State. We are given to understand that this amounts approximately to only one-third of the total annual allotment of personnel to the Indian Administrative Service.

Besides, the principle, in the form in which it has been accepted, does not take into account the fact that twenty-five per cent of the vacancies in the Indian Administrative Service are filled by promotion.

We would, therefore, recommend that, in order that the fifty per cent target might be achieved, the computation should be made after deducting the number of posts in any State to be filled by promotion; and these principles should apply to all the All-India Services. It would also be necessary to ensure that the proportion of members of the All-India Services recruited from outside the State is not reduced in practice by such devices as the deputation of officers to the Centre.

We also consider that, apart from the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service some more All-India Services should now be constituted. The question of reconstituting all-India cadres for certain technical departments and particularly the suggestion that the Indian Service of Engineers should be revived, has, we understand, been under the consideration of the Union Ministries concerned for some time. The Central and State Govern-

ments have to work in very close co-operation in executing important development projects, which necessitates that technical personnel should be recruited and trained on a common basis and that they should have uniform standards of efficiency and the feeling of belonging to common and important cadres.

We recommend, therefore, that the following Services, namely, the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service, and the Indian Medical and Health Service should now be constituted.

The *raison d'être* of creating All-India Services, individually or in groups, is that officers, on whom the brunt of the responsibility for administration will inevitably fall, may develop a wide and all-India outlook. This advantage will become illusory, however, if members of the All-India Services remain too long either in the service of any particular department or on deputation to the Central Government. In so far as the present All-India Services are concerned, the Centre is already aware of the problem, and transfers to and from the States are intended to be arranged regularly. In the set-up which we recommend, regular transfers to and from the Centre will be even more important.

Another point which we would emphasise is that the training of probationers to the All-India and Central Services should be such that they should have a good introduction to the essentials of Indian geography, history, religions, customs and manners. What is desired is that the probationers, when they complete their training should have an all-India outlook and should cease to consider themselves as Andhras, Tamilians, Marathas or Bengalis.

We understand that it has been recently agreed that a detailed knowledge of the Five-Year Plan should form part of the curriculum of studies for the new entrants to the Indian Administrative Service. We suggest that in addition, basic and essential knowledge of Indian history, geography, religions, customs and manners be included in the curriculum of studies for new entrants to the All-India and Central Services.

PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE

The present emphasis on regional languages in the Universities will inevitably lead to the growth of a parochial attitude, which can only be corrected by a system of training which emphasises the all-India point of view.

The progressive adoption of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union will no doubt, be an important factor towards national unity. But it is of very considerable importance that languages other than Hindi should also figure much more prominently in the training programme of the All-India and Central Services than is now the case. In a recent statement of the policy of the Government of India, regarding the medium in which competitive examination for the All-India Services are to be conducted in future, there is a reference to a proposal that candidates from the Hindi-speaking areas should be asked to pass a qualifying examination in one Indian language other than Hindi. We only wish to suggest that the principle might be extended to the Central Services also and to add that the arrangements proposed are essential in order to ensure the transfer of service personnel from one State to another. The Indian language other than Hindi should preferably be a South Indian language.

We would also recommend that at least one-third of the number of Judges in a High Court should consist of persons who are recruited from outside that State. In making appointments to a High Court bench, professional standing and ability must obviously be the over-riding considerations. But the suggestion we have made will extend the field of choice and will have the advantage of regulating the staffing of the higher judiciary as far as possible on the same principles as in the case of the Civil Service.

As we have already observed, the progressive adoption of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union should operate as a unifying factor.

A common national language, however, to be a really integrating force should have a wider range. English, though a foreign language, has helped to bring the people of different regions in India closer to each other firstly because it has been the official language both at the central and at the provincial levels, and secondly because it has been the medium of instruction for higher education throughout the country. It has, therefore, provided a common vehicle for higher thought as well as for administrative activity and has helped to maintain common standards at the higher educational institutions.

Hindi is to replace English to a limited extent. At the national level Hindi will replace English, but in the States it is to be succeeded to a large extent by the regional languages.

The Official Language Commission, recently appointed by the Government of India, will, no doubt, consider fully the manner in which the constitutional provision about the adoption of Hindi as the official language is to be enforced.

It is, however, quite obvious that replacement of English by Hindi should be so phased that there may be no vacuum from the point of view of social and political intercourse between different parts of the country and that standards of higher education in the country do not suffer.

A wide field of choice for higher education and migration from universities and other institutions for higher education has been possible in this country, not only because English has so far been the medium of instruction in these institutions, but also because the standards of teaching and research have been, generally speaking, comparable. Some of these institutions are contemplating the adoption of the regional languages as the media of instruction. If English in any of these institutions is replaced prematurely, and if facilities are not provided for acquiring necessary proficiency in that language in the interests of higher research, standards of higher education are bound to suffer.

It has to be remembered that English is an important international language and that a knowledge of it makes available to Indian students the results of advanced studies and higher research in other progressive countries. Suitable measures will, therefore, have to be adopted to encourage the study of English and other foreign languages at our important educational institutions, even after the adoption of the regional languages as the media of instruction.

We fully realise the importance of the study of Hindi and the regional languages, but we feel that for the present the use of English in higher technical studies does not come into conflict with the growth of these languages.

REGIONALISM

From the point of view of national unity, it is also of great importance that there should be closer understanding between the north and the south. All institutions and establishments which help to bring about such an understanding should receive particular encouragement from the Government of India.

The Osmania University in Hyderabad is one of such institutions. We suggest that this University may be placed under the Central Government. The medium of instruction at this University should be Hindi; and if standards of instruction at this institution are maintained at a high level, this would attract students from the adjoining areas and be of advantage to the South.

We also consider it necessary that another central university should be established further south with emphasis on Hindi and that in the principal North Indian universities there should be facilities for the study of South Indian languages and cultures.

India is now on the eve of vast economic and social changes.

One of the important developments in recent times has, for example, been the country's conversion to the ideal of social, political and economic equality.

Age-old conceptions regarding personal laws, including in particular the law of succession to property in Hindu society which used to be regarded as unalterable, are now in the process

of being changed, to suit the needs and requirements of a modern and developing society. Internal migration on a scale which renders unrealistic any attempt to regard the linguistic situation in any area as static is another major factor which has now to be taken into account. Economic opportunity and the rapid development of communications have contributed, in recent years, to this general increase in mobility within the Indian Union. With the vast increase in industrialisation that is now being planned under the auspices of the Centre it is also inevitable that migration within the country will increase even further. More and more cities or pockets, which are Indian rather than provincial in character, are, in consequence, bound to come into existence all over the country.

We wish to emphasise that considered in its proper perspective, the reorganisation of the States can only be regarded as providing the necessary adjustments to remove tensions and to enable the Union to function more effectively.

It is the Union of India that is the basis of our nationality. It is in that Union that our hopes for the future are centred. The States are but the limbs of the Union, and while we recognise that the limbs must be healthy and strong and any element of weakness in them should be eradicated, it is the strength and the stability of the Union and its capacity to develop and evolve that should be the governing consideration of all changes in the country.

Regionalism has a legitimate place in a country as large as India, but unless its limitations are recognised, and the supremacy of the Union not merely in the political but also in the economic thinking of the country is fully accepted, it will be a source of weakness to us as a nation. If this is generally realised, we have no doubt that the issues arising out of the reorganisation of the States will not be allowed to assume the proportions of major political controversies.

DISSENTING NOTES

HIMACHAL PRADESH*

In my (Mr. Fazl Ali) judgment, this State should continue as a separate unit and should be under the direct control of the Central Government.

The opinion which I have expressed is not very different from the opinion which appears to have been formed by the States Ministry of the Government of India shortly after the State of Himachal Pradesh came into existence as "any merger with the Punjab was bound to be locally unpopular."

I am convinced that there is a great deal of uneasiness among the people of Himachal Pradesh over the question of its being merged in the Punjab. It appears that early in 1950 there was a proposal that the jurisdiction of the East Punjab High Court should be extended to Himachal, but no action was taken in regard to this suggestion because it seems to have been recognised that "the sentiment of the hill people was opposed to the extension of the authority of any of the administrative organs of the East Punjab to Himachal." That the attitude of the people has not changed since, is apparent from the fact that with the exception of two small groups, all the political parties—the Congress, the Praja Socialists and the Communists—as also the great majority of the persons who appeared before the Commission have strongly opposed the merger proposal.

What seems to account for the great anxiety of the people of Himachal Pradesh not to be associated with the Punjab is their deep-seated distrust of the men of the plains. It is just possible that this feeling of distrust is to some extent a legacy of the pre-Independence princely regime which employed a large number of retired officers from the Punjab who, for some reason or other, were not able to win the confidence of the local people. It may also be partly due to advantage being taken, in the past, of the ignorance and poverty of the people of Himachal Pradesh by persons from outside the State.

The extremely backward and exploited people of this State have, since their emancipation from feudal regime, gained a keen awareness of their new status and opportunity. It is highly im-

portant that no step is taken which may damp their now-found enthusiasm and eagerness to progress and to catch up with the more advanced sections of the Indian population. From this point of view, placing them in a position of subordination—which merger will amount to at this stage—would, in my opinion, instead of contributing to their progress, greatly retard it.

It seems to me that in the interests of the Punjab itself it is desirable that the two areas should be kept separate. A somewhat disturbing feature of the political life of the Punjab today is the existence of certain differences among its three well marked regions. To bring another region with a distinctiveness, individuality and problems of its own into the picture will only complicate matters and add considerably to the difficulties of the Government of the Punjab. Punjab will have to face a new minority problem, as the people of Himachal Pradesh feel that they have not much in common with the people of the Punjab.

A weighty argument in favour of merger is that there will be saving on expenditure by providing for a common legislature, a common High Court, a common Head of the State and a common administrative set-up. But administrative economy by itself will be of little value if sufficient attention is not paid to the much more important consideration of administrative convenience and efficiency. The system of judicial administration now in force in Himachal Pradesh, under which the Judicial Commissioner visits every district, seems to me admirably to suit the requirements of her people who need cheap and expeditious justice. The expensive and time-consuming formalities involved in taking the appeals to the Punjab High Court, which is not so easily accessible, will rob the billmen of the advantage which they enjoy today. Nor will a common head of the State serve the purpose adequately, because what is needed in the hills is the intimate and personal touch of the head of the State with the common man. Having regard to these disadvantages consequent on merger, the saving that will be effected will not be of much significance. The extra cost that a separate administration under the Central Government might entail will be amply compensated by the advantages of a sympathetic and intensive administration.

I am also greatly impressed by an important argument presented in one of the memoranda submitted to us, which is quoted below:

"The Punjab has two very great problems to solve (1) the communal problem and (2) the law and order problem. The deteriorating relations between the Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab have caused concern not only to the Punjab Government but also to the Government of India. . . . The disease runs very gravely (even) in the services. . . . Himachal Pradesh, fortunately, is spared all this malady; for it is a State predominantly of the Hindus and no communal problem whatsoever exists here."

"Even the language problem which has baffled the administrators in Punjab is non-existent in Himachal Pradesh. People speak Pahari, the more educated being influenced by chaste Hindi. Hindi alone is taught in schools and other institutions."

The advocates of the amalgamation of Himachal Pradesh with the Punjab lay some emphasis on the economic links between the two areas, and they particularly refer to the advantages to be derived from the orderly implementation of the Bhakra project. I am, however, unable to see how this fact by itself should lead inevitably to the inference that the two areas must be integrated.

With the Centre controlling and administering Himachal Pradesh, I do not visualise any difficulty whatsoever in the way of the orderly implementation of plans regarded vital for the development of the plains. On the other hand, I should think that a Central administration in Himachal would, instead of interfering with, help the task of preserving the catchment area of the Sutlej and the Beas and of undertaking the necessary soil conservation measures.

* Mr. Fazl Ali's note.

The amalgamation of the two States may understandably be advantageous to the Punjab in certain respects; but it is somewhat doubtful whether Himachal Pradesh would be substantially benefited by it or, at any rate, the benefit which will accrue will be such as to outweigh the undesirable consequences of a forced amalgamation.

As for the argument that the Punjab needs the transfer of some area of Himachal Pradesh in connection with the Bhakra project, I would leave the matter to the Central Government which might take a decision after fully considering the report of the Hejmadi Committee and the feelings of the local people.

One of the arguments against small units is that for manning their services they do not usually attract or retain talent, since they have few opportunities and rewards to offer. There is also a tendency in such small units for the Government to undertake detailed and direct administration, and thereby deprive the services of their initiative, drive and sense of responsibility. These considerations will not have much force in the case of Himachal Pradesh. As a centrally-administered unit, its administrative personnel would be drawn from the All-India Services who will not have to work under the suggested handicaps and can be expected to place national interests above parochial interests and bring to bear on their administrative work the perspective and breadth of outlook so necessary for a successful administration.

Himachal Pradesh is a backward area on the development of which considerable outlay is obviously called for, at least for some time. It is extremely doubtful if the Punjab can shoulder the burden and develop the area in as rapid a manner as would seem desirable in this strategic northern border State. In any case, it being admitted on all hands that the Centre would have to spend large sums of money on the development of the area for some time to come, even if it were merged in the Punjab, I do not see why in these circumstances the area should not be under the direct control of the Centre.

We have a special responsibility in keeping the people of the border areas like Chini and Pangl and also those of the rest of the Himachal Pradesh contented and happy and in guarding against any feeling being created in them that they are not so well looked after as the people across the border. With this special responsibility and with the imperative need for guarding the frontier exposed to infiltration, the national interests will, in my opinion, be best served by the Centre directly controlling the area.

Himachal Pradesh is a typical instance where the arguments in favour of small units can be applied with advantage. As a separate unit, it may be able to provide an intensive programme of social welfare measures which would not be possible if it is merged in the Punjab. In so far as the need for such a programme is pressing in this backward area, the case of Himachal Pradesh for separate existence need hardly be emphasized.

In a previous paragraph it has been recommended that wherever vital, strategic and other considerations are involved, the areas have to be administered by the Centre. I believe that Himachal Pradesh is one of such areas and, therefore, I would strongly recommend its being treated as a centrally-administered territory.

UTTAR PRADESH*

The position of Uttar Pradesh in the Union of India is something which no one interested in the reorganisation of the States of India can legitimately overlook. It contains over 63 million people or over one-sixth of the population of India. It is divided into 51 districts, and the average population in each district is over 1.2 millions. An army of officials (nearly 260,000) is required to administer it.

The uniqueness of this position will become apparent when it is remembered that the next largest State in India, Bihar, has only a population of 40 millions (or less than two-thirds of Uttar Pradesh), while most of the other States

have less than 30 millions. The imbalance created by the existence of a State of this size in a federation seems to me to be fairly obvious.

I consider it essential for the successful working of a federation that the units should be fairly evenly balanced. Too great a disparity is likely to create not only suspicion and resentment but generate forces likely to undermine the federal structure itself and thereby be a danger to the unity of the country.

In most federal constitutions, though wide variations exist in respect of the population and resources of the unit, care is taken to limit the influence and authority of the larger States. Thus in the United States of America, for example, though the States are of varying population and resources and the State of New York has many times the population, say of Nevada, the constitution provides for equal representation of every State in the Senate. In the Bismarckian Reich again, though Prussia had a dominant position from the point of view of population, she was given less representation in the Reichsrat than she was entitled to (less than one-third) and the permanent presidency of that body was vested in Bavaria, clearly demonstrating that even here it was considered necessary to give weightage to the smaller units and also to reduce Prussia to the position of a minority in the Reichsrat.

Unfortunately, the Indian Constitution contains no such provision to diminish the disparity or to counteract the dominant influence of one unit, let alone to secure the equality of the States. In both Houses of Parliament representation is broadly speaking, on the basis of population. Thus in the Lok Sabha, Uttar Pradesh has 86 members (out of 490) and in the Rajya Sabha it has 31 (out of 216).

If one were realistic and took into consideration the manner in which Governments functioned all over the world, it would be easy to see that this preponderant influence which would accrue to a very large unit could be abused, and would in any case be resented by all the other constituent units. Modern Governments are controlled, to a greater or lesser extent, by party machines, within which the voting power of a numerically strong group goes a very long way. It is also undeniable that there is a natural tendency for the representatives of a state to form or to be brought together into such a powerful political bloc. The real issue, therefore, is whether it is desirable to place any unit in a position to exercise an unduly large measure of political influence.

Recentment

The consequence of the present imbalance, caused by the denial of the federal principle of equality of units, has been to create feelings of distrust and resentment in all the States outside Uttar Pradesh. Not only in the southern States but also in the Punjab, Bengal and elsewhere the view was generally expressed before the Commission that the present structure of Government led to the dominance of Uttar Pradesh in All-India matters. The existence of this feeling will hardly be denied by anyone. That it will be a danger to our unity, if such feelings are allowed to exist and remedies are not sought and found now, will also not be denied. Since the normal constitutional device for equalising grave disparities between the units in a federation, that is the provision of equal or at least heavily weighted representation in the house representing the federal principle, is not now possible in our case, and even if it were possible, would not now be a satisfactory solution, in view of the dominant position of the House of the People, the only remedy open to us is to reconstitute the overgrown state in such a manner as to lessen the differences—in short to partition the state. This seems to me an obvious proposition.

One of the commonest objections, advanced before us by leaders in Uttar Pradesh was that the existence of a large, powerful and well-organised state in the Gangetic Valley was a guarantee for India's unity; that such a state would be able to correct the disruptive tendencies of other states, and to ensure the ordered progress of India. The same idea has been put to us in many other forms such as that Uttar Pradesh is the "back-bone of India", the centre from

which all other states derive their ideas and their culture, etc. It is not necessary to examine these claims seriously for nothing is more certain to undermine our growing sense of unity than this claim of suzerainty or paramountcy by one state over others.

A second argument is that the Uttar Pradesh is a homogeneous and integrated state and that to partition it would be to ruin its economy and to create discontent. In this connection the agitation that followed the partition of Bengal has been pointed out to us as a warning. The process of administrative unification of this area started only in 1775 when Asaf-ud-daula made over to the English East India Company some territory in the south-eastern portion of the State as it is constituted today. The doab between the Ganga and the Yamuna was acquired by the British from Sadat Ali, Nawab of Oudh, only in 1801, and Kumaon and Garhwal were annexed in 1816 after the Anglo-Gurkha war. The territory north of the Yamuna was ceded by the Marathas between 1803 and 1805, after the Second Marhatta War. Oudh, of course, was annexed very late by Lord Dalhousie in 1856. For all practical purposes, therefore, the existing State of Uttar Pradesh has had a continuous history of less than a hundred years. The argument that it is a well-knit area which cannot be broken up without undesirable consequences is not, in these circumstances, impressive.

On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence that nothing has happened during these hundred years to alter the basic fact that this area has but little unity. There is or can be very little in common between the still nomadic inhabitants of the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas or of the hilly area of Bundelkhand on the one hand and the inhabitants of the fertile Gangetic Valley on the other. Even within the plains, the Khadar and Bhangar (dry) areas in the Meerut division are quite different from the fertile valley of the Ganga which has been further enriched by the Ganga Canal. Not unnaturally, the problems of these areas also differ; and an administration which has so large a population to look after is not necessarily in the best position to attend to the particular regional problems of these areas.

The example of Bengal quoted as a warning does not bear examination. Bengal was a historic unity, and besides, its partition was frankly for the purpose of creating a Muslim majority unit in East Bengal. The partition of Bengal was thus not merely an injustice to the Bengali people but an attempt to favour one community at the expense of another. The present proposal is based on purely political and administrative grounds and does not cause injustice to any one.

Administrative Efficiency

Thirdly, it has been contended that the size of the Uttar Pradesh contributes to economy in administration. In its memorandum submitted to this Commission, the Uttar Pradesh Government has stated that the percentage of expenditure on civil administration in Uttar Pradesh is lower than in many other Part A States; and from this, the conclusion has been drawn that the existing State of Uttar Pradesh is in a position to save considerably on overheads. I find it somewhat difficult to accept this argument. There are several States in India where the percentage of expenditure on administrative services is less than in the Uttar Pradesh, as the following figures from Appendix IX of the Report of the Finance Commission, 1952, will indicate:

STATES	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Assam	19.6	20.4	16.7
Bihar	30.0	28.4	25.4
Bombay	25.7	26.6	24.2
Madhya Pradesh ..	28.9	27.7	23.1
Madras	27.6	27.9	25.6
Orissa	24.6	27.9	26.3
Punjab	31.2	30.6	29.9
Uttar Pradesh ..	28.4	27.0	24.6
West Bengal	25.3	27.7	25.5
Hyderabad	26.1	26.0	20.0
Madhya Bharat ..	24.1	26.6	23.1
Mysore	12.9	15.0	13.1
PEPSU	28.6	32.3	28.0
Rajasthan	29.6	29.8	28.5
Saurashtra	34.6	31.4	31.0
Travancore-Cochin	12.0	12.3	11.4

* Mr K. M. Panikkar's note.

Even more revealing is the per capita expenditure on general administration. In 1950-51, this was 0.8 for Uttar Pradesh. For Assam, Bihar, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, the figure was less, while it was the same for Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Hyderabad. In 1951-52, again, the per capita expenditure on general administration was less in Bihar, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin. In 1952-53, it was less in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

Moreover, the test of economical and efficient administration is obviously whether a State is or has been in a position to increase the expenditure on nation-building services. It does not appear that the Uttar Pradesh can claim any particular advantage or achievements in this matter. Again I give certain figures from Appendix IX of the Finance Commission's Report.

The per capita expenditure on social services in Uttar Pradesh in 1950-51 was Rs. 2.4, against Rs. 3.1 for Assam, Rs. 6.0 for Bombay, Rs. 3.3 for Madras, Rs. 3.1 for Punjab, Rs. 3.6 for West Bengal, Rs. 3.2 for Hyderabad, Rs. 3.9 for Madhya Bharat, Rs. 6.9 for Mysore, Rs. 3.4 for PEPSU, Rs. 5.2 for Saurashtra and Rs. 4.2 for Travancore-Cochin. The per capita expenditure on social services in Uttar Pradesh for 1950-51 was the same as for the undeveloped State of Rajasthan, viz., Rs. 2.4.

In 1951-52, only in Bihar and Orissa was the per capita expenditure on social services less than in Uttar Pradesh. As against Rs. 2.4 for Uttar Pradesh, the figure was as high as Rs. 5.7 in both Bombay and Mysore. Even in Rajasthan the figure was Rs. 2.8.

In 1952-53, the tale was repeated and only in Bihar and Orissa was per capita expenditure on social services less than in Uttar Pradesh. As against Rs. 2.7 for Uttar Pradesh, Mysore had a figure of Rs. 6.8 and Bombay Rs. 6.0.

The same story is revealed in the matter of education. In all the years from 1950-51 to 1952-53, only Bihar and Orissa have spent less per head on education than Uttar Pradesh; all other States have spent more. As against Rs. 1.1 in 1950-51 for Uttar Pradesh, Bombay spent Rs. 3.5; in 1951-52, Bombay spent Rs. 3.4, as against Rs. 1.2 for Uttar Pradesh; in 1952-53, Bombay spent Rs. 3.6, Mysore Rs. 3.7, Travancore-Cochin Rs. 3.6 and Saurashtra Rs. 3.0, as against Rs. 1.3 for Uttar Pradesh. These figures are revealing enough.

Further, I find no evidence to justify the claim that the Uttar Pradesh Government because of the size of the State has been a particularly efficient one. Uttar Pradesh has the lowest literacy of all the Part A States in India including Orissa and even some of the Part B and C States.

Even the report on education in the States of the Indian Union which gives slightly different figures does not alter the fact that Uttar Pradesh is now probably the most backward Part A State in the matter of education. Nor could the State claim that in the matter of medical services, road transportation and maintenance of law and order it is in a better position than Bombay or the southern Indian States.

Not Homogeneous

The argument put forward by some of the M.L.As. from the western districts in their memorandum submitted to us clearly show that the claim of homogeneity and the desire of the different areas of the Uttar Pradesh to remain together have, to say the least, been overstated. The points they have raised deserve consideration and indicate that in some parts of the State at least there is a feeling of serious dissatisfaction. It has been argued that these demands are of recent origin and therefore do not deserve serious consideration. The agitation for separation may not be of old standing but then it has to be remembered that substantial economic and social development by the State has been taken up only recently and economic rivalries have, therefore, only recently come to the forefront.

Lastly, it has been held that even accepting that the present imbalance created by the disproportionate size of Uttar Pradesh is something which requires consideration, there is no case for a partition of the State as the imbalance is not due to anything Uttar Pradesh itself has done, but is the result of other States having been partitioned. It is argued, that when Bengal, Madras and the Punjab existed as unpartitioned States, there was no great disparity between the major units and it as a result of the creation of Pakistan the Punjab and Bengal were partitioned and if further the Andhras and the Tamils could not live together and had therefore to separate, these provide no justification for reducing the size of Uttar Pradesh. But the essential point to consider is that a new situation has thereby been created which affects the political structure of India and generates forces likely to affect its unity and stability. The present situation has to be faced in the general interests of India, especially from the point of view of eliminating those developments and trends which create suspicion and resentment in other States situated further away from the capital.

If a partition of Uttar Pradesh would cause hardship to any considerable section of people of the residual State, or generally create political instability, then the opposition to it could have been understood. No such arguments have been advanced. In fact even after a partition of the kind suggested below, Uttar Pradesh will still have a population of over 40 millions and will continue to be the biggest unit in India. It would have the major industrial area of Kanpur, and would include the cities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Banaras. The State would still have a larger population than Bihar or Bombay.

From the point of view of the interests of the people of Uttar Pradesh, the partition would involve no hardship. The districts of Dehra Dun, Naini Tal and Pilibhit would be left in residuary Uttar Pradesh, which would thus have control over the headworks of the Sarda Canal system. The river and canal waters would have to be shared between the new State and the residuary Uttar Pradesh. This should not cause any difficulties, as such sharing is the normal feature in India. The various parts of residuary Uttar Pradesh, including the Kumaon Division, would also be physically contiguous. Indeed, the

partition would be greatly to the advantage of the people of Uttar Pradesh, as the present unmanageable size of this State, as I have pointed out earlier, stands in the way of efficient administration.

We are today at a critical stage of our political evolution. The problem of the reorganisation of the States touches the very root of our political structure. We are proposing now a rationalisation of the units which constitute the federation. If on this occasion we omit to rectify what I consider to be the major and basic weakness of the Indian Constitution—the extraordinary disparity between one unit and the rest—then in my opinion we will only be strengthening the forces of disunity by making it practically impossible to tackle this problem at any later stage.

I am convinced that the decision the Government of India takes about Uttar Pradesh will determine the course of our evolution, the sanctity, the strength and the faith of the people in our Constitution, which should be the palladium of our rights and the source of our political unity.

Proposal

My proposal is that a new State should be created consisting of the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Jhansi Divisions of Uttar Pradesh (minus Dehra Dun district of Meerut Division and Pilibhit district of Rohilkhand Division), the district of Datia from Vindhya Pradesh and the four districts of Blind, Morena, Gird (Gwalior) and Shivpuri from Madhya Bharat.

The total area of this State would be 51,346 sq. miles, and the total population, according to the 1951 Census, will be 21,365,931.

The area of residuary Uttar Pradesh would be 74,998 sq. miles, and the population 41,182,075, according to the 1951 census.

The new State might have Agra as its capital and might be called the "State of Agra." Agra will be conveniently situated from the point of view of communications. The State thus constituted would be manageable in size and population, and will generally speaking be homogeneous with resources sufficient to carry out its development programmes.

The current revenue of the districts included in the proposed Agra State was of the order of Rs. 27-28 crores, with a surplus of Rs. 1 to 1.5 crores, during the period of three years ending March, 1953.

The current revenue of residuary Uttar Pradesh was of the order of Rs. 35.5 crores during the same period, with a deficit of Rs. 3.75 to 4 crores.

The size of the revenue budget has increased, for various reasons, in the case of both the units since March, 1953. But there is no reason to anticipate that Western Uttar Pradesh will have to face financial embarrassment. Equally, Eastern Uttar Pradesh will be able to make up its initial deficit by reviewing some of its taxation measures. The new Finance Commission will, no doubt, take all factors into account and try to minimise the deficit of residuary Uttar Pradesh.

THE STATES REORGANIZATION ACT 1956

Below we give some main provisions of the States Reorganization Act. The numbers of the Articles are retained, but the articles are sometimes shortened or summarized or put in different words.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

3. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of Andhra the territories comprised in—

(a) the districts of Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar;

(b) Alampur and Gadwal taluks of Raichur district, and Kodangal taluk of Gulbarga district;

(c) Tandur taluk of Gulbarga district; (d) Zahirabad taluk (except Nirna circle), Nalkal circle of Bidar taluk and Narayankhed taluk of Bidar district;

(e) Bichkonda and Jukkal circles of Deglur taluk of Nanded district;

(f) Mudhol, Bhilansa and Kuber circles of Mudhol taluk of Nanded district; and

(g) Adilabad district except Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat taluk and Rajura taluk; and thereupon the State of Andhra shall be known as the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(2) The territories referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) shall be included in, and become part of, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts, respectively, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

4. There shall be added to the State of Madras the territories comprised in the Agastheeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Travandrum district and the Shencottah taluk (excluding Pullyara Hill pakuthy) of Quilon district; (b) the territories comprised in the Agastheeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks shall form a separate district to be known as Kanya Kumari district in the State of Madras; and (c) the territories comprised in the Shencottah taluk shall be included in, and become part of, Tirunelveli district in the State of Madras.

5. (1) There shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Kerala comprising the following territories:—

(a) the territories of the existing State of Travancore-Cochin, excluding the territories transferred to the State of Madras by section 4; and

(b) the territories comprised in—

(i) Malabar district, excluding the islands of Laccadive and Minicoy; and

(ii) Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district.

(2) The territories specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall form a separate district to be known as Malabar district in the State of Kerala.

6. The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands shall cease to form part of the State of Madras and shall become a new Part C State.

7. (1) There shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Mysore comprising the following territories:—

(a) the territories of the existing State of Mysore;

(b) Belgaum district except Chandgad taluk and Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts, in the existing State of Bombay;

(c) Gulbarga district except Kodangal and Tandur taluks, Raichur district except Alampur and Gadwal taluks, and Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad and Santpur (Aural) taluks of Bidar district, in the existing State of Hyderabad;

(d) South Kanara district except Kasaragod taluk and Amindivi Islands, and Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district, in the State of Madras; and

(e) the territories of the existing State of Coorg;

(2) The territories comprised in the existing State of Coorg shall form a separate district to be known as Coorg district, and the said Kollegal taluk shall be included in and become part of, Mysore district.

8. (1) There shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Bombay comprising the following territories, namely:—

(a) the territories of the existing State of Bombay, excluding—

(i) Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts and Belgaum district except Chandgad taluka, and

(ii) Abu Road taluka of Banaskantha district;

(b) Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhilrand Osmanabad districts; Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks of Bidar district; Nanded district (except Bichkonda and Jukkal circles of Deglur taluk, and Mudhol, Bahansa and Kuber circles of Mudhol taluk); and Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat taluk and Rajura taluk of Adilabad district, in the existing State of Hyderabad;

(c) Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts in the existing State of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the territories of the existing State of Saurashtra; and

(e) the territories of the existing State of Kutch;

(2) The said Chandgad taluka shall be included in, and become part of, Kolhapur district; the said Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks shall be included in, and become part of, Osmanabad district; the said Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat taluk and Rajura taluk shall be included in, and become part of, Nanded district; and the territories comprised in the existing State of Kutch shall form a separate district to be known as Kutch district, in the new State of Bombay.

9. (1) There shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Madhya Pradesh comprising the following territories:—

(a) the territories of the existing State of Madhya Pradesh, except the districts mentioned in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8;

(b) the territories of the existing State of Madhya Bharat, except Sunel tappa of Bhanpura tahsil of Mandasaur district;

(c) Sironj sub-division of Kotah district in the existing State of Rajasthan;

(d) the territories of the existing State of Bhopal; and

(e) the territories of the existing State of Vindhya Pradesh.

(2) The said Sironj sub-division shall be included in, and become part of, Bhilsa district in the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

10. (1) There shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Rajasthan comprising the following territories, namely:—

(a) the territories of the existing State of Rajasthan, except Sironj sub-division of Kotah district;

(b) the territories of the existing State of Ajmer;

(c) Abu Road taluka of Banaskantha district in the existing State of Bombay; and

(d) Sunel tappa of Bhanpura tahsil of Mandasaur district in the existing State of Madhya Bharat.

(2) The territories comprised in the existing State of Ajmer shall form a separate district to be known as Ajmer district, and the territories referred to in clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) shall be included in, and become part of, Sirohi and Jhalawar districts, respectively, in the new State of Rajasthan.

11. There shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Punjab comprising the following territories:—

(a) the territories of the existing State of Punjab; and

(b) the territories of the existing State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

In the First Schedule to the Constitution the Part A States will be:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

The Part B State will be:

Jammu and Kashmir.

The Part C Territories will be:

Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands.

13. The power of the State Governments to alter the name, extent and boundaries of any district or division in the State is not affected by any provisions of this Act.

ZONAL DIVISION

15. There shall be a Zonal Council for each of the following five zones namely:—

(a) the Northern Zone comprising the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir and the Part C States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the Central Zone, comprising the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the Eastern Zone, comprising the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, and the Part C States of Manipur and Tripura;

(d) the Western Zone, comprising the States of Bombay and Mysore; and

(e) the Southern Zone, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala.

16. (1) The Zonal Council for each zone shall consist of the following members:—

(a) a Union Minister to be nominated by the President;

(b) the Chief Ministers of each of the States included in the zone and two other Ministers of each such State to be nominated by the State Governments in the case of Kashmir and by the Governor in any other case, and if there is no Council of Ministers in any such State three members from that State to be nominated by the President.

(c) Where any Part C State is included in the zone not more than two members from each such State to be nominated by the President.

(d) In the case of the Eastern Zone, the person for the time being holding the office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas.

(2) The Union Minister nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) to a Zonal Council shall be its Chairman.

(3) The Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone shall act as Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.

If there is no Council of Ministers in the State concerned, such member from that State as the President may nominate shall act as Vice-Chairman.

(4) The Zonal Council for each zone shall have the following persons as Advisers to assist the Council in the performance of its duties:—

(a) one person nominated by the Planning Commission;

(b) the persons for the time being holding the offices of Chief Secretaries in the States included in the zone; and

(c) the persons for the time being holding the offices of Development Commissioners in the States or any other officers nominated by the Governments of the States included in the zone.

(5) Every adviser to a Zonal Council shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the Council or of any Committee thereof of which he may be named a member but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Council or of any such Committee.

17. (1) Each Zonal Council shall meet at such time as the Chairman of the Council may appoint in this behalf and shall, subject to the other provisions of this section, observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings as it may with the approval of the Central Government lay down from time to time.

(2) The Zonal Council shall unless otherwise determined by it, meet in the States included in that zone by rotation.

(4) All questions at a meeting of a Zonal Council shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Members present and in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) The proceedings of every meeting of a Zonal Council shall be forwarded to the Central Government and also to each State Government concerned.

19. (1) Each Zonal Council shall have a secretarial staff consisting of a Secretary, a Joint Secretary and such other officers as the Chairman may consider necessary to appoint.

(2) The Chief Secretaries of the States represented in such Council shall each be the Secretary of the Council by rotation and hold office for a period of one year at a time.

(3) The Joint Secretary of the Council shall be chosen from amongst officers not in the service of any of the States represented in the Council and shall be appointed by the Chairman.

20. (2) The administrative expenses of the said office, including the salaries and allowances payable to or in respect of members of the secretarial staff of the Council other than the Secretary, shall be borne by the Central Government out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose.

21. (1) Each Zonal Council shall be an advisory body and may discuss any matter in which some or all of the States represented in that Council, or the Union and one or more of the States represented in that Council, have a common interest and advise the Central Government and the Government of each State concerned as to the action to be taken on any such matter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), a Zonal Council may discuss, and make recommendations with regard to,—

(a) any matter of common interest in the field of economic and social planning;

(b) any matter concerning border disputes, linguistic minorities or inter-State transport; and

(c) any other matter connected with or arising out of the reorganization of the States under this Act.

22. (1) Where it is represented to a zonal council that a matter in which a State included in that zone and one or more States included in some other zone have a common interest should be discussed at a joint meeting of the zonal councils concerned it shall be legitimate for the Councils to meet and discuss the matter.

(2) The Central Government may make rules for regulating the procedure at such joint meetings.

LEGISLATURES

22. (1) Such six of the eleven sitting members representing the State of Hyderabad as the Chairman (of the Council of States) shall specify shall fill six of the eighteen seats allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(2) Such five of the six sitting members representing the State of Travancore-Cochin and such three of the eighteen sitting members representing the State of Madras as the Chairman shall specify shall fill eight of the nine seats allotted to the State of Kerala.

(3) The eleven sitting members representing the States of Bhopal, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh and such five of the twelve sitting members representing the State of Madhya Pradesh as the Chairman shall specify shall be deemed to have been duly elected to fill the sixteen seats allotted to the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

(4) Such one of the six sitting members representing the State of Travancore-Cochin as the Chairman shall specify be deemed to have been duly elected to fill one of the seats allotted to Madras State.

(5) The six sitting members representing the State of Mysore, and such four of the seventeen sitting members representing the State of Bombay, and such two of the eleven sitting members representing the State of Hyderabad, as the Chairman shall specify shall fill the twelve seats allotted to the new State of Mysore.

(6) The eleven sitting members representing the existing States of Punjab and Patiala and East Punjab States Union shall fill the eleven seats allotted to the new State of Punjab.

(7) The nine sitting members representing the State of Rajasthan and the sitting member representing the States of Ajmer and Coorg shall fill the ten seats allotted to the new State of Rajasthan.

(8) The five sitting members representing the States of Saurashtra and Kutch and the sitting members representing the existing States of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh who have not been allocated under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) to Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore shall fill the twenty-seven seats allotted to the new State of Bombay.

25. As soon as may be after the appointed day, bye-elections shall be held to fill the vacancies existing on the appointed day in the seats allotted to the States of Kerala and Madras.

26. In order that as nearly as one-third of the members may retire on 2nd April, 1958, and on the expiry of every second year thereafter, the President shall after consultation with the Election Commission make such provision as he thinks fit in regard to the terms of office of members.

27. Nothing (in this Bill) shall be deemed to affect the constitution or duration of the existing House of the People or the extent of the constituency of any sitting member of that House.

28. (1) Where by virtue of the provisions of this Bill the whole area of any Assembly constituency in an existing State is transferred to any other existing State or becomes part of a new State other than Kerala,—

(a) that area shall be deemed to form a constituency of such other existing State or of such new State, as the case may be; and

(b) the sitting member representing that constituency shall, be deemed to have been elected to the said Legislative Assembly by that constituency.

(2) The sitting members for constituencies in the State of Madras falling wholly or partly within that State which after the appointed day become part of the State of Kerala shall from that day cease to be members of the Legislative Assembly of Madras.

(3) The provisions of the First Schedule shall apply in relation to the sitting members representing the Assembly constituencies specified therein.

(4) The members of the electoral college for Kutch shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act elect eight persons from among themselves in accordance with the system

of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the persons so elected shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of Bombay by a constituency comprising the whole of Kutch district.

(5) The sitting members nominated to represent the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of Madhya Pradesh, and Mysore shall be deemed to have been nominated to the Legislative Assemblies of the corresponding new States.

29. When a general election is next held in the State of Andhra Pradesh for electing members to the House of the People, elections shall also be held to fill the seats allotted to the Assembly constituencies into which the transferred territory in that State is divided.

30. The period of five years shall in the case of Legislative Assembly of each new State except Kerala, be deemed to have commenced on the date on which it actually commenced in the case of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding State.

COUNCILS

33. (1) As from such date as the President may appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

(2) In the said Council there shall be 72 seats of which—

(a) the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171 shall be 24, 6 and 6 respectively;

(b) the number to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be 24; and

(c) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (e) of that clause shall be 12.

34. (1) As from such date as the President may appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Bombay.

(2) Until the said Council has been reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of this section and summoned to meet for the first time, the said Council shall consist of—

(a) all the sitting members of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Bombay, except those representing the Belgaum (Local Authorities), Bijapur (Local Authorities) and Dharwar (Local Authorities) constituencies; and

(b) 25 members to represent the territories specified in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8 who shall be chosen in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) After such reconstitution as aforesaid, there shall be 72 seats in the said Council of which—

(a) the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171 shall be 24, 6 and 6 respectively;

(b) the number to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be 24; and

(c) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor shall be 12.

35. (1) In the Legislative Council of Madras, as from the appointed day, there shall be 50 seats of which—

(a) the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171 shall be 16, 6 and 4 respectively;

(b) the number to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be 16; and

(c) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (c) of that clause shall be 8.

(8) The two sitting members of the said Council representing the West Coast (Local Authorities) Constituency and such two of the eighteen sitting members elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly, as the Chairman of the said Council shall specify shall, on the appointed day, cease to be members of the said Council.

(4) If, immediately before the appointed day, the total number of sitting members nominated by the Governor is nine, such one of them as the Governor shall specify shall, on the appointed day, cease to be a member of the said Council.

(6) As soon as may be after the appointed day, bye-elections shall be held in all the local authorities constituencies to fill the vacancies existing on that day in the said Council.

(7) In order that as nearly as one-third of the members of the said Council may retire on 20th April 1958, and on the expiry of every second year thereafter, the Governor shall after consultation with the Election Commission make such provision as he thinks fit in regard to the term of office of members.

36 (1) There shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Mysore.

(2) Until the said Council has been reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section and summoned to meet for the first time the said Council shall consist of—

(a) all the sitting members of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Mysore, and

(b) 12 members to represent the territories specified in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 7 who shall be chosen in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) After such reconstitution as aforesaid, there shall be 52 seats in the said Council of which—

(a) the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171 shall be 18, 4 and 4 respectively;

(b) the number to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be 18, and

(c) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor shall be 8.

37 (1) There shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Punjab.

(2) Until the said Council has been reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section and of any other law for the time being in force the said Council shall consist of—

(a) all the sitting members of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Punjab.

(b) six persons to be elected in such manner as may be prescribed by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union from amongst persons who are not members of that Assembly.

(3) After such reconstitution as aforesaid, there shall be 40 seats in the said Council of which—

(a) the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171 shall be 13, 3 and 3 respectively;

(b) the number to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be 13; and

(c) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor shall be 8.

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

41. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President shall make such modifications in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and the

Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, as he thinks fit having regard to the territorial changes and formation of new States.

42. (1) The population as at the last census of the scheduled castes and of the scheduled tribes in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan shall be ascertained or estimated by the census authority.

(2) The population figures shall be taken to be the relevant population figures as ascertained at the last census and shall supersede any figures previously published.

43. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Government shall constitute a Commission to be called the Delimitation Commission which shall consist of three members as follows:—

(a) two members each of whom shall be a person who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, to be appointed by the Central Government; and

(b) the Chief Election Commissioner, *ex officio*.

44. It shall be the duty of the Commission—

(a) to determine on the basis of the population figures the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes of each of the States mentioned in section 42 in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assembly of the State;

(b) to determine the parliamentary and assembly constituencies into which each new State shall be divided, the extent of, and the number of seats to be allotted to each such constituency, and the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes of the States in each such constituency.

45 (1) For the purpose of assisting the Commission the Commission shall associate with itself in respect of each new State such five persons as the Central Government shall by order specify, being persons who are members either of the House of the People or of the Legislative Assembly of an existing State.

Provided that such persons shall be chosen as far as practicable from among those members who were associated with the former Commission. None of the associate members shall have the right to vote or sign any decision of the commission.

HIGH COURTS

49. (1) The High Courts exercising immediately before the appointed day jurisdiction in relation to the existing States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to be the High Courts for the new States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, respectively.

(2) As from the appointed day, there shall be established a High Court for each of the new States of Kerala, Mysore and Rajasthan.

50 (1) As from the appointed day, the High Courts of all the existing Part B States, except Jammu and Kashmir, and the Courts of the Judicial Commissioners for Ajmer, Bhopal, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh shall cease to function and are hereby abolished.

65. (1) As from the appointed day,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the High Court of the existing State of Andhra shall extend to the whole of the territories transferred to that State from the existing State of Hyderabad;

(b) the said High Court shall be known as the High Court of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the principal seat of the said High Court shall be at Hyderabad.

EXPENDITURE

70. In the case of every new State, the Governor or Rajpramukh of the corresponding State may before the appointed day authorise such expenditure as he deems necessary for a period not extending beyond the 31st day of March, 1957.

Provided that the Governor of a new State may authorize such further expenditure as he deems necessary for the said period.

71. (1) As from the appointed day, any Act passed by the Legislature of the State of Andhra or Madras before that day for the appropriation of any money to meet any expenditure in respect of any part of the financial year 1956-57 shall have effect also in relation to the transferred territory in that State.

(2) The Governor of Andhra Pradesh or Madras may authorize such expenditure as he deems necessary for any purpose or service in the transferred territory of the State for any period not extending beyond the 31st day of March 1957.

72. (1) Where the whole or any part of the territory of an existing State has been transferred to another existing State or to a new State the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of that existing State shall be submitted to the Governor of such State or of each of such States and the Governor shall thereupon cause them to be laid before the Legislature of that State.

(2) The President may by order—

(a) declare any expenditure incurred out of the Consolidated Fund of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh or Punjab or of any Part B or Part C State on any service during the financial year 1955-56 or any earlier financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year as disclosed in the reports referred to in sub-section (1) to have been duly authorised, and

(b) provide for any action to be taken on any matter arising out of the said reports.

73. The allowances and privileges of the Governor of each new State shall, until provision in that behalf is made by Parliament by law be such as the President may, by order, determine.

74. (1) Section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1953 and paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1953 shall, in respect of the financial year 1956-57, have effect in the modified form set out in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) There shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in respect of each of the three financial years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 as grants-in-aid of—

(a) the State of Bombay, the sum, if any, by which 8.58 per cent of the total of the amounts payable to that State under articles 270 and 272 falls short of 248.04 lakhs of rupees;

(b) the State of Kerala, the sum if any, by which 61.91 per cent of the total of the amounts payable to that State under the said articles falls short of 232.38 lakhs of rupees;

(c) the State of Madras, the sum, if any, by which 2.97 per cent of the total of the amounts payable to that State under the said articles falls short of 24.65 lakhs of rupees;

(d) the State of Mysore, the sum, if any, by which 46.75 per cent of the total of the amounts payable to that State under the said articles falls short of 289.80 lakhs of rupees.

DIVISION OF ASSETS

75. The provisions of this Part shall apply in relation to the apportionment of the assets and liabilities immediately before the appointed day of every Part A or Part B State the whole or any part of whose territories is transferred to another State or becomes a Part C State.

76. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, all land and all stores, articles and other goods belonging to an existing State shall—

(a) if within the existing State, pass to the successor State in which they are situated; or

(b) if outside the existing State, pass to the successor State, or if there be two or more successor States, to the principal successor State;

Provided that where there are two or more successor States and the Central Government is of opinion that any goods or class of goods should be distributed among them otherwise than according to the situation of the goods, the Central Government may issue such directions as it thinks fit for a just and equitable distribution of the goods and the goods shall pass to the successor States accordingly.

(2) Any unissued stores of any class in an existing State shall pass to the successor State, or if there be two or more successor States, shall be divided between them in proportion to the total indents for stores of that class made in the period of three years ending with the 31st day of March, 1956, for the territories of the existing State included respectively in each of those successor States excluding the indents relating to the Secretariat and offices of heads of departments having jurisdiction over the whole of the existing State.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to stores held for specific purposes, such as use or utilisation in particular institutions, workshops, or undertakings or on particular works under construction.

(3) In this section, the expression "land" includes immovable property of every kind and any rights in or over such property, and the expression "goods" does not include coins, bank notes and currency notes.

77. The total of the cash balances in all treasuries of an existing State and the credit balances of that State with the Reserve Bank of India immediately before the appointed day shall pass to the successor State, or, if there be two or more successor States, be divided between them according to the population ratio:

Provided that for the purpose of such division, there shall be no transfer of cash balances from any treasury to any other treasury and the apportionment shall be effected by adjusting the credit balances of the successor States in the books of the Reserve Bank of India on the appointed day.

Provided further if any successor State has no account with the Reserve Bank of India the adjustment shall be made in such manner as the Central Government may direct.

78. The right to recover arrears of any tax or duty on property including arrears of land revenue shall belong to the successor State in which the property is situated, and the right to recover arrears of any other tax or duty shall belong to the successor State in whose territory the place of assessment of that tax or duty is included.

79. (1) The right to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day by an existing State to any local body, society, agriculturist or other person in an area within that State shall belong to the successor State in which that area is included.

(2) The right to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day by an existing State to any person or institution outside that State shall belong to the successor State or, if there be two or more successor States, to the principal successor State.

Provided that where there are two or more successor States any sum recovered in respect of any such loan or advance shall be divided between all the successor States according to the population ratio.

80. The investments in the cash balance investments account, the famine relief fund and the general fund of an existing State and the sums at the credit of an existing State in the central road fund shall pass to the successor State or, if there be two or more successor States, be divided between them according to the population ratio; and the investments in any special fund the objects of which are confined to a local area in an existing State shall pass to the successor State in which that area is included.

81. (1) The assets and liabilities relating to any commercial or industrial undertaking of an existing State shall pass to the successor State in which the undertaking is located.

(2) Where a depreciation reserve fund is maintained by an existing State for any commercial or industrial undertaking, the securities held in respect of investments made from that fund shall pass to the successor State in which the undertaking is located.

PUBLIC DEBTS

82. (1) The public debt of the existing State of Hyderabad attributable to loans raised by the issue of Government securities and outstanding with the public immediately before the 31st of October, 1956, shall as from that day be the debt of the Union, and immediately on such transfer of the debt, the Central Government shall be deemed to have made a loan to that State of an amount equal to the debt so transferred on the same terms in regard to interest and repayment as are applicable to the loans so raised by that State.

(2) The public debt of any other existing State attributable to loans raised by the issue of Government securities and outstanding with the public immediately before the appointed day shall, as from that day, be the debt of the successor State or, if there be two or more successor States, be the debt of such one of them as the Central Government may, by order, specify, and in the latter case,—

(a) the other successor States shall be liable to pay to the successor State so specified their share of the sums due for the servicing and repayment of the debt, and (b) for the purpose of determining the said shares, the debt shall be deemed to be divided between the successor States as if it were a debt referred to in sub-section (3).

(3) The public debt of an existing State attributable to loans taken from the Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India or any other Bank before the appointed day, including in the case of Hyderabad the loan deemed to have been made by the Central Government shall pass to the successor State, or if there be two or more successor States, be divided between them in proportion to the total expenditure on all capital works and other capital outlays incurred up to the appointed day in the territories of the existing State included respectively in each of those successor States:

Provided that for the purposes of such division, only expenditure on assets for which capital accounts have been kept shall be taken into account.

Provided further that any loan taken from the Central Government by the Government of an existing State before the appointed day in connection with the construction of buildings, roads or other works for the capital of a new State or any State affected by the territorial changes, or for purposes incidental thereto shall, to the extent of the expenditure so incurred until that day, be wholly the liability of the successor State in which the capital is included.

(4) Where a sinking fund or depreciation fund is maintained by an existing State for the repayment of any loan raised by it, the securities held in respect of investments made from that fund shall pass to the successor State or, if there be two or more successor States, be divided between them in the same proportion as the public debt referred to in sub-section (3).

83. Civil deposits and local fund deposits with an existing State shall pass to the successor State in whose area the deposits have been made and the liability to pay them shall fall on that State.

85. The liability of an existing State in respect of the provident fund account of a Government servant in service on the appointed day shall as from that day, be the liability of the successor State to which that Government servant is permanently allotted.

86. The liability of the existing States in respect of pensions shall pass to, or be apportioned between, the successor States in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule.

CONTRACTS

87. (1) Where an existing State has made any contract in the exercise of its executive power that contract shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power—

(a) if there be only one successor State,—of that State;

(b) if there be two or more successor States and the purposes of the contract are exclusively purposes of any one of them,—of that State, and

(c) if there be two or more successor States and the purposes of the contract are not exclusively purposes of any one of them,—of the principal successor State:

Provided that in any such case the initial allocation of rights and liabilities made by this sub-section shall be subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between all the successor States concerned, or in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may by order direct.

88. Where, immediately before the appointed day, an existing State is subject to any liability in respect of an actionable wrong other than breach of contract, that liability shall—

(a) if there be only one successor State, be a liability of that State;

(b) if there be two or more successor States and the cause of action arose wholly within the territories which as from that day are the territories of one of them, be a liability of that successor State; and

(c) in any other case, be initially a liability of the principal successor State, but subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between all the successor States concerned, or in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may by order direct.

89. Where an existing State is liable as guarantor in respect of any liability of a registered co-operative society, that liability shall—

(a) if there be only one successor State, be a liability of that State;

(b) if there be two or more successor States and the area of the society's operations is limited to the territories which are the territories of one of them, be a liability of that successor State; and

(c) in any other case be a liability of the principal successor State.

Provided in any such case the initial allocation of liabilities shall be subject to such financial adjustments as may be agreed upon between all the successor States, or in default of such agreement as the Central Government may direct.

90. If any item in suspense is ultimately found to affect an asset or liability of the nature referred to in any of the foregoing provisions it shall be dealt with in accordance with that provision.

91. The benefit or burden of any assets or liabilities of an existing State not dealt with in the foregoing provisions shall—

(a) if there be only one successor State, pass to that State, and

(b) if there be two or more successor States, pass to the principal successor State in the first instance, subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between all the successor States before the 1st day of October, 1957, or in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may direct.

92. Where by virtue of any of these provisions any of the successor States becomes entitled to any property or obtains any benefits or becomes subject to any liability, and the Central Government is of opinion, on a reference made within a period of three years by any State that it is just and equitable that that property or those benefits should be transferred to or shared with, one or more of the other successor States, or that a contribution towards that liability should be made by one or more of the other successor States, the said property or benefits shall be

allocated in such manner, or the other successor State or States shall make to the State primarily subject to the liability such contribution in respect thereof, as the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Governments concerned by order determine.

93. All sums payable by the Union to any State or by any State to any other State or to the Union by virtue of these provisions shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, or as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of the State by which such sums are payable.

PART C STATES

94. In this Part,—

(a) "existing State" means any of the existing Part C States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh;

(b) "Union purposes" mean the purposes of Government relating to any of the matters mentioned in the Union List.

95. Subject to the other provisions—

(a) such of the assets of the Union within an existing State as are held by the Union for purposes of the governance of that State shall pass to the successor State, unless the purposes for which the assets are so held are Union purposes; and

(b) all liabilities of the Union arising out of, or in relation to, the governance of an existing State shall be liabilities of the successor State, unless the liabilities are relating to a Union purpose.

96. The right to recover arrears of any tax (including land revenue) due in an existing State, being a tax enumerated in the State List, shall pass to the successor State.

97. The right to recover any loans or advances made to any local body, society, agriculturist or other person in an existing State shall belong to the successor State unless the loan or advance was made in connection with a Union purpose.

98. Any debt of an existing State attributable to any loan given by the Central Government on or after the first day of April, 1954 and outstanding shall be a debt due by the successor State to the Central Government.

99. The liability of the Union in respect of the provident fund account of a Government servant serving in an existing State under the administrative control of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner thereof shall be the liability of the successor State:

Provided that the Central Government shall transfer to the successor State funds equal to the liability of the Union.

100. Where a Government servant under the administrative control of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner of an existing State has retired or proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, any outstanding claim in respect of his pension shall be settled by the successor State, but the liability in respect of the pension sanctioned to any such Government servant, shall be the liability of the Union.

101. (1) Any contract made by the Union in the exercise of its executive power for purpose of the governance of an existing State shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power of the successor State, unless the purposes of the contract are Union purposes; and all rights and liabilities which have accrued or may accrue under any such contract shall, to the extent to which they would have been rights and liabilities of the Union if this Act had not been passed, be rights and liabilities of the successor State.

CORPORATIONS, PROJECTS

102. (1) As from the appointed day, the Financial Corporations established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, for the existing States of Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin shall be deemed to be the Financial Corporations established under the said Act for the new States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Kerala, respectively.

(2) The States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan shall be liable to pay to the States of Madras, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, respectively, on account of the share of each of the last-named States in the paid-up capital of the Financial Corporations for the existing States of Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, respectively, such amount as the Central Government may determine.

(3) As from the appointed day, the Financial Corporations established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, for the existing States of Andhra and Hyderabad shall stand amalgamated and shall be deemed to be the Financial Corporation established under the said Act for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(4) After consulting the Governments of the existing States of Andhra and Hyderabad, the Central Government may, before the appointed day, provide for the constitution of the Board of Directors of the Financial Corporation for the State of Andhra Pradesh and for such consequential, incidental and supplemental matters as may, in the opinion of the Central Government, be necessary to give effect to the provisions of sub-section (3).

(5) The State of Andhra Pradesh shall be liable to pay to each of the new States of Mysore and Bombay on account of its share of the paid-up capital of the Financial Corporation for the existing State of Hyderabad such amount as the Central Government may determine.

(6) As from the appointed day, the Financial Corporations established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, for the existing States of Bombay and Saurashtra shall stand amalgamated and shall be deemed to be the Financial Corporation established under the said Act for the new State of Bombay.

(7) After consulting the Governments of the existing States of Bombay and Saurashtra, the Central Government may, before the appointed day, provide for the constitution of the Board of Directors of the Financial Corporation for the new State of Bombay and for such consequential, incidental and supplemental matters as may, in the opinion of the Central Government, be necessary to give effect to the provisions of sub-section (6).

(8) The new State of Bombay shall be liable to pay to each of the new States of Mysore and Rajasthan on account of its share of the paid-up capital of the Financial Corporation for the existing State of Bombay such amount as the Central Government may determine.

103. (1) The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation shall be deemed to have been constituted for the new State.

(2) The State of Madras shall be liable to pay to each of the new States of Kerala and Mysore on account of its share of the paid-up capital of the said Corporation such amount as the Central Government may determine.

105. In the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942, after section 5, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"5A. (1) Where any co-operative society which, immediately before the 1st day of November, 1956, had its objects confined to one State becomes, as from that day, a multi-unit co-operative society, it shall be deemed to be a co-operative society to which this Act applies and shall be deemed to be actually registered in the State in which the principal place of business of the co-operative society is situated.

(2) If it appears to the Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies necessary or expedient that any such society should be reconstituted or reorganised in any manner or that it should be dissolved, the Central Registrar may, with the approval of the Central Government, place before a meeting of the general body of the society a scheme for the reconstitution, reorganisation or dissolution of the society, including proposals regarding the formation of new co-operative societies and the transfer thereto of the assets and liabilities of that society.

(3) If the scheme is sanctioned by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at the said meeting, either without modifications or with modifications to which the Central Registrar agrees, he shall certify the scheme, and upon such certification, the scheme shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, regulation or bye-law for the time being in force, be binding on all the societies affected by the scheme, as well as the shareholders and creditors of all such societies.

(4) If the scheme is not sanctioned under sub-section (3), the Central Registrar may refer the scheme to such judge of the appropriate High Court as may be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice thereof, and the decision of that Judge in regard to the scheme shall be final and shall be binding on all the societies affected by the scheme, as well as the shareholders and creditors of all such societies.

106. (1) The State Electricity Board for any of the existing States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra shall continue to function in those areas in respect of which it was functioning subject to the provisions of this section and to such directions as may be issued by the Central Government.

(3) A State Electricity Board shall be deemed to be dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1957, or such earlier date as the Central Government may appoint; and upon such dissolution, its assets and liabilities shall,—

(a) in the case of the Board for Saurashtra pass to the State of Bombay, and

(b) in the case of the Board for the existing State of Bombay or Madhya Pradesh, be apportioned between the successor States in such manner as may be agreed upon between them, within one year of the dissolution of the Board or if no agreement is reached, in such manner as the Central Government may determine.

(4) Nothing in the provisions of this section shall be construed as preventing the Government of any of the successor States to the existing States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra from constituting at any time a State Electricity Board; and if such a Board is so constituted before the dissolution of a Board continued under sub-section (1) and functioning in any part of that successor State—

(a) provision may be made by the Central Government enabling the new Board to take over from the existing Board all or any of its undertakings, assets and liabilities in that State, and

(b) upon the dissolution of the existing Board, any assets and liabilities which would otherwise have passed to the successor State shall pass to the new Board instead of to the successor State.

107. If it appears to the Central Government that the arrangement in regard to the generation or supply of electric power or the supply of water for any area has been or is likely to be modified to the disadvantage of that area by reason of the fact that it has been transferred from the State in which the power stations and other installations, or the catchment area reservoirs and other works are located the Central Government may give such directions as it deems proper to the State Government or other authority concerned for the maintenance, so far as practicable, of the previous arrangement.

108. (1) Any agreement or arrangement entered into between the Central Government and one or more existing States or between two or more existing States relating to—

(a) the administration, maintenance and operation of any project or

(b) the distribution of benefits, such as, the right to receive and utilise water or electric power, to be derived as a result of the execution of such project, shall continue in force, subject to such adaptations and modifications, if any, (being of a character not affecting the general operation of the agreement or arrangement) as may be agreed upon between the Central Government and the successor State

concerned or between the successor States concerned, as the case may be, by the first day of November 1957, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be made therein by the Central Government.

(2) Where a project concerning one or more of the existing States has been taken in hand, but not completed, or has been accepted by the Government of India for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan, neither the scope of the project nor the provisions relating to its administration, maintenance or operation or to the distribution of benefits to be derived from it shall be varied.—

(a) In the case where a single successor State is concerned with the project except with the previous approval of the Central Government, and

(b) in the case where two or more successor States are concerned with the project except by agreement between those successor States, or if no agreement is reached except, in such manner as the Central Government may direct, and the Central Government may from time to time, give such directions as may appear to it to be necessary for the due completion of the project and for its administration, maintenance and operation thereafter.

(3) In this section, the expression "project" means a project for the promotion of irrigation, water supply or drainage or for the development of electric power or for the regulation or development of any inter-State river or river valley.

INTER-STATE TRANSPORT

109. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided by the foregoing provisions where any body corporate has been constituted under a Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act for an existing State the whole or any part of which is transferred to any other existing State or to a new State, then, notwithstanding such transfer, the body corporate shall, as from the appointed day, continue to function and operate in those areas in respect of which it was functioning and operating immediately before that day, subject to such directions as may from time to time be issued by the Central Government, until other provision is made by law in respect of the said body corporate.

(2) Any directions issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) in respect of any such body corporate shall include a direction that any law by which the said body corporate is governed shall in its application to that body corporate have effect subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the direction.

110. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a permit granted by the State or a Regional Transport Authority in an existing State, the whole or any part of the territories of which is transferred to another existing State or to a new State shall, if such permit was, immediately before the appointed day, valid and effective in any area in the territories so transferred, be deemed to continue to be valid and effective in that area after that day subject to the provisions of that Act as for the time being in force in that area; and it shall not be necessary for any such permit to be countersigned by any other State or Regional Transport Authority for the purpose of validating it for use in such transferred territories:

Provided that the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Government or Governments concerned, add to, amend or vary the conditions attached to the permit by the Authority by which the permit was granted.

(2) No tolls, entrance fees or other charges of a like nature shall be levied after the appointed day in respect of any transport vehicle for its operations in any transferred territory under any such permit, if such vehicle was, immediately before that day, exempt from the payment of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges for its operations beyond the boundaries of the State in which such permit was granted.

Provided that the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Government or Governments concerned, authorise the levy of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges, as the case may be.

111. Where on account of the reorganisation of the States under this Act, any body corporate constituted under a Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act, any co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies or any commercial or industrial undertaking of an existing State, is reconstituted or reorganised in any manner whatsoever or is amalgamated with any other body corporate or undertaking, or is dissolved, and in consequence of such reconstitution, reorganisation, amalgamation or dissolution, any workman employed by such body corporate or in any such undertaking is transferred to, or re-employed by, any other body corporate or undertaking, then, notwithstanding anything contained in section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, such transfer or re-employment shall not entitle him to any compensation under that section:

Provided that—

(a) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer or re-employment are not less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer or re-employment; and

(b) the employer in relation to the body corporate or the undertaking where the workman is transferred or re-employed, is by agreement or otherwise legally liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation under section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer or re-employment.

112. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be established in the State of Madras a Devaswom Fund for the management of Hindu temples and shrines in the territories transferred to that State from the State of Travancore-Cochin.

(2) The assets as on the appointed day of the Devaswom Surplus Fund constituted by section 26 of the Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1950, shall be divided into two parts in the ratio of 37.5 to 13.5 in such manner as the Central Government may, direct, and the smaller part shall, as from the appointed day, be transferred to the Fund mentioned in sub-section (1).

113. The Central Government may in respect of the institutions of the categories specified in the Sixth Schedule located in a new State or in the State of Andhra Pradesh or Madras, direct that such facilities shall be provided to the Government and the people of one or more adjoining States for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the State Governments concerned before the 31st day of March, 1957, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by the Central Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

114 (2) As from the appointed day, there shall be constituted for each of the new States a State cadre of the Indian Administrative Service and a State cadre of the Indian Police Service.

(3) The initial strength and composition of each of the said cadres shall be such as the Central Government may determine before the appointed day.

(4) The cadres of each of the said services for the existing States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Vindhya Pradesh and for the existing Part B States shall cease to exist, and the members of each of the said services borne on those cadres shall be allocated to the State cadres of the same service for the other existing States or for the new States in such manner and with effect from such date or dates as the Central Government may specify.

115. (1) Every person who is serving in connection with the affairs of the Union under the administrative control of the Lieutenant-

Governor or Chief Commissioner in any of the existing States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh, or is serving in connection with the affairs of any of the existing States of Mysore, Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Saurashtra shall be deemed to have been allotted to serve in connection with the affairs of the successor State to that existing State.

(2) Every person who is serving in connection with the affairs of an existing State part of whose territories is transferred to another State shall, as from that day, provisionally continue to serve in connection with the affairs of the principal successor State to that existing State, unless he is required by general or special order of the Central Government to serve provisionally in connection with the affairs of any other successor State.

(3) As soon as may be the Central Government shall, determine the successor State to which every person referred to in sub-section (2) shall be finally allotted for service and the date with effect from which such allotment shall take effect.

(4) Every person who is finally allotted under the provisions of sub-section (3) to a successor State shall if he is not already serving therein be made available for serving in that successor State from such date as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned, and in default of such agreement, as may be determined by the Central Government.

(5) The Central Government may establish one or more Advisory Committees for the purpose of assisting it in regard to—

(a) the proper integration of the services and their division among the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras and the new States; and

(b) the ensuring of fair and equitable treatment to all persons affected by the provisions of this section and the proper consideration of any representations made by such persons.

(6) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply in relation to any person to whom the provisions of section 114 apply.

(7) The conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day to the case of any person referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

116 (1) Every person who is holding or discharging the duties of any post or office in connection with the affairs of the Union or of an existing State in any area which on 1st Nov. falls within another existing State or a new State or in a Union Territory shall, except where such post or office ceases to exist, continue to hold the same post or office in the other existing State or new State or Union Territory in which such area is included on that day and shall be deemed to have been duly appointed to such post or office by the Government of, or other appropriate authority in, such State, or by the Central Government or other appropriate authority in such Union Territory.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a competent authority, from passing in relation to any such person any order affecting his continuance in such post or office.

117 The Central Government may at any time give such directions to any State as may appear to it to be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing provisions and the State Government shall comply with such directions.

118 (1) The Public Service Commissions for the existing States of Bombay, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin shall be deemed to be the Public Service Commissions for the corresponding new States.

(2) The Public Service Commissions for the existing States of Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Saurashtra shall cease to exist.

(3) Every person holding office as chairman or other member of any of the Commissions mentioned in sub-section (2)

(a) shall become a member and if so specified also the Chairman of such one of the Public Service Commissions for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Mysore as the President shall specify and

(b) shall, as such member or Chairman be entitled to receive conditions of service not less favourable than those to which he was entitled immediately before the appointed day.

(4) Every person who becomes a member of a Public Service Commission under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall, hold office or continue to hold office until the expiration of his term of office as determined under the provisions applicable to him immediately before the appointed day.

LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

119. The provisions effecting territorial changes shall not be deemed to have effected any change in the territories to which any law in force extends or applies, and territorial references in any such law to an existing State shall, until otherwise provided by a competent Legislature or other competent authority, be construed as meaning the territories within that State immediately before the appointed day.

120. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any law in relation to any of the States or Union Territories formed or territorially altered the appropriate Government may before the expiration of one year from the appointed day make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

121. Notwithstanding that no provision or insufficient provision has been made under section 120 for the adaptation of a law made before the appointed day, any court, tribunal or authority may, for the purpose of facilitating its application in relation to any State or Union Territory formed or territorially altered construe the law in such manner without affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper in regard to the matter before it.

122. The Central Government, as respects any Union Territory, and the State Government as respects any new State or any transferred territory, may specify the authority, officer or person who, as from the appointed day, shall be competent to exercise such functions exercisable under any law in force on that day as may be mentioned in the notification.

123. Where immediately before the appointed day the Union or an existing State is a party to any legal proceedings with respect to any property, rights or liabilities subject to apportionment under this Act the successor State which succeeds to, or acquires a share in, that property or those rights or liabilities shall be deemed to be substituted for the Union or the existing State as a party to those proceedings, or added as a party thereto, as the case may be and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

124. Any person who immediately before the appointed day, is enrolled as a pleader entitled to practise in any subordinate courts in an existing State which is affected by the territorial provisions of this Act shall, for a period of six months from that day, continue to be entitled to practise in those courts, notwithstanding that the whole or any part of the territories within the jurisdiction of those courts has been transferred to another State.

125. (1) Every proceeding pending before a court (other than a High Court), tribunal, authority or officer—

in any area which falls within a State shall, if it is a proceeding relating exclusively to any part of the territories which as from that day are the territories of another State, stand transferred to the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer in the other State.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any proceeding should stand transferred under sub-section (1), it shall be referred for the decision of the High Court having jurisdiction in respect of the area and the decision of the High Court shall be final.

126. (1) All ancient and historical monuments in Part C States which, before the 1st April 1956, have either been declared by the Central Government to be protected monuments or which have been taken possession of by the Central Government as protected monuments are hereby declared to be ancient and historical monuments of national importance.

(2) All archaeological sites and remains in Part C States which, before the 1st April 1956, have either been declared by the Central Government to be protected areas or which have been taken possession of by the Central Government as protected areas are hereby declared to be archaeological sites and remains of national importance.

127. The provisions of this Act, shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law.

128. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appear to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

129. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

130. (1) The Government of Part C States Act, 1951, is repealed with effect from the appointed day.

(2) The said repeal shall not affect any laws made by the Legislature of a Part C State by virtue of any power conferred on that Legislature by the Act so repealed, and all such laws in force immediately before the appointed day shall continue in force, subject to such adaptations and modifications as may be made therein until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

SCHEDULES

The First Schedule shows in which new State certain constituencies of the Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Madras Legislative Assemblies will be placed.

The following constituencies will be in Bombay. The name of the State in which the constituency lay before the appointed day is shown in brackets:

Palanpur-Abu-Vadagam-Danta (Bombay); Chandgad (Bombay); Halsur (Hyderabad); Udgr (Hyderabad); Deglur (Hyderabad); Kinwat (Hyderabad).

The following constituencies will be in Andhra Pradesh:

Kodungal (Hyderabad); Zahirabad (Hyderabad); Mudhol (Hyderabad).

The following constituencies will be in Mysore: Tandur-Seram (Hyderabad); Bidar (Hyderabad); Panamangalur (Madras).

The following constituency will be in Madhya Pradesh:

Bhanpura (Madhya Bharat).

The Second Schedule shows the modifications made in the delimitation order relating to the Madras Legislative Council (order 1951) constituencies.

The Third Schedule shows the number of seats fixed for each of the State Legislative Assemblies and the number of seats assigned to each State and Union territory in the Lok Sabha (see the article on the Government of India in this book for the number so fixed or assigned).

The First Part of the Fourth Schedule modifies Section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1953 and shows how a part of the Union duties of excise are to be distributed

among the States during the first half of the financial year commencing 1st April 1956. The figures are in percentages:

Andhra 5-92, Assam 2-61, Bihar 11-60, Bombay 10-37, Hyderabad 5-30, Madhya Bharat 2-29, Madhya Pradesh 6-13, Madras 10-30, Mysore 2-84, Orissa 4-22, PEPUSU 1-00, Punjab 3-66, Rajasthan 4-41, Saurashtra 1-19, Travancore-Cochin 2-68, Uttar Pradesh 18-23, West Bengal 7-16.

During the second half the payments will be as follows, again in percentage, and extra payments, if any to four of the States as follows:

Andhra Pradesh 9-03, Assam 2-61, Bihar 11-60, Bombay 12-57 + 1-19, Kerala 1-49 + 2-42, Madhya Pradesh 6-25, Madras 8-39 + 0-26, Mysore 2-90 + 2-62, Orissa 4-22, Punjab 4-66, Rajasthan 4-40, Uttar Pradesh 18-23, West Bengal 7-16.

The first half of the year will be deemed the first seven months, and the second half the remaining five months of the financial year.

The Second Part of the Fourth Schedule modifies paras. 3 and 5 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenue) Order 1953.

The proceeds of income tax attributable to Part C States for the first half of the financial year 1956-57 shall be taken as 21 per cent of so much of the net proceeds of taxes on income for the half year as does not represent the net proceeds of taxes payable in respect of Union enclavements; and the proceeds attributable to Union territory for the second half of the financial year as one per cent.

The percentage of net proceeds of income tax, except in so far as these represent proceeds attributable to Part C States or taxes payable in respect of Union enclavements, which is to be assigned to Parts A and B States except Kashmir for the first half of the financial year 1956-57 shall be 55 per cent. And this total amount shall be distributed among the States as follows, figures in percentages:

Andhra 5-49, Assam 2-25, Bihar 0-75, Bombay 17-50, Hyderabad 4-50, Madhya Bharat 1-75, Madhya Pradesh 5-25, Madras 9-56, Mysore 2-45, Orissa 3-50, PEPUSU 0-75, Punjab 3-25, Rajasthan 3-50, Saurashtra 1-00, Travancore-Cochin 2-50, U.P. 15-75, West Bengal 11-25.

And for the second half of the financial year 1956-57 the total amount represented by 55 per cent (with the same sort of qualifications as above) will be assigned as follows, the figures in percentages:

Andhra Pradesh, 8-09, Assam 2-25, Bihar 9-75, Bombay 18-10 + 1-00, Kerala 1-38 + 2-26, Madhya Pradesh 5-40, Madras 7-79 + 0-24, Mysore 3-74 + 2-25, Orissa 3-50, Punjab 4-00, Rajasthan 3-51, Uttar Pradesh 15-75, West Bengal 11-25.

The first half shall be deemed to be the first seven months and the second half the remaining five months.

Grants-in-aid of the revenues of each State for the first half of the financial year 1956-57 (seven months constituting the first half and five months the second) for general purposes shall be as follows. The figures are in Rs. lakhs:

Assam 58-33, Mysore 23-33, Orissa 43-75, Punjab 72-92, Saurashtra 23-33, Travancore-Cochin 26-25, West Bengal 46-67.

For expansion of primary education the grant for the first half of the financial year (seven months) shall be as follows: the figures are in Rs. Lakhs:

Bihar 48-42, Hyderabad 23-33, Madhya Bharat 10-5, Madhya Pradesh 29-17, Orissa 18-67, PEPUSU 5-25, Punjab 16-33, Rajasthan 23-33.

Grants-in-aid in the second-half (five months) for general purposes shall be as follows. The figures are in Rs. lakhs:

Assam 41-67, Mysore 16-67, Orissa 31-25, Punjab 52-08, Bombay 16-67, Kerala 16-93, Madras 1-82, West Bengal 33-33.

For the expansion of primary education the grant for the second half of the financial year (five months) shall be as follows. The figures are in Rs. lakhs.

Bihar 34.58, Andhra 9.62, Mysore 2.41, Bombay 12.10, Madhya Pradesh 20.98, Orissa 13.33, Punjab 15.42, Rajasthan 16.56.

There shall also be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India:

In the first seven months of the financial year as grant-in-aid to Mysore the sum by which the total amounts payable under the Union excise and revenue fall short of Rs. 201.25 lakhs, to Saurashtra the sum by which the total amounts fall short of Rs. 160.42 lakhs, to Travancore-Cochin the sum by which the total amounts fall short of Rs. 163.33 lakhs.

In the remaining five months of the financial year as grant-in-aid to Mysore the sum by which the total amounts payable as additional percentage fall short of Rs. 143.75 lakhs, to Bombay the sum by which the total amounts fall short of Rs. 114.58 lakhs, to Kerala the sum by which the total amounts fall short of Rs. 105.38 lakhs and to Madras the sum by which the total amounts fall short of Rs. 11.29 lakhs.

These sums will be in addition to sums payable under the provisos to clause 1 of Article 275 of the Constitution.

The Fifth Schedule is about pensions.

Existing pensions shall be paid by the successor State or successor States. Pensions of those whose claims are outstanding immediately before November 1, 1956 shall be paid by the successor State; if there is more than one successor State by such one of them as the Central Government may specify.

Where there are two or more successor States, there shall be computed in respect of the period commencing from Nov. 1, 1956 and ending March 31, 1957 and for each subsequent financial year the total payments made in all the successor States in respect to pensions mentioned above. This total shall be apportioned between the successor States in the population ratio, and a State paying more shall be reimbursed by a State paying less.

Provision is also made about the payment of pension to officers who retire after service to more than one successor State.

The Sixth Schedule gives a list of the type of institutions about which the Central Government can issue directions. The directions will

be to the effect that the State in which such an institution is situated should provide facilities to the Government or people of one or more adjoining States on condition that may be agreed upon by 31st March 1957 or in the absence of an agreement as may be fixed by the Central Government:

Engineering colleges and schools of technology; medical colleges; veterinary colleges; Government hospitals providing for special treatment such as tuberculosis hospitals or sanatoria, cancer hospitals, mental hospitals, leprosy hospitals or sanatoria, or hospitals providing for unani or ayurvedic treatment; research institutions such as irrigation research institutes, Government analysts' departments and serum institutes; central jails; Borstal schools and Certified schools; police training colleges and institutes; fire service training schools; hostels for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward classes.

Photo Registry offices; Central Records offices; Forest schools; Finger print bureaux.

Agricultural Colleges.

Radium institutes.

Reformatory Schools.

BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL (TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES) ACT, 1956

Below we give a summary of some of the more important provisions of the Act which received the President's assent on 1st Sept., 1956. The Act came into force on 1st Nov., 1956. The numbers of the provisions have been retained.

3. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of West Bengal the territories which on the 1st day of March, 1956, were comprised in—

(a) that portion of Kishanganj sub-division of Purnea district which lies to the east of the boundary line demarcated in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) by an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, and that portion of Gopalpur thana of the said district which lies to the east or north, as the case may be, of the said boundary line; and

(b) Purulia sub-division of Manbhum district, excluding Chas thana, Chandil thana and Patanadia police station of Barabhum thana;

(2) The boundary line referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so demarcated as to be generally two hundred yards to the west of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dalkola, Kishanganj and Chopra with Silguri in Darjeeling district and two hundred yards to the south or south-west of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dalkola and Karandighi with Raiganj in West Dinajpur district:

Provided that the boundary line shall be so demarcated as not to cut across any village or town:

Provided further that from the point where the first-mentioned highway meets the southern boundary of Kishanganj municipality to the point where it leaves the northern boundary of that municipality, the boundary line shall be the same as the boundary of that municipality on the east.

(3) The territory specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be included in, and form part of, Darjeeling district, and the territory specified in clause (b) of that sub-section shall form a separate district to be known as Purulia district within Burdwan division of the State of West Bengal.

(4) Nothing in sub-section (3) shall be deemed to affect the power of the State Government to alter after the appointed day the name, extent and boundaries of any district or division in the State of West Bengal.

5. As from the appointed day, in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, in the Table of Seats, for the entries in the second column relating to Bihar and West Bengal, the entries "22" and "16" shall, respectively, be substituted.

6. As soon as may be after the appointed day, bye-elections shall be held to fill the vacancies existing on that day in the seats allotted to Bihar and West Bengal.

7. In order that, as nearly as may be, one-third of the members of the Council of States may retire on the 2nd day of April, 1958, and on the expiration of every second year thereafter, the President shall, after consultation with the Election Commission, make by order such provisions as he thinks fit in regard to the terms of office of the members elected under section 6.

8. Nothing in section 3 shall be deemed to affect the extent of the constituency of any sitting member of the existing House of the People from Bihar.

9. The sitting members of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar representing the Thakurganj, Karandighi, Para-cum-Chas and Barabazar-cum-Chandil constituencies shall, notwithstanding the reduction in the extent of those constituencies by the transfer of portions thereof to West Bengal, continue to be members of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar; and the sitting members of that Assembly representing any other constituency lying wholly or partly in the transferred territories shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal and cease to be members of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar.

10. The changes in the composition of the Legislative Assemblies of Bihar and West Bengal under section 9 shall not affect their duration as provided in clause (1) of article 172.

11. (2) Every sitting member of the Legislative Council of Bihar representing a council constituency the extent of which is altered by virtue of sub-section (1) shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been elected to the said Council by that constituency as so altered.

12. (2) In the Table appended to the said Order, in the entry in the second column, against West Bengal West (Graduates) Constituency, after the word "Bankura", the word "Purulia" shall be inserted.

(3) Every sitting member of the Legislative Council of West Bengal representing a council constituency the extent of which is altered by virtue of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been elected to the said Council by that constituency as so altered.

13. The number of seats in the House of the People allotted to Bihar and to West Bengal and the number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each of those States shall be modified as follows:—

In the House of the People Bihar will have 53 seats and West Bengal 36.

The strength of the Bihar Legislative Assembly will be 318, and of the West Bengal Assembly 252.

14. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President may, by notified order, make such modifications in the (Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, as he thinks fit, having regard to the transfer of territories effected by section 3.

15. (1) After the said Orders have been so modified, the population as at the last census of the scheduled castes and of the scheduled tribes in Bihar and West Bengal shall be ascertained or estimated by the census authority.

(2) The population figures so notified shall be taken to be the relevant population figures as ascertained at the last census and shall supersede any figures previously published.

16. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Government shall appoint an authority

(a) to determine on the basis of the population figures notified under section 15 the number of seats to be reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes of Bihar and of West Bengal in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assembly of each of those States:

(b) to revise to such extent as may be necessary or expedient, having regard to the said provisions, the orders of the Delimitation Commission made under section 8 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, with respect to Bihar and West Bengal.

The rest of the provisions are on the same basis as the provisions of the States Reorganization Act.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Capital : Port Blair.

Area : 3,215 sq miles. Pop. 39,000 (1956).

The Andamans are a group of islands of various sizes large and small lying in the Bay of Bengal about 780 and 740 miles from Calcutta and Madras respectively. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, viz., North Andamans, Middle Andamans, South Andamans, Baratang and Rutland Islands generally known as the Great Andamans. Included in the Great Andaman group are also 204 islets, stretching from Landfall Island in the north about 560 miles from the Hooghly mouth to the Little Andaman in the south. To the south of the Great Andamans is the island of Little Andaman. The extreme length of the Great Andaman Islands is 290 miles and the extreme breadth 32 miles, the total land area being approximately 2,508 sq. miles. These islands have several very good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Mayabander and Elphinstone Harbour. The headquarters are at Port Blair.

The Nicobar Islands numbering 19 from Car Nicobar in the north to Great Nicobar in the south intervene between Little Andaman and Sumatra. The southern island of Great Nicobar is about 100 miles from Pulo Brasse of Achin Head in Sumatra and the northern island of Car Nicobar 75 miles from Little Andaman. The extreme length of the seaspace occupied by the Nicobars is 163 miles and the extreme width is 36 miles. The islands forming Andamans mostly consist of a mass of hills enclosing narrow valleys covered by dense tropical forests. The islands in the Nicobar group are partly hilly and partly flat.

POPULATION

The present* population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is about 39,000 of which about 27,000 live in the Andamans and 12,000 in Nicobars. The population consists of (i) Andaman Indians including settlers 26,000, (ii) Aborigines 1,000 consisting of Onges 600, Andamanese 23 and Jarawas and Sentinelese 377 roughly; (iii) Nicobarese 11,900; (iv) Shom-Pens of Great Nicobar 100.

Some of the islands are not populated at all, some only sparsely while Car Nicobar is densely populated.

The original inhabitants of the Andaman group of islands are of a small Negrito type who live in the forests by hunting and fishing. They have no fixed habitation, and do no cultivation. Their civilization is about that of the Stone Age. Their numbers are not known as they prefer to avoid all contact with civilisation.

The climate of the islands can be generally described as tropical; warm but tempered by pleasant sea breezes. The islands are exposed to both monsoons with north-easterly gale from November to January and south westerly gale from May to October. The weather is smooth only from February to April and to some extent in October. The average rainfall is 125 inches. The maximum temperature varies between 85 and 92 degrees throughout the year. The scenery of the islands is everywhere strikingly beautiful.

HISTORY

Very little is known about these islands earlier than the year 1789 when the first attempt to colonise these islands was made by Captain Archibald Blair, R.N. The first settlement was established in 1789 in the South Andaman at an island now called Chatham and given the name of Port Cornwallis, which in course of time changed to Port Blair after the name of its founder Archibald Blair. The settlers were engaged in clearing and cultivating the island, the greater portion of which was by August 1790, planted with vegetables and fruit trees. The settlement continued free from sickness. For strategic reasons the settlement was moved to north islands (North Andaman) in 1792 and the new settlement also given the name of Port Cornwallis. A number of new settlers were sent from the mainland. The situation in Port Cornwallis proved highly unfavourable and

dangerous to the health of the settlers and the settlement was ultimately abandoned in 1796. The present colony was actually opened in the year 1858 for the accommodation of a large number of prisoners following the uprising in India used to be called the "Great Mutiny".

From 1858 to 1942 the islands were used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for convicts serving life sentences and long terms.

The islands were occupied by the Japanese in March 1942 and re-occupied by the Government of India in October 1945.

With the re-occupation of these islands the penal settlement was abolished.

202 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan were settled in the South Andaman during 1949 under a pilot scheme sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation Measures were taken for the expansion of education in the rural areas of South Andaman and in Car Nicobar. When India became a Republic in January 1950, these islands were given the status of part 'D' Territory under the direct administration of the President. A new A.C. Power Station was established at Port Blair. A Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps was raised. Social work and cultural activities were organised. A plan for large-scale colonisation of these islands was approved by the Government of India in 1952. The judicial administration of the islands was placed under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. A State Transport Service was constituted and a road scheme was approved. A Motor vessel equipped as a travelling dispensary was acquired from the Australian Government under the Colombo Plan for rendering medical aid to the people of the distant islands who had been neglected in the past.

There is no zamindari in the Islands.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

In the year 1954-55, 23,972 tons of timber and 30,850 bags of match splints were shipped to India, and the revenue from the sale of timber amounted to Rs 66,38,442. Coconut and rubber are other sources of income.

There is a Government saw mill at Port Blair and a match factory.

There are 40 co-operative societies.

The islands are slowly being made self-sufficient in paddy and rice, and now grow approximately half their annual requirements. No proper survey of the mineral resources of these islands has yet been undertaken.

Coconuts are next to timber the most important among the produce of the islands and a major item in the diet of the Nicobarese. Exports which go to Calcutta and Madras generally are in the form of nuts and copra.

There is plenty of scope for fruit growing. Such fruit as papaya, pineapple, Citrus, Bananas, mangoes, etc. can be easily grown.

Some of the species of wood found in the forest regions are Padauk, Andaman red wood and Gurjan. Gurjan is in great demand for the manufacture of plywood. Large quantities of soft wood are supplied to match factories.

There is one high school, 2 middle schools, 28 primary schools, 5 primary cum basic schools. The number of students is 2,612.

There is a well-equipped hospital at the headquarters with a separate branch for women and children. There are smaller hospitals and dispensaries at the outlying places. The incidence of malaria is moderate in areas under control and in other areas the disease is kept in check with regular administration of paludrine. Plague, cholera and small-pox are unknown.

The present activities of the forest Department comprise regeneration and other silvicultural work over large areas in all the three forest divisions, departmental exploitation and milling

and sale of timber from the South and Middle Andamans Division and a considerable volume of work pertaining to the Colonisation Scheme.

A dry dock was completed and opened on 20th March 1956. This dock is capable of handling small ships up to 12 ft. draft in favourable tide conditions.

A Government bus service was started from 5th April 1956 with a fleet of five buses on four different routes within South Andaman.

A Motor Vessel M. V. Reuna (renamed Indaus) fitted as a floating hospital was acquired from the Government of Australia under the Colombo Plan. With a view to developing inter-island communication the Administration has purchased a 390-ton cargo-cum-passenger ship.

Comprehensive schemes have been drawn up for effective control of diseases like Malaria, Filariasis and V.D. Malaria and Filariasis Survey and Control Unit under the national health scheme has been set up and is operating in Car Nicobar.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES

The aborigines of the Andamans are the remnant of a Negrito race supposed to have been the earliest people to inhabit the continent of South Eastern Asia. The Andamanese are of two types of which the first type is almost extinct now as a result of its contact with civilisation. The other type the Jarawas and Sentinelese are still hostile and the administration is trying to win them over by giving them gifts.

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs one lakh for the amelioration of aboriginal tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the Second Five-Year Plan.

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Plan involves an outlay of Rs 6 crores. Two thousand acres of unproductive forests will be cleared and brought under coconut plantation. The production of timber is to be raised to 75,000 tons per annum by the end of the plan period. Two veterinary hospitals and two veterinary outposts will be constructed. 100 miles of new roads will be constructed.

Some of the important changes envisaged as a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Andaman Education Committee are : Four new Basic Primary Schools are to be set up in the headquarters area. New Basic Schools will be opened in rural areas. A Senior Basic School for girls will be opened in Port Blair. Social education will be introduced. A School for the Training of Teachers in Junior Basic Education will be set up at Port Blair. The expansion of educational facilities in tribal areas is to be speeded up.

New modern hospitals will be constructed at Port Blair and Car Nicobar. Four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Mayabander, Rangat, Wimberleygunj and Car Nicobar, will be opened. Schemes have been included for the expansion and development of co-operative societies. A branch of the State Bank of India is being opened at Port Blair. The annual volume of business is of the order of Rs 80 lakhs for exports and Rs 55 lakhs for imports. The Bank will also take over the Government Treasury business.

ADMINISTRATION

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members. The seat of administration is at Port Blair, which is connected with Calcutta and Madras by a mail steamer which calls approximately once every 3 weeks at Port Blair. The islands are connected to India by wireless telegraphy. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Car Nicobar.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 were: Revenue Rs. 1,24,65,000, expenditure Rs. 2,73,71,000.

Chief Commissioner, S. N. Maitra, I.C.S.

Advisory Council, Ghulam Mohammad, Lachman Singh, Uma Pershad, K. S. Govindarajulu, Saw Lu Ku.

ANDHRA PRADESH

(See under 'Late Particulars')

ASSAM STATE

Area: 85,012 sq. miles (including N.E.F.A.); Assam: 60,043 sq. miles; N.E.F.A.: 34,969 sq. miles.

Population: 9,043,707 (including some parts of N.E.F.A.).

Capital: Shillong.

The 1951 census which yielded the latest population figures covered only a small portion of N.E.F.A. The total population of N.E.F.A. is very roughly estimated at 800,000.

Of the total population males number 4,812,166, females 4,231,541, urban 414,418, rural 8,629,289. The rural population is subdivided into Agriculture at 6,806,216, Non-Agricultural 2,023,073.

Population according to religion: Hindus 5,894,733; Muslims 1,096,456; Christians 585,399; Buddhists 22,675; Jains 4,245; Sikhs 4,107; Jews 209; Other religions: Tribal 527,712; Non-Tribal 8,144; Zoroastrians 27.

Number of Scheduled Castes: 424,044; Scheduled Tribes: 1,735,245.

Density of population per sq. mile: 179.4. No reliable figures on birth rate, death rate or infant mortality in the State can be found.

Names of Districts with headquarters in brackets: Goalpara (Dhubri); Kamrup (Gauhati); Darrang (Tezpur); Nowgong (Nowgong); Sibsagar (Jorhat); Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh); Cachar (Silchar); Garo Hills (Tura); United Khasi-Jaintia Hills (Shillong) which is also the capital of the state; United North Cachar and Mikir Hills (Diphu); Mizo previously called Lushai Hills (Aizawl); Naga Hills (Kohima).

More than one half of the area of Assam State is covered by hills. Plains: 23,033 sq. miles; Hills: 27,010 sq. miles (excluding N.E.F.A.). The hill areas are sparsely populated and inhabited by the hill tribes. Plains: 7,805,558; Hills: 1,238,140 (including some parts of N.E.F.A., covered by 1951 census).

The hill districts have been given, under the Constitution of India, a large measure of self-governing rights according to their respective tribal traditions and customs, exercised through Autonomous District Councils under the supervision of the Government of Assam.

For purposes of Autonomous District Councils, United North Cachar and Mikir Hills are two Districts: North Cachar Hills (Haflong); Mikir Hills (Diphu). No District Council has so far been formed in Naga Hills.

Number of Circles: In Assam Tahsils are termed as Circles: 50.

Number of Local Boards (District Boards): 15.

Number of Municipalities: 16.

Number of Town Committees: 11.

Number of Cantonments: 1.

Number of Panchayats: 372 (at the end of 1956).

Number of villages: 25,327.

There is no city in Assam. Names of towns with a population of over 50,000 (according to 1951 Census): Shillong: 53,756 (excluding Cantonment area comprising a population of 4,746).

Forty per cent of the population are recorded as speaking Assamese and about 24 per cent Bengali. Other languages spoken in the State are Hindi, Oriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages and dialects, classified under the general heading Tibeto-Burman languages.

Number of people speaking the main languages (1951 census): Assamese: 4,972,493; Bengali: 1,719,155; Hindi: 335,688.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

The North-East Frontier Agency is situated on the borders of Tibet and Burma and has an area of 34,969 sq. miles.

Inhabited exclusively by hill tribes who have only recently been integrated with the rest of India, this area is administered under express provisions of the Constitution (Sixth Schedule, Part B) by the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of the President of India. The North-East Frontier Agency is completely separate from Assam administratively.

The Governor of Assam rules the Agency with the help of an Adviser in Shillong and the ultimate responsibility for the area rests with the External Affairs Ministry.

Divisions in the Agency with headquarters in brackets: Kameng Frontier Division, previously known as Se La Sub-Agency (Bomdila); Subansiri Frontier Division formerly known as Subansiri Area (Ziro); Slang Frontier Division, previously known as Abor Hills District (Along); Lohit Frontier Division, previously known as Mishmi Hills District (Tezu); Tirap Frontier Division, previously known as Tirap Frontier Tract (Khela); Tuensang Frontier Division previously known as Tuensang or Naga Tribal Area (Tuensang). Each of these divisions is under the charge of a Police Officer (Political Officer).

The total amount of money spent on development works in NEFA in 1956 was Rs. 35.36 lakhs.

GEOGRAPHY

Assam has three distinct natural divisions: Brahmaputra or Assam Valley, Surma or Barak Valley and the hills.

The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator. Rainfall being high the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense.

Rice is the staple food crop. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. Besides, potatoes are also cultivated in Assam. A good deal of short staple cotton and fruits like oranges and pineapples are grown in the hills.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 50 to 258 inches a year leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India with the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills 32 miles south of Shillong (905 inches in 1861: record precipitation for one day is 41 inches). This is reputed to be the wettest place in the world. Temperatures are moderate.

Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place. By far the worst in recent times was that which occurred on August 15, 1950, one of the world's five biggest recorded tremors. According to old records the Assam earthquake of 1897 is regarded as the severest in human history.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Main cottage industries: Sericulture and Weaving. Principal areas for Sericulture: Sibsagar, Kamrup, Nowgong and Lakhimpur Districts.

Handloom weaving is done in most of the families in Assam. Number of fly and throw-shuttle looms in the State: Nearly 500,000. There are professional weavers in Cachar District and Sualkuchi area in Kamrup District.

1956-57:

Value of total production: Rs. 5,00,00,000.

Value of production of individual industries: Weaving products (Rs. 4,17,80,000); Muga raw silk (Rs. 48,00,000); Mulberry raw silk (Rs. 8,70,000); Open Eri Cocoon (Rs. 25,50,000).

Production of individual industries: Cloth—4,00,00,000 yards; Mulberry raw silk—29,000 lb.; Muga raw silk—1,60,000 lb.; Open Eri Cocoon—5,10,000 lb.

Total number of workers in Cottage Industries: 20,00,000.

Number of workers in individual industries: Weaving (1,280,000), Sericulture (720,000). Almost all these workers are part-time.

Budget grant for the year 1956-57: Rs. 52,33,200.

AGRICULTURE

Latest available:

Main food crops of the State: Rice, Rape, Mustard, Sugar-cane, Potato, Pulses, Maize and Oranges.

Main cash crops of the State: Tea, Jute, Cotton and Tobacco.

Production of food crops in tons (Figures are for 1954-55): Autumn Rice: 208,480 tons; Winter Rice: 1,383,973 tons; Spring Rice: 9,543 tons; Rape and Mustard: 44,307 tons; Sugar-cane: 56,240 tons; Winter Potato: 95,814 tons; Spring Potato: 33,848 tons; Sweet Potato: 18,470 tons; Pulses, Rabi: 27,032 tons; Tur (Arhar) Pulse: 1,770 tons; Maize: 7,449 tons; Gram Pulse: 1,159 tons; Wheat: 1,390 tons; Other cereals and millets: 836 tons.

Production of individual cash crops in tons: (Figures for Calendar Year 1954) Tea: 352,992,342 lb. (Black Tea: 350,827,939 and Green Tea: 2,164,403 lb.); Jute: 749,519 bales (one bale = 400 lb.); Cotton: 8,398 bales (1 bale = 392 lb.); Tobacco: 7,359 tons; Mesta: 1,576 bales (of 400 lbs each).

Total geographical area of the State including areas now transferred to and forming part of the North-East Frontier Agency: 35,764,120 acres.

Area cultivated: 5,921,971 acres.

Area sown more than once: 840,798 acres (1951-52).

Area under food crops: 4,836,629 acres.

Area under cash crops: (Tea, jute, cotton, tobacco and mesta): 755,249. (Figures for 1954-55)

Area under individual food crops (Figures for 1954-55): Autumn rice (Ahu)—995,958 acres; Winter rice (Sali and Bao)—3,182,076 acres; Spring rice (Boro)—16,529 acres; Rape and Mustard—283,576 acres; Sugar-cane—59,900 acres; Winter Potato: 49,933 acres; Spring Potato: 18,780 acres; Sweet Potato: 13,491 acres; Pulses, Rabi: 173,001 acres; Tur (Arhar) Pulse: 6,104 acres; Maize: 37,772 acres; Gram Pulse: 5,194 acres; Wheat: 7,120 acres; Other cereals and millets: 4,851 acres.

Area under individual cash crops (Figures for 1954-55 unless otherwise mentioned): Tea—384,786 acres. (Figures for Calendar Year 1954): Jute—282,018 acres; Cotton—35,022 acres; Tobacco—23,547 acres; Mesta: 2,816 acres.

The cultivation of oranges, which is a principal crop, is mainly confined to the Khasi-Jaintia Hills which are a non-cadastrally surveyed area. Hence no data available.

Jhum Cultivation: Prevails in the hill districts of Assam. Trees and shrubs on hill slopes selected every year are cut down and burnt and then crops grown on the bald patches. The area is then abandoned for a number of years so that trees may grow again and fertility recouped.

Under this system a particular group of people jointly occupy a particular area. They have no individual right over the land. In lieu of land revenue they pay a sort of tax known as House Tax, Hoe Tax or Dao Tax which generally varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per family.

Total number of cattle: 5,145,576 (Cows—4,735,506, Buffaloes—475,231), Horses and Ponies—15,690, Sheep—32,604, Goats—917,239, Other livestock—291,920 and Fowls—5,050,724. (1951 livestock census).

Research Institutes: a) Bovine Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia Scheme (Research Institute, Gauhati); b) Cattle Nutritious Scheme (Research Institute, Khanapara, Gauhati).

PLANTATIONS

Latest available

1954-55:

Plantation in the State: Tea.

Area under Plantation: 1,407,000, acres.

Number of Plantations (For tea): 971.

Area under Tea: 384,786 acres.

Produce from plantation: Tea: 352,992,312 lbs. (Black tea—350,827,939 lbs., Green tea—2,164,403 lbs.)

Average daily number of workers:

a) Permanent garden labour: 438,717.

b) Permanent outside labour: 32,835.

c) Temporary outside labour: 37,605.

Variety of fish produced: Rahu, Katla, Mrigla, Mall, etc.

Number of fish farms (1955-56): 7 (under Government control)

Fish seed collecting centres (1955-56): 17.

FORESTS

1955-56:

Total forest area in State: 17,333 sq. miles.

Reserve forests: 6,373 sq. miles; Protected forests: 110 sq. miles; Unclassed State forests: 10,850 sq. miles.

Total area of private forests: 975 sq. miles inclusive of Corporation Forests.

Main types of Forest with some species of trees of economic importance occurring in them:

Evergreen forests, mixed deciduous forests, deciduous and dry deciduous forests, riverain forests, Savannah forests, swamp forests, bamboos and temperate forests.

A large area under forests falls in the hill districts which are sparsely populated and covered with vegetation.

Assam possesses one of the richest fauna in Asia and it is claimed that out-side Africa, there is no part in the world with so many varieties of animals, birds, reptiles and insects. Rhinoceroses, elephants, wild buffaloes, bisons (called 'Mithans' by most of the hill tribes and the N.E.F.A.), swamp deer, Sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, tiger, copards, black panther, King Cobra, pink-headed duck and Giant Hornbill are some of the well-known specimens of wild life.

Four sanctuaries and two game reserves with a total area of about 500 sq. miles, are maintained by the Government Forest Department for the protection of the interesting and in some cases the numerically dwindling species. Kaziranga and Manas are the two most famous sanctuaries, both nearly the same size, 166 and 162 sq. miles respectively. Kaziranga, in the heart of Assam and situated on the South Trunk, is easily accessible and affords every facility to the visitor to see the famous one-horned rhinoceros from elephant back at close range. The sanctuary at Manas at the foot of Bhutan Hills is the more attractive from the scenic point of view.

Total revenue from forests and total expenditure:

Revenue	Ra. 86,72,779.
Expenditure	Ra. 71,65,606.

Main Forest produce with the quantity and value of each variety in brackets:

Timber (7,123,000 cft., Ra. 63,70,440); Firewood (7,878,000 cft., Ra. 1,16,238); Bamboos (6,953,984 Nos., Ra. 1,93,121); Elephants 33 Nos., Ra. 1,24,498); Cane (9,511,875 Rft. and 16,03,475 bundles, Ra. 2,34,305); Lac (547 mds., 24 seers, Ra. 3,457); Elephant Tusks (1 md. 30 seers, Ra. 745); Rhino horns (6 pieces; Ra. 7,690) (1954-55); Thatch (405,704 Nos. and bundles, and leases, Ra. 1,35,159); Fishery (Leases, Ra. 1,558); Stone (2,107,847 cft.; Ra. 85,404); Sand (8,134,624 cft., Ra. 3,09,510); Drugs (1954-55) (Rs. 95,565); Spices (1954-55) (Rs. 450); Incense and Perfumes (1954-55) (Rs. 9,374); Fibres and Flosses (1952-53) (Rs. 346).

Aforestation undertaken during the year:

Artificial regeneration ..	46,771 acres.
Natural regeneration ..	28,706 acres

Total 75,477 acres

Expenditure—Rs 7,20,690

Grazing allowed: Cows and bullocks: 44,580 Nos; Buffaloes: 26,133 Nos; Sheep and Goats: 2,961 Nos; Other livestock: 564.

Vanamahotsava:

Number of trees planted:

Edible fruits: 37,720

Others: 32,692

Total: 70,322

Number of trees survived:

Edible fruits: 27,950

Others: 20,261

Total: 48,214

Percentage of survivals to planted: 68.5.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM

There are two classes of land tenure system in the State—the permanently settled estates and the temporarily settled estates.

Permanently settled estates: These are found in Goalpara District and Karimganj Sub-division of the Cachar District. The land is held by zamindars having intermediaries under them. The actual tillers of the land are the tenants who hold land either directly under the zamindars or intermediaries. The tenants also pay a fixed amount of rent.

In common with other States having the permanent settlement system, Assam Government has passed laws to end zamindari rights. An area of 12,13,549 acres has already been acquired by Government out of the total permanently settled area of 1,702,055 acres. Government was expected to take over another area of 3,05,433 acres from April 1957 and steps for the acquisition of the rest were in progress. Total compensation: about Rs. 5 crores.

Temporary settlement system: Also known as the Ryotwari system. Prevails in the other plains districts of the State. These lands are assessed to full revenue and are called Khiraj lands.

The peculiarity of this system is that generally the cultivators hold lands directly under the Government unlike the lands in permanently settled estates.

The Khiraj lands are again divided into two categories periodic and annual. The periodic landowner has a heritable and transferable right whereas the annual landowner has a right of occupation only and has no right of transfer or subletting. Subject to the payment of the land revenue the owners of annual lands get renewal of the lease from year to year but they have no right to renewal.

Besides these, there are some La-Khiraj (full revenue free) and nia-Khiraj (half revenue free) tenures in Assam and also a number of Fee Simple tenures. These Fee Simple tenures are for cultivation of tea. These tenures are initially revenue-free, but subsequently they have been assessed at full rate of revenue under Assam Revenue Free Waste Land Grants Act, 1948.

There are three tenancy Acts in Assam, viz., The Goalpara Tenancy Act, The Sylhet Tenancy Act and the Assam (Temporarily Settled Districts) Tenancy Act. The former two Acts apply to the Districts of Goalpara and Cachar (those portions of Sylhet District which have remained in Assam after partition) respectively. The last Act applies to the plains districts of Assam. These Acts confer rights of occupancy, determine the rent payable by the tenants and regulate the relationship between the landlords and the tenants. The Assam Adhikars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948, governs the conditions regarding crop-rent payable by the crop-sharing tenants and prescribe the conditions on which the landlord can resume possession for personal cultivation. Government has also passed a bill called the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill whereby it is sought to limit the holding of agricultural lands to 150 bighas (about 50 acres) per family.

MINES, INDUSTRIES

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. Petroleum output 8,72,00,000 gallons; coal output 4,72,000 tons; and limestone output approximately 1,000,000 tons. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills, Lakhimpur District and Khasi-Jaintia Hills. Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills, but those are yet to be exploited. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi-Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and refined there. An oilfield has been found at Nahorkatiya.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam valley; also cotton weaving prevails as a cottage industry, women playing a predominant part. In this valley there are no caste weavers. In the Surma Valley or Cachar weavers carry on a brisk manufacture on a commercial scale. These handloom products find a ready market on account of the great scarcity of mill made cloth. There is no textile mill in Assam and the entire requirement of mill-made cloth has to be imported from other States.

Tea is the main industry, but there is a large petroleum mining concern with Digboi in Upper Assam as the centre and also some coal-mines. There is a big match manufacturing concern at Dhubri. Boat-building, brass and metal and earthenware, limestone burning, cane and bamboo work, furniture making, sola hat, smithy, brick making, mustard oil pressing, rice and saw mills are other industries. But agriculture employs about 80 per cent of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining hill tribes and countries.

Total number of workmen employed in the State in registered factories (1956): 68,611 (Men: 57,723; Women: 8,350; Adolescents: Male: 1,761, Female: 64; Children: 714).

TRADE

Assam has to import almost every article of daily necessity except rice and paddy to meet the requirements of the population. As there are no production units every type of manufactured goods has to be imported and brought into Assam by the rail link, steamer or air, none of which has so far been able to cope with the demand. Prices have gone up in the State as a consequence of this.

Manufactured goods, textiles, iron and steel, medicine, sugar and pulses are some of the main items of import. Exports from Assam are tea, jute, timber, cane, bamboos and fresh fruits.

TRANSPORT

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river.

The rail system in Assam is entirely metre-gauge. Till March 1956 the total mileage was 1447.76, broken down as follows:

Running Track mile ..	1095.50
Transport Siding ..	251.58
Commercial Siding ..	100.62

After Partition the Assam Rail Link was built to connect the State directly with the rest of India but as the line is very close to the Himalayas from which a number of rivers rush down into the plains, it is subject to heavy damage by floods almost every year and through traffic also remains suspended for long periods. The Railway Board has sanctioned certain measures designed to prevent recurring flood damage and dislocation of traffic.

From August 1955, goods traffic to the rest of India was also started through East Pakistan.

A survey for a railway line in Garo Hills has been going on for the purpose of opening up trade in valuable mineral deposits and abundant forest produce.

Because of the slender surface link between Assam and the rest of India, air services are of great value to the state. The first direct link by air between Calcutta and Gauhati was established in 1947. This air service was originally on a non-scheduled basis but very soon it became a daily service. Now almost all the big towns—Tezpur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur and Silchar are served by daily scheduled flights. Dhubri is linked by unscheduled flights. Pasighat in N.E.F.A. has also been placed on the airmap.

Shillong is now reached by the 63-mile nationalised motor route from Gauhati, the nearest railroad, steamer ghat and air station. Assam Government's State Transport carries both passengers and goods on a monopolistic basis on this National Highway, in combination with railway and steamer services on out-gate terms.

Nationalisation of motor transport in the State was started in 1948, and till March 1956, 610 miles were covered. The Second Five Year Plan aims at another 830 miles.

Till March 31, 1956:

Number of passenger buses: 218

Number of cars: 29

Number of Goods Vehicles: 126

Number of passengers carried in a day: 11,340

Goods carried in a day: 7,870 maunds.

The organisation provides employment to 1,000 persons. Capital invested till March 31, 1956 is Rs. 1,03,00,000. Profit in 1955-56 stood at about Rs. 21,00,000. The State Transport is under the administrative management of a Board, with the Minister for Transport as Chairman.

The programme of road-making has its special significance in that it is designed to make Assam self-sufficient in ensuring quick transport of its exports to and imports from other parts of the Indian Republic without having to pass through Pakistan. At the same time communications within the State are being improved by provision of necessary feeder roads from and to the arterial road system of the State so that local surplus produce may find good markets.

Before independence the State had only 2,610 miles of motorable roads—2,040 miles in the plains and 570 miles in the hills. After the achievement of independence an extensive programme of road-making was taken in hand and on March 31, 1956, the total length of motorable roads stood at 8,827 miles including 797 miles of National Highway. Of these 5,163 miles were in the plains and 1,464 in the hills. Besides, there were on this date about 1,700 miles of bridle roads.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

Rationing was withdrawn in May 1954, after ten years. There is now no restriction on rice, the staple foodgrain. But in the latter part of 1956, two control orders were promulgated to restrict export of rice, paddy, mustard oil and seeds from Assam, so that a tendency for prices to rise, which had then manifested, could be checked.

Almost all controls on wheat have also been removed. *Bona fide* traders can import wheat from Central Government depots at Calcutta and Siliguri on the recommendation of the State Government. Since there are no flour mills in Assam, the State is dependent on supplies of Maida and Fines from Calcutta.

The entire requirements of sugar, salt, cloth and yarn have to be imported as there is no production unit for any of these commodities.

The demand for sugar prior to decontrol in June 1953 was about 2,500 tons monthly. This has now gone up to 5,000 tons. For the entire quantity Assam depends on mills in other States or on Calcutta for imported sugar. The price fluctuates in the absence of a steady supply.

In the matter of cloth there is no control on movement or price, but the licensing of dealers still continues.

State's requirements: Rice—1,377,000 tons (annual); Wheat—5,000 tons (monthly); Salt—200,000 md. (monthly); Sugar—5,000 tons (monthly); Cloth 5,000 bales per month, Yarn—3,000 bales per month.

CO-OPERATION

1951-55:

Total number of Co-operative Societies: 3,788.

Total membership of Co-operative Societies: 307,259.

Total working capital: Rs. 2,91,06,113.

Types of Co-operative Societies and the number of each:

Farming (81); Milk Societies (3); Agricultural Credit (1952-53) (639); Non-Agricultural Credit (168); Non-Agricultural Non-Credit (1952-53) (1,777); Weaving (535); Fishery (73); Industrial (63); Rural Credit (1,509); Central Non-Credit (13); Consumers and Trading (1,289); Primary Land Mortgage Bank (2); Multi-purpose (26); Social Service (3); Sugar Mill (1); Cotton-ginning Mill (1); Co-operative Union (1); Other Types (6).

Number of Banking Unions: 15; Number of Central Banks (Assam Co-operative Apex Bank): 1 with 17 branches:

Apex Bank:

Working capital Rs. 158,56,000

Deposits " 95,63,000

Paid-up share capital 14,06,000

Profit " 2,66,000

Budget allotment for the department for the year 1954-55: Rs. 10,96,300.

STATE HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

1954-55:

Manure distributed and the quantity of each: Rural Compost: 81,472 tons, benefiting an area of 16,906 acres; Additional yield expected: 1,411 tons; Town Compost: 478 tons; Oil-cake: 20,115 md., covering an area of 4,177 acres; additional production anticipated: 725 tons; Fertilizers (Bone meal): 2,610 md., serving an area of 888 acres; estimated additional production: 61 tons; Ammonium Sulphate distributed: 2,800 tons.

Quantity of improved seeds distributed: Paddy: 28,734 md.; Pulses: 1,421 md.; Wheat: 530 md.; Mustard: 23 md.

Monetary or other help given by Government to cultivators:

Loans: Rs. 2,05,500.

Government's share of 50 per cent contribution towards irrigation projects: Rs. 5,03,290. Area covered: 1,66,991 acres. Additional outturn 27,838 tons.

Manures and fertilizers are being subsidised by Government.

Number of Agricultural experimental farms: 9 (excluding 9 district seed farms under "Grow More Food").

Plant protection organisation: One.

It has been under the supervision of a Mycologist assisted by an Entomologist since 1949-50. During 1954-55, 25,434 acres of paddy, 2,012 acres of potato, 378 acres of pulses and 191 acres of vegetables were treated against insect pests, in addition to 420,482 maunds of paddy, 2,992 maunds of pulses and 566 maunds of potato treated in storage against pests.

Target for additional production of food crops under "Grow More Food" for the five-year period ending 1955-56 as agreed to by the State Government under seven different schemes for irrigation, reclamation of land, production and distribution of manures, fertilisers and seeds was 230,000 tons.

Highest yield per acre:

Sail Paddy—110 maunds 15 seers per acre—in Lakhimpur.

Potato—463 maunds 8 seers per acre—in Lakhimpur.

Budget estimates for 1956-57:

	(Rs. lakhs)
Seeds	5.55
Manures	7.16
Plant protection	2.26
Tea Garden Loan	3.50

PUBLIC HEALTH

Latest figures available:

Commonest diseases in State and mortality from each disease during 1953.

Diseases	Persons affected	Death
Malaria	232,636	14,791
Kala-Azar	16,078	383
Total: All fevers	not available	33,011
Small Pox	not available	237
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	not available	4,432
Respiratory diseases	not available	4,092
Injuries	not available	866

Number of Allopathic Hospitals: 95.

Number of Allopathic Dispensaries: Rural—443; Urban—10.

Number of beds in Allopathic Hospitals: 2,689.

Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries: Rural—6.

Types of special hospitals and the number of each: T.B. Hospital—1 (97 beds); Mental Hospital—1 (716 beds); Leprosy Hospitals—10 (721 beds); Kala-Azar Hospitals—3 (142 beds).

Total number of Allopathic doctors (Rural and Urban)—3,137.

Total number of Ayurvedic doctors (Rural and Urban)—117.

Total number of Nurses—609.

Total number of Midwives—403.

Total number of Dhais (Rural and Urban)—430.

Total number of Compounders—1,982.

Total number of indoor patients treated in Hospitals in 1953—33,121.

Total number of outdoor patients treated in Hospitals during 1953—1,786,422.

Total number of Government Hospitals—60.

Total number of Government doctors: Allopathic—387, Ayurvedic—12.

Total number of Government Nurses: 199.

Total number of Medical Colleges: Allopathic—1; Ayurvedic—1.

Total number of Students: Allopathic—430; Ayurvedic—43.

Special Medical Research Institute—1 (Pasteur Institute).

Budget allotment for Public Health for 1954-55—Rs. 47,62,000.

EDUCATION

The information furnished below relates to the year 1955-56.

Elementary Schools :

Total number of elementary schools—13,510.
Total enrolment: 802,244 (boys 523,096; girls 279,148).

Total number of teachers: 21,247.
Total expenditure: Rs 1,08,01,517 (excludes expenditure on unrecognised institutions).
Contribution by State Government: Rs. 93,58,514.

By Local Bodies: Rs. 2,56,029.
By Private agencies: Rs. 8,46,283.

Nursery Schools :

Total number of Nursery Schools: 21 (boys 6; girls 15).

Total enrolment: 820 (boys 377; girls 452).
Total number of teachers: 31.

Number of schools with Nursery classes attached: 15 (urban areas 3, rural areas 12).

Total enrolment in such classes: 85 (1954-55).
Total expenditure on Nursery Schools: Rs. 37,305 (excludes expenditure on unrecognised institutions).

Secondary Schools :

Total number of Secondary Schools for boys: 1,763; for girls: 207.

Total enrolment: 281,281 (boys 214,121; girls 67,160).

Total number of teachers: 12,062.
Total expenditure on Secondary Education: Rs. 1,42,72,335.

Contribution by State Government: Rs. 73,75,974.

By Local bodies: Rs. 1,26,729.
By Private agencies: Rs. 15,11,373.

Fees: Rs. 49,72,537.

European and Anglo-Indian Schools :

Number of European and Anglo-Indian Schools: 4.

Total enrolment: 1,105.
Total Government grant: Rs. 64,723.

Sanskrit Tols :

Number of Sanskrit tols: 137.
Enrolment: 1,055.

Government grant: Rs. 31,416.

Arabic Madrasahs :

Number of Arabic Madrasahs: 109.
Total enrolment: 10,100.

Government grant: Rs. 73,232.

Number of Elementary schools owned by State Government: 1,626; by School Boards: 9,515; by Private agencies: 2,369.

Number of Secondary schools owned by State Government: 160; by Central Government: 2; by Local Bodies: 478; by Private agencies: 1,318.

Number of Colleges owned by State Government: 1; by Local Bodies: Nil; by Private agencies: 23.

Number of teachers' training institutions owned by State Government: 15; by Local Bodies: 11; by Private agencies: 8.

Number of commercial and technical institutions owned by State Government: 19; by Central Government: 1; by Local Bodies: 1; by Private agencies: 21.

Number of European and Anglo-Indian Schools owned by State Government: 1; by Private agencies: 3.

Number of Sanskrit Tols owned by State Government: Nil; by Private agencies: 137.

Number of Arabic Madrasahs owned by State Government: 1; by Private agencies: 108.

Number of nursery schools owned by State Government: 2; by Private agencies: 19.

Schools for Defectives :

Total number of schools for defectives: 1 (Deaf and Dumb).

Total enrolment: 35.

Number of teachers: 2.

Government grant: Rs. 6,726.

Schools for Social Education :

Number of Institutions: 739.

Number of teachers: 739.

Total expenditure: Rs. 1,89,529.

Contribution by State Government: Rs. 1,89,529; by Private agencies: Rs. 4,930 (1954-55).

Training Institutions :

Total number of teachers' training institutions: 34 (for men 29; for women 5).

Number of training institutions which confer degrees: 1 (Teachers' Training Class attached to Gauhati University).

Total number of new trained teachers available for staffing elementary schools in a year: 662.

Total number of new trained teachers available for staffing secondary schools in a year: 825.

Total expenditure on teachers' training institutions: Rs. 7,83,757.

Contribution by State Government: Rs. 7,61,628; By Local Bodies: Rs. 1,350; by Private agencies: Rs. 16,355; Fees: Rs. 1,426.

Commercial and Technical Institutions :

Total number of Commercial and Technical Institutions: 42 (Commercial: 18; Technical: 24).

Total enrolment: 3,503 (Commercial Institutions: 1,756; Technical Institutions: 1,807).

Total number of teachers: 235 (Commercial: 51; Technical: 184).

Total expenditure: Rs. 12,53,045 (excludes expenditure on unrecognised institutions).

Contribution by State Government: Rs. 1,54,900; by Central Government: Rs. 2,38,749; by Local Bodies: Rs. 4,018; by Private agencies: Rs. 50,317; Fees: Rs. 75,666.

Research Institutions :

Kamrup Anusandhan Samity, Gauhati.
Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.
Assam Paribhasa Committee, Gauhati.
Assam Sahitya Sabha.

Universities :

Number of Universities: One.

Colleges :

Number of colleges: 23.

Total number of women's colleges: 3.

Total enrolment: 12,336 (boys 10,645; girls 1,651), including enrolment in unrecognised colleges.

Total number of teachers: 445.

Total expenditure on Collegiate Education: Rs. 20,23,153.

Contribution by State Government: Rs. 7,19,645; By Central Government: Rs. 22,029; By Private agencies: Rs. 85,940; Fees: Rs. 11,95,530.

Professional Colleges :

Total number of Professional Colleges: 6.

Number in each category—Medical: 1; Agriculture: 1; Veterinary: 1; Law: 1; Ayurvedic: 1.

Total enrolment: 1,345.

Total enrolment in each category: Medical: 449; Agriculture: 130; Veterinary: 355; Law: 385; Ayurvedic: 26.

Total number of teachers: 84.

Total expenditure on Professional Education: Rs. 11,90,746.

Contribution by State Government: Rs. 1,04,926; by Private agencies: 8,446; Fees: Rs. 1,83,040.

The grant given by the Central Government under Article 275 of the Constitution for education of backward classes: Rs. 19,72,500.

Elementary education is compulsory in selected Plains areas in the State for children of the age group 6-11.

Total number of children of school-going age in areas under compulsion: 312,162.

In 1954-55, the number of Primary Schools maintained by the State Primary Education Board: 10,060.

Total enrolment: 641,700.

Number of teachers: 16,112.

Government expenditure: Rs. 92,18,190 (excluding contribution by local bodies).

The Assam Elementary Education Board has made arrangements for the training of 700 teachers annually.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Number of Social Education Centres organised so far throughout the State: 739.

In order to cater for the post-literacy courses 429 village libraries were given grants-in-aid in 1956.

Adults both male and female are generally admitted into the Social Education Centres. Total number admitted: 39,771 men; 4,295 women.

Total budget for the scheme in the State: Rs. 3,65,900.

Number of adults who appeared in the literacy tests held every year from the Social Education Centres: Male—30,837; Female—3,131.

Number of adults who came out successful: Male—21,056; Female—2,503.

Number of teachers in Social Education Centres: 739.

Hindi in the Education System :

With a view to introducing Hindi in all secondary schools in the State as a compulsory subject from class IV onwards, it is proposed to introduce Hindi as compulsory subject in 130 institutions every year.

Total number of schools where Hindi has been introduced as a compulsory subject: 464.

The number of candidates who appeared at the different examinations conducted by the Assam Rastrabhasa Prachar Samity: Pratham—10,772; Prabesika 3,876; Probodh—1,102; Bisharad—419.

Basic Education :

The Scheme for Basic Education was first introduced in this State only in the year 1949-50 on the lines of the Wardha Education Scheme.

Due attention was paid to the productive side of Basic Education.

It is expected that the existing 5 training centres with Basic Schools under them will earn on an average Rs. 1,000 per centre.

LABOUR

Average daily number of workers in registered factories at the end of November 1956: 68,611 (Adults: men 57,723; women 8,359; Adolescents: male 1,751; female 64; Children: boys 657; girls 57).

Names of Industries in which a minimum wage is fixed: Tea Plantation, Motor Transport, Rice and Oil Mills, Agriculture, Road Construction, Building Operation and Stone-breaking or crushing.

Average monthly earnings of workers in some of the more important industries (in March 1956) (earnings include basic wage as well as other cash remunerations like dearness allowance and overtime; basic wages are shown in brackets):—Plantations: Rs. 44-4 (Rs. 29); Tea factories: Rs. 55-12 (Rs. 38-12); Rice Mills: Rs. 60-8 (Rs. 55-12); Plywood factories and Saw Mills: Rs. 94 (Rs. 52); Match factory: Rs. 115 (Rs. 55); Petroleum: Rs. 199 (Rs. 105).

Total number of Trade disputes for the year 1955: 1,012.

Total number of Strikes (October 1955-September 1956): 11 (8 in plantations).

Total number of workers affected: 1,970 (1,883 in plantations).

Number of Man-days lost : 6,278 (4,354 in plantations).

Number of registered Trade Unions in State (October 1956) : 168.

Total membership of Trade Unions (March 1956) : 201,101.

Number of Labour Welfare Centres in State : 20.

Number of houses built through the Industrial Housing Scheme : 11. In the tea industry in 1954-55 3,230 houses of the type approved by the Government were constructed, and 521 old houses adapted to the approved standard.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

The Community Development Projects and Blocks and the National Extension Service Blocks taken up in the State till October 1956 cover a total area of about 17,000 sq. miles with a population of approximately 2,862,000 (about 32 per cent of the State population) in about 9,900 villages.

HOUSING

Housing authority : Housing Board, Assam. Finance available for housing : Schemes are entirely financed by loans and subsidies from the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply except that for slum clearance schemes a matching subsidy is given by the State Government. Staff expenses for all schemes are borne by the State Government. Allotment by Government of India for the Second Five-Year Plan period : Rs. 1,23,50,000.

Types of houses built : 2. Tenements for municipal sweepers at a ceiling cost of Rs. 3,500 per tenement, and residential houses by private individuals with no prescribed ceiling.

Rents charged : For tenements for municipal sweepers : Nil; for residential houses : does not arise.

Financial help given to local bodies : To Municipalities for sweepers' tenements, 80 per cent of the estimated cost of construction or Rs. 2,800 per tenement, whichever is less.

The Housing Board advances loans also to private individuals for construction of residential houses at the rate of 80 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 8,000, whichever is less.

By December 31, 1956, 12 tenements and 60 residential houses were built. Target number of tenements : 314. Loans were granted for 416 residential houses.

Schemes for implementation during Second Five Year Plan period : Development of building sites—Rs. 5,00,000; Loans to Local Bodies—Rs. 5,00,000 from Government of India and Rs. 10,00,000 (in 1956-57 only) from State Government; Plantation labour housing scheme Rs. 35,00,000; Slum clearance—Rs. 9,00,000; Subsidised industrial housing scheme—Rs. 9,00,000; Loans to individuals and co-operatives Rs. 60,50,000.

THE ASSAM FINANCIAL CORPORATION

('Glencorquahrt', Shillong)

The Corporation came into being on 14th August 1954.

Aims and objects : To contribute to the industrialisation of the State by providing credit, medium and long term to industrial concerns present or future in Assam.

Authorized capital : Rs. one crore divided into one lakh shares.

The one lakh shares are distributed as below :

1. Government of Assam	50,000
2. Reserve Bank of India	20,000
3. Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies, Co-operative Banks and other financial institutions.	25,000
4. Parties other than those referred to above	5,000

Total number of applications received : 175.

Total number of applications accepted for loan : 35.

Total amount of loan sanctioned : Rs. 53,95,000.

Total amount of loan advanced : Rs. 20,41,605.

Rate of interest charged : Six per cent to seven per cent.

	Rs.
Income	3,80,134
Expenditure	87,031
Profit	2,73,103

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

Assam Districts.	Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
	9,043,707	4,812,166	4,231,541	8,629,289	414,418
1. Cachar	1,116,865	588,306	527,559	1,054,489	61,376
2. Goalpara	1,108,124	588,999	519,125	1,007,495	40,629
3. Kamrup	1,490,392	799,391	691,001	1,416,512	73,880
4. Darrang	913,841	491,618	422,223	891,390	22,451
5. Nowgong	886,955	476,578	410,377	843,420	43,535
6. Sibsangar	1,212,224	647,982	564,292	1,172,905	39,319
7. Lakhimpur	1,078,157	586,306	491,851	1,021,728	56,429
8. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	363,599	186,652	176,947	305,087	58,512
9. Naga Hills	205,950	103,104	102,846	201,825	4,125
10. Lushai Hills	196,202	96,136	100,066	189,252	6,950
11. Garo Hills	242,075	124,054	118,021	242,075	..
12. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	165,440	86,430	79,010	163,272	2,168
13. Mishmi Hills	32,163	17,953	14,210	27,119	5,044
14. Abor Hills	10,761	6,348	4,413	10,761	..
15. Tirap Frontier Tract	5,213	3,050	2,163	5,213	..
16. Balipara Frontier Tract	9,721	5,862	3,859	9,721	..
17. Naga Tribal Area	7,025	3,417	3,578	7,025	..

Irrigation Projects*

Name of Project.	District/Area Benefited.	Date begun.	Date for completion.	Total Cost (Rs. in Lakhs).	Development Expenditure — Five Years, 1951-56 (Rs. in Lakhs).	Area to be irrigated on completion in '000 Acres.
Navigation embankment and drainage projects.	Entire State	1951-52	1955-56	100	100	218
Protection of Dibrugarh town	—	1952-53	1955-56	100	100	....
Total				200	200	218

Power Projects*

Name of Project.	District/Area Benefited.	Date begun.	Date for completion.	Total Cost (Rs. in Lakhs).	Development Expenditure — Five Years, 1951-56 (Rs. in Lakhs).	Installed capacity power in thousand kW.
Umtra Hydro-electric project	Kamrup, Nowgong and K. & J. Hills.	1949-50	1956-57	211.67	44.04 (Electrical). 69.74 (Civil).	7.5

* From the report of the Planning Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL*(See under 'Administrative Personnel of States')***ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***(See under 'General Elections')***UNIVERSITY OF GAUHATI**

Gauhati, Assam.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

K. K. Handiqui, M.A. (Cal. et Oxon.).

REGISTRAR

P. Datta, M.A., B.L.

Teaching, Affiliating and Residential.

Subjects where provision exists for post-graduate and research :

Assamese, Philosophy, Economics, History, Education, Mathematics, Statistics, Botany, Commerce, English, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Anthropology and Teachers' Training in the method of teaching English.

Number of colleges affiliated : 23 (including one constituent college).

Number of students : Affiliated Colleges : 11,590 ; University Departments : 1,393.

Grant from State Government :

Annual recurring grant of Rs. 6,00,000.

Receipts : Rs. 30,01,187-13-0 (1955-56).

Expenditure : Rs. 18,46,069-10-3 (1955-56).

LIST OF COLLEGES

Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat.
 Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
 Assam Veterinary College, Gauhati.
 B. Barooah College, Gauhati.
 B.N. College, Dhubri.
 Cotton College, Gauhati.
 D' C' Baruah Girls' College, Jorhat.
 Dibrugarh H.S. Kanol College, Dibrugarh.
 Darrang College, Tezpur.
 D.M. College, Imphal (Manipur).
 Gurucharan College, Silchar.
 Handiqui Girls' College, Gauhati.

J.B. College, Jorhat.
 Karimganj College, Karimganj.
 Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong.
 M.C. College, Barpeta.
 Nalbari College, Nalbari.
 Nowgong College, Nowgong.
 Sibsagar College, Sibsagar.
 St. Anthony's College, Shillong.
 St. Edmund's College, Shillong.
 St. Mary's College, Shillong.
 University Law College, Gauhati.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCEASSAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHILLONG.

President, J. N. Dawri.

Vice-Presidents, H. Banerji ; S. D. Goswami.

Hon. General Secy, A. S. Mann, Major A.M.C. (R).

BIHAR STATE

Area: 67,164 sq. miles.
Total Population: 38,770,562.
Capital: Patna.

See note on the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, on page 337.

Administrative Divisions:—Patna, Bhagalpur, Tirhut and Chota Nagpur.

Districts with names of District Headquarters in brackets in each Division:

Patna Division: Patna (Patna); Gaya (Gaya); Shahabad (Arrah).

Tirhut Division: Muzaffarpur (Muzaffarpur); Saran (Chhapra); Champaran (Motihari); Darbhanga (Laheriasaral).

Bhagalpur Division: Bhagalpur (Bhagalpur); Monghyr (Monghyr); Purnea (Purnea); Santal Parganas (Dumka); Saharsa (Saharsa).

Chota Nagpur Division: Ranchi (Ranchi); Hazaribagh (Hazaribagh); Palamau (Daltonganj); Singhbhum (Chaibassa); Dhanbad (Dhanbad).

Number of Districts: 17; Number of District Boards: 17; Number of Municipalities (including Patna Municipal Corporation): 52.

Number of Notified Area Committees: 14; Number of Panchayats: 7,936 (March 31, 1956). Names of towns with a population of over 50,000: Patna, Monghyr, Janshedpur, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Chhapra, Bhagalpur, Arrah, Ranchi and Darbhanga.

Number of towns 113; number of villages 71,378.

GEOGRAPHY

Bihar lies between 20°30' and 27°30' N. latitude and between 82°31' and 88°26' E. longitude and includes the former States of Serakella and Khasawan. It is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling District of West Bengal, on the east by West Bengal, on the south by the State of Orissa; and on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 67,164 square miles. The State comprises the plateau-land of Chota Nagpur and the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh till it enters West Bengal near Rajmahal. Following the main geographical lines, there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Ranchi. The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though Muslims form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of the urban population of the State. Animists account for 6 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the State agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent of the population depends wholly on agriculture, while only 7-8 per cent depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the State boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile. The State occupies a transitional position between Ganges delta with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the States to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty.

As in the delta of the Ganges, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or over 50 per cent of the net cropped area of the State. A canal irrigation is available only in the Sope Valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District, the importance of the south-west monsoon to the State of Bihar cannot be overestimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, maize, wheat and barley are extensively grown. The cultivation of oilseeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar.

After Uttar Pradesh, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 23 per cent of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories.

Jute has been an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea District part of which has gone to West Bengal after reorganization.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the State and one which is likely to expand in importance.

A State Finance Corporation was set up on December 6, 1954, with an authorized capital of Rs. 2 crores.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRY

The large-scale industries are:

Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Lead, Foundry, General and electrical engineering, Bicycles, Tanning, Leather goods and foot-wear making, Sulphate of ammonia, Hume pipe and R.C.C. products, Asbestos products, Glass and glass-ware, Ceramics, Cement, Heavy chemicals, Woollen textiles, Cotton textiles, Jute textiles, Silk and Art silk, Tobacco, Distilleries, Bezol, Sugar, food industries, Roller flour mills, Mica and Shellac.

The number of registered factories in Bihar in 1956: 4,575

The number of factories worked and workers engaged are as follows: The first figure gives the number of factories and the second the number of workmen (1954): (3,726; 170,347).

The figures below are for 1953 unless otherwise stated:

Iron and steel (1954): (4; 37,096); Copper (1; 1,701); Aluminium (1; 330); Lead (1; 233); Sugar (29; 21,681); Cement (6; 4,231); Refractories (8; 6,200); Mica (137; 11,608); Bidi (327; 13,153); Glass (2; 1,388); Coke ovens (5; 1,674); Jute mills (3; 5,839); Cotton mills (2; 1,365); Woollen mills (1; 602); Cigarettes (1; 2,540); Pulp and paper (1; 1,218); Shoe (1; 682); Tannery (1; 290); Sindri (1; 5,520); Rice mills (348; 6,074); Oil mills (317; 2,790); Shellac (94; 3,407).

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The main cottage industries in the State:

(A) Textile industries: 1) Cotton Weaving, 2) Hand spinning and khadi industries, 3) Sericulture, 4) Mulberry silk, 5) Eri Silk, 6) Tassar Silk, 7) Wool sheaving, spinning and weaving, 8) Dyeing and printing, 9) Tailoring, embroidery and Zardozi, 10) Twine and rope making.

(B) Wood working industries: 1) Sewing, 2) Village Carpentry, 3) Furniture making, 4) Bamboo work and Basketry, 5) Palm leaves products, 6) Handmade paper making, 7) Charcoal burning, 8) Manufacture of toys, combs, flutes, drums, hooks, lathis, etc.

(C) Metal Industries: 1) Village Smithy, 2) Cutlery, 3) Manufacture of trunks, etc., 4) Brass and bell metal work, 5) Gold and Silver smithy.

(D) Leather and allied industries: 1) Tanning, 2) Foot-wear and leather goods making, 3) Manufacture of manure from dead animal, 4) Mother of Pearl button making.

(E) Ceramics Industries: 1) Village pottery, 2) Brick making, 3) Manufacture of stoneware and porcelain articles, 4) Lime.

(F) Chemical Industries: 1) Shellac manufacture, 2) Extraction of saltpetre, 3) Soap making, 4) Kath making, 5) Miscellaneous chemical industry.

(G) Miscellaneous cottage industries.

MINERALS (1954)

Chief Minerals	Quantity
Iron ore	1,947,098 tons
Coal	19,156,613 "
Mica	73,047 cwt.
Manganese	35,262 tons
Kyanite	41,874 "
Asbestos	1,557 cwt.
Copper ore	342,383 tons
Chromite	1,614 "
Stearite	142,000 cwt.
Slate	25 tons
Limestone	3,68,306 "
Igneous rocks	471,359 "
Fireclay	30,456 "
China clay	21,779 "
Silica	15,155 "
Bauxite	31,408 "

The distribution of the minerals is as follows: Coal in Jharia, Bokaro, Kurnapur, parts of Raniganj; iron ore in Noamundi, Gua, Buda Bane in Singhbhum District; mica in a 90-mile long and 20-mile broad belt extending from Gaya District through Hazaribagh to Monghyr and Bhagalpur Districts; copper at Bakha, Mosaboni, Dhoobani and Badla in Singhbhum; bauxite at Pakripat, Serendag in Ranchi District and at Netarhat in Palamau District; limestone at Banjari, Rohas, Banla in the districts of Shahabad, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum; China clay in Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas; Fire clay at Jharia and Daltonganj in Monghyr and Singhbhum Districts; manganese in Singhbhum District; kyanite at Lapsa Bura, Ghaghdi, Kanyaluka in Singhbhum and Dhanbad Districts; stearite at Belajapahar, Digha, Bhatardari and Narda in Singhbhum District and Fakhukata in Dhanbad District; chromite near Chaibasa; pyrites in Shahabad District; graphite in Palamau and Chota Nagpur, apatite at Nandup, Pathargara, Badla, Sunrui in Singhbhum District; antimony at Hissati in Hazaribagh District; asbestos at Barhana and Saranghori in Serakella State and in Monghyr District; ochre in Singhbhum District and in Rajmahal hills in Santal Parganas; tungsten at Tatanagar; uranium deposits have also been located in Bihar.

Workers employed in mines in 1954. Iron ores—15,119; Coal—177,192; Mica—16,102; Kyanite—1,642; Manganese—606; Chromite—246; Copper ore—4,036; Asbestos—108; Limestone—6,182; China clay—2,245; Stone (igneous rock)—2,875; Fire clay—265; Bauxite—491.

AGRICULTURE (1954-55)

Figures are for 1954-55 unless otherwise stated:

Main food crops: Rice, Wheat, Barley, Maize, Gram.

Total production of food crops and total area under food crops: 5,299,000 tons, 17,738,825 acres.

Production of each food crop: Rice (1,148,000 tons) (1953-54); Wheat (426,362 tons); Barley (190,271 tons); Maize (254,000 tons); Gram (262,739 tons).

Main cash crops: Sugarcane, Jute, Chillies and Tobacco.

Total production of cash crops and total area under cash crops (1953-54): 1,852,440 tons and (jute) 601,000 bales; 693,582 acres.

Production of each cash crop (1953-54): Sugarcane (1,842,787 tons); Jute (601,000 bales of 400 lb. each); Chillies (21,000 tons); Tobacco (9,703 tons).

Area under cash crops : Chillies (50,910 acres), Sugarcane (326,956 acres), Jute (265,733 acres), Tobacco (28,929 acres).

There are about 4 lakh cane-growers in Champaran, Saran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. Tobacco is grown in Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Darbhanga ; and jute in Purnea part of which has gone to West Bengal after reorganization.

Variety of fish produced (inland) : Carg, Cat-fishes, feather backs, Murrells and miscellaneous.

Estimated production of fish : 10 lakh maunds valued at Rs. 7 crores approximately.

Estimated fishing population : 22 lakhs.

FORESTS (1955-56)

Total forest area : 13,652 square miles. Types of forests : Mainly sal.

Total revenue from forests for 1955-56 : Rs. 24,88,000 and total expenditure : Rs. 82,84,000.

The following is the latest information available in 1956-57 :

Main forest produce	Quantity
Timber	3,248,000 c.ft.
Fuel	4,036,000 ..
Bamboo	9,173,000 Nos.
Salagras	22,255 mds.

An afforestation division has been functioning since 1951. An area of 5,500 acres was afforested upto 1955-56.

Livestock (1953-54).—Total number of Cattle: 18,600,000 ; Cows 6,859,900 ; buffaloes 5,300,000 ; working bulls (cattle over 3 years) 6,500,000 ; bulls (buffaloes) over three years 600,000 ; horses and ponies 800,000 ; sheep 1,000,000 ; goats 5,000,000 ; donkeys 40,000 ; mules 2,000 ; camels 1,000 ; pigs 700,000.

Poultry (1953-54) : Hens 2,100,000 ; cocks 1,600,000 ; chickens 4,000,000 ; ducks 200,000 ; drakes 100,000 ; ducklings 200,000.

TRANSPORT (1955-56)

Total mileage of roads : 7,911 miles ; metalled roads, 5,378 miles ; unmetalled roads : 2,563 miles.

Total mileage of waterways : Length open to navigation : 300 miles.

Transport is nationalized in Seraikella, Jamshedpur, Patna District, Gaya District and on Patna-Ranchi trunk road and Monghyr-Bhagalpur road. Total mileage nationalized upto 1954 was 1,011.

Total mileage covered, specific areas (1953-54) : Main Scheme 338 miles ; Jamshedpur 23 miles and Seraikella 96 miles.

After nationalisation, only the third class fare was increased by 25 per cent.

A five-year plan has been drawn up by the Government for expanding nationalised transport.

TRADE

Statement showing exports and imports during 1954-55. The first three items in numbers, rest in maunds.

Article.	Exports.	Imports.
Horses, ponies, mules	141	100
Cattle (excluding sheep and goats) ..	61,740	42,289
Sheep and goats	115,252	616
Bones	223,374	2,221
Cement	12,819,812	629,108
Coal and coke	2,61,446,986	32,694,477
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	7,556	87,447
Cotton piecegoods (Indian in bales) ..	8,252	494,371
Dyes and tans (Myrobalans)	10,529	9,872
Fruits dried	9,076	116,535
Glass	188,698	79,717
Maize	14,297	522,270
Jawar and Bajra	17,820	61,241
Hemp, Indian and other (Fibres excluded)	28,092	2,886
Hides (raw)	200,681	5,425
Skin (raw)	31,670	508
Hides and skins (tanned) and leather	12,340	5,953
Jute (loose)	50,856	20,297
Jute (Pucca bales)	1,715,231	4,462
Gunny bags and cloths	879,109	327,092
Iron and steel bars, sheets, girders and other commercial forms of iron and steel ..	16,758,741	2,618,537
Lac and shellac	106,216	49,501
Manganese ore	3,731,778	1,953
Oil cakes	5,358	4,907
Kerosene oil	47,469	2,384,037
Vegetable oil	—	—
Coconut	10,454	76,981
Castor	12,758	9,050
Groundnut	10,307	135,396
Salt	43,254	4,061,056
Sugar	1,338,882	1,881,813
Gur	87,244	240,464
Tea	12,932	49,708
Tobacco (raw)	182,203	101,620
Wood and timber	11,024	41,814

IRRIGATION (1955-56)

Area irrigated by Government irrigation works : 952,275 acres ; private canals : 757,696 ; tanks : 1,208,075 (1953-54) ; wells : 559,653 ; other sources : 1,420,247 ; tube-wells : 68,000 (1953-54).

The larger irrigation works are Sone Canal covering Shahabad, Patna and part of Gaya District ; Tribeni Canal, Dhaka Canal and Teur Canal covering Champaran ; and Sakri Canal covering Gaya, Patna and Monghyr Districts.

During the First Five-Year Plan period (up to March 1956), 4,953 minor irrigation works, 16,545 surface wells, 7,082 open borings and 408 medium irrigation works and 116 tube-wells were completed by the Agriculture Department in connection with the Grow More Food Scheme. In addition, 3,504 Rahat pumps were also sold. Besides about 13,586 tons of phosphate fertilisers, including bone meals, 67,355 tons of Ammonium sulphate and 311,000 tons of town compost, 65 lakh tons of rural compost and 1,560 maunds of green manure seeds were supplied to farmers during the First Five-Year Plan period. Improved seeds of potato and other crops were also distributed. During the year 1955-56, 3,742 minor irrigation schemes were completed by the Revenue Department. The total number of such schemes executed during the period 1948-49 to 1955-56 (December) is 46,470 benefiting an area of 913,020 acres.

As regards major and medium irrigation projects, 8 irrigation schemes, 29 drainage schemes, 13 flood protection schemes and seven river training schemes have been completed in North Bihar during the First Five-Year Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 2 crores 30 lakhs. The total area benefited by these schemes comes to about 8 lakh acres. Further 66 more schemes, consisting of 5 irrigation, 33 flood control, 26 drainage and 3 river training schemes are either in progress or proposed to be taken up shortly at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11 crores. An area of 11 lakh acres is likely to be benefited by these schemes.

In South Bihar 61 irrigation schemes were completed during the First Plan period up to 31st March 1956. The Mayurakshi left bank works have been completed at a cost of Rs. 81 lakhs, and it is likely to benefit an area of 20,000 acres of land during Kharif and 5,000 acres during rabbi season. 450 tube-wells have been sunk in reserve areas of sugar factories and in Community Project areas of North Bihar. In South Bihar 499 tube-wells have been sunk under various schemes.

In all, the additional area, which will be assured of irrigation by the First Five-Year Plan Schemes, is about 10 lakh acres. In addition, nearly 14 lakh acres will be benefited by flood control measures.

Irrigation Projects

Name of Project.	District/Area benefited.	Date begun.	Date for completion.	Total Cost (Rs. in Lakhs.)	Development Expenditure—Five Years 1951-56 (Rs. in Lakhs.)	Area to be irrigated on completion in '000 acres.
300 tube-wells in North Bihar	Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saran	1950-51	1955-56	1,83	1,74	120
Tube-wells in South Bihar	Shahabad and Patna	1946-47	....	1,48	85	114
Drainage of chauras and other small irrigation and flood protection schemes	Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, South Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Santhal Parganas	1948-49	....	3,75	1,18	115
Sakri (Lower Valley) Scheme	Monghyr and Gaya	1948-49	....	35	10	50
Tribeni canal extensions	Champaran	1950-51	1955-56	28	23	28
Emergency pumping schemes	Entire State	1951-52	1955-56	93	93	90
Further 300 tube-wells in sugar factory areas	North Bihar	1953-54	1955-56	1,61	1,61	120
Sakri (Upper Valley) irrigation	Gaya	1952-53	1957-58	93	53	60
Further 200 tube-wells in South Bihar	Gaya, Patna, Shahabad, North Bhagalpur and North Monghyr	1952-53	1955-56	98	98	80
Irrigation dams and weirs in hilly districts	Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas	1951-52	....	2,00	1,58	75
TOTAL				14,14	9,73	852

Power Projects

Project	Area	Date begun	Date for Completion	Five-Year Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Plan Target (kW.)
P.B.E.B. scheme in emergency tube-wells irrigation scheme (electrical)	Patna-Barh, Bhaktiarpur, Ekargasara, Bihta	1949-50	1955-56	79.33	2,700
Dehri-Sasaram lift irrigation and electrification scheme	Dehri-Sasaram and the neighbourhood	1949-50	1955-56	41.51	1,700
Gaya electric supply scheme	Gaya and the neighbourhood	1949-50	1955-56	83.21	950
Hazaribagh electric supply scheme	Hazaribagh and the neighbourhood	1950-51	1955-56	21.23	800
Kodarma and Mica mines electrification scheme	Kodarma and neighbouring mica mines and villages	1950-51	1955-56	47.92	3,000
Coal mines area electrification scheme	Coal mines area	1951-52	1955-56	154.50	6,750
Taking over of derelict electric supply undertakings	Sahebganj, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Darbhanga	1952-53	1955-56	3.63	3,150
Girdih electric supply scheme	Girdih township and neighbourhood	1950-51	1955-56	18.6	700
Girdih-Madhopur-Jasidih electric supply	Girdih-Madhopur-Jasidih and Deogarh	1952-53	1955-56	34.21	1,150
North Bihar tube-well and electrification scheme	Northern areas of Bihar State	1950-51	1955-56	198.98	4,050
Buxar tube-well and electrification scheme	Buxar and the neighbouring areas	1952-53	1955-56	20.40	525
TOTAL				707.57	25,475

The total connected load of electric energy in 1954 was about 82,000 kW.

The following is a list of Adjustment Schemes under Power Projects, showing the cost within brackets: Electrification of the towns of Katihar, Purnea and en route villages (Rs. 7.68 lakhs); Electrification of Kishanganj town and neighbouring areas (Rs. 4.00 lakhs); Electrification of Saharsa, Madhepura towns and en route villages (Rs. 4.14 lakhs); Loan to Muzaffarpur (Rs. 10 lakhs); Electrification of Buhania, Sitamarhi, Rayaul and en route villages (Rs. 17.00 lakhs); Utilisation of D.V.C. Powers for supply to Aurangabad, Delhi, Bahua and Buxar areas (Rs. 50.84 lakhs); Utilisation of D.V.C. Power for supply to Gaya-Patna area (Rs. 76.06 lakhs); Coal mines area electrification (Rs. 16.76 lakhs); Electrification of Sini, Chakradharpur and rural areas in Singhbhum District (Rs. 55.00 lakhs); Electrification of Dumka and adjoining areas (Rs. 6.30 lakhs); Electrification of Jamalpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Sahebganj and adjoining areas (Rs. 14.22 lakhs); Loan to Bhagalpur Electric Supply Co. (Rs. 3.00 lakhs); T.C.A. Schemes 1952 (Rs. 131.00 lakhs); T.C.A. Schemes 1953 (Rs. 6.25 lakhs); T.C.A. Schemes related to the execution of tube-well schemes to cover 385 tube-wells distributed both in South and North Bihar areas.

Electrification scheme as in 1955-56: Large-scale rural electrification works have already been carried out throughout the State. In South Bihar and Chotanagpur power availed from D.V.C. and various other sources is distributed over an extensive area. In North Bihar, seven diesel generating stations have been commissioned and four more are under erection with a wide net-work of distribution lines round each. A net-work of 3,000 miles of H.T. and L.T. transmission and distribution lines with 1,500 transformer stations for town and village electrification have been erected. 300 villages have been electrified and power is available in another 1,000 villages for working the tube wells and surface wells.

Area of land reclaimed from 1947-48 to 1953-54 was 2,25,596.55 acres.

LAND TENURE

The land tenure system in Bihar is governed by the following Tenancy Acts: The Bihar

Tenancy Act, 1855, The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 and the Santal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provision) Act, 1949.

The riyats are classified as riyats at fixed rents or rates and occupancy riyats. A very small area is held by non-occupancy riyats who have no permanent and heritable interest in their holdings. There is also a small number under riyats having occupancy rights holding of lands both under riyats at fixed rents and under occupancy riyats.

A small area of land is cultivated by private Zamindars themselves.

The Government of Bihar enacted the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 which provides for the liquidation of Zamindari system in the State.

The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 was put into force with effect from 25th September 1950, and now all intermediary interests have been acquired by the Government. The Zamindari system in Bihar now stands completely abolished.

It is estimated that now the State would derive a land revenue of Rs. 16 crores per annum which may ultimately increase to Rs. 18 crores.

The Government has laid down a sliding scale for the assessment of compensation. Where the net income does not exceed Rs. 500, the compensation payable is twenty times the net income, and where the net income computed exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 it is payable at three times the amount.

The total compensation is estimated at Rs. 158.24 crores. Provision has been made for the payment of ad interim compensation.

The assessment of compensation for mines and minerals has either to be fixed by agreement or by a tribunal appointed for the purpose.

As for funds to finance compensation, the proposal for Zamindari abolition in Bihar has been drawn up as a self-liquidating scheme. So all the compensation money will be realised from the beneficiaries. The gross rental in the State is estimated at about Rs. 16 crores per annum which is likely to increase at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per year as a result of reclamation of waste lands; their development and of the development of forests. It is estimated that during the first eleven months the State may be faced with a deficit.

The amount of compensation will be paid in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds. The bonds will be either negotiable or non-negotiable and non-transferable, and will be payable in forty equal instalments, and carry interest at two and a half per cent per annum with effect from the date of issue.

The total income from the Zamindaris taken over upto 31st March 1954, was Rs. 2,48,52,943.

CO-OPERATION (1955)

Number of Co-operative Societies (as on 20-11-1955): 23,820; Membership: 814,800; Working capital: Rs. 7,44,26,511; Share capital: Rs. 1,21,57,248; Reserve Fund: Rs. 99,76,740.

Types of Co-operative Societies and number of each type: Provincial and Central banks 63 (1955); other Central Societies 70; total Central Societies 70. Primary Credit Societies with Limited liabilities 120. Primary Credit Societies with unlimited liabilities 2,849; multipurpose (1955): 9,049 (registered), 2,970 (converted); Weavers' Co-operative Societies (1955), 512 and 70 sales emporia; Vishwakarma 39 (1955); oilmen's 111 (1955); vegetable growers 79 (1955); fishermen's 42 (1955); primary stores 322; teachers' stores 259; Harijan Co-operative Societies 39; Cane Marketing unions 70 (1955); Cane Growers' Co-operative Societies 7,818 (1955); Milk Societies: 11 (1955); Industrial Societies other than Vishwakarma Industrial Societies: 24 (1955); Ghee Producers' Societies: 4 (1955); Palm Gur Producers' Societies: 15 (1955); Jute Growers' Societies: 7 (1955); Biri Workers' Society: 1 (1955); other types including consumers' stores and Teachers' Co-operative Societies 419.

Position about multipurpose Societies is as follows: number of members 2,60,245; paid up share Capital Rs. 20,03,196; reserves Rs. 12,59,810; loans to financing banks and others Rs. 27,32,786.

Bihar State Co-operative Bank: paid up shares Rs. 4.17 lakhs, deposits Rs. 81.46 lakhs, loans from Government Rs. 45.18 lakhs, reserves Rs. 17.86 lakhs, working capital Rs. 148.69 lakhs, loans to central banks and societies Rs. 21.21 lakhs.

Position about credit agricole: number of deposits 186; Chemical fertilizers sold 21,559 tons

worth Rs. 71,61,825; Oilcakes sold 46,468 mds. worth Rs. 3,71,744; Iron sold (for manufacture of agricultural implements) 1,038 tons worth Rs. 9,52,400.

Weavers Societies: Number 165; value of goods produced Rs. 4,18,182; value of goods sold Rs. 6,64,748.

Consumers' Co-operative Stores, number 322. The apex organization of all Co-operative Societies is the Bihar Co-operative Federation, the annual Government grant for which is about Rs. 50,000.

STATE HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

Loans for agriculture, 1954: Rs. 5.38 crores
Number of experimental farms: 21.

Target under the first five-year plan for additional food production: 7.75 lakh tons.

Estimated additional production due to Grow More Food Schemes completed during 1952: 4.61 lakh tons.

Number of veterinary hospitals 82, dispensaries 41; number of animals that can be accommodated at the hospitals 503, number of surgeons 190; number of stockmen 11. 11 varieties of vaccine and serum are used in the hospitals.

HEALTH SERVICES

The following particulars are for 1956:

Allopathic hospitals 201; Allopathic dispensaries 651; Beds in allopathic hospitals 7,400; Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries 223 and 11 respectively; T.B. hospitals 4; Mental hospitals 2; Beds in T.B. hospitals 450 and in Mental hospitals 1,380.

Allopathic doctors 5,877 (1956); Nurses 754 (1955); Trained dais in urban and rural areas 43; Compounders 1,908; Ayurvedic and Unani doctors 470; Nurses 276; Compounders in Government employment 239.

Number of Medical Colleges (Allopathic) 2; Government Ayurvedic 1; Private 2; Government Unani 1.

At the end of 1953 there were 766 Hospitals and Dispensaries, out of which 119 were maintained by the State Government and 535 by District Boards.

There were 47 first class medical officers, 584 assistant surgeons, 642 sub-assistant surgeons, 525 nurses, 108 mid wives, 206 dais.

466 beds in all were available for T.B. patients. There is one sanatorium at Itki, two at Ranchi and a T.B. Centre in Patna. The total number of R.C.G. tests and vaccinations upto March 1956 were 73,19,294 and 33,75,902 respectively.

There is a laproslum at Brahmba near Ranchi with a provision for 75 beds.

A separate infectious diseases hospital has been opened in Patna city.

18 malaria control units each covering a population of two million are working at an estimated cost of Rs. 31 lakhs.

There are 20 epidemic doctors and 100 health assistants maintained at the headquarters in addition to 30 doctors and 210 health assistants in the districts.

150 vaccinators are working in a mass vaccination scheme to re-vaccinate the entire adult population at a cost of Rs. 16,000.

Training facilities for M.B.B.S. are available for 160 persons, for nurses 100, mid-wives 40, compounders 400, dressers 60 to 70, operation room assistants 8, dais 200, sanitary inspectors 75, health inspectors between 100 and 120.

LABOUR

Average daily number of workers in registered factories as on 31st December 1954: 1,67,858; number of factories: 3,741.

Number of employed in all factories: 1,71,673.

Number of women in seasonal factories (1952): 1,725.

The average annual earnings of factory workers was Rs. 1,423 in 1952. Daily wage of agricultural labourer, Rs. 1-8 in 1949-50.

The following particulars refer to 1953-54:

Industries in which minimum wage is fixed: Agricultural employment; Woollen carpet making and shawl making; Rice, flour, dal and oil milling; Bidi making; Lac manufactures; Road construction and building operation; Stone breaking and stone crushing; Employment in public motor transport; Tanneries and leather manufactures; Mica works; Tea plantations; Employment in local bodies.

Number of strikes: 62 (1955).

Number of lockouts: 6 (1955).

Number of man-days lost: 24,655 (1955).

Number of Disputes settled by conciliation: 124 (1955).

Number of awards: 56 (1955).

Important State laws affecting Industrial Labour: Bihar Maternity Benefit Act, 1947; Bihar Workmen's Protection Act, 1948.

Number of trade unions in the State: 763 (1955).

Total membership of trade unions: 262,100 (1955).

Number of labour welfare centres: 29 (including five model welfare centres) (1955).

Number of houses built through the Industrial Housing Scheme: 1,384.

Approximate cost: a little over one crore.

TELCO: 646 houses at a cost Rs. 50 lakhs.

TISCO: 500 at houses at a cost Rs. 32 lakhs.

In Sahebganj 108 two-room houses at an approximate cost of Rs. 6 lakhs were built for the workers of Dwarak Radhakrishna and Bharatiya Engineering Works under the Government of India's Housing Scheme. The cost was shared between the State Government (one-third) and the Government of India (two-thirds).

Number of factories under purview of Provident Fund Scheme: 168 covering more than 80,000 employees.

Fifteen factories employing 51,510 employees were exempted as they had their own P. F. Scheme.

EDUCATION (1955-56)

On March 31, 1956 there were 29,541 primary schools with 50,000 teachers and about 17 lakhs pupils. The State Government provide free education upto class V of the primary stage. The work of converting lower primary schools into upper primary schools, continues and during 1955-56, 200 lower primary schools were upgraded to upper primary schools.

The percentage of pupils of the age-group 6-11 would be about 30 in 1956-57. Age group 11-14: 14 per cent.

There are 535 Basic schools, Four pre-Basic schools, 14 post-Basic schools, 20 Senior Training schools, three Teachers' Training Colleges and 41 Junior Basic Training schools under Government Management.

There are 435 Basic schools in Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks under the Project administration. 12 post-Basic schools and 129 Basic schools are run by private agencies and they are given grant-in-aid by Government.

Four Shishushalas (Rural Nursery schools) are also being run in Turki-Vaishali area as an experimental measure. A rural institute has also been set up to impart higher rural education at the University stage to boys who have completed the post-Basic stage.

These converted primary and basic schools would be managed directly by Government.

The number of teachers employed in High, Middle and Basic schools is about seven lakhs.

There are 960 high schools. There are seven lakh pupils in all types of secondary schools.

There is now a School Examination Board to conduct the Secondary School Examination, and also a Board of Secondary Education.

Compulsory primary education is in force in the municipal (urban) areas of 17 towns and in one rural area.

Students are taught through the medium of regional languages upto 111 class. Hindi as compulsory language begins in class IV. From class VI onwards all non-language subjects are taught in Hindi. English as compulsory starts in class VIII.

Number of literates according to 1951 census: 12.83 per cent of the total population.

BUDGET

(See under 'Late Particulars')

TRANSFERRED TERRITORY

The percentage of population transferred from Bihar to W. Bengal under the States re-organization scheme was 3.60.

The percentage of population transferred from Manbhum (excluding Dhanbad) to W. Bengal in relation to its original population was 75.54.

The percentage of population transferred from Purnea in relation to its original population was 10.94.

The total area and population transferred from Manbhum:

2,407 sq miles, 11,69,097

The total area and population transferred from Purnea:

759, sq miles; 2,77,284

The total area and population transferred from Bihar:

3,166 sq miles; 1,446,385

While practically the whole of the former Purulia sub-division was transferred in the south, in the north the following areas were transferred from Purnea Dt: Thakurganj, Chopra, Islampur, Kishenganj, Goal Pokhar, Karandighi.

Singhbhum Dt. was reconstituted with the addition of Patamda, Chandil, Ichagarh.

Dhanbad Dt. was reconstituted with the addition of Chas and Chandankary.

POPULATION

	Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Bihar	38,779,562				
1. Patna	2,528,272	1,297,266	1,231,006	2,070,478	457,794
2. Gaya	3,070,409	1,535,362	1,535,047	2,853,807	216,602
3. Shahabad	2,688,440	1,358,443	1,329,997	2,507,861	180,579
4. Saran	3,155,144	1,601,253	1,653,891	3,028,986	126,158
5. Champaran	2,515,343	1,267,406	1,247,937	2,410,483	104,860
6. Muzaffarpur	3,520,739	1,730,750	1,789,989	3,385,043	135,696
7. Darbhanga	3,769,534	1,844,201	1,925,333	3,609,443	160,091
8. Monghyr	2,849,127	1,434,824	1,414,303	2,582,010	267,117
9. Bhagalpur	1,429,069	728,681	700,388	1,307,024	122,045
10. Saharsa	1,308,198	672,677	635,521	1,308,198	—
11. Purnea	2,217,043			—	—
12. Santhal Parganas	2,322,092	1,172,594	1,149,498	2,225,312	96,780
13. Hazari Bagh	1,937,210	981,204	955,946	1,804,084	133,126
14. Ranchi	1,861,207	938,255	922,952	1,736,162	125,045
15. Jamanbad	905,783				
16. Palamau	989,767	498,564	487,203	948,760	37,007
17. Singhbhum	1,686,195				

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(See under 'Administrative Personnel of States')

BIHAR UNIVERSITY

Wheeler Senate House, Patna-4.

Founded 1952.

Chancellor, Ranganath Ramchandra Diwakar, M.A., B.L.**Vice-Chancellor**, Vacant.**Treasurer**, Rameshwar Prasad Singh, B.A., M.L.C.**Registrar**, Pinak Pani Roy Choudhury, B.Sc.**Controller of Examinations**, Amarendra Narayan, M.Sc.**Inspectors of Colleges**, Phuldeo Sahay Varma, M.Sc.; Biman Bihari Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.**Asstt. Registrar**, Dinush Prasad Verma, M.A.

The Bihar University is a teaching-cum-affiliating University.

Provision for teaching up to the Post-graduate standard has been made in the following subjects: English, Hindi, History, Economics, Political Science, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Psychology, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Anthropology, Sociology, Rural Economics and Co-operation, Commerce, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics. Scholars work under Professors and submit their theses for research degrees.

Number of colleges affiliated: Constituent

Colleges: 2; Affiliated Colleges: 61.

Number of students: 46,525.

Income (1956-57 budget estimates):

Rs. 98,62,918.

Expenditure: Rs. 1,01,82,354.

Grant from the State Government:

Recurring Rs. 30,85,387; Non-recurring

Rs. 37,78,850

Colleges: (A) *Constituent Colleges:* Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur; Ranchi College, Ranchi; T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (only the University departments). (B) *Affiliated Colleges:*—(i) *Technical and Professional Colleges:* Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour (Bhagalpur); Bihar Institute of Technology, P.O. Sindri Institute (Dhanbad); Bihar Veterinary College, P.O. Veterinary College, Patna; Hira Institute of Technology, Post Box No. 61, Mesra, Ranchi; Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi; Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga; Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad; Ranchi Agricultural College, Kanka (Ranchi); Tirhut College of Engineering, Muzaffarpur; S. K. J. Law College, Muzaffarpur. (ii) *Other Colleges:* Chandradhari Mithila College, Darbhanga (also teaching Law); College of Commerce, Patna; D. A. V. College, Siwan (Saran); Deoghar College, Deoghar (S.P.); D. K. College, Dumri (Shahabad); Gaya College, Gaya; Ganesh Dutt College, Begusarai (Monghyr); Gorcal Mehta College, Banmankhi (Purnea); H. D. Jain College, Arrah; Jamshedpur Co-operative College, Jamshedpur; K. K. Memorial College, Jamni (Monghyr); Koshi College, Khagaria (Monghyr); M.D.D. Mahila College, Muzaffarpur; Marwari College, Bhagalpur; Mushi Singh College, Motihari; Nalanda College, Bharasharif (Patna); Purnea College, Purnea; R. D. & D. J. College, Monghyr; Rajendra College, Chapra; Rani Dayal Singh College, Muzaffarpur; Ranchi Krishna College, Madhubani (Darbhanga); Ranchi Women's College, Ranchi; S. R. K. Goenka College, Sitamarhi (Muzaffarpur); S. Sinha College, Aurangabad (Gaya); Samastipur College, Samastipur (Darbhanga); St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh; St. Xavier's College, Ranchi; S. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhagalpur; T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (also teaching Law); A. N. S. College, Barh (Patna); Bettiah College, Bettiah; Bindeshwar Singh College, Dinapore (Patna); Darshan Shah College, Kathar (Purnea); Genesh Lal Agarwal College, Daltonganj (Palamau); Giridih College, Giridih (Hazaribagh); Godda College, Godda (S.P.); Jagdam College, Chapra; Jai Prakash College, Narsainpur (Bhagalpur); Maharaja Ram Ranvijoy Pd. Singh College, Arrah; Murarka College, Sultanganj (Bhagalpur); Raja Shiba Prasad College, Jharla (Dhanbad); Rajnarsin College, Hajipur (Muzaffarpur); Sahebganj

College, Sahebganj (S.P.); Saharsa College, Saharsa; Santal Parganas College, Dumka; Shanti Prasad Jain College, Sasaram (Shahabad); Shrikrishna Ramruchi College, Barbigha (Monghyr); Swami Sahajanand College, Jehanabad, Gaya; Tata College, Chhabasa; Thakur Prasad College, Madhepura (Saharsa).

PATNA UNIVERSITY

Patna 5.

Chancellor: R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar.**Vice-Chancellor:** Dr. B. Narayana, M.Sc., M.B.

(Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), F.R.S. (Edin.), F.N.I.

Treasurer: Ram Charitra Singh, M.Sc.**Registrar:** Jagatnandan Sahay, M.A. (Pat.),

T.D. (Lond.).

Deans of the Faculties: Arts, Dr. K. K. Datta;

Science, Dr. B. N. Singh; Law, B. K. Sinha;

Education, Shrinati S. Sinha; Medicine, D.

Ram; Engineering, N. N. G. Dasidhar; Commerce, B. K. Sinha.

Constituent Colleges and Institutes of the**University:** Colleges: Patna College; Science

College; Bihar National College; Bihar College

of Engineering, Prince of Wales Medical College;

Patna Law College; Patna Training College;

Patna Women's College; Magadh Mahila College;

Women's Training College; University B. Com.

Classes.

Institutes: Institute of Psychological Research

& Services; Institute of Public Administration;

Institute of Music.

Number of teachers in the University: 418.

Number of students in the University: 8,332

(Men 7,094; Women 1,238).

BUDGET 1955-56

Income: Rs. 94,16,508. (This includes income

from Government. Recurring. Rs. 67,91,651 and

non-recurring Rs. 26,24,857.

Expenditure: Rs. 99,47,934.

SARVODAYA SAMAJ

(Bunlyadganj, Gaya)

The Samaj is not an organization in the accepted sense of the term. After the death of Mahatma Gandhi constructive workers from all over India met in a conference in March 1948 at Sevagram in Wardha. They decided to form a voluntary brotherhood of all who believe in the ideal of truth and non-violence.

The Secretary of the Samaj is Mr. Vallabh Swami, and there is a register of those who have declared their faith in Sarvodaya.

The Samaj has, however, an executive organ, the Sarva Seva Sangh with headquarters in Maganwadi, Wardha.

The word 'Sarvodaya' was popularised by Mahatma Gandhi. He gave the name 'Sarvodaya' to his Gujarati translation of Ruskin's 'UNTO THIS LAST'. In the preface to this book he writes: "The object of this book is to plead for the rise of all. I, therefore, gave it the name, 'Sarvodaya'."

The term Sarvodaya thus stands for the good of all, and is the name given collectively to the ideas and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

More specifically, Sarvodaya strives towards a social order based on Truth and Non-violence, in which there will be no distinction of class or creed, no exploitation of any kind, offering full scope for the development of the individuals as well as groups.

It insists on the purity of the means as that of the ends.

For the achievement of the aim, the following programme is followed:

Communal harmony (fellowship between followers of different faiths and sects); Removal of untouchability; Abolition of class distinctions; Prohibition; Promotion of khadi and other home industries; Village sanitation;

Basic Education; Equality of status and rights for both men and women; Health and hygiene; Development of provincial languages; Removal of provincialism; Propagation of Hindustani as the national language; Economic equality; Development of agriculture; Organization of Labour; Welfare of aborigines, Organization of students; Service of leprosy patients; Relief-work; Cow protection, Naturopathy.

Whoever accepts the above aim and the basic principle and endeavours to follow them is eligible for the brotherhood of the Samaj. On sending his or her name and address to the Secretary of the Sarvodaya Samaj, Khadigam, Monghyr, Bihar, he or she will be registered as a "Sevak".

The 30th January of every year when Mahatma Gandhi passed away is observed at all places as Sarvodaya day.

On 12th February, every year fairs are organized at places where the Mahatma's ashes were immersed.

To facilitate mutual contact and exchange of views among the Sevaks Sarvodaya melas and Sammelans are held.

The deliberations of the Samaj are of an advisory nature and not mandatory in any way.

ASSOCIATIONS**THE BIHAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

(Estd. 1926)

Judges' Court Road, P.O. Box No. 71, Patna 1.

Representative organisation of the industries, trade and commerce of Bihar—stands to promote and safeguard the industrial and commercial interests of the State. Membership open to commercial and industrial companies and persons interested in trade, commerce and industry—given seats in University Senate, Advisory Committees and other local bodies.

President: Shanti Prasad Jain.**BIHAR HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH**

Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.

President: Acharya Badrinath Varma.**Secretary:** Nagendra Narayan Sinha.**INDIAN COLLIERIES UNION**

P. O. Katrasgarh (Dist. Dhanbad).

INDIAN COLLIERY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

I.C.O. Association Road, P.O. Box No. 70, P. O. Dhanbad, Dist. Dhanbad.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Bihar State Branch, Annie Besant Road, Patna 4.

President: Dr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha.**Secretary:** Nagendra Narayan Sinha.**INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION, BIHAR BRANCH**

"Hasan Manzil," Fraser Road, Patna 1.

KODARMA MICA MINING ASSOCIATION

P.O. Kodarma, Hazaribagh (Bihar), E Railway.

Established in 1907.

President: R. G. Agarwalla.**Hon. Secretary:** M. K. Banerjee.**Asst. Secretary:** B. Gupta.**BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

(See under 'General Elections')

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(See under 'General Elections')

BOMBAY STATE

Area : 190,872.

Population : 48,265,000.*

Capital : Bombay.

Districts: The districts given below are grouped according to the six Administrative Divisions into which the State is broken up. The district headquarters are given in brackets after the name of the District:

Ahmedabad Division (Ahmedabad): Ahmedabad (Ahmedabad), Bannaskantha (Palanpur), Baroda (Baroda), Broach (Broach), Kaira (Kaira, Nadiad), Mehsana (Mehsana), Panch Mahals (Godhra), Sabarkantha (Himatnagar).

Aurangabad Division (Aurangabad): Aurangabad (Aurangabad), Bhilr (Bhilr), East Khandesh (Jalgaon), Nanded (Nanded), Osmanabad (Osmanabad), Parbhani (Parbhani).

Bombay Division (Mulund, Bombay): Danga (Ahwa), Greater Bombay (Bombay), Kolaba (Alibag), Nasik (Nasik), Ratnagiri (Ratnagiri), Surat (Surat), Thana (Thana), West Khandesh (Dhulia).

Nagpur Division (Nagpur): Akola (Akola), Amaravati (Amaravati), Bhandara (Bhandara), Buldana (Buldana), Chanda (Chanda), Nagpur (Nagpur), Wardha (Wardha), Yeotmal (Yeotmal).

Poona Division (Poona): Ahmednagar (Ahmednagar), Kolhapur (Kolhapur), Poona (Poona), Satara North (Satara), Satara South (Sangli), Sholapur (Sholapur).

Raykot Division (Raykot): Amreli (Amreli), Gohilwad (Pallana), Halar (Jamnagar), Kutch (Bhuj), Madhya Saurashtra (Rajkot), Sorath (Junagadh), Zalawad (Surendranagar).

The five constituent units of the new Bombay State are Kutch, Saurashtra, Marathawada (roughly the Marathi-speaking Districts of the former Hyderabad), Vidarbha (roughly the Marathi-speaking Districts of the former Madhya Pradesh) and the residuary Bombay State (that is, the former Bombay State bereft of the Karnatak Districts).

The area and the population (in thousands) of these constituent units are given below:

Kutch: 16,724 sq. miles; 568,000. Saurashtra: 21,451 sq. miles; 4,137,000. Bombay (residuary): 90,123 sq. miles; 30,768,000. Marathawada: 25,694 sq. miles; 5,185,000. Vidarbha: 36,880 sq. miles; 7,607,000.

Some other census relating to Bombay State: Density: 15 per cent; Rural population: 72.1 per cent; Urban population: 27.9 per cent; Agricultural population: 62.5 per cent.

Area under cultivation: 55 per cent of the total area; Per capita area under cultivation: 1.38 acres; Area under food crops: 68.2 per cent of the total cultivated area; Area irrigated: 5.6 per cent of the total cultivated area; Area under forests: 14.5 per cent of the total area of the State.

Bombay State now bulks larger in the size and economy of the country than before 1st Nov. 1956.

The area is 15 per cent of that of the Indian Union and the population 13.4 per cent.

The value of its annual textile production is about 70 per cent of that of the country and the number of persons employed in the industry 67 per cent of the number employed in the country as a whole.

It has 37.7 per cent of the area in India under ground nut, and 50 per cent of the area in India under cotton.

Of the manganese ore produced in India 21.1 per cent would be mined in this State.

The installed capacity of electrical energy in the new State is about 27.7 per cent of the installed capacity of the country as a whole, and the amount of electricity generated about 39.8 per cent.

The number of motor vehicles is 26.2 per cent of the country as a whole.

The State has 22.6 per cent of the total Indian student population.

POLITICAL SET-UP

The State has 43 Districts. All the Districts are territorially compact except two—Amreli and Nanded. Amreli is broken up into eight parts separate from one another all in the Kathiawad peninsula, while Nanded has Rajura and Khatav Taluqs (former Hyderabad State) which is separated from the main body of the District by Yeotmal.

The strength of the Legislative Assembly is 398 and of the Council 72†. The State sends 66 members to the Lok Sabha and 27 to the Rajya Sabha.

The State is a member of the Western Zonal Council, the other member of which is Mysore.

The Zonal Council will be presided over by the Home Minister of the Government of India, and consists of the two Chief Ministers and four Ministers of the States. They are: Mr. Y. B. Chavan and Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Chief Ministers of Bombay and Mysore; Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Minister for Public Health, Bombay, Mr. M. P. Patil, Mysore's Revenue Minister, and Mr. H. K. Veranna Gowdh, Minister for Public Works, Mysore.

The Chief Ministers of the constituent States will be vice-chairmen by rotation.

The advisers of the Western Zonal Council are: Mr. M. D. Bhanu, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Mr. P. V. R. Rao, Chief Secretary, Mysore, Mr. V. Iswaran, Secretary to the Political and Services Department, Bombay, Mr. N. Puttarangaswami, Secretary to the Planning and Development Department, Mysore, and Mr. S. V. Ramanurthy, Adviser, Planning Commission.

The Bombay Secretariat has eleven Departments:

The Political and Services Department, Home Department, Revenue Department, Agriculture and Forests Department, Education Department, Local Self Government & Public Health Department, Finance Department, Public Works Department, Legal Department, Industries & Co-operation Department, Labour & Social Welfare Department.

The total number of officers in the I.A.S. Cadre has been tentatively fixed at 180 and of the I.P.S. at 128.

The State Financial Corporation of Saurashtra was amalgamated with the State Financial Corporation of Bombay on 1st Nov. 1956.

The nationalized passenger road transport services of Kutch, Saurashtra, Vidarbha and Marathawada were taken over by the Bombay State Transport Corporation on 1st Nov. 1956.

The Bombay Electricity Board was reconstituted as the Bombay State Electricity Board on 1st Feb. 1957 and took over the Saurashtra Electricity Board, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board's schemes in Vidarbha, and all the electricity schemes in Kutch and Marathawada which were under the Electricity Departments of the Governments of the former Kutch and Hyderabad States.

GEOGRAPHY

The State embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the residuary area of the former Bombay State there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Narmada and the Tapi, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India.

South of Bombay City the State is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Beyond the Ghats are the Deccan Districts; on the sea side is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The rainfall of the State is derived chiefly from the south-west monsoon between June and October. The amount of rainfall varies widely in different areas from 20" to about 250".

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. The people of Gujarat although softened by prosperity, are among the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it.

Hindi in the Devanagari script is recognized by the Government as one of the regional languages of the State.

The principal occupation is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira, makes splendid garden land.

The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugar-cane.

The Konkan is a rice land, where the crop is grown under the abundant rains of the sub-montane regions.

There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually nearing completion, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought.

The territory covered by the former Saurashtra State stands boldly out into the Arabian Sea between Kutch and the Gujarat Coast.

Saurashtra's physical features suggest it may once have been an island or a group of islands of volcanic origin. The surface of Saurashtra is for the most part undulating with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions. With the exception of the Thanga and Mandav hills, in the west of Jhalawar, and some unimportant hills in Halar the northern portion of the country is flat. But in the south from the neighbourhood of Gogha, the Gir range runs nearly parallel with the coast and at a distance of about 20 miles from it, along the north of Bahariawad and Sorath to the neighbourhood of Girnar. The principal river is the Bhadar which rises in the Mandav hills and, flowing south-west, falls into the sea at Navibandar after a course of about 110 miles, everywhere marked by highly cultivated lands bordering its course. Other rivers in the area are Manj, Machhu, Ozat and Shetrunji, the last remarkable for wild and romantic scenery. There are a number of salt-water creeks. The area has a 600-mile coast line and a number of ports: Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Sica. Of these the first and chief port in the matter of import traffic from Europe is Navlakhi.

The area has a variety of minerals: sand stone, pottery, clay, iron slags, moulding sand, chandani, bhutdo, black stone, white chalk stone, marble, lime-stone, clippings, white clay, building stone and toad.

* Approximate. Note that there is a small of India and the Government of Bombay.

† It has been decided to raise this to 108.

difference in the figures relating to area and These are the Bombay Government figures.

population as published by the Government

All the forests here are situated in one District, Sorath. In addition there are a number of mangrove forests along the sea coasts. The main species of wood in the inland forests is teak. Others are sawar, tanach, sadado, bilyo, kalam and haladvan.

The adjoining area of Kutch has good cultivable land, the principal crops being bajra, wheat, barley and cotton. Irrigation is well developed. The area is also rich in such deposits as gypsum, clays, lime-stone and even larger deposits of lignite, alum, marble and oclres. The main occupation of the people apart from agriculture is embroidery and silver work. The Kutchis are an enterprising people. It is estimated that over six lakhs of them are in trade and industry in the cities of India or abroad. Kutch exports salt, cotton, wool, castor seeds and fish and imports foodgrains and cloth. The chief means of communication are the sea; and Kandla port which is now open is one of the major ports of India.

The south-eastern part of Bombay State is made up of Marathawada formerly in Hyderabad State. It is covered by trappean rock or black cotton soil and the chief produce is wheat and cotton. Part of it is hilly and covered by luxuriant vegetation, but the forests have little economic value. The soil is very rich and advantage is taken of the water obtainable from rivers and wells to grow garden crops which are more profitable. Only two crops are raised during the rains. The kharif crops are yellow jawar, bajra, cotton, suna, kodru, til, tor and kulthi, the rabi crops are cotton, white jawar, chenna, karand, wheat, linseed, chillies sugarcane and tobacco. There is in this area no wet cultivation.

There are cotton ginning and pressing factories in Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Bhilr, and cotton mills in Nanded and Aurangabad.

In the far east of the State are the Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and the Berar Districts. This is on the whole, rich agricultural land supported by industry and well provided with transport facilities and electric power.

The Nagpur plain and the Berar constitute with their black soil one of the richest cotton-growing areas in the country. The food crops are rice in Nagpur and jawar in Berar. The south-east is covered with forests where many jungle tribes live.

Cotton is the most important cash crop of which over ten lakh bales are produced every year. Out of this a quarter is consumed in the local mills and the rest is exported. Most of the cultivated area is under medium staple cottons like buri, cambodia, jarilla and veram and the rest under comra cotton.

The orange crop of Nagpur is notable. The Nagpur orange has the reputation of being among the most delicious and finds a ready market all over the country. Over a lakh ton of the fruit is produced annually valued at about Rs. 2.5 crores. There are two crops, winter and summer though the supply is continuous from September to the end of May.

Among the mineral deposits are coal and manganese. The reserves of coal in the Wardha valley (part of which lies in Madhya Pradesh) are estimated at 4,000 million tons. The manganese deposits, chiefly in Nagpur and Bhandara are reckoned among the finest in the world. The reserves of higher grade ores are estimated at around 10 million tons.

The chief industry is, of course, the textile mill industry. But there are also glass, and soap factories and oil mills. Some lac is produced in Gondia.

There are about ten spinning and weaving mills in Nagpur, Hinganghat, Akola, Pulgaon, Badnera and Ellichpur. Some spin mostly coarse counts of yarn, the chief market for which is the handloom industry. Most of the producing units are medium-sized. There are over 400 cotton ginning and pressing factories. The increasing popularity of small-scale power looms is a significant feature of the textile industry. There are over 500 power looms operating in small weaving factories and cottages.

Bee-keeping is a popular cottage industry particularly in Nagpur, Wardha and Akola.

Electric power which is mostly of the thermal variety is well developed and covers by means of a grid a whole area from Akola to Chanda.

Road and railway communications are good except in the Chanda District.

ECONOMY

Bombay is a highly urbanized State. There are eleven cities with a population of a lakh and over in the State and a total population of 57.8 lakhs.

The State now accounts for the largest handling of the foreign trade of India about 41 per cent—53 per cent of the imports and 29 per cent of the exports.

Apart from the production of commercial raw materials, and the growth and development of foreign trade, the industrial environment in Bombay State has also been helped by development of means of communications and transport, generation and supply of electrical energy and growth and development of financial institutions as well as private enterprise.

The route mileage of railways located in Bombay State may be estimated at 5,062 miles. For every hundred sq. miles area, Bombay State has railway routes of about 3.3 miles compared to the all-India average of 2.9 miles.

The State has a road route mileage of 36,050 of which 18,895 are metalled roads and 17,155 are unmetalled roads.

As it is, Bombay State accounts for 2.3 billion units or over a third of the electrical energy generated in the country of about 6 billion units at the end of the First Five-Year Plan. The supply of electrical energy in the State at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan will be considerably augmented by the Koyana Project, the Trombay extensions, the Koyana-Sholapur transmissions, the Vidarbha Grid Schemes, the North and South Gujarat Grid Schemes as well as by the Saurashtra Electricity Board's schemes.

When completed the schemes will add 30 per cent, to the present supply, and the State will still have the highest power resources of all the States in the country.

Of the 5,140 banking offices in the country opened according to the importance of business done, 1,200 or nearly one fourth are in Bombay State and considering the paid up capital and reserves and corresponding deposits, it may be estimated that these do over one-third of the country's banking business.

Insurance statistics are not available State-wise, but considering the transactions of one of the old major insurance companies, doing business throughout India, it may be stated that nearly 40 per cent of the insurance business of the country is being done in Bombay State.

It may be estimated that the national income of Bombay State, as a part of the national income of India as a whole would be round about Rs. 2,000 crores or 20 per cent. with a population share of 13.5 per cent of the all-India total.

Banks and their offices in this State account for 35 per cent of their resources in India as a whole and 40 per cent of the insurance business of the country is being transacted in this State.

The establishments registered under the Factories Act in this State employ about 10 lakh workers or nearly 40 per cent of the workers in the country.

A balance-sheet of the gain and loss through the reorganization of 1st Nov. 1956 would go somewhat like this:

In the case of the following industries there has been a substantial addition to the productive capacity: salt, vanaspati, cement, cotton textiles and sugar.

Bombay has lost the Bagalkot Cement Company. But this is more than compensated by the addition of the Saurashtra cement companies.

With the addition of Saurashtra and Vidarbha textile mills, there will be 179 composite cotton mills in Bombay State out of the total of 291 in the country as a whole. These mills will produce 3,468 million yards or about 70 per cent of the mill cloth produced in the country.

Vidarbha and Saurashtra will also substantially add to the raw cotton production which will increase to 21.4 lakh bales or two-thirds of that produced in the country as a whole.

At present 10 per cent. of the sugar produced in India is produced in Bombay State.

With the addition of cement, gypsum, manganese ore, bauxite and China clay Bombay will have a more diversified and variegated industrial outlook.

The Government has established a mineral department at Nagpur for the growth and development of the minerals.

It will be possible to develop the manganese ore industry in the State which accounts for about a third of the manganese ore production of the country. Most of the manganese ore produced at present, about 4 lakh tons, is exported in its raw form.

For the first time in its history, Bombay State will also be a producer of coal, though the all-India importance is negligible.

It is quite possible that oil may be struck in northern Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and explorations and experiments in this direction are being conducted.

The State produces about 40 per cent. of the groundnut of the country as a whole and it is possible that industries producing edible oil as well as Vanaspati can develop more than they have done hitherto.

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

The table below gives the rated productive capacity of the more important industries in Bombay State at the end of 1955-56

1. Bicycles No. (thousands)	100
2. Electric Transformers No. Kva (thousands)	264
3. Electric Motors H.P. (thousands)	124
4. Electric Fans (thousands)	66
5. G.L.S. Bulbs (Million)	5.4
6. Dry Battery Cells (Million)	52
7. Radio Receivers (000s)	84
8. Sulphuric Acid (000 tons)	58
9. Salt (lakh maunds)	520
10. Sugar (000 tons of cane crushed per day)	13.5
11. Vanaspati (thousand tons)	106
12. Bl-scuts (thousand tons)	10.6
13. Confectionery (thousand tons)	12
14. Soda Ash (000 tons)	77
15. Improved Ag. Implements (Steel and Iron) (000s)	4.5
16. Power Driven Ag. Pumps (000s)	35
17. Diesel Engines (000s)	12.7
18. Phosphate Fertilisers (000 tons)	70
19. Dye stuff (Million lbs.)	6.0
20. Starch (000 tons)	47
21. Plastic Moulding Power (tons)	1,182
22. Paints and Varnishes (000 tons)	20
23. Soap Organised factories only (000 tons)	91
24. Vegetable Tanning (000 tons)	131
25. Chrome tanning (000 tons)	86
26. Paper and Paper Board excluding news prints (000 tons)	12
27. Cement (000 tons)	792
28. Glass (000 tons)	51
29. Refinery - Crude Petroleum (Million tons)	3.2
30. Cotton Textiles	
(a) Spindles (No. 000)	7,000
(b) Looms (No. 000)	143
(c) Mills Composite (No.)	174
31. Spindling	22
32. Cloth (Million yards)	3,468
Yarn (Million lbs.)	867

1. AREA AND POPULATION

Below we give statistical tables on a number of subjects relating to Bombay State.

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Area (in square miles) ..	190,872	39,809	26,009	28,325	28,930	30,229	36,880
2. Number of Towns ..	625	105	120	111	124	90	75
3. Number of villages ..	54,281	5,651	10,634	10,358	6,460	8,730	12,448
<i>Population (Figs. in thousands)</i>							
Rural Population ..	34,615	3,429	6,772	6,857	6,106	5,480	5,971
Total ..	17,415	1,733	3,477	3,360	3,067	2,776	3,002
Males ..	17,200	1,696	3,295	3,497	3,039	2,704	2,969
Females ..	11,650	1,593	2,427	4,573	2,215	1,176	1,636
Urban Population ..	7,407	795	1,301	2,686	1,175	65	845
Total ..	6,213	798	1,126	1,887	1,070	571	791
Males ..							
Females ..							
Total Population (1951) ..	48,265	5,022	9,199	11,430	8,351	6,656	7,607

Source—Census of India, 1951.

2. TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Administrative Divisions		No. of villages	No. of towns	Density per Sq. mile
I. Rajkot ..	..	5,651	105	160
II. Ahmedabad ..	..	10,634	120	344
III. Bombay ..	..	10,358	111	404
IV. Poona ..	..	6,460	124	289
V. Aurangabad ..	..	8,730	90	220
VI. Nagpur ..	..	12,448	75	206
Total Bombay State ..	..	54,281	625	253

3. AGRICULTURAL CLASSES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

(Figures in Thousands)

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents ..	10,061	1,623	4,033	3,257	4,422	3,127	2,599
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents ..	3,979	424	887	1,490	395	317	466
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents ..	5,865	200	638	856	668	1,468	2,035
4. Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependents ..	968	89	215	108	205	177	174
Total ..	29,873	2,336	5,773	5,711	5,690	5,089	5,274

4. NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

(Figures in Thousand).

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Production other than cultivation ..	6,647	905	1,258	1,985	944	524	1,025
2. Commerce ..	3,610	535	710	1,165	448	296	456
3. Transport ..	1,033	130	137	442	118	74	132
4. Other services and Miscellaneous sources ..	7,109	1,116	1,322	2,120	1,151	674	720
Total ..	18,393	2,686	3,427	5,718	2,661	1,568	2,333

5. LAND UTILIZATION AND AREA UNDER CROPS

(Figures in '000 acres)

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
Land Utilization—							
1. Total geographical Area ..	120,044	24,108	17,063	18,103	18,201	18,778	23,641
2. Area under Forests ..	10,350	963	1,140	4,260	1,800	968	7,204
3. Barren Land ..	15,805	9,123	1,208	2,441	2,077	394	622
4. Land put to non-agricultural uses ..	3,073	807	335	161	314	438	1,018
5. Culturable Waste ..	4,034	779	777	1,160	381	208	729
6. Land under tree crops and groves ..	816	31	106	279	66	32	302
7. Permanent pastures and grazing grounds ..	6,091	1,576	955	506	558	969	1,527
8. Current fallows ..	3,536	889	218	475	491	1,248	215
9. Other fallows ..	4,142	183	316	1,115	674	1,073	751
10. Net area Sown ..	66,232	9,816	11,110	7,788	12,701	13,544	11,273
11. Gross cropped area ..	69,082	9,967	11,759	8,259	13,381	13,977	11,739
Area under Major Groups of Crops—							
1. Cereals, pulses ..	44,485	5,290	7,245	5,015	10,140	8,949	7,246
2. Sugar crops ..	238	26	4	22	157	23	6
3. Fruits and vegetables ..	501	32	52	101	89	158	69
4. Condiments and spices ..	389	46	83	47	88	28	97
5. Miscellaneous food crops ..	70	1	2	2	1	72	1
6. Total food crops ..	45,692	5,395	7,386	5,787	10,475	9,230	7,419
7. Oilseeds ..	8,539	2,729	1,021	660	1,182	2,061	886
8. Cotton and other fibres ..	10,558	1,385	2,204	682	204	2,666	3,417
9. Drugs and Narcotics ..	241	4	146	4	79	4	4
10. Fodder crops ..	3,902	409	912	1,124	1,433	11	13
11. Miscellaneous non-food crops ..	150	45	90	2	8	5	..
12. Total non-food crops ..	23,350	4,572	4,373	2,472	2,906	4,747	4,320
13. Total area under crops ..	69,082	9,922	11,759	8,259	13,381	13,977	11,739

6. AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS

(Figures in thousands.)

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Rice ..	Area (Acres) ..	4,090	35	903	1,461	429	139
	Outturn (Tons) ..	1,449	11	226	674	155	34
2. Wheat ..	Area (Acres) ..	3,045	379	708	381	277	608
	Outturn (Tons) ..	631	122	172	72	56	94
3. Jowar ..	Area (Acres) ..	17,368	2,173	1,262	815	5,160	4,234
	Outturn (Tons) ..	3,292	86	168	161	902	866
4. Bajri ..	Area (Acres) ..	9,588	2,403	2,271	1,261	2,526	986
	Outturn (Tons) ..	1,053	141	389	150	251	107
5. Ragl ..	Area (Acres) ..	738	...	93	445	192	5
	Outturn (Tons) ..	230	...	40	144	46	...
6. Maize ..	Area (Acres) ..	570	3	491	16	34	16
	Outturn (Tons) ..	209	...	187	4	14	2
7. All Cereals ..	Area (Acres) ..	36,075	5,060	632	4,763	8,771	6,077*
	Outturn (Tons) ..	7,209	360	1,393	1,283	1,542	1,120*
8. Tur ..	Area (Acres) ..	1,623	...	174	115	246	532
	Outturn (Tons) ..	563	...	35	29	56	84
9. Gram ..	Area (Acres) ..	1,521	186	240	135	288	506
	Outturn (Tons) ..	215	12	44	16	40	75
10. All Pulses ..	Area (Acres) ..	7,997	415	917	852	1,370	2,872*
	Outturn (Tons) ..	1,212	18	148	132	176	349*

* Estimates.

7. AREA AND PRODUCTION OF NON-FOOD GRAINS

(Figures in Thousands)

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Sugarcane ..	Area (Acres) ..	232	21	4	21	157	23
	Outturn (Tons) ..	667	51	7	55	506	40
2. Potatoes ..	Area (Acres) ..	24	...	4	1	18	...
	Outturn (Tons) ..	27	...	3	14	...	...
3. Chillies ..	Area (Acres) ..	359	3	27	39	60	141
	Outturn (Tons) ..	68	...	7	9	16	18
4. Groundnut ..	Area (Acres) ..	4,944	1,610	563	472	758	1,214
	Outturn (Tons) ..	1,281	237	178	112	239	421
5. Sesamum ..	Area (Acres) ..	878	290	214	56	32	96
	Outturn (Tons) ..	71	13	24	7	1	9
6. Castor Seed ..	Area (Acres) ..	329	139	159	15	1	10
	Outturn (Tons) ..	41	8	29	1	...	3
7. Tobacco ..	Area (Acres) ..	226	...	143	...	75	3
	Outturn (Tons) ..	51	...	36	...	13	1
8. Cotton ..	Area (Acres) ..	10,380	1,445	2,173	608	183	2,520
	Outturn (Bales of 392 lbs. each) ..	2,275	277	818	162	34	450

8. AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES AND CROPS

(Figures in Thousand Acres).

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
Area Irrigated by Sources—							
1. Government Canals ..	565	39	61	64	294	9	98
2. Private canals ..	56	....	1	17	38	....	....
3. Tanks ..	514	13	50	4	8	11	428
4. Wells ..	1,963	433	507	136	569	300	9
5. Other sources ..	94	1	14	10	46	6	17
6. Net irrigated area ..	3,272	487	634	231	955	334	632
7. Gross irrigated area ..	3,720	583	647	290	1,157	418	654
Area Irrigated by Crops—							
1. Rice ..	788	73	94	28	53	N. A.	532
2. Wheat ..	657	194	220	87	117	Do.	13
3. Jowar ..	460	51	16	2	390	Do.	1
4. Bajri ..	159	78	7	....	74	Do.	....
5. Barley ..	15	5	8	....	1	Do.	1
6. Malze ..	32	1	12	1	17	Do.	....
7. Tur ..	9	....	....	....	9	Do.	....
8. Gram ..	106	8	12	18	63	Do.	....
9. Other pulses ..	22	7	....	7	7	Do.	2
10. Sugarcane ..	212	24	3	22	157	Do.	6
11. Potatoes ..	15	....	3	1	11	Do.	....
12. Chillies ..	86	3	11	30	32	Do.	....
13. All food crops ..	3,262	478	466	242	1,043	401	632
14. Cotton ..	89	24	14	1	49	N. A.	1
15. Groundnut ..	23	4	....	3	17	Do.	....
16. Tobacco ..	35	....	31	....	4	Do.	....
17. Fodder crops ..	113	74	22	12	35	Do.	....
18. All non-food crops ..	448	127	181	48	115	52	2

Note : The figures for area irrigated by crops for Bombay State are exclusive for Marathwada for which figures are not available.

9. LIVE-STOCK

(Figures in Thousand-).

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Cattle—							
Males above three years ..	8,354	890	1,504	1,543	1,215	1,573	1,560
Females above three years ..	5,847	652	808	1,015	889	1,092	1,391
Young stock ..	5,230	962	611	911	781	765	1,200
2. Buffaloes—							
Males above three years ..	345	7	9	150	60	48	71
Females above three years ..	3,018	361	1,013	415	464	464	301
Young stock ..	2,045	297	708	230	303	239	178
3. Sheep ..	3,850	1,252	474	233	1,086	648	157
4. Goats ..	6,968	980	1,430	1,076	1,510	1,181	782
5. Horses and Ponies ..	256	58	41	34	24	63	36
6. Donkeys ..	190	50	71	8	13	30	18
7. Camels ..	41	13	31	....	....	....	....
8. Pigs ..	188	....	....	35	36	71	46
9. Poultry ..	10,156	126	913	4,052	2,991	682	1,392
10. No. of Ploughs ..	3,121	339	837	789	361	312	483
11. No. of Carts ..	1,916	254	297	277	225	301	562

Note : Figures for the residuary Bombay State are provisional.

10. FORESTS

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
Area under—							
1. Reserved Forests ('000 acres) ..	....	427	229	3,497	1,767	8,086	N. A.
2. Protected Forests ..	....	126	....	549	132	79	N. A.
3. Other Forests ..	....	285	1,652	391	29	44	N. A.
4. Total area under Forests ('000 acres) ..	24,497	838	1,881	4,437	1,928	8,209	7,204
Value of Forest Produce ('000 Rs.)—							
1. Timber ..	....	....	2,377	10,037	1,200	93	N. A.
2. Fuel ..	....	16,060	958	12,760	1,520	....	N. A.
3. Minor Forest Produce ..	....	40,198	1,443	1,735	232	255	N. A.

Note : Details of area under forest for Vidarbha are not available.

13. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

I. Wheat Flour—

I. Wheat Flour—			XIII. Paper and Paper Boards—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	3,934		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	4,443	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	20,523		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	13,880	
(iii) Persons Employed	1,800		(iii) Persons Employed	2,849	
II. Biscuit Making—			XIV. Matches—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	2,862		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	6,459	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	5,233		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	17,546	
(iii) Persons Employed	438		(iii) Persons Employed	2,683	
III. Fruit and Vegetable Processing			XV. Cotton Textiles—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	2,862		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	11,09,988	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	5,233		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	29,03,045	
(iii) Persons Employed	438		(iii) Persons Employed	4,58,183	
IV. Gur—			XVI. Woollen Textiles—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	2,187		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	31,740	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	10,440		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	47,504	
(iii) Persons Employed	6,145		(iii) Persons Employed	5,050	
V. Sugar—			XVII. Distilleries and Breweries—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	56,985		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	863	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	1,24,153		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	1,951	
(iii) Persons Employed	8,554		(iii) Persons Employed	303	
VI. Vegetable Oils			XVIII. Starch—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	79,419		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	6,380	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	3,35,409		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	19,397	
(iii) Persons Employed	13,188		(iii) Persons Employed	870	
VII. Hydrogenated Oils			XIX. Chemicals—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	33,378		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	1,03,250	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	1,68,196		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	2,41,696	
(iii) Persons Employed	3,501		(iii) Persons Employed	10,958	
VIII. Paints and Varnishes—			XX. Aluminium, Copper and Brass—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	7,236		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	31,157	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	25,092		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	88,176	
(iii) Persons Employed	1,457		(iii) Persons Employed	6,357	
IX. Soap—			XXI. Iron and Steel—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	27,778		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	9,259	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	97,560		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	27,837	
(iii) Persons Employed	3,121		(iii) Persons Employed	3,335	
X. Tanning—			XXII. Bicycles—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	1,607		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	7,280	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	8,887		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	18,795	
(iii) Persons Employed	614		(iii) Persons Employed	1,944	
XI. Glass and Glassware—			XXIII. Electric Fans—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	5,201		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	1,192	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	18,190		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	2,875	
(iii) Persons Employed	6,247		(iii) Persons Employed	505	
XII. Ceramics—			XXIV. General and Electrical Engineering—		
(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	10,942		(i) Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	1,24,449	
(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	8,140		(ii) Value of Products (in '000 Rs.)	2,05,021	
(iii) Persons Employed	3,712		(iii) Persons Employed	41,772	

XII. Ceramics—

1. Number of Factories	9,522
2. Average Number of Workers ..	885,545

Note Provisional figures from Census of Manufacturing Industries. Figures for Industries less than 3 units among Constituent States have not been included. Figures for Kutch are not available.

14. COMMUNICATIONS

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Road Mileage	36,050	5,533	8,452	11,811	5,926	1,454	2,874
(a) Tar and Metalled Roads	18,895	3,017	3,051	6,271	2,651	1,442	2,463
(b) Non-metalled Roads ..	17,155	2,516	5,401	5,540	3,275	12	411
2. No. of Registered Vehicles—							
(a) Motor Cycles	8,378	917	1,456	2,984	1,813	87	1,121
(b) Motor Cars	47,840	4,632	6,278	28,052	3,630	332	4,922
(c) Taxis	5,281	872	156	3,765	175	32	281
(d) Stage carriages	5,250	831	1,110	1,375	675	200	1,059
(e) Lorries—Private carriers	5,277	408	630	3,460	420	38	321
Public carriers	15,602	2,855	3,250	6,370	1,250	359	1,608

Figures for Ahmedabad, Bombay and Poona regions are approximate.

15. ELECTRICITY

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. Installed capacity (kW.)	5,71,600	24,243	1,13,366	3,69,141	18,803	3,216	37,700
2. Energy Generated (lakh Kwts.)	24,357	697	5,509	10,236	320	57	1,538
3. Utilisation of Energy (lakh Kwts.)—							
(a) Domestic (lakh Kwts.)	1,459	96	192	957	161	20	33
(b) Commercial (lakh Kwts.)	1,040	27	108	715	165	12	10
(c) Industrial (lakh Kwts.)	16,509	399	3,426	11,430	428	11	816
(d) Others (lakh Kwts.)	980	50	221	182	92	14	421
(e) Total Utilisation (lakh Kwts.)	19,983	572	3,997	13,284	846	57	1,280

Installed capacity for private installation at Nanded is not included.

16. EDUCATION

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
1. No. of towns and villages with schools .. .. .	....	4,459	6,313	7,758	5,659	N.A.	N.A.
2. No. of villages without schools .. .. .	....	1,247	4,525	2,711	705	Do.	Do.
3. Higher Education—							
Institutions	157	10	40	54	35	6	12
Pupils	95,055	4,459	18,880	43,806	16,603	2,363	8,884
4. Secondary Education—							
Institutions	2,626	178	393	590	367	169	929
Pupils (000)	853	60	128	228	95	60	273
5. Primary Education—							
Institutions	43,106	4,572	8,687	10,995	8,086	5,035	5,731
Pupils (000)	4,505	390	998	1,290	1,022	410	395
6. Special Schools—							
Institutions	16,248	146	4,337	6,081	4,704	939	41
Pupils	4,21,603	3,121	1,21,000	1,67,000	1,04,000	21,547	4,935
7. All Recognised Institutions—							
Institutions	62,137	4,906	13,457	17,720	13,192	6,169	6,713
Pupils (000)	5,975	453	1,267	1,729	1,238	505	682
8. Colleges for Education—							
Institutions	14	....	3	3	4	1	3
Pupils	1,743	....	404	454	459	39	387
9. Colleges for Engineering—							
Institutions	10	1	3	2	2	....	2
Pupils	7,706	316	2,866	2,305	1,488	....	731
10. Colleges of Medicine—							
Institutions	19	1	4	7	4	....	3
Pupils	6,290	298	1,154	2,502	997	....	1,339
11. Veterinary Colleges—							
Institutions	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Pupils	252	....	....	252	....	....	....
12. Colleges of Agriculture—							
Institutions	4	....	1	....	1	....	2
Pupils	1,079	....	234	....	396	....	449
13. Colleges of Commerce—							
Institutions	12	1	3	4	2	....	2
Pupils	8,602	345	1,844	4,055	1,253	....	1,105
14. Colleges of Law—							
Institutions	8	....	1	4	2	....	1
Pupils	4,746	....	1,140	2,710	292	....	604
15. Colleges for other professions—							
Institutions	5	2	....	1	1	....	1
Pupils	2,139	637	....	1,333	57	....	112

Note : Figures for special schools are approximate.

17. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
<i>Medical—</i>							
1. No. of Dispensaries	1,223	373	256	160	111	136	{ 187
2. No. of Hospitals	189	45	41	62	33	8	
3. No. of Subsidised Dispensaries ..	360	5	115	135	84	21	
4. No. of Beds in Hospitals— ..	18,237	2,494	3,030	5,590	2,753	889	2,711
(i) Males	8,703	1,218	1,419	3,117	1,410	466	1,309
(ii) Females	9,534	1,276	1,617	2,473	1,343	423	1,402
5. No. of patients treated—							
(i) Outdoor patients (-000) .	15,181	3,068	2,107	2,015	1,420	2,863	3,108
(ii) Indoor patients (-000) .	475	65	107	170	72	23	38
<i>Vital Statistics—</i>							
1. Deaths due to principal diseases—							
(a) Cholera .. ..	....	5	4	49	20	N. A.	9
(b) Small pox .. ..	....	44	689	479	696	N. A.	1,238
(c) Dysentery .. ..	....	284	3,271	6,882	60,567	N. A.	11,738
(d) Fevers .. ..	....	2,897	72,749	41,064	46,873	N. A.	6,318
(e) Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases ..	....	655	25,338	22,109	30,911	N. A.	12,796
(f) Others .. ..	....	6,667	....	....	....	N. A.	708
2. Birth rate per thousand of population .. ..	....	N. A.	37.6	37.3	34.5	N. A.	40.5
3. Death rate per thousand of population .. ..	....	N. A.	14.5	16.5	13.8	N. A.	20.6
4. Infant mortality (Per 1000 live births) .. ..	....	N. A.	110.0	104.8	90.3	N. A.	157.6

18. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	Bombay State	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS					
		Rajkot	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Poona	Aurangabad	Nagpur
<i>Central Bank—</i>							
Number of Banks	55	6	8	6	9	9	17
Members	63,473	4,694	6,402	6,051	20,493	5,036	20,397
Share Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	17,555	1,678	3,802	1,636	3,131	2,433	1,875
Working Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	2,00,530	12,618	47,546	34,280	42,418	34,353	35,321
<i>Land Mortgage Banks—</i>							
Number of Banks	30	1	3	4	3	8	11
Members	90,446	51,925	4,051	12,424	5,698	4,929	10,819
Share Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	2,305	1,090	401	428	126	119	132
Working Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	35,162	22,141	3,674	3,982	1,584	1,145	2,636
<i>Agricultural Credit Societies—</i>							
Number of Societies	17,127	1,352	2,299	2,782	3,313	3,033	4,348
Members	11,05,080	1,20,977	1,70,554	2,31,401	2,84,860	1,40,102	1,57,180
Share Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	45,665	3,550	9,088	10,352	14,653	4,978	3,044
Working Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	2,01,109	24,323	30,850	33,663	53,439	26,848	31,986
<i>Non-Agricultural Credit Societies—</i>							
Number	2,339	592	324	605	373	128	317
Members	9,84,731	43,640	1,59,223	5,48,182	1,48,459	33,600	51,627
Share Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	86,594	1,156	10,754	60,991	10,416	1,719	1,258
Working Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	3,43,532	2,253	48,818	2,25,926	40,237	13,420	3,878
<i>Agricultural and Non-agricultural Non-Credit Societies—</i>							
Number	5,817	610	1,478	1,680	1,088	444	517
Members	8,38,196	33,716	2,23,064	2,78,861	1,32,367	98,770	70,514
Share Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	55,491	1,376	11,128	26,607	13,268	2,169	943
Working Capital (in '000 Rs.) ..	2,60,004	6,518	71,593	1,27,101	43,455	12,227	5,200

ROAD TRANSPORT

Passenger road transport is partially nationalized in Saurashtra, Vidarbha and Marathawada and almost wholly in Kutch and the residuary Bombay State. Goods transport is not nationalized in any area.

All the nationalized transport services in the whole of the present Bombay State have now come under the Bombay State Transport Corporation.

The position relating to nationalization in the different areas is as follows:

In Saurashtra something like two-thirds of the routes have so far been nationalised.

In the Marathawada districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani the principal routes are run by the nationalized bus service.

In the Vidarbha area a small unit of nationalised services at Nagpur operates some of the routes in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Yeotmal, Chanda, Amaravati and Bhandara.

In Kutch and Saurashtra, there were State Transport Corporations constituted under the Road Transport Corporations Act 1950 (LXIV of 1950).

In Vidarbha the management was in the hands of a Committee of Administration, and in Marathawada the undertaking is run departmentally.

The capital invested is as under (by the State Government and the Government of India in Vidarbha, Saurashtra and Kutch).—

State Government	Rs. 89.74 lakhs
Government of India	Rs. 36.26 lakhs
Total	126.00 lakhs

In the Marathawada unit there is no Central Government capital share, the entire capital being held by the State Government.

The following information in relation to the totality of these four nationalized transport undertakings is available:

No. of routes as on 1-3-57 :	330 rural 10 city
Route mileage as on 1-3-57:	11,246
Total Gross mileage operated :	153,06,094
No. of passenger vehicles owned :	628

No. of goods vehicles owned as on 1-3-57 :

Nationalised city services: In Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nanded and Rajkot.

Municipalised city bus services: In Porbandar, Bhavnagar, Chuda and LImdi.

Total No. of passengers carried by all units during 1956 : 2,51,46,766

Gross revenue for the units during the year 1956-57 : Rs. 181.48 lakhs

Total revenue expenses for the year 1956-57 : Rs. 149.00 lakhs (approx.)

No. of persons employed : 3,508

Rate per passenger mile after nationalisation :

Minimum 5 pies and maximum 7.5 for Vidarbha plus surcharge of anna one for a rupee or fraction thereof and annas two over a rupee or fraction thereof

10.28 pies for Marathawada ;

0 pies for Saurashtra.

12 pies lower class, 18 pies upper class for Kutch.

Cost of staff per bus mile : 49.6 pies

Expenses per bus mile : 190.5 pies average

No. of main and sub-workshops, for repairs and overhaul 8 sub-workshops.

Comfortable and regular buses and well-equipped bus stations at important towns have been provided. Also way-side stands at traffic centres in the country-side have been provided. At the bus stations canteens and drinking water arrangements are always made.

STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Figures given below are for 1955-56 and relate to the former Bombay State.

Passenger road transport is nationalised, but not goods transport.

State Transport operates in all the districts of the State, the total number of routes being 2,127. Nationalisation of passenger road transport was completed in March 1956.

Name of the transport authority : Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.

The Corporation is constituted under provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

Capital invested in the Corporation by the State Government and the Government of India : Rs. 933.88 lakhs and Rs. 403.63 lakhs respectively as on 31st March, 1956.

Route mileage 53,318 as on 31st March, 1956.

Total bus miles operated during 1955-56 70,912,116.

Number of passenger vehicles owned by the authority : 3,162 as on 31st March, 1956.

Number of goods vehicles : 845 (as on 31st March, 1956)

Number of nationalised city bus services : Five (Baroda, Kolhapur, Surat, Hubli* and Belgaum*).

Number of municipalised city bus services : Four (Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Sholapur).

Total number of passengers carried in 1955-56 by the Road Transport Corporation : 169,291,853.

Total expenses of the Corporation for 1955-56 : Rs. 10,56,62,542.

Total revenue for 1955-56 : Rs. 10,82,85,828.

Extra amenities provided for passengers : Luxurious and comfortable buses and well-equipped bus stations at important places.

Booking offices 149

Bus stands 112

Sheds 154

Canteens 136

Lavatories 13

Water arrangements 124

Waiting rooms 102

Rate per passenger mile after nationalisation :

Nine pies. No difference between pre and post nationalisation rates per mile.

Cost of staff per bus mile : 65.2 pies

Expenses per bus mile : 272.2 pies

Number of persons employed : 24,345.

Number of main and sub-workshops for repair and overhaul : One Central Workshop, 16 divisional workshops, 2 regional workshops and 146 depot workshops.

The Central workshop is at Dapoli in Poona. The Regional Workshops at Ahmedabad and Hubli (now in Mysore).

Total number of depots : 122.

Total number of garages : 24.

Bus Stations including bus stands 217.

* Now in Mysore.

IRRIGATION

Name of Project.	District/Area Benefited.	Date begun.	Date for completion.	Total Cost. Rs. in lakhs.	Development Expenditure, Five Years 1951-56. Rs. in lakhs.	Area to be irrigated on completion in '000 acres.
Gangapur	Nasik	1940	1957	390	234	45
Mahl right bank canal	Kaira	1948	1957	425	401	150
Banand tank	North Satara	1940	1953	30.19	10	3.7
Lower Tapi valley (Stage 1)	Surat	1940	1955-56	1,216*	1,151	652.

* Estimates under examination.

The Bombay State has about the highest percentage of sown area to cultivable area. It is traversed by major rivers like Sahayadri, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna and Ghataprabha. Yet the proportion of area irrigated by Government irrigation works is only 2% as against 30% to 50% in States like Madras, the Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab.

After the completion of the Nira Right Bank Canal in 1920, no important irrigation work worth mentioning was taken up in this State till 1947. After the advent of Independence and with a view to making the country self-sufficient in regard to food grains, irrigation has been given priority. Before the First Five Year Plan began the total area under irrigation was 10.5 lakh acres.

During the First Five Year Plan period a provision of Rs. 2,257 lakhs was made for the construction of the following six major irrigation schemes to irrigate an area of 12,71,100 acres after full development.

Kakrapur Weir and Canal Project, Mahi Right Bank (aerial Stage I), Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project, Gangapur Dam Project, Ranand Tank, and Kolchi Weir Project.

An expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,333.89 lakhs was incurred on the six projects upto end of March 1955 and a provision of Rs. 481.78 lakhs was made for the projects during the year 1955-56. An additional area of 94,800 acres will have been irrigated by the end of 1955-56.

The Mahi Right Bank Canal Project (Kanha) forms the first stage of the Yam Valley Development. It consists of a weir at Manakbori and a canal 44 miles long to take off from the right bank. The project was originally envisaged with a canal capacity of 2,000 cusecs at a cost of 4.25 crores. The work was started in 1948. The scope of the scheme has subsequently been revised and the canal is now designed for a monsoon supply of 7,000 cusecs.

Work is in progress and the Project will be completed during the Second Plan period. The project will benefit Kana Dist.

The Kakrapur Project (Surat) consists of a weir at Kakrapur and two canals on either side to irrigate an area of 562,000 acres. It forms part of a more comprehensive project for the development of the Lower Tapi Valley. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 620 lakhs and is under revision. The work on it is making good progress and will be completed during the Second Plan.

The Gangapur Project (Nasik) comprises a dam on the Godavari river at Gangapur, 8 miles from Nasik, to impound 5,500 mft of water, and remodel the existing Godavari right and left bank canals and a new canal to take off directly from the dam, known as Nasik I, B Canal. The project will bring under irrigation an area of 4,500 acres in Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts. The work on the dam proper is completed and that on the canal is at an advanced stage of completion. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 395 lakhs.

Rai and tank (Satara North) is situated in Manjalsuka of North Satara District and is estimated to cost Rs. 30.18 lakhs. There are two canals. The project will bring under irrigation an area of 3,550 acres after completion. The tank proper is complete. The two canals are also complete.

Besides this, the Meshwa Canal Project in Kaira District and the Rahanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme (Irrigation part) in Kolhapur District were also taken up outside the Plan and have been practically completed.

The Meshwa Project is estimated to cost Rs. 53 lakhs and would irrigate an area of 18,000 acres and has been completed. Irrigation started thereon in June 1950.

The Rahanagari Project is estimated at Rs. 166.25 lakhs and will irrigate an area of 32,000 acres. First stage of Gangapur has been almost completed, and water is being utilised since 1956.

Work on Ghataprabha proceeded according to plan and the project was completed according to schedule.

The rest of the works are all nearing completion.

In addition to the above six major irrigation works, schemes giving quick production of food crops had to be put through. The Government of India came forward with loan assistance for the programmes. The programmes are:—

a) Special loan Programme Rs. 1 crore.

b) Scarcity programme Rs. 1-11 crores.

c) Minor Programme of Irrigation Rs. 30 lakhs

d) " " Rs. 40 lakhs

A programme of much greater importance was one of Rs. 1.87 crores later revised to Rs. 10.5 crores.

Some of the important irrigation works taken up under this programme now under construction are:—

Name	Estimated cost, Rs. lakhs	Dist.
Ghod Dam Project	485	Poona and Nagar.
Extension of Krishna Canals	82	South Satara.
Mosam Bandhara.	57	Nasik
Rudihal Tank	65	Sholapur
Karad Tank.	65	Panch Mahals
Patadungri Tank	53	Panch Mahals
Moti Fatewadi Canal	45	Ahmedabad

The works taken up in the medium and minor irrigation programmes will irrigate an area of 682,000 acres after full development (214,000 acres by end of March 1956 and additional area of 168,000 acres after full development).

A total expenditure of Rs. 480 lakhs was incurred by March 1955 and the approximate expenditure during 1955-56 was Rs. 321.57 lakhs.

A North Gujarat Tube Well Scheme which envisages the construction of 400 tube wells in the scarcity districts of Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Panch Kantha Districts at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs has been taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 95.71 lakhs was incurred till the end of March 1955 and a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs was made for it during 1955-56. So far more than 295 tube wells have been drilled. An area of 80,000 acres will be brought under irrigation by this scheme—40,000 acres are expected to be brought under irrigation by the end of 1955-56 and another 40,000 acres after it is completed.

Thus an additional area of 361,300 acres will have been brought under irrigation by the end of 1955-56 and above 1,050,000 acres irrigable during 1950-51. On the completion of the schemes under the First Five Year Plan period, an additional area of 1,531,740 acres will be brought under irrigation, after full development, 1,722,000 acres.

In the Second Five Year Plan, the following provisions have been made:—

		Rs. in crores
Major	(a) Spill-over.	10
	(b) New.	44.5
Medium	(a) Spill-over.	6
	(b) New.	11.00
Minor & Tube-wells (a) Spill over.		2
	(b) (i) New Minor.	1.5
	(ii) New Tube Wells.	1.5

In all 17 new major and medium irrigation works including the Ukai Dam Project, a multipurpose scheme, have been provided for in the Second Five Year Plan which when completed

will bring an additional area of 3,903,100 (seasonal) acres of land under irrigation. These projects are as follows:—

	Dist.
Vir Dam Project.	Sholapur and North Satara.
Khadakvasla Project.	Poona.
Mula Project.	Ahmednagar.
Girna Project.	East Khandesh.
Girna Project.	East Khandesh and West Khandesh.
Mahi (Kadana Reservoir).	Kaira and Panch Ma. al.
Narmada Project.	Baroda and Broach.
Banas River valley Project (Dantivala).	Banas Kantha and Mehsana.
Saraswati River Scheme.	Mehsana.
Hatmati Reservoirs.	Sabar Kantha.
Shetrunji.	Anand.
Shamlaji.	Kaira and Sabar Kantha.
Gangapur Storage Stage II.	Nasik and Ahmednagar.
Varna Project.	Kolhapur and South Satara.
Kurnur Tank.	Sholapur.
Ukai Dam Project.	Surat and Broach.

In the tube-wells programme of Rs. 1.5 crores in the Second Plan 310 new tube wells are expected during the Plan period, bringing an area of 66,000 acres under irrigation.

Notes on some projects under execution are given below:

The Ukai project is intended to provide a storage to the Kakrapur Canal system and also provide electric power to South Gujarat and eastern Maharashtra.

Gangapur Stage I project is nearing completion. Up to the end of March 1956 an expenditure of Rs. 286.45 was incurred. The total estimated cost is Rs. 395 lakhs.

Work on the remodelling of the existing Godavari Canal and on the dam on the river is in an advanced stage of completion.

Work on the Mahi project has been speeded up. Up to the end of March 1956 an expenditure of Rs. 410 lakhs was incurred on it.

Parts of the Kakrapur Canal are already open to irrigation. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1956 was Rs. 540 crores.

The Ghod Weir scheme was taken up as a medium irrigation project. The total estimated cost of the project which includes the construction of a dam and a left bank canal is about Rs. 485 lakhs. Up to the end of March 1956 an expenditure of Rs. 47.5 lakhs was incurred on the dam and Rs. 56.22 lakhs on the Canal.

Among the rest the following should be mentioned: Kadana and Vir dam projects, Goma project, Gangapur Stage II, Mula.

Preliminary work is in progress on the following: Narbada, Banas Valley, Hatmati, Saraswati, Shamlaji, Varna, Kurnur, Khadakvasla.

In the Saurashtra area works under progress are: Machu Stage I; Aji, Bhogavo Stage I, Rangola, Brahmani, Sassi Dam, Meji, Hiran, Raval, Macchundari, Munjisar and Ozar Stage II (Rs. 62 lakhs for 1957-58).

Provision for the following is made in the 1957-58 budget: Shetrunji, Bhadar, Bhogavo Stage II, Limbdi-Bhogavo, Sakroli, Tulzar, Ghelo, Rojki and Demi (Rs. 132 lakhs).

In the Kutch area works under progress are: Rudramata, Gajod, Sanandro, Kalla and Kanakavi. Up to the end of March 1956 an expenditure of Rs. 51.6 lakhs was incurred.

Preliminary work has been started on Suval, Nironi, Gaganisar.

In the Marathwada area works under progress are: Dhaku, Zin, Shivana Amlint, Poorna Amlint, Bendsura, Kamli, Talwar Khapur and Naldurg.

The most important of the projects is the Purna project estimated to cost about Rs. 5.5 crores. Very little progress has so far been made on it, and only Rs. 11.2 lakhs was spent during 1956.

Others provided for in the Second Plan are: Chandni, Therina, Manad, Khadkali and Harni.

In Vidarbha work on the scheme for improvement to the Navegaon project is in progress. Up to the end of March 1956 the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 5-10 lakhs.

There are two major projects included in the Second Plan: Bor river to cost Rs. 100 lakhs and the Nalganga project estimated to cost Rs. 123 lakhs.

ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

For major particulars about electric power development in Bombay State see under the relevant table in this article.

The greatest hydro-electric undertakings in the State are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retain a majority interest. These undertakings are:—

- The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1915.
- The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1922.
- The Tata Power Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1927.

The three Hydro-Electric Companies are interconnected with the 64 MW Chola Steam Station of the Central Railway and the State Electricity Board's 54 MW Steam Station also at Chola under the same roof as the Railways and operated by them; together they are operated as a Hydro-Thermal system under the co-ordinated control of the Hydro Companies.

The three Hydro Companies have constructed a modern Steam Thermal Station of 100 MW capacity at Trombay which is also interconnected to the system.

This station which consists at present of two 62,500 kW units was opened on 15th Dec. 1956. A third unit of the same capacity is being planned. (For details see below.)

During the year 1955-56, the system demand was 333.3 MW and the highest demand met was 341 MW on a staggered day which is equivalent to 356 MW on a full load day against a firm capacity of 332 MW or installed capacity of 384 MW.

The sales by Tatas during the year was 1,305 million units and the purchase of Thermal Energy to supplement Hydro during the year was 322 million units.

Khopoli.—The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhori Ghat. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely Lonavla, Walwan and Shiravta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandals and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,726 feet or approximately 750 lb. per sq. inch. The capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 70,000 kW.

This scheme was formally opened by the Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Bhivpuri.—Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the north of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where additional power could be developed.

These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,743 feet or approximately 750 lb. per sq. inch.

The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 57.5 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The present capacity of this station is 72,000 kW.

Bhira.—The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the south-east of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has an installed capacity of 132,000 kW.

The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

A brief description of the Trombay station would also be in order here.

The Trombay Thermal Power Station, the most modern of its kind in India, is situated on a 132-acre land on the south shore of Trombay Island, about seven miles north-east of Bombay. The station consists, at present, of two 62,500 kW units, and the layout permits expansion to an ultimate of four such units. A third unit of the same capacity is planned.

The plant is of semi-outdoor type, designed on the unit system basis with one boiler and one turbine per unit. The radiant type, water tube boilers at Trombay are designed to burn refinery waste gas, oil, and low-grade coal, and each of them is capable of generating steam at a rate of 600,000 lbs. per hr. at 1,325 psig and 955° F. The steam from the boiler will be delivered at 1,250 psig and 950° F to a 22 stage, twin cylinder, impulse turbine, which exhausts the steam into a single shell two pass condenser at 2½" Hg. absolute. The steam in the condenser is cooled by means of sea water pumped from Bombay harbour through a 4,000 ft long 72" diameter steel pipe which projects approximately 2,000 ft. into the sea from the low water line. The condensed steam will be fed back to boiler at 410° F after passing through 5 feed-water heaters.

Each turbine drives a hydrogen cooled 13.8 KV, 50,000/62,500 KVA generator, which is connected to the transmission grid through a 80,000 KVA, 13.8/100 KV transformer.

The station was opened on 15th Dec. 1956.

The Tata Hydro-Electric System, comprising the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company and the Tata Power Company, is operated as an integrated electric power system serving an area in the State of Bombay of more than 1,000 square miles.

It is the largest power system in the country having a fixed capital expenditure in excess of Rs. 18 crores and an annual output representing more than one-fifth of the total electricity production.

Electric service is rendered to the textile mills and other industries of Bombay and the suburban areas, to the railways for electric traction, to local authorities, and, in bulk for retail distribution, to the electrical undertakings supplying Greater Bombay, Poona and ten other localities within the area.

The transmission network of the system consists of 576 circuit miles of 100,000-volt lines and the distribution network of 131 circuit miles of 22,000-volt overhead as well as 117 miles of 22,000-volt and 126 miles of 6,600-volt underground cables.

Substantial additions to the transmission and distribution network are expected to be made during the next few years.

The interconnected transmission lines of the Railway add another 272 circuit miles to form the combined Tata Hydro-Railway Grid.

Due to the change in the character of the system from one of pure hydro to a hydro-thermal and the increasing purchases of thermal energy to meet the growth, it became necessary to levy a thermal surcharge of 15 per cent on 1-4-54 which was revised effective from 1-1-56 to 24½ per cent to meet the cost of thermal energy. This resulted in increasing the overall charge from 0.42 As. before levy of any thermal surcharge to 0.525 As. per KWH. Still, it is lower than the average price at the beginning of the Second World War and compares favourably with that in any large commercial centre in the world.

The available power continues to be distributed to the consumers by a staggering of the holidays of the various industries. Besides, a small quantity of power is also being drawn from the operation of the Power Pool viz. an arrangement whereby private diesel generator sets with consumers are used to supplement the system requirements.

The full capacity of the Chola Plant of the State Electricity Board has already been brought into use and has been used up. The first set of Trombay went into operation in Dec. 1956 and the second set was expected to go into production six months later. All this would add to the system 100 MW.

The firm capacity of the entire system will then be 417 MW.

Indications are that this is not adequate and will be used up as it becomes available. Therefore, a study is in hand for adding additional capacity to the system.

ELECTRICITY BOARD SCHEMES

The Government of Bombay set up the Bombay Electricity Board on 6th November 1954. Prior to the formation of this Board, the Government had an Electricity Grid Department, as a forerunner of the Board. The Grid Schemes were then transferred to the Board.

In the middle of February 1957, the Board was reconstituted when it absorbed the Electricity Boards of Saurashtra and Madhya Pradesh and also took over the electrical undertakings in Marathwad and Kutch.

Members of the Board: M. H. Hasham Premji (Chairman), P. C. Hansotia, G. V. Bedekar, I.C.S., J. K. Modi, P. H. Bhutta.

Total installed capacity: 125,000 kW.
Total production: about 370 million units.
Total Sale: 308 million units.
Total number of towns and villages supplied with electric power: 310.

The names of the more outstanding projects with the installed capacity of each:—

North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme	22,500 kW.
South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme	22,500 kW.
Kolhapur-R.H.E. Scheme	6,000 kW.
Bhatgar Hydro Electric Scheme	1,000 kW.
Khaparkheda Thermal Scheme	30,000 kW.
Ballarshah Power House	22,500 kW.
Shahpur Grid Scheme	6,000 kW.
Rajkot Diesel station	2,000 kW.

The capital assets of the Board stood at about Rs. 18.35 crores on 31st March 1956.*

* For State existing before the proposed reorganization in Nov. 1956.

Some particulars about the Board* pertaining to the period April 1955 to March 1956 are given below:

Estimated costs of schemes: Rs. 2,136.13 lakhs; Expenditure incurred during the period: Rs. 112.80 lakhs.

Interest charges: Rs. 58.03 lakhs; Depreciation charges: Rs. 31.29 lakhs; Net deficit: Rs. 16.66 lakhs.

Total load connected as in March 1956: 128.01 thousand kW; Maximum demand: 93.89 thousand kW; No. of consumers: 28,186.

No. of units produced: 471.72 millions; No. of units sold: 428.17 millions; Gross revenue earned: Rs. 259.73 lakhs.

Installed Capacity: Steam: 76,860 kW; Hydro: 5,860 kW; Oil: 7,962 kW.

The total number of towns and villages provided with electric power was 151. Of these, the number of villages, with a population of below 5,000 was 90, of those between 5,000 and 10,000 was 27, of those between 10,000 and 20,000 was 23, of those between 20,000 and 50,000 was 6, and between 50,000 and 100,000 was two.

Estimates of capital expenditure for 1956-57: Rs. 402.83 lakhs.

Estimates of revenue receipts and expenditure for 1956-57: Receipts: Rs. 308.42 lakhs; Working Expenses: Rs. 231.71 lakhs; Interest charges: Rs. 62.32 lakhs; Depreciation: Rs. 38.06 lakhs; Net deficit: Rs. 23.66 lakhs.

North Gujarat Scheme

Under this scheme power is being purchased in bulk from the power station of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company at Sabarmati, which has an installed capacity of 127.5 kW, and distributed to various load centres in the North Gujarat area.

Capacity to the extent of 22,500 kW is assigned to the Bombay Electricity Board.

The first stage of the scheme has been completed. It comprises about 70 miles of 66/110 kV line, 14 miles of 33 kV and 50 miles of 11 kV transmission lines and about 480 miles of distribution lines, a receiving station at Sabarmati and 66/11 kV step-down transformer stations at Baroda, Nadiad, Anand, Baredadi, and Petlad and 33/11 kV sub-stations at Kalol, Umreth together with 11 kV/400-230 Volts sub-stations in various towns and villages.

The supply under this scheme was commenced on February 15, 1951 and the licensees or the industries as the case may be at Baroda, Nadiad, Anand, Kalol, Petlad, Baredadi, Vallabh Vidyanagar and Dakore-Umreth now receive power under the scheme. Besides this, 61 villages have also been electrified so far. The total number of villages to be electrified under the 1st stage development of the scheme is 67.

The system demand established upto the end of 1956 was 18,900 kW and the number of consumers served 5,419.

The area within the economic reach of the scheme is about 2,400 sq. miles.

During the Second Five Year Plan extensions to the North Gujarat Scheme costing about Rs. 172.74 lakhs have been planned. The main features are:

Extension of Gaothan area of villages (Rs. 23.48 lakhs); Extensions to Dehgaoan and electric tube wells (Rs. 27.84 lakhs); Electrification of Kalol-Vijapur Zone (Rs. 68.43 lakhs); Extensions to Jambusar and other villages (Rs. 34.99 lakhs); Extensions to major Sub-Stations to cater for additional loads (Rs. 37.81 lakhs); Extension to Karjan (Rs. 8.15 lakhs).

In addition to the above an agreement was reached with the Saurashtra Electricity Board (now merged into the Bombay Board, Feb. 1957), for giving power supply to the Surendra Nagar area from Baredadi sub-station, costing approximately Rs. 85 lakhs.

The funds earmarked by the Bombay Government for the North Gujarat schemes are 64 lakhs, the balance will therefore be met from the internal resources of the Board; as a result of the extension to the South Gujarat Scheme, loads in Baroda and the surrounding area can be met from the Utran power station of the Board under the South Gujarat Scheme.

South Gujarat Scheme

This scheme consists at present of a steam power station at Utran near Surat, with three turbo-alternator sets of 7,500 kW each for supply of power in areas from Surat to Bulsar.

Supply under this scheme was commenced on November 20, 1952 and power is at present being given to Surat, Navsari, Billimora, and also to Bulsar, Kander and Kathor users.

The system demand upto end of March 1956 was 15,000 kW.

An area of 900 sq. miles is within the economic reach of this scheme.

The Bulsar Taluka Electrification scheme, which was working under an agreement for the purchase of power from the Bulsar licensee has now been connected to the South Gujarat Scheme. Like-wise the power station at Gandevi has been closed down after making arrangements for interconnection with the main scheme.

During the Second Five Year Plan major extensions have been planned. They have also been approved by the Planning Commission, by which the installed capacity of the Utran power station would be augmented by three sets of 15,000 kW each. This will meet all additional loads expected to come on the system during the next five years and will also make possible supply to the Broach and Baroda loads from the South Gujarat Scheme, thus enabling corresponding blocks of power from the A. E. Company's power house at Sabarmati to be distributed in the area north of Ahmedabad.

The Government allotment for the scheme stands at Rs. 400 lakhs but a revised estimate shows that the scheme might cost Rs. 350.37 lakhs.

Nursery Schemes

A list of towns covered under the Nursery Scheme together with their progress upto about March 1956 is given below:—

District	Towns covered	Remarks
Surat (Rs. 4.97 lakhs)	Ten villages in Bulsar Taluka.	Supply has already commenced; power in bulk was purchased from Bulsar licensee. These villages are now being supplied from the South Gujarat Grid Scheme.
Ahmedabad	Dhanduka.	Scheme was postponed due to financial stringency. The Central Government are giving a loan. Installation of diesel sets is in progress.
East Khandesh (Rs. 14 40 lakhs).	Dharangaon, Erandol and Parola.	Supply from the diesel power station (400 kW) has commenced.
Sholapur	Akluj.	Scheme was postponed due to financial stringency. The Central Government are giving a loan. Installation of diesel sets is being planned.
Poona	Lonavla-Talegaon area	Power will be purchased from Tatas.
Satara (North) (Rs. 11.34 lakhs)	21 villages in Satara Taluka.	The scheme was to be completed during 1956. Power in bulk is purchased from Satara licensee. Supply has already commenced.
Satara (South) (Rs. 4 57 lakhs).	Islampur-Peth.	Supply from the diesel power station (150 kW) has commenced.
Belgaum (Rs. 18 27 lakhs)†	Hukeri, Gokak, Chikoli, Konnur and Sankeshwar.	Supply from the diesel power station (400 kW at Hukeri) has already commenced.
Ratnagiri (Rs. 23 16 lakhs)	1) Ratnagiri. 2) Venguria. 3) Chiplun. 4) Malwan.	The supply from all the four diesel power stations (400 kW) each has already commenced. Arrangements have been made to instal two 200 kW sets each at Ratnagiri and Venguria to meet a growing demand. A 200 kW set at Ratnagiri has been commissioned.

None of the schemes mentioned above can at present supply any large industrial load, but with the new Surat Steam Station it will be possible to supply power for industrial use under the Bulsar Taluka Electrification Scheme.

* **Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Project.**—A demand of about 10,000 kW can be met from this source, provided the power station is linked up either with Koyne when developed or the Tata system at Poona.

At present Bhatgar Power House has an installed capacity of 1,060 kW. Power from this station is transmitted to Rajewadi, Shirwal, Nira, Narsapur, Lonand and Phaltan.

Bhandardara-Randha Electric Scheme.—The existing Wilson dam across the Pravara River in Ahmednagar District lets down water in varying quantities in the Pravara Canal System. About 3½ miles down stream at Randha the river has a natural fall of 140 feet. Power is proposed to be generated at the foot of the Wilson dam and at Randha.

The scheme provides for the installation of two 7,500 kW sets at Bhandardara and two of 6,000 kW at Randha. Advantage is proposed to be taken of the nearness of Central Railway transmission lines at Igatpuri which form a part of Bombay-Poona Inter-connected System. In times of low output, one of the 18,000 kW sets at Chola will be brought into service.

Power will be supplied to Naski, East and West Khandesh and Ahmednagar Districts where the demand is estimated to be 17,000 kW.

The capital cost of the scheme is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 700 lakhs.

Narbada River Project.—The Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission are investigating the possibilities of power development by impounding the waters of the Narbada River in Gujarat. It is reported that at one of the Dam sites at Limbdi, 200,000 kW continuous power can be generated. This power when available will be utilised in Gujarat in place of the present thermal power.

* For State existing before the proposed reorganization in Nov. 1956.

† Now in Mysore.

Tapti (Tapti) Project.—Under this project, which was initially intended to be an irrigation scheme only, it is now proposed to also develop hydel power with initial installed capacity of 24,000 kW the ultimate capacity being 216,000 kW. The work is being carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission on behalf of the Bombay Government. The Tapti Hydel power when available will supply the power requirements of the South and the North Gujarat Electric Grid Schemes.

At present only the irrigation part of the project is being proceeded with because of financial stringency. Total cost: Rs. 6 crores.

It should be added here as a result of drastic cuts the allotment for survey and investigation of Bhandara, Narbada, Tapi, and Mahi projects was reduced from Rs. one crore to Rs. five lakhs. The survey is operated by the Bombay Government.

Radhanagari.—The Radhanagari scheme is a multi-purpose project for irrigation, power generation and water supply and comprises construction of a dam, about 140 feet high above the deepest foundation across the Bhogavati River, about 32 miles from Kolhapur, and a power station with an installed capacity of 4,800 kW at Radhanagari in Kolhapur District.

The R.H.E. Scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 245.78 lakhs.

Hydro-Electric supply was commenced from August 1952.

This is operated in conjunction with: The Emergency Irrigation Diesel Power Station (1,350 kW) for supplying power for irrigation and industries at Kolhapur.

Conversion of D.C. to A.C. in the area taken over from the Kolhapur licensee has been completed.

The estimated cost of the two together is about Rs. 35.62 lakhs.

The interconnected system, besides supplying power to Kolhapur City which is partly served by Government and partly by the Kolhapur Electric Supply, supplies power to the agricultural pumps along Bhogavati and Panchanga rivers and to the licensees of Kolhapur Ichalkaranji, Jaysingpur, Wadgaon and Hupli.

In the Second Plan period extensions of the scheme towards Sahi and Mahi have been planned and are expected though the line which is to operate at 33 kV is operated at 11 kV as transformers were not received from abroad. About eight villages in this area are electrified.

Chola Steam Station.—In order to relieve the acute power shortage existing in the Bombay-Poona area since 1949, it was decided, in consultation with the Railway Board, to extend the Railway's power station at Chola by an additional installed capacity of 54,000 kW (3 units of 18,000 kW each).

The scheme cost about Rs. 4 crores and is operated as a part of the Tata-Central Railway Interconnected system.

This has been in operation since 1954. To ensure full supply to the Bombay-Poona area Tata have set up a thermal station at Trombay. Later the Koyna project will contribute its supply of electric power.

Koyna Project.—The first stage of development of the revised project as at present approved by Government now comprising storage of 38,045 m.c.ft. of water, behind a dam of 204.5 feet height above the river bed at Jalkawadi, sufficient to produce 240,000 kW of power.

The estimated cost of the dam, tunnel, necessary generating plant and transmission and transformation equipment for the first stage development is expected to be approximately Rs. 42 crores.

The foundation stone of this scheme was laid on January 16, 1954.

Supply of power is expected to start in 1961.

The dam is under construction, under the auspices of the Koyna Control Board.

The Koyna-Sholapur Transmission Scheme is based on the purchase of power from the Koyna Hydro-Electric Station for distributing in the area extending upto Sholapur on the eastern side and localities around Karad, Miraj and Sangli. It will also be interconnected with the Radhanagari and the Bhatar Hydro-Electric Schemes.

This scheme is likely to cost about Rs. 450 lakhs out of which, funds to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs will be made available by the Bombay Electricity Board.

The scheme forms part of the Second Five Year Plan Projects under the Bombay Electricity Board.

Initial supply of power from this Scheme is expected to be commenced six working seasons after the funds are allotted for the commencement of the work.

The capacity and cost of other power houses are given below:

Chhota-Udepur (300 kW; Rs. 5.01 lakhs); Rajpipla (410 kW; Rs. 3.70 lakhs); Himatnagar (100 kW; Rs. 2.63 lakhs); Radhanpur (60 kW; Rs. 97,920); Dharampur (215 kW; Rs. 1.66 lakhs); Mansa (16 kW; Rs. 31,695); Santampur (56 kW; Rs. 54,755); Devgad-Baria (300 kW; Rs. 1.27 lakhs); Bansda (80 kW; Rs. 1.14 lakhs); Jaulira (93 kW; Rs. 62,239); Jawahar (38 kW; Rs. 41,400); Wai (80 kW).

For the Second Five Year Plan schemes the Bombay Electricity Board proposed to spend about Rs. 1,440 lakhs on the various new and continuing schemes outlined above, although the Government allocation for the purpose stands at Rs. 895 lakhs. The balance is proposed to be met from the internal resources of the Board especially the depreciation fund reserves.

The addition to the generating capacity as a result of implementation of the Second Five Year Plan schemes will be 45,800 kW. The load demand that will be met will be of the order of 160,000 kW, saleable units to the consumers will increase to 436 million by 1960-61 in addition to the electrification of 161 villages.

MERGED AREAS

As a result of the re-organization of States the Jog-Karnatak scheme was transferred to the Mysore Government and the Vidarbha area of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, the Saurashtra Electricity Board and Marathwada and Kutch areas brought under re-organized Bombay Electricity Board.

Vidarbha Region

The Kharakheda Scheme: This consists of a thermal generating station at Kharakheda, situated 18 miles by road from Nagpur, with 3 turbo alternator sets of 10,000 kW each.

Power generated here is transmitted to Amravati a distance of 120 miles from Kharakheda. From Amravati another line, 29 miles long, extends to the loads in Achalpur area. Akola and Khangaon areas in Akola District are supplied over 112 miles of 66 KV line from Amravati. The 66 KV lines are tapped at Wardha, Pulgaon, and Murtizapur to feed the loads in these areas. 33 KV and 11 KV distribution lines totalling 280 miles are laid to supply the loads at Chandur, Dhamangaon, Akot, Yeotmal, Darwa, Digra, Pusad, Karanja, Daryapur and Basim from the sub-stations.

From the Kharakheda power station a 66 KV line also takes off towards the north to supply power to Mansar, Tumsar and Gondia in Bhandara District; the Balaghat and Katangi area in Madhya Pradesh are also fed from Kharakheda over this line. The supply of power also extends over a 66 KV line to Sonner, Sausar, Chhindwara, Barkul and as far as Parnara in Madhya Pradesh.

From the main 66 KV sub-station at Nagpur, all the important taluka towns and commercial centres are fed by means of 33 KV and 11 KV distribution lines, totalling about 200 miles in length.

The Ballarshah Thermal Station is the other central power station situated in the Southern Grid area. This comprises 3 turbo alternator sets of 7,500 kW each and is interconnected with the Kharakheda system over 66 KV transmission system at Wardha. The double circuit line of length 89 miles between Wardha and Ballarshah also supplies power to the Hinganghat and Warora areas in the Wardha and Chanda Districts respectively.

The maximum demand of this interconnected Kharakheda-Ballarshah system viz., the Southern Grid, has gone to about 30,000 kW and the anticipated load in 1960 is about 53,000 kW.

The capital expenditure spent on the various schemes in the Vidarbha areas which will be passed on to the Bombay State Electricity Board is approx. Rs. 1029.39 lakhs.

Saurashtra Electricity Board

Shahpur Station: This project consists of two turbo-sets of 3,000 kW each at Shahpur, on the bank of the river Ozat in the district of Sorath. The power generated at this station is stepped up to 33,000 volts for distribution to important places in the areas of Junagadh, Dhoraji, Upleta, Manavadar, Keshod, Mangrol, Veraval and Kodinar. The area of supply practically covers the whole of Sorath and a part of Madhya Saurashtra.

Three 33 KV lines going to Upleta, Manavadar and Veraval form the back-bone of the grid system based on this station.

The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 153.66 lakhs.

Bhavnagar Power House: Bhavnagar Power House with an installed capacity of 2,000 kW belonged to a private company viz. Godhra Electricity Co. Ltd. The State took over this power house in 1952, and the Board which became its owner in 1954 augmented its capacity immediately by adding one more generating unit of 2,000 kW. The power generated at Bhavnagar is stepped up to 33,000 KV for supplying to Sihor, Vartej and Songadh. The estimated cost of this scheme is about Rs. 34.04 lakhs.

Power Houses at Rajkot, Gondal, Dhrangdhra, Porbandar and Palitana: The expansion in the above areas was necessary mostly to regularise, and to make available, dependable power to the community, which was mainly dependent upon the surplus power available from the industrial concern in those places.

Marathawada

Marathawada Region: In this region there are only two important schemes, at present, one at Aurangabad and the other at Nanded.

At Aurangabad a diesel generating station with an installed capacity of 787 kW serves 1,890 consumers whose total connected load amounts to 1,706.6 kW. This system consists of 19.5 miles of 3.3 KV transmission lines and a distribution net work of 23.5 miles.

At Nanded, power purchased from the local Qamanshahi mills in bulk by the Hyderabad Electricity Department is distributed to 1,487 consumers, with a connected load of 1,378.2 kW. The system consists of 8.25 miles of 6.6 KV lines and a distribution net work of 15.6 miles of L.T. lines.

Power Projects of Kutch

Kutch has about 964 villages and 10 towns, out of which Bhuj is the largest. At the beginning of the First Plan, Kutch had a total installed capacity of 615 kW (all diesel generation) and the total demand on these power stations was about 275 kW.

Out of a total of Rs. 110 lakhs allotted during the First Plan Rs. 40 lakhs was spent for the following projects:

(i) Taking over of the electrical undertakings at Mandvi and Bhuj.

(ii) Construction of a new power house at Bhuj and conversion of D.C. to A.C. in this town.

A provision of Rs. 174 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan which includes the spill over of Rs. 70 lakhs from the First Plan.

HOUSING

During the last five years (1951-56) the Government has constructed through different agencies more than 60,000 houses for various categories of the population.

They include 31,000 houses for displaced persons, 10,000 for industrial workers, 4,000 for the low-income group and 13,000 under the co-operative housing scheme.

A far-reaching step was the establishment of a statutory Board, called the Bombay Housing Board, which was entrusted with the work of preparation of housing schemes and their execution from out of the funds made available by the Government. While the Board was particularly interested in large industrial areas like Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur, which were suffering from an acute "house starvation", it was also concerned with construction in other urban areas such as Poona, Jalgaon, etc.

Besides housing for industrial workers the Board also constructed houses for other low-income group people. Another feature of the Board's activity was the construction of townships required for housing the large number of displaced persons.

These were at various places like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bombay, Mulund, Thana, Ulhasnagar (near Kalyan), Pimpri (near Poona), Kolhapur, etc.

Thus while, before the first Five-Year Plan prior to the year 1951-52, the Board constructed 5,240 tenements, during the period of the Plan it put up 10,000 tenements.

In addition to the programmes of direct construction of houses undertaken by the Government for the low-income group a scheme for construction through co-operative housing societies was put into operation. This enabled middle class people to acquire land at cheap rates and served as an inducement to them to invest in building their own houses by co-operative effort. By the end of the first Plan period, 13,356 tenements had been constructed by co-operative housing societies.

Under the old assistance scheme of granting loans to co-operative housing societies at the nominal rate of interest of 3 per cent., Rs. 119 lakhs have been advanced by the Government in the State.

Now the Government has established a financing body called the Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., to advance loans to co-operative housing societies. The Co-operative Housing Finance Society has a share capital of one crore of rupees, 50 per cent of which is provided by the State.

Then the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme sanctioned by the Government of India, which provides for the grant of financial assistance by way of loans to persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month, was introduced.

Loans are advanced to individuals, co-operative housing societies, local bodies and educational and public health institutions. Loans of the order of Rs. 1,92,82,965 have been advanced so far under the scheme for the construction of 4,296 houses and development of house sites.

Under the above scheme it is proposed to construct two types of tenements namely, "A" type of three-room tenements costing Rs. 12,000 per tenement including land and services, and "B" type of four-room tenements costing Rs. 15,000 per tenement including land and services.

In the Second Five-Year Plan of Bombay State a provision of Rs. 18,17,21,000 has been made for housing.

A provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made for assistance to local bodies for their slum clearance schemes. As the smaller local bodies do not have adequate personnel for preparing plans it is proposed to help them by getting the plans prepared through Government Departments.

The Government of India has recently formulated a scheme known as the Slum Clearance Scheme, under which that Government would grant loans to cover 50 per cent. of the cost and a sub-sidy of 25 per cent on condition that the State Government provides an equal subsidy of 25 per cent. The Bombay Government has decided to participate in the scheme, and projects for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona are under consideration.

The bulk of the rural housing programme is taken up under the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service schemes.

During the first Plan period, 5,009 houses were built.

The Government is following a policy of granting loans for building purposes on payment of assessed market values. In villages if the area and value of an individual house site do not exceed two guntas and Rs. 200 respectively, the land is granted to agriculturists, agricultural labourers, etc., without auction. Lands are granted free of occupancy price to individual members and co-operative housing societies of Backward Classes.

The Legislative measures adopted by the Government include the Bombay Building (Control on Erection) Act, 1948, and the Bombay Rent, Hotels and Lodging House Rules Control Act, 1947.

BOMBAY HOUSING BOARD

The achievement of the Bombay Housing Board is given below in a tabular form. The position is as it existed on 30th Nov. 1956.

No.	Scheme.	Tenements completed.	Under construction.	Total.	Total expdtr. (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	(A) Industrial Housing Old Industrial Housing Scheme ..	4,219	—	4,219	255.71
2.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ..	10,302	6,738	17,040	414.09
3.	(B) Low Income Group Housing New construction of buildings ..	2,075	—	2,075	120.86
4.	Reconditioned hutments ..	1,575	—	1,575	39.81
5.	(C) Rehabilitation Housing Housing for D.P.s. ..	23,394	3,381	26,775	450.62
6.	(D) Schemes on behalf of Private bodies Burmah-Shell Oil Refineries Ltd. ..	500	—	500	36.47
7.	Juhu-Vile Parle Development Scheme works of Development only in the area	—	—	—	72.48
		42,065	10,119	52,184	1,399.04

During the second Plan it is proposed to construct 16,623 tenements (old State) at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.58 crores.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Particulars about Low Income Group Housing Schemes carried out under the auspices of the Labour and Social Welfare Department are given below.

No. of tenements completed upto Jan. 1957 ..	784
No. of tenements under construction ..	2,066
Total expenditure on the Scheme	Rs. 1,70,60,150

Loan is given to various categories of persons and institutions such as individuals, Co-operative Housing Societies, Local Bodies like Municipalities, Panchayats, Charitable Institutions, etc.

No rent is charged in the case of individuals as they have taken loans for their own residence. In the case of Local Bodies, they may fix the rents in accordance with the cost of construction, floor area, etc.

The scheme is intended to relieve the housing shortage in the case of persons whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000. The loan is granted upto 70 per cent. of the estimated cost of construction of a tenement subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 8,000 at rates varying from 5 to 5½ per cent. per annum. It is repayable by half yearly or annual equated instalments within a period of 10, 20 or 30 years. The person repaying the loan instalments regularly gets rebate of ½ per cent.

For the purpose of individuals who are not in a position to obtain house building sites and construct houses with loans themselves, the Bombay Housing Board has been given a loan to construct houses and sell these houses on a hire-purchase basis.

The details of construction of tenements, shops and school buildings for Displaced Persons are given as under :—

Item.	Completed.	Construction.
Residential tenements in Displaced Persons Colonies ..	31,273	4,029
Shops ..	1,647	75
School buildings ..	15	—

Every Collector of a District in the residuary State area is competent to grant loans for that area. For Vidarbha the Secretary, Vidarbha Housing Board, Nagpur, is competent to grant loans.

SAURASHTRA HOUSING BOARD

At the end of 1955, 700 tenements were completed under the industrial housing scheme. The target for the second Plan is a total of 3,374 tenements.

The tenements are one-roomed, with a total floor space (including bath, W.C.) of 288 sq. feet. Each tenement costs about Rs. 2,700. The Government of India has fixed the standard rent at Rs. 10 per month. The rent actually charged is less. It is Rs. 8 at Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Mahuva, while it is only Rs. 6 at Porbandar.

The District-wise distribution of the 700 tenements completed is as follows :

Gohilwad 200, Halar 200, Madhya Saurashtra 200, Sorath 40 and Zalawad 60.

During the year 1955-56 the construction of 1,000 tenements was undertaken by the Board under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

A sum of Rs 2,95,754 was debited for the construction of these tenements upto 31st March, 1956

The estimated cost of the construction of these tenements is Rs 27,00,000. Hence the remaining amount will be spent over these tenements in 1956-57. It is proposed to build a further 1,075 tenements for industrial workers in the second Plan.

With a view to providing fully developed plots to Co-operative Societies and individual applicants for the construction of houses on No Profit No Loss basis, it is proposed to develop 30 acres of land for each of the five years of the second Five-Year Plan from 1956-57 to 1960-61 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,50,000. A sum of Rs 3,45,000 for the development of 30 acres of land during 1956-57 is already sanctioned by the Government of India, and that amount has been allotted to the Board.

A sum of Rs 3,45,000 has been provided in the budget estimate for 1957-58 for the development of 30 acres of land at Jamnagar.

VIDARBHA HOUSING BOARD

Details about subsidised industrial housing schemes and low-income group housing schemes executed by the Vidarbha Housing Board are given below.

Under the industrial housing scheme plans for about 4,350 one-roomed tenements were drawn up during the First Plan period under the Government of India's original as well as the modified schemes of 1949 and 1952. Of these 4,350 tenements, 1,700 were completed.

The area provided by a tenement is roughly 220 sq feet. The standard cost of building it is about Rs. 2,700 inclusive of cost of land. The rent charged is Rs. 10 per month.

Details regarding the town-wise distribution of the tenements built are as follows:

Fifty tenements were built by the Vidarbha Mills at Achalpur. These were completed on May 1st, 1955. They were built under the Government of India's original scheme of 1949.

Under the Government of India's modified scheme of 1952, 450 tenements were built in Nagpur, 100 at Purnagaoan and 100 at Hinganghat.

A third scheme was set on foot to construct 1,000 tenements at Nagpur and 200 at Akola. While the 1,000 tenements at Nagpur have been completed, work on the 200 tenements at Akola has not started.

A fourth scheme has been drawn up for the construction of 2,000 tenements in Nagpur, 200 in Akola, 100 in Purnagaoan and 200 in Achalpur. But work is still in the preparatory stage.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, a 30 year loan is advanced to the State Government for disbursement to persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 a year or to Housing Co-operative Societies consisting of such persons. The loan assistance is limited to a figure not exceeding 80 per cent of the actual estimated cost of the house, inclusive of land, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. In the case of local bodies the loan assistance is limited to a figure not exceeding 80 per cent of the actual cost of the house, including land subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,800 per house. The remaining 20 per cent of the cost will have to be found from the builders' own resources.

The accommodation to be provided in each house built under the scheme, should not be less than 380 sq ft of floor area, and normally not more than 1,200 sq ft. The Housing Board was asked by the old Madhya Pradesh Government to implement the Scheme.

The financial and physical target figures prescribed for the First Five-Year Plan period for the Vidarbha region are as below:

	Financial Assistance (in lakhs)	Physical Target Houses.
1. Houses to be constructed by Statutory Bodies, or Co-operative Societies	63 07	789
2. Houses to be constructed by Local authorities for their staff	26 17	837
3. Houses to be constructed by individuals	20 00	162
		TOTAL 1,788
4. Development of building sites	21 00	125 acres.
	130 24	

Against the total sum of Rs 130 24 lakhs required, a loan of Rs 92 584 lakhs was obtained from the Government of India. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 92,54,700 was disbursed up to end of January 1957.

The progress achieved to the end of December 1956 is as follows:

Period.	Qrs built by Co-op. Societies	Qrs built by Local Bodies.	Qrs built by Individuals.	TOTAL
1956-57 (i.e. to end of Dec 1956)	316	73	99	488
In progress	473	704	63	—

The tenements built under this scheme are being allotted on hire-purchase basis or on outright sale.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The following particulars show the position as on 30th Nov. 1956 in relation to the Bombay region (that is, the old Bombay State, Saurashtra and Kutch):

Total number of employees: 722,391.

The following particulars show the position as on 31st Oct. 1956 in relation to Greater Bombay:

Total number of insured workers: 511,300.

Total number of panel doctors: 954 (146 ayurvedic, 5 unani, rest allopathic).

Total number of general beds sanctioned: 500.

Total T. B. beds: 100.

Number of diagnostic centres: 6; Number of ambulances: 6.

Number of laboratory tests: 1,35,255; Number of persons screened: 30,804; Number of persons X-rayed: 27,405; Number of approved chemists: 104; Number of costly drugs: 103.

The following particulars show the position as on 31st Jan. 1956 in relation to Vidarbha:

In the eight Districts here the scheme has so far been implemented in three towns: Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat. (The last in Wardha District.)

The number of employees covered: 35,000.

Diagnostic and special treatment are provided in the Mayo Hospital and the Medical College Hospital, Nagpur.

General medical treatment is provided under the 'service system,' that is, in the State Insurance dispensaries.

The number of beds reserved in Nagpur: 45 (includes 5 T. B. beds); in Akola: 6; in Hinganghat: 4.

In addition to the above, five T.B. beds are reserved in the T.B. Sanatorium at Buldana. The offices concerned are:

1. Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay Regional Office, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 5.

2. Administrative Medical Officer, The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Bombay State, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

3. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Kanpur Regional Office), 7/202, Swarup Nagar, P.O. Box 169, Kanpur.

The last for the Vidarbha area

(See also Employees' State Insurance Corporation in the article 'Labour')

AAREY MILK COLONY, 1956

When started: March 1949.

Area: 3,167 acres.

Number of units at Aarey: 26

Number of buffaloes and other stock: 17,300

Total quantity of milk per day from Aarey: 2,200 maunds.

Total quantity of milk per day from Anand: 800 md.

Number of milk centres in Greater Bombay: 770.

Total number of consumers: 1,400,000.

Quantity of toned milk distributed to school children in Bombay city per day: 45,000 quarter seer bottles.

Value of milk distributed per annum: Rs. 3,60,00,000.

Number of bottles filled daily at the colony: 500,000.

Total quantity of whole milk processed per day: 2,200 maunds.

Total quantity of toned milk processed per day: 2,000 maunds.

Government employees working in the scheme: 3,200

Private employees of the cattle-owners: 2,000.

Sale price of whole milk per seer: 14 annas and one N.P.

Sale price of toned milk per seer: 7 annas.

UNIVERSITIES—GOVERNMENT GRANT

(See also under 'Educational Institutions')

University	Grant paid by the Government
	Rs. lakhs
University of Bombay, Bombay (affiliating) 1955-56 .. .	6.9
University of Poona, Poona (affiliating) 1955-56 .. .	5.7
Karnatak University, Dharwar* (affiliating) 1956-57 .. .	10.1
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (affiliating) 1956-57 .. .	9.7
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (affiliating and residential), Baroda 1956-57 .. .	22.1
Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Bombay (affiliating) 1956-57 .. .	1.3
Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth Anand (Residential) .. .	nil

* Now in Mysore.

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS :

School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
 Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur, Bombay.
 The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
 Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
 The Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.*
 The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
 The Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
 The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
 The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
 The Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona.
 The Poona Natural History Club, Poona.
 The Poona Film Society.
 Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona.

BOMBAY STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Bombay State Financial Corporation was set up by a notification of the Government of Bombay dated 30th November 1953 in exercise of the powers conferred by the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951.

The Corporation started functioning on 1st December 1953.

With effect from Nov. 1, 1956 the Bombay and Maharashtra State Financial Corporations were amalgamated and the new Corporation is called the Bombay State Financial Corporation, with head-quarters in Bombay and a branch office in Rajkot.

The main office is at the United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

The branch office is at Vijay Kunj, Jagnath Road, Rajkot.

The main object of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance to medium and small-scale industrial concerns in the State for purposes of purchase of land, plant and machinery and other assets for renovation and expansion of existing units and for the development of new ones. The Corporation also advances loans for working capital against the security of fixed assets.

The Corporation has demarcated its sphere of activities from that of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and other bodies working for the same object.

Industrial concerns which are eligible for financial accommodation from the Corporation are those engaged in or to be engaged in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods, or engaged in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity, or other forms of power.

The Government of Bombay has fixed the authorised capital of the Bombay State Financial Corporation at Rs. 4 crores divided into 400,000 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 100 each of which 200,000 fully paid-up shares of the total value of Rs. 2 crores were issued and subscribed.

The shares of the Bombay State Financial Corporation are guaranteed by the State Government as to the repayment of the principal. Payment of annual dividend at the minimum rate of 3½ per cent. per annum is also guaranteed by the State Government.

The dividend payable on shares of the Corporation is limited to a maximum of 5 per cent. per annum.

Rate of interest for loans and advances or subscribing to debentures—6 per cent.

The period of loan is decided on merit but will not generally exceed ten or twelve years.

The amount of loan is advanced to the extent of 50 per cent. of the net value of the fixed assets, consisting of land, building, plant, machinery, but such advance will in no case exceed Rs. 10 lakhs.

The loans should be guaranteed by the proprietors, partners, directors, or managing agents as the case may be in their personal capacity, the guarantee being joint and several.

The Corporation received (inclusive of Rajkot branch) 340 applications till 31st Dec. 1956 and the total amount of loan applied for, exceeded Rs. 6,77,00,000. The Board of Directors of the Corporation sanctioned loans of the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,51,00,000 till that date.

Facts and figures for the year ending March 31, 1957 :

97 applications were received out of which 80 were considered and 17 remained pending. Of the 97 applications for a total financial accommodation of Rs. 3.01 crores, 36 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1.39 crores were carried forward from the previous year. Sanction was accorded to 37 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 72.47 lakhs, while 12 applications for a total of Rs. 34.67 lakhs were rejected.

Net profit : Rs. 7.38 lakhs ; Balance available for dividend : Rs. 3.59 lakhs ; Subvention from Government necessary to make up guaranteed dividend : Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Purushottam Kanji (*Chairman*), J. S. Parikh, Dr. M. R. Mandlekar, B. Venkatappaiah, A. Chatterjee, Pravinchandra V. Gandhi, D. V. Potdar, Shankarrao Kiroloskar, P. H. Bhutta, R. S. Bhatt (*Managing Director*).

OFFICIALS

Managing Director, R. S. Bhatt, M.A. (Lond.).

Secretary, R. S. Pochkhanawala, B.Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.

Officer-in-charge, Rajkot Branch, L. D. Dave, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary-Cum-Law Officer, I.R. Joshi, B.Sc., LL.B.

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS CO., LTD.

2'-6" gauge, open, worked by the Central Railway.

In 3 Sections, viz. :—

	Miles.
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	47.81
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	70.00
Pulgaon-Arvi	21.83
	<u>139.64</u>

CAPITAL.—Rs. 1,00,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each, out of which Rs. 94,00,000 has been issued.

Chairman, A. N. Hakkar.

Directors, Sir Behram N. Karanjia, Kt., J.P., Bombay; M. R. Chinoy; R. R. Saraiya; E. D. Sheppard; K. G. Milne; Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Central Rly., Bombay, Govt. Director.

Bankers, The Chartered Bank, Bombay.

Solicitors, Messrs. Little & Co., Bombay.

Auditors, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Bombay.

Agents, Messrs. Killick Industries Ltd., Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.—Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

In addition to this programme the State Government will undertake schemes sponsored by the Central Government. The entire cost of these schemes is borne by the Centre. They are therefore, shown below. Prominent among these schemes are those relating to national highways, roads financed from the Central Road Board, rehabilitation schemes, certain special

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For financing the State programme of Rs. 72·8 crores the State would be able to find about Rs. 38·4 crores from its own resources. The balance of Rs. 33·4 crores is expected to be met from Central assistance by way of grants and loans.

Head													Five-Year Provision	Estimate, 1957-58
I. Agriculture and Community Development—														
(1)	Agricultural Production	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,012.97	220.25
(2)	Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	969.30	320.97
(3)	Land Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500.70	112.57
Total												2,482.97	653.79	
(4)	Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321.01	62.57
(5)	Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411.72	88.45
Total												733.63	151.02	
(6)	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317.23	41.29
(7)	Soil Conservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320.96	128.20
Total												647.19	169.49	
(8)	Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.85	25.87
(9)	Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400.21	120.15
(10)	Warehousing and Marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286.03	80.15
Total												776.24	209.60	
(11)	Panchayats and Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764.66	195.82
(12)	Community Development Project/National Extension Service and Local Development Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,079.50	587.00
Total												3,844.16	782.82	
(13)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.61	7.28
Total—Agriculture and Community Development												8,632.65	1,990.87	
II. Irrigation and Power—														
(1)	Multi-purpose Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,207.64	786.00
(2)	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,360.00		
(3)	Power Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,591.88	550.00
Total												13,799.52	2,696.00	
III. Industry and Mining—														
(1)	Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204.86	0.25
(2)	Large and Medium Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00		
(3)	Village and Small-Scale Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223.40		
Total												1,204.86	263.65	
IV. Transport and Communications—														
(1)	Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,427.80	488.68
(2)	Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347.80	90.00
(3)	Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148.80	40.00
Total												2,924.40	618.66	
V. Social Services—														
(1)	Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,357.19	349.81
(2)	Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,749.05	618.14
(3)	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817.21	454.30
(4)	Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	506.12	75.56
(5)	Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.00	17.62
(6)	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162.08	59.50

GREATER BOMBAY

On 1st Feb. 1957 Greater Bombay was enlarged by the addition of 34 villages of the Thana District having an area of about 80 sq. miles and a population of about 2 lakhs.

The area of Greater Bombay now would be about 174 sq. miles and the population over 30 lakhs.

The areas added include Malad, Kandivli, Mulund, Goregaon and Dahisar.

The new northern boundary would run from north of Dahisar village in the west, in the centre between the mile stones 21 and 22 on the Agra Road, and in the east north of Mulund Municipality.

The municipal area of Greater Bombay described above is also the area covered by Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District from the point of view of revenue division.

The area of Bombay City is 25 sq. miles and the population 2,329,020 (1951 census). The area of the Bombay Suburban District would now be about 150 sq. miles and the population about 7 lakhs (1951 census).

The Collector for Bombay City is also the Collector for the Bombay Suburban District. Bombay City Collectorate is directly under the Government and is governed in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act of 1876.

The Bombay Suburban District has besides the Collector one Deputy Collector and two Mamlatdars one for each of the Talukas Andheri (also called South Salsette) with headquarters in Andheri, and Borivli with headquarters in Borivli.

In the process of amalgamation with Bombay City, the old Municipal Boroughs of Bandra (established in 1876), Kurla (estb. 1877), Parle-Andheri (estd. 1931), Juhu (estd. 1921) Ghatkopar-Kirol (estd. 1916) Malad, Kandivli and Mulund have ceased to exist.

AGRICULTURE

In Bombay Island proper though about 8 sq. miles of unbuilt and undeveloped land is available there is practically no agriculture. Vegetables, flowers and fruit are grown in private gardens and Wadis but on a very negligible scale. In the newly merged areas and the adjoining suburbs, however, extensive paddy cultivation is carried on. Vegetables and fruit are also grown especially during the monsoon. The produce is largely marketed in Bombay.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Commercially and industrially Bombay is the second, if not the first City in India. It is the principal centre of the cotton textile industry (61 cotton mills with 65,000 looms). Its share in looms and spindles is about 33½ per cent of the total in the country. There are 170 textile factories including silk, woollen and hosiery; 400 engineering undertakings; 110 establishments manufacturing articles of food, drink and tobacco; 110 establishments producing chemicals, etc.; 50 hides and skins processing concerns, and 150 factories of a miscellaneous character.

After Calcutta, Bombay is the biggest financial centre in India. The Stock Exchange, Bullion Exchange and Cotton Exchange regulate trading in stocks and shares of a wide circle of industrial undertakings. The Reserve Bank of India, the central banking and currency authority has its headquarters in Bombay. About 33 Scheduled Banks operate in Bombay. Of these six have their headquarters here. There are over 15 foreign Exchange Banks. Of these seven have their principal offices located in

Bombay. The head office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also located in Bombay.

Being the best natural harbour in India, the trade carried through Bombay is about 46 per cent of the total trade of India. The principal items of import are bricks, cement, sand, etc.; China clay; coal; cotton; glassware; grain; hardware; iron and steel; kerosene; fuel oil; motor cars and lorries; machinery; boilers and railway materials; oilman stores; oils; vegetables, etc.; paper; piece goods; petrol; sugar; tea; timber; twist and yarn; Government and naval and military stores.

The main exports are coal; cotton; flour; groundnuts; hemp; hides and skins; kerosene and fuel oils; manganese ore; myrobalans; oil cake; piece-goods; seeds; spices; sugar; wool packages; twist and yarn, Government and naval and military stores.

The total returns to the Central Government from Greater Bombay in customs revenue is about 46 per cent of the total revenue from the seaborne trade of India. The income-tax return to the Central Government from Greater Bombay is 30 per cent of the total income from the country. The Corporation Tax amounts to 20 per cent of the total income from this source.

COMMUNICATIONS

From the communications point of view Bombay holds a unique position. There are numerous air routes connecting Bombay with the rest of the country, and it is also directly linked with foreign countries aeriaily. The head offices of two chief railway systems, the Central and Western Railways are in Bombay which is rail linked with Calcutta, Delhi, Nagpur and Madras. It is the second biggest port and the chief sea communications centre of India. Greater Bombay's transport requirements are met by the local services of the two railways, Central and Western, besides the tram and bus services of the municipalised Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking.

1951 CENSUS

Note: After the census were taken Greater Bombay was enlarged and a population of about 500,000 was added to it. The census given below do not include particulars about these 500,000 persons. But the census would indicate in a rough way the chief census characteristics of the population of the area

The number of each religious group in Greater Bombay is given below. The first figure shows the number of males, the second figure the number of females.

Hindus (1,291,004; 748,240); Sikhs (8,617; 5,367); Jains (47,110; 33,000); Buddhists (1,049; 448); Zoroastrians (34,924; 33,736)♦ Muslims (268,902; 143,361); Christians (117,560; 88,639); Jews (9,247; 6,838); Non-tribals (846; 379).

NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

The number of non-Indian nationals in Greater Bombay is given below. The first figure shows the number of males, and the second figure the number of females:

Portuguese (7,398; 4,361); British (2,624; 2,222); Pakistanis (1,388; 280); Iranian (1,101; 525); Nepalese (792; 78); Chinese (964; 396); American (320; 174); Afghan (199; 43); Arabian (184; 72); African (43; 35); Burmese (43; 48); German (70; 48); Swiss (79; 65); Ceylonese (105; 30); French (60; 40); Danish (88; 23); Russian (70; 20); Greek (24; 18); Swedish (31; 15); Israelites (43; 32); Italian (33; 28); Spanish (51; 4); Norwegians (55; 11); Australians (32; 14); Eire (23; 31); Iraqi (34; 20).

For the rest the figure is less than 50 for each group.

AGE AND LITERACY

A ten per cent sample survey by age group showed the following position. The first figure in the brackets shows the number of males, and the second figure the number of females:

Number surveyed (171,940; 103,996); Literates (93,654; 38,847) Illiterates (78,286; 65,149).

Age group 5—9: Literates (5,141; 4,445); Illiterates (7,531; 8,191). Age group 10—14: Literates (9,007; 6,747); Illiterates (8,833; 3,976).

Age group 15-24: Literates (27,566; 24,400); Illiterates (54,008; 76,571).
 Age group 25-34: Literates (40,846; 13,707); Illiterates (51,492; 73,357).
 Age group 35-44: Literates (14,527; 4,253); Illiterates (11,530; 7,249).
 Age group 45-54: Literates (7,758; 2,106); Illiterates (5,095; 4,682).
 Age group 55-64: Literates (3,170; 1,070); Illiterates (2,099; 2,531).
 Age group 65-74: Literates (904; 460); Illiterates (167; 924).
 Age group 75 and over: Literates (295; 152); Illiterates (143; 406).

OCCUPATION GROUPS

The main occupation groups in Greater Bombay are as follows. The first figure in the brackets shows the number of males and the second figure the number of females:

All Industries and Services

Employers (48,933; 1,614); Employees (879,268; 71,134); Independent workers (215,248; 21,251).

Fishing

Employers (480; 22); Employees (1,694; 125); Independent workers (2,808; 761).

Salt, Saltpetre, Saline substances

Employers (11; 0); Employees (988; 18); Independent workers (10; 2).

Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather

Employers (4,567; 154); Employees (256,374; 19,558); Independent workers (21,900; 2,407).

Tobacco

Employers (91; 13); Employees (3,151; 1,045); Independent workers (1,719; 1,119).

Textiles

Employers (711; 37); Employees (206,713; 16,405); Independent workers (1,485; 157).

Wearing Apparel

Employers (1,832; 62); Employees (12,368; 314); Independent workers (10,413; 887).

Other Textiles

Employers (139; 4); Employees (11,732; 944); Independent workers (511; 89).

Leather and its products

Employers (336; 1); Employees (5,415; 178); Independent workers (4,704; 76).

Manufacture of Metals and Chemicals

Employers (2,039; 38); Employees (75,532; 1,964); Independent workers (6,049; 227).

Manufacture of Iron and Steel

Employers (131; 5); Employees (6,605; 132); Independent workers (195; 9).

Transport equipment

Employers (236; 7); Employees (22,282; 190); Independent workers (660; 6).

Electrical Machinery

Employers (175; 0); Employees (4,725; 104); Independent workers (598; 18).

Machinery including Engineering

Employers (431; 5); Employees (14,019; 259); Independent workers (1,534; 18).

Medical Preparations

Employers (59; 2); Employees (2,014; 185); Independent workers (67; 83).

Clay products

Employers (53; 1); Employees (1,443; 437); Independent workers (206; 12).

Rubber products

Employers (50; 0); Employees (2,100; 91); Independent workers (75; 2).

Wood and wood products

Employers (399; 10); Employees (16,693; 145); Independent workers (7,266; 303).

Printing and Allied Industries

Employers (609; 16); Employees (15,853; 172); Independent workers (653; 15).

Buildings

Employers (747; 7); Employees (10,004; 1,559); Independent workers (9,443; 298).

Roads, Bridges

Employers (6; 0); Employees (356; 53); Independent workers (34; 0).

Electric Power and Gas Supply

Employers (12; 0); Employees (2,821; 32); Independent workers (209; 1).

Sanitary Works

Employers (28; 1); Employees (8,854; 2,157); Independent workers (471; 100).

Commerce

Employers (28,342; 727); Employees (129,336; 4,744); Independent workers (91,453; 6,979).

Retail trade in foodstuffs

Employers (6,923; 239); Employees (20,469; 781); Independent workers (33,080; 4,595).

Retail trade in fuels

Employers (1,108; 31); Employees (8,389; 227); Independent workers (1,515; 115).

Retail in textile and leather

Employers (3,809; 63); Employees (8,643; 128); Independent workers (8,795; 158).

Wholesale trade in foodstuffs

Employers (710; 49); Employees (1,341; 170); Independent workers (1,724; 105).

Real estate

Employers (70; 4); Employees (2,059; 21); Independent workers (270; 15).

Insurance

Employers (163; 4); Employees (5,964; 148); Independent workers (642; 39).

Money lending, banking

Employers (1,058; 25); Employees (11,007; 350); Independent workers (5,244; 164).

Transport, storage, communications

Employers (1,374; 63); Employees (95,386; 2,491); Independent workers (15,795; 270).

Below we give the totals of some other categories. The first figure shows the number of males and the second the number of females:

Transport by road (33,982; 592); Transport by water (36,962; 601); Transport by air (2,534; 91); Railway transport (24,089; 424); Storage and warehousing (2,835; 417); Postal services (5,965; 216); Telegraph services (1,781; 77); Telephone services (1,657; 315); Wireless services (161; 3); Health, education and public administration (74,389; 12,170); Medical and health services (9,407; 4,466); Educational Services and Research (10,316; 4,334); Police (11,108; 209); Employees of municipalities and local bodies (13,597; 1,281); Employees of State Governments (14,832; 1,337); Employees of Union Govt. (14,715; 511); Employees of non-Indian Governments (172; 26); Services not elsewhere specified (226,880; 34,177); Domestic services (65,784; 21,091); Barbers and beauty shops (9,836; 104); Laundries and laundry services (13,871; 444); Hotels, restaurants, eating houses (46,725; 1,790); Recreation services (13,777; 1,270); Legal and business services (14,000; 1,143); Arts, letters, journalism (3,232; 137); Religious, charitable and welfare services (5,776; 312).

AGE GROUPS

In a 10 per cent sample survey the numbers in the different age groups were as follows:

	Males	Females
0-4	3,232	3,278
5-14	10,828	10,688
15-24	25,512	23,559
25-34	41,959	23,402
35-44	43,422	19,417
45-54	26,057	11,504
55-64	13,753	6,788
65-74	5,268	3,601
75 and over	1,461	1,384
	438	558

Total number of households: 568,862.

22,695 households were examined in a sample survey. The number of persons living in them was 107,232—66,530 males and 40,752 were females.

Out of these households the number of small households (3 members and less) was 9,110, and the number of persons living in them was 18,518; of medium households (4 to 6 members) 8,238, and the number of persons 39,699; of large households (7 to 9 members) 3,656, and the number of persons 28,454; of very large households (10 and above) 1,691, and the number of persons 20,611.

THE GREATER BOMBAY CORPORATION

The municipal area of Greater Bombay is now divided into 15 administrative wards. These are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M, N, P, R, and T.

For election purposes the municipal area of Greater Bombay is divided into 44 electoral wards—and are numbered 1 to 44.

From a demarcation point of view one or more electoral wards would go to make one administrative wards.

Total no. of seats : 131.

The administrative ward, the electoral ward, the area covered by the electoral ward, and the number of seats allotted to it are given below :

Administrative	Electoral	Area	Seats
A	1	Colaba	2
A	2	Fort	2
A	3	Bori Bunder	3
C	4	Mandvi	2
B	5	Dongri	2
B	6	Umerkhandi	3
C	7	Kharatalao	3
B & C	8	Kumbharwada	3
	9		3
C	10	Dhobi Talao	3
C	11	Panaswadi	3
C & D	12	Girgaum	3
D	13	Khetwadi	3
D	14	Walkeshwar	3
	15		3
D	16	Tardeo	3
E	17	Kamathipura	2
E	18	Nagpada	2
E	19	Mazgaon	3
E	20	Byculla West	4
E	21	Byculla East	3
	22		3
E & F	23	Sewri	3
F	24	Lalbaug	2
E & F	25	Parel	2
F	26	Naigaum	5
F	27	Matunga	2
F	28	Sion	3
	29	Love Grove	4
G	30	Lower Parel	3
G	31	Worli	4
G	32	Prabhadevi	4
G	33	Dadar	1
G	34	Malim	5
H	35	Bandra East	4
H	36	Bandra West	3
K	37	Andheri Vile Parle (South)	3
K	38	Andheri Vile Parle (North)	4
L	39	Kurla	3
M	40	Chembur	2
N	41	Ghatkopar	3
P	42	Malad-Goregaon	3
R	43	Borivli-Kandivli	3
T	44	Mulund, Tulshi, and Vihar Lake area	1

The municipal government of Greater Bombay vests in the Municipal Corporation, composed of 131 representatives elected on adult franchise.

The Corporation has four statutory committees, the Standing Committee, the Improvements Committee, the Education Committee and the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee.

The executive power in regard to general municipal administration vests in the Municipal Commissioner. The administration of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking, however, vests in the General Manager, B.E.S.T.

The Corporation is required to meet at least once a month. In actual practice it meets twice a week and oftener if necessary. Meetings of the Corporation are presided over by the Mayor who also convenes the meetings. The Mayor's term of office is one year and he is elected at the first meeting in April.

The Standing Committee consists of 17 members, 16 of whom are elected by the Corporation. The Chairman of the Education Committee serves as an additional member. Half the members retire at the end of each year. The Chairman is elected by the members of the Committee at the first meeting in April every year. The main functions of the Committee are to sanction contracts, to scrutinise the budget and establishment schedule, frame service regulations, sanction investment of funds, prescribe the form of keeping accounts and conduct their scrutiny. The Committee meets once every week usually on Wednesdays.

The Improvements Committee consists of 16 Councillors, all of whom are elected by the Corporation. The Chairman is elected for a term of one year, while half the Councillors retire at the end of each year. The Committee is charged with all improvement and development schemes, slum clearance, poorer classes accommodation and purchase and sale of land which does not exceed Rs. 50,000. The Committee usually meets once a fortnight on Tuesdays.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee consists of nine members, one of whom is the Chairman of the Standing Committee (ex-Officio), while the remaining members are appointed by the Corporation from among persons who (may or may not be members of the Corporation) have experience of administration, transport or electric supply, or of engineering, industrial, commercial, financial or labour matters. The Chairman is appointed by the members for a period of one year, while half the members retire every second year. The Committee usually meets every Friday; and the Chairman and members are paid a fee for attending the meetings. The Committee exercises a general control over the electric supply and transport undertakings of the Corporation.

The Education Committee consists of 16 members of whom 12 are Councillors and 4 non-Councillors of whom two have to be women. The Chairman of the Committee is elected for a period of one year, while half the members retire at the end of each year. The Committee usually meets on the first Friday of every month. The main function of the Committee is to administer the Primary Education Act or any other law for that purpose for the time being in force.

Besides the Statutory Committees mentioned above there are four Special Committees appointed by the Corporation. These are: 1. the Works Committee, 2. the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 3. Markets and Gardens Committee, and 4. Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Each Committee consists of 24 Councillors appointed by the Corporation after each general election. There are a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for each Committee who are elected by the members and who hold office for one year. All questions that are due to go before the Corporation must first be considered by the appropriate Special Committee which then makes its recommendations to the Corporation.

Then there are a number of *ad hoc* Consultative Committees appointed from year to year, to which the Corporation can refer any matter for consideration and report.

The four most important executives of the Corporation are the Municipal Commissioner, the General Manager of the Undertaking, the Municipal Secretary and the Municipal Chief Auditor.

The Municipal Commissioner is at the head of the Executive. He is usually a senior member of the Indian Civil Service and is appointed by the Government for a renewable period of three years. He can be removed by the Corporation by a five-eighths vote. If however Government desire to revert him to their service the consent of the Corporation is necessary. He attends meetings of the Corporation and Committees but does not vote. He is assisted by three Deputy Municipal Commissioners.

The General Manager of the Undertaking is in the same position to the Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking as the Municipal Commissioner is to the Corporation as a whole. He is appointed by the Corporation subject to the approval of the Provincial Government for a renewable period of not more than five years at a time. He can be removed by the votes of not less than half the number of Councillors. He attends the meetings of the B.E.S.T. Committee and takes part in the discussions but does not vote.

The Municipal Secretary is in charge of all the secretarial work pertaining to the Corporation and its Committees. He is independent of the Commissioner and is directly under the Standing Committee.

The Municipal Chief Auditor is also independent of the Commissioner and is directly under the Standing Committee.

Primary education is free and compulsory in the Lower Primary standards of Municipal Schools all over Greater Bombay. It is the special responsibility of the Corporation.

There were on March 31, 1956, 529 Municipal Schools and Classes conducted by the Education Committee and 293 Aided Schools to which the Corporation makes grants or gives recognition. The total number of pupils in all Primary Schools on March 31, 1956 was 2,82,787 out of whom 2,12,605 were in Municipal Schools and 70,182 in Aided Schools. The Corporation grant to the Education Committee was Rs. 1,27,24,000. Of this Government contributed Rs. 30,59,000.

The Municipality maintains the Victoria and Albert Museum at Victoria Gardens and a number of free reading rooms and libraries (3 libraries in each ward, one for women and two for men).

As for medical relief the Municipality conducts one large fever hospital (Arthur Road), and three large general hospitals (K.E.M., Nair and Slon) and three hospitals for tuberculosis patients. Then there are 85 free dispensaries, five maternity homes, 15 ante-natal clinics, 21 family planning clinics and one venereal diseases clinic.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is drawn from three lakes : Tansa, Vihar and Tulsi. The Tansa Lake can supply more than 100 million gallons per day and is the main source of water supply. It is situated about 66 miles north-east of Bombay. The Vihar Lake can supply 20 million gallons a day exclusively to the north-east part of the City and also partly to Chembur and Kuria. It is situated about 18 miles north of Bombay. The Tulsi Lake which is to the north-west of Vihar Lake supplies about 4 million gallons a day to H, K and L Wards.

Under Section 140 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act the Corporation can levy water tax on buildings, lands and premises in the City. The tax is fixed as a certain percentage of the rateable value of the building, land or premises. The present rate is 3½ per cent. Under Section 169 the water supplied can also be charged on meter measurement and at the rates prescribed from time to time by the Standing Committee. Water tax is the first charge on a property under Section 141, and can be recovered from the owner by distress (Sections 203, 204) and is also recoverable from tenants by authorizing them to make payments from their rents (Section 209). The supply of water to any premises can be cut off in default of payment of water tax or any sum due for water or hire of meter or expenses of work done (Section 270 (1) (a)). Copies of Water Charges Rules can be had from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer on payment of a sum of annas 3 per copy.

The amalgamated areas of the former Bombay Suburban District are divided into five wards for purposes of water supply H, K, L, M and N, with two Assistant Engineers in charge, one looking after H and K Wards and the other after L, M and N. The supply is throughout metered.

The obligatory duty of the Corporation to supply an adequate quantity of water relates to the provision of supply only up to the boundary of the premises, as distinguished from the distribution of water within the premises. Any premises can be served by means of one communication pipe only, the size of which depends upon the quantity of water needed in the premises. The owner can have separate connections to each floor provided he pays the cost of all the connections but one.

If the Municipal Commissioner finds that any premises are not provided with an adequate supply of pure water he has the power under Section 271 (2) to compel the person who pays the property tax to obtain an adequate supply from a Municipal Water Works and carry out all such works as is necessary for a proper distribution of the water.

No one except a licensed plumber can undertake work on water-pipes and fittings and no person can allow any such work to be done by anyone except a licensed plumber.

For purposes of distribution Bombay is divided into 3 parts, called A Division, B Division and C Division. Broadly speaking, the A Division consists of the areas of Clerk Road, Hornby Vellard up to Jacob Circle, Lamington Road, part of Grant Road, Kika Street, Abdul Rehman Street and Carnac Road up to the Victoria Dock in the north, and on the west coast along Back Bay, Walkeshwar, Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road up to Clerk Road Junction—this Division is served by the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

Division B consists of the localities of Kalachowki Road, Reay Road, Coal Bunder in the north, on the eastern coast up to Carnac Road, Abdul Rehman Street, Kika Road, Falkland Road and part of Grant Road up to Lamington Road in the south. In the west Lamington Road and Arthur Road and finally some areas of Dongri and Mandvi and Mazagon. The whole of this Division is supplied from the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir. The C Division, that is the north of the Island is served directly from the Trunk mains as they enter the City.

The quantity of water given through the Malabar Hill Reservoir is 41 million gallons a day, through the Bhandarwada Reservoir 22 and the quantity given directly 74 million gallons.

Total water supplied per day : 144 mln. gallons after completion of the first phase of Vaitarna-Tansa Scheme. When the scheme is completed the total supply is expected to be 220 million gallons a day.

The Tansa supply is chlorinated at the Chlorination Plants of Powai and Ghatkopar, while the Vihar supply is sterilized at Powai.

There is regular bacteriological and chemical analysis of water carried out by the Municipal Analyst.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Public Health activities are carried on under the direct control and supervision of the Executive Health Officer. The Department is divided into several branches such as environmental sanitation, food sanitation, vital statistics, prevention and control of communicable diseases, maternity and child hygiene, medical relief and health propaganda.

Environmental sanitation comprises inspection and supervision of premises, provision of public sanitary conveniences, sanitary control over factories, licensable trades, overcrowding.

The veterinary staff inspects the stables in the city and are also in charge of the bullock hospital and segregation sheds in Mahalaxmi.

For purposes of sanitation, registration and vital statistics the city is divided into five divisions, each division being under the charge of an Assistant Health Officer who is directly responsible to the Executive Health Officer.

For the hygienic control of the milk trade there are Milk Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

For pest control there is a Malaria and Insecticide Branch.

The vaccination staff includes a Superintendent, a Head Vaccinator, a number of Vaccinators including a Lady Vaccinator. There are 38 permanent public vaccination stations 3 of which work daily at : 1. The Central Vaccine Depot, Parel, 2. The Sanitary Institute Building, Dholi Talao, 3. Arthur Road Hospital. The remaining centres work on one day every week by rotation for about 2½ hours. Besides, 4 additional temporary centres work one day every week for 2½ hours.

Hygiene includes maternity and child welfare, family planning and school health.

There are five Maternity Homes, each in charge of a Lady Medical Officer. Twenty Health visitors do the follow-up work and domiciliary care under the direction of the Lady Medical Officer. A small maternity unit is conducted at Dharavi. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend ante-natal clinics, of which there are 15 in number. The five Maternity Homes are at Cadell Road, Victoria Road, Bellasis Road, Khetwadi and Imamwada Road. And the child welfare clinics are conducted (besides the Maternity Homes) at Ferguson Road Dispensary, Dadar Main Road Dispensary, Labour Welfare Centre at Arthur Road, Chawls, Ambewadi Dispensary at Parel Tank Road, District Dispensary at Souter Street, Tardeo Flats Dispensary, District Dispensary at Charni Road, District Dispensary at Panjrapole, Paltan Road Stables Dispensary, District Office at Kolsa Mohalla.

There are Family Planning Clinics at 264, Charni Road; Bai Gulbal Chokay Dispensary at Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar; Bellasis Road Maternity Home; Victoria Road Maternity Home; Imamwada Maternity Home; Cadell Road Maternity Home; and Khetwadi Maternity Home.

School Health Work is limited to Municipal Schools only and is under a Medical Officer. Children found to have defects are taken for treatment in school buses to the school clinic at K.E.M. Hospital. Dental care is given at the Dental Clinic at the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital.

The Public Health Laboratory which is under the charge of a Municipal Analyst conducts routine and special examinations of water, sewage, food, urine, blood and sputa of patients at Municipal Institutions.

The Conservancy Branch, under the City Engineer, is in the charge of a Head Supervisor who has an Assistant. Under them are Supervisors, Senior Overseers, Junior Overseers, Depot attendants, etc. The Veterinary staff is under a Senior Veterinary Inspector, who has a number of Junior Inspectors and qualified veterinary surgeons.

Conservancy includes cleansing of streets, etc., removal and disposal of refuse, destruction of rats and dogs, veterinary service, removal of carcasses, disinfection, ambulance and so on.

Medical Relief is given at the following general hospitals : K.E.M., Nair, Shon Municipal Hospital, H.P.T.B. and Arthur Road, at Municipal Free dispensaries and one Eye Dispensary and Hospital.

There are dispensaries at 55, Rajwadar Street, Colaba : 303, Frere Road, Fort : 259, Sandhurst Road, Dongri : 212(1) Panjrapole Street, Bhuleshwar : 264, Charni Road, Girgaum : 15-17, Khetwadi First Lane : 1, Souter Street, Byculla : 143, Foras Road : Bai Gournabai Dispensary, Kamathipura 8th Lane : Bai Gulbal Chokay Dispensary, D'Silva Road, Dadar : B.D.D. Chawl, No. 45, Worli : 213C, Deltale Road : 245(H) and (J), Dharavi Road : New Parbadevi Road and Cadell Road Junction : Mulji Bhuvan, Sewri New Road : New Chawl, Ambewadi, Parel Tank Road : 160-160-A, New Deltale Road : Tardeo Flats, Mahalaxmi : Connaught Road, Byculla : Chembur Dispensary, Chembur : King George V Infirmary, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi : Paltan Road : Zandu Ayurvedic, Gokhale Road (South), Dadar : Dadar Main Road, Municipal Chawl No. 1.

The Eye Dispensary is in Bai Lingubal Building in Kamathipura where an eye hospital is also located.

The Bombay Civic Journal

To stimulate civic awareness and promote closer contact with the public, the Corporation has been running an illustrated monthly journal called 'The Bombay Civic Journal' from March 1954. It deals with the activities and problems not only of the Bombay Municipality, but also of other local bodies all over the country and seeks to foster 'an objective discussion of civic issues and the larger questions relating to local self-government from the national angle.'

Editor, U. G. Rao ; Advertisement and Circulation Manager, R. S. Shanbhag.

Another new development is the starting of a Public Relations Department from February 1956 to attend to complaints from the public and do publicity. The old Propaganda Section of the Public Health Department and the Ward Officers' section are merged in it.

SOME FACTS (1956-57)

Area of the City	26.189 sq. miles
Population	2,329,020
Density of Population	139 per acre

INCOME :—

General Tax at 17 per cent }	Rs. 4,17,83,811
and Fire Tax at 4 per cent }	
Water Tax at 3½ per cent including other receipts from Water Works	2,21,65,757
Halalkhore Tax at 3 per cent including receipts from special service	76,08,069
Total Income (including revenue from other sources)	10,08,45,382
Rates charged for water connections by measurement	From As. 0 to Rs 2-6-0 per 1,000 gallons according to the use of the properties.

EXPENDITURE :—

Primary Education (including suburbs)	Rs. 1,86,52,000
Medical Relief and Education	1,12,53,254
Water Works—	
Maintenance, etc.	Rs. 45,22,584
Debt Charges	1,08,88,776
Debt Charges (excluding Water Works)	2,13,01,360
Total expenditure	11,48,57,725
LOANS :—	
Debts outstanding	30,32,73,000
Redemption or Sinking Fund in hand or invested	4,77,30,000

(1955-56)**TAXES :—**

Incidence of taxation per head	Rs. 35-13-0
Total rateable value	25,20,61,126
Properties registered in the Assessment Book	51,627
Rateable value per head of population	108-5-11
Number of vehicles and animals taxed	44,241
Demand in respect of Urban Immoveable Property tax levied by Govt., collected by Municipality	1,05,53,417
Amount collected including previous arrears	1,09,35,793

BIRTHS AND DEATHS :—

Total Number of live births registered during the year 1955-56	66,575
Birth rate per thousand living	28-6
Total Number of deaths during the year	28,108
Death rate per thousand population	12-1

OTHER ITEMS

No. of hospitals (Govt. Mun. Private) : 14.
No. of municipal dispensaries : 35.
Municipal Primary Schools : 529.
No. of Children in Primary Schools : 282,787.
No. of teachers : 5,783.
No. of High Schools : 250 (approx.).
No. of Colleges : 24.
No. of Students in Colleges : 30,000 (approx.).
No. of Electric Supply consumers : nearly 200,000.
No. of Motor Vehicles : 11,000 (approx.).
Police Force : 12,000 (approx.).
Road mileage : over 450.
No. of Fire Brigade Stations : 12.
No. of Fire Engines : 30.
No. of Markets (municipal and private) : 59.

SOME FACTS (SUBURBS)* (1956-57)

Area of the Suburbs	67.81 sq. miles.
Population (as per 1951 Census)	510,250
Density of Population	11.75 per acre

INCOME :—

General Tax at different rates varying from 8½ per cent to 17 per cent and Fire Tax 4 per cent }	Rs. 61.72 lakhs.
Water Tax by measurement (including other receipts from Water Works)	41.78 lakhs.
Halalkhore Tax at 3 per cent and receipts from special service	8.20 lakhs.
Rate charged for water supplied by measurement	From As. 12 to Rs. 2-0-0 per 1000 gallons according to the use of property.

Total Income (including revenue from other sources)	Rs. 165.86 lakhs.
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EXPENDITURE :—

Medical Relief	7.29 lakhs.
Water Works—	
Maintenance, etc.	Rs. 30.21 lakhs.
Debt Charges	5.81 lakhs.
Total Expenditure	Rs. 180.98 lakhs.

LOANS :—

Debt outstanding at the close of 1955-56	Rs. 221.41 lakhs.
Redemption and Sinking Funds in hand or invested	27.97 lakhs

(1955-56)**TAXES :—**

Incidence of taxation per head	25-2-5
Total Rateable value	497.22 lakhs.
Properties registered in the Assessment Book	40,819
Rateable value per head of population	Rs. 97.45
No. of vehicles and animals taxed	4,380 (Exclusive of those taxed under Public conveyance Acts.)

Demand in respect of Urban Immoveable Property tax levied by Government, collected by Municipality	Rs. 29.03 lakhs.
Amount Collected	14.59 lakhs.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS :—

Total number of live births registered during the year	20,335
Birth rate per thousand living	39.9
Total number of deaths during the year	5,932
Death rate per thousand population	11.6

MUNICIPAL BUDGET (1957-58)

Here are some of the more important items of the municipal budget for 1957-58 as presented to the Corporation by the Chairman of the Standing Committee with minor modifications :

	Lakhs
Income	Rs. 1,032.13
Expenditure	1,061.03
Deficit	31.90

Capital Account

The total amount provided is Rs. 503.98 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 385.38 lakhs are for works in progress and Rs. 87.69 lakhs for new works. Among the major items for which funds have been provided are Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme Rs. 117.94 lakhs, enlarging of Tansa water main, master plan for distribution of water in City, improving water mains, remodelling distribution system, etc. Rs. 114.77 lakhs, acquisition of land for extension of B.Y.L. Nair Charitable Hospital and T.N.M. College Rs. 30.38 lakhs, and installation of purification plant at Love Grove Rs. 13.94 lakhs.

B.E.S.T. BUDGET

The budget estimates of the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking, for 1957-58, as finally adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, show a net surplus of more than Rs. 69.37 lakhs.

The income of the Undertaking, including the opening balance of one lakh of rupees is placed at Rs. 987.69 lakhs. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 917.32 lakhs.

The table below shows an outline of the budget :—	Lakhs
Estimated opening balance	Rs. 1.00
ESTIMATED INCOME :—	
Electric Supply	897.69
Tramways	116.88
Buses	472.11
Total	987.69

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE :—

Electric Supply	820.57
Tramways	104.39
Buses	428.54
Total	617.32
Surplus including opening balance of Rs. 1 lakh	70.37

This surplus will be disbursed as follows : Transfer to the municipal funds, as required by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, Rs. 40.00 lakhs ; transfers to other various funds, Rs. 29.37 lakhs. This leaves a closing balance of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The foregoing figures show that the electric supply section is estimated to yield a surplus of Rs. 68.43 lakhs and the working of the buses is anticipated to result in a surplus of Rs. 49.09 lakhs. The tramways section is expected to show a loss of Rs. 47.40 lakhs.

Provision is made in the 1957-58 budget for the purchase of 150 new buses. At the end of 1957-58 the fleet would consist of 825 buses according to the current programme.

EXTENDED AREAS' BUDGET†

The main budget figures for 1957-58 for the extended areas comprised of the former municipalities of Malad, Kandivli, Borivli and Mulund, and the former village panchayats of Goregaon and Dahisar :

Income : Rs. 32.9 lakhs
Expenditure : Rs. 24.91 lakhs.
Some allotments are :

Water supply Rs. 8.42 lakhs ; Rs. 4.50 lakhs for hospital at Mulund and maternity homes at Goregaon and Borivli ; Roads, Rs. 2.4 lakhs ; Village amenities Rs. one lakh.

* Exclusive of areas merged in Feb. 1957.

† Areas amalgamated in Feb. 1957.

RAINFALL OF BOMBAY

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Years	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Yearly Total	Number of Rainy Days in the year*	Maximum fall in one day
1880..	0-00	21-48	18-37	4-08	22-80	1-18	0-00	67-94	109	8-20
1..	0-36	15-29	29-47	19-06	4-56	4-17	0-09	73-04	113	11-30
2..	0-02	27-51	26-94	3-36	10-08	1-12	0-03	69-23	105	10-18
3..	0-33	13-65	39-88	12-57	12-37	10-40	0-86	90-18	123	6-85
4..	0-00	13-25	25-87	15-29	17-04	2-22	0-60	75-44	110	7-37
5..	0-02	5-11	21-81	25-42	12-01	3-54	0-00	67-01	113	10-29
6..	0-96	43-45	35-79	10-69	6-54	1-69	0-61	99-74	110	16-10
7..	0-09	24-07	30-98	17-59	18-23	2-79	1-02	94-95	112	7-84
8..	0-00	15-76	22-47	11-43	4-92	0-11	1-16	57-82	107	4-66
9..	0-67	19-89	30-45	10-32	2-71	3-80	0-00	67-84	103	4-04
1890..	0-06	24-55	21-54	10-61	6-45	0-58	1-25	65-18	116	4-61
1..	0-00	13-99	32-48	6-94	22-53	1-04	0-00	77-18	100	5-82
2..	0-11	13-30	23-86	36-56	18-73	1-89	0-67	95-12	114	5-43
3..	6-30	21-47	16-14	13-55	7-54	0-45	1-63	67-24	124	4-97
4..	0-00	16-87	26-16	8-40	12-04	3-08	0-00	66-85	124	4-77
5..	0-08	17-84	18-04	15-97	11-91	3-62	0-06	67-59	109	6-82
6..	0-26	28-02	36-44	20-77	1-62	0-01	0-53	87-65	102	6-21
7..	0-00	14-40	30-19	13-82	20-60	2-51	0-00	81-53	108	4-92
8..	0-16	27-21	20-72	5-28	19-94	0-48	0-13	74-00	110	5-13
9..	0-08	20-81	4-72	5-23	3-49	0-00	0-00	35-90	87	6-58
1900..	0-00	18-26	25-75	17-62	7-49	0-00	0-00	69-12	91	8-04
1..	0-01	25-36	32-70	14-27	1-81	0-39	0-00	75-32	98	6-55
2..	0-00	9-77	10-96	16-53	27-11	0-78	0-01	71-07	100	6-74
3..	7-79	19-75	24-82	18-23	7-82	5-91	0-00	84-49	111	6-03
4..	0-02	15-10	10-14	5-72	1-81	0-56	0-00	33-42	90	3-83
5..	0-00	6-53	15-30	4-35	6-18	0-20	1-04	33-66	89	4-00
6..	0-00	13-20	18-10	20-91	3-94	0-00	0-00	56-30	95	4-89
7..	0-00	22-49	59-26	15-93	2-75	0-02	0-00	100-78	94	8-84
8..	0-00	15-19	21-13	9-67	6-71	0-62	0-00	53-51	100	4-30
9..	0-00	16-63	31-37	7-82	15-35	0-00	0-00	71-22	100	4-07
1910..	0-03	23-92	7-42	16-89	13-84	0-62	0-14	67-86	104	8-14
1..	0-04	10-85	15-89	16-90	2-50	0-00	0-27	46-51	92	4-78
2..	0-43	10-79	25-77	9-70	3-09	0-65	3-62	51-05	87	7-86
3..	0-00	25-81	33-68	3-47	5-75	2-35	0-00	70-96	94	5-50
4..	0-00	16-60	31-12	12-44	21-03	0-01	0-18	81-62	114	6-28
5..	0-38	40-10	14-30	8-93	10-21	2-55	0-02	77-68	100	11-41
6..	0-07	23-55	25-10	17-19	14-59	4-79	0-72	88-05	128	7-60
7..	0-88	15-33	12-01	33-27	19-58	16-11	0-00	99-76	134	5-96
8..	11-17	10-65	4-31	4-80	3-06	0-00	0-09	35-54	91	4-98
9..	0-00	23-35	24-49	10-63	8-16	1-40	0-18	68-32	106	8-74
1920..	0-00	8-16	22-60	4-58	4-05	0-34	0-00	41-05	98	5-51
1..	0-00	26-79	35-67	10-87	13-13	0-06	0-00	86-02	101	7-68
2..	0-00	26-63	31-00	5-15	7-43	0-61	0-00	70-96	111	6-56
3..	0-00	8-06	41-88	8-33	18-32	0-00	0-00	77-56	90	11-03
4..	0-00	7-46	16-75	15-42	12-12	0-06	0-38	52-19	101	3-12
5..	3-83	26-60	8-31	7-71	3-55	0-19	0-37	50-82	109	7-54
6..	0-10	6-81	30-68	21-93	8-84	1-29	0-00	72-64	107	8-21
7..	0-00	35-52	14-08	0-59	5-30	7-25	5-48	74-38	123	7-10
8..	0-00	28-46	30-24	16-60	9-61	0-43	0-09	85-73	109	8-96
9..	0-00	26-09	15-78	5-85	6-49	3-78	0-22	59-76	114	5-29
1930..	0-02	27-48	9-61	6-60	43-77	2-50	0-00	89-98	93	21-59
1..	0-00	7-66	46-94	22-69	4-53	13-02	2-40	97-94	111	10-06
2..	0-57	10-61	35-47	6-77	11-13	9-01	0-07	73-66	106	5-62
3..	3-23	9-91	15-09	17-25	12-42	2-93	0-01	62-37	116	5-28
4..	0-00	29-06	22-74	12-14	5-83	0-21	3-23	73-25	110	5-05
5..	0-00	28-14	28-70	16-71	11-63	1-04	0-18	81-62	99	7-00
6..	0-34	32-62	8-13	9-23	5-73	0-00	2-31	58-48	113	5-60
7..	0-00	18-32	30-42	5-45	14-20	1-77	0-00	70-16	109	3-66
8..	1-29	31-24	16-06	16-77	10-35	15-17	1-13	92-01	124	7-18
9..	0-29	4-67	35-08	10-87	5-89	0-17	0-15	54-34	95	9-12
1940..	0-00	29-88	21-03	28-27	11-26	4-89	0-76	97-58	106	6-42
1..	0-00	8-09	14-03	5-83	6-17	1-62	0-00	35-81	81	4-14
2..	0-00	27-39	32-36	8-24	13-52	0-00	0-00	81-80	96	7-03
3..	6-02	30-19	29-62	3-30	8-15	8-77	0-04	81-37	116	8-01
4..	0-20	9-47	45-56	16-82	1-08	0-80	0-00	74-10	90	7-13
5..	0-23	21-36	31-87	26-10	6-16	0-70	0-37	90-38	99	8-65
6..	0-23	21-61	16-29	15-23	17-90	0-81	0-46	79-14	120	10-48
7..	0-00	3-61	22-03	20-56	25-45	2-92	0-00	77-09	104	10-88
8..	0-00	8-78	27-16	17-03	11-78	2-11	4-54	71-74	105	6-79
9..	0-96	18-81	23-61	15-22	49-01	1-35	0-00	108-51	124	26-98
1950..	0-13	11-22	23-82	3-39	21-50	1-38	0-06	61-50	93	5-97
1951..	1-68	20-25	35-11	8-55	1-74	2-71	0-11	70-41†	108	5-11
1952..	0-00	23-69	27-61	6-82	3-05	2-26	0-00	63-33	97	7-06
1953..	0-00	32-69	39-99	12-99	4-69	3-24	0-00	93-57	103	8-85
1954..	0-00	24-66	51-56	33-72	24-84	1-89	0-00	137-08	108	10-31
1955..	0-04	13-98	21-65	34-75	11-44	5-81	0-97	88-64	116	6-77
1956..	1-69	25-86	32-34	17-37	20-69	2-83	0-50	101-23	133	8-88

* A rainy day is one on which 0-01" of rain or more has fallen.

† There were also a few showers in March and April.

ASSOCIATIONS (TRADE & COMMERCIAL) IN GREATER BOMBAY*

ADVERTISING AGENCIES ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Kitab Mahal, 4th Floor, 192, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.
(Tel. No. 263577)

AFRICA & OVERSEAS EXPORTERS CHAMBER
81, People's Bldg., 4th Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

ALL-INDIA BICHRIMATE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Shreenivas House, 4th Floor, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

ALL-INDIA BOBBIN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

C/o Engineering & Agencies Ltd., French Bank Building, Hornji Street, Bombay 1.

ENTRANCE FEE: Rs. 51; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 100.

OFFICE-BEARERS:—*President*: K. J. Shah; *Vice-President*: D. K. Panchal; *Hon. Secretary*: S. K. Khan; *Hon. Treasurer*: B. P. Koppikar.

ALL-INDIA EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATION

Churchgate House, Vir Nariman Street, Bombay 1.

ALL-INDIA FOOD PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION

93, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

President, M. C. Mahajan; *Chairman*, N. S. Pochkhanawala; *Hon. Secretary*, L. J. de Souza.

ALL-INDIA IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION

Churchgate House, Vir Nariman Street, Bombay 1.

ALL-INDIA INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS ASSOCIATION

198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

This is an Association of the members of the Instrument Industry and Trade having its sphere of activities throughout the country. The main object of this Association, amongst many others is, to foster the interests of Manufacturers and Dealers of Scientific, Industrial and Research Instruments, encourage co-ordination between industry, trade and the Government and so form a link between the Instrument interests and the Government.

President: Y. A. Fazalbhoy.

Vice-President: G. Bhattacharya.

Hon. Secretary: B. D. Toshniwal.

Hon. Treasurer: G. N. Banerjee.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION

Co-operative Insurance Bldg., 4th Floor, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

There are State Boards in New Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur, Kathiawad, Madras, Bangalore, Ernakulam, Bombay and Patna and District and City Councils in important centres of industrial activity.

Founder President: Sir M. Visvesvaraya; *Chairman*: S. N. Hajl; *Vice-Chairmen*: M. L. Tannan; K. N. Mody; V. Seshasahyee; S. K. Sen and F. R. Moos; *Hon. Secretaries*: J. V. Patel; G. G. Morarji and Pranlal Patel.

Hon. Treasurer: P. B. Advani.

Secretary: P. L. Badami.

ALL-INDIA NON-FERROUS METALWARE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Liberty Building, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

President.—Bagraj Gupta.

Vice-President.—Vithaldas H. Shah.

Hon. Secretary.—Chunilal P. Bhatt.

Hon. Treasurer.—Ramanlal M. Shah.

THE ALL INDIA PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Tel. 42561.

Tel. Address: "ANOPLASMAC". *President*: B. D. Garware;

Vice-President: B. M. Thakkar; *Hon. Secretary*: M. B. Gidwani;

Secretary: A. H. Srikanta Aiyar.

ALL-INDIA RADIO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Fateh Manzil, Opera House, Bombay 4.

The Association has its central office at Bombay, and zonal offices at New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—D. D. Lakhani, *President*; K. L. Bansal, V. C. Shah, W. R. G. Ratnam, *Vice-Presidents*; V. Y. Kamat, *Hon. General Secretary*; T. P. Sheth, *Hon. Secretary*; E. J. Daruwala, *Hon. Treasurer*; *Committee Members*: Hari Kishan, C. A. J. Valla, V. J. Bhatt, D. N. Gupta, H. Singh, N. J. Irani, S. N. Gurnamy, H. K. L. Arora, Y. P. Tandon.

ALL-INDIA SINDWORK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

Main object of the Association is to promote and safeguard the interests of the Overseas Indian Sindhi merchants.

President: Purshotam H. Sabnani.

Vice-President: T. Murl.

Hon. Secretary: Hashmatul M. Thadani.

Jt. Hon. Secy.: Madhu B. Chanrai.

ALL-INDIA STARCH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION PRIVATE LTD.

12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1.

President: Chinubhai Manibhai; *Hon. Secretary*: S. B. Sethi.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY OF INDIA

C/o A. Jairazbhoy, 2, Rehman Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.

OFFICE-BEARERS: *President*:—A. Q. Jahrazbhoy; *Vice-President*:—A. C. Padamsee; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries*:—B. M. Adur, S. Venkatesh; *Hon. Treasurer*:—Rusi P. Gandhi.

ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS, BOMBAY STATE

Killick Building, Home Street, Bombay 1.

PRESIDENT.—J. A. Colaco; *VICE-PRESIDENT*.—M. J. Maneckji; *MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL*.—P. D. C. R. Clark, M. B. Lukmanli, G. D. Morarka, N. C. Javeri, P. E. Patel, J. R. Mehta, N. N. Adajania, K. S. Gunder, D. H. Nariman, G. R. Mineeyar; *SECRETARY*.—R. P. Aiyer.

* In the case of some associations, besides the title and the address a short note is added about their aims, etc. This is generally done where the aims, activities, organization are not immediately obvious from the title. Also, when an association appears for the first time in our book a note is generally added. The addition of a note is not necessarily an indication of the relative importance of the association, that is, in relation to others.

Two points should be kept in mind: office-bearers may change; addresses given may sometimes be in the nature of a reference.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN TRADE & INDUSTRY

Bombay Mutual Chambers, 21, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

President: Seth Tulsidas Kilachand; *Secretary:* Dr. K. R. Paymaster.**ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE STORES AND MACHINERY, INDIA**

Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 10, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

PRESIDENT:—G. A. Kulkarni, *VICE-PRESIDENT:*—S. M. Mistry; *HON. SECRETARY:* Hiralal L. Shah, *HON. TREASURER:*—J. R. Engineer; *SECRETARY:*—V. S. Joglekar.**AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION**

Wakenfield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Est'd. 1948. Membership comprises many leading national Advertisers, Advertising Agencies and Publishers of newspapers, periodicals and magazines.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT: *Chairman:* C. R. Srinivasan, "Swadesanathan"; *Deputy Chairman:* P. L. Tandon, Hindustan Lever Ltd.; *Hon. Secretary:* E. J. Eldon, J. Walter Thompson Company (Eastern) Private Ltd.; *Hon. Treasurers:* Jagan Nath Jaini, National Advertising Service Private Ltd.; Miss S. Pathiwalla, Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.; Devadas Gandhi, "The Hindustan Times"; J. C. Jain, "The Times of India"; R. V. Leyden, Volta-Ltd.; A. D. Mani, "The Hitavada"; G. H. Gates-Reed, Shalimar Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.; G. Narasimhan, "The Hindu"; D. M. Harris, "The Statesman"; A. M. Patel, Everest Advertising Private Ltd.; H. R. Moharav, "Samyukta Karnataka"; R. K. Sarkar, Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.; M. Yunus Dehlvi, "Slama" Magazine; *Secretary:* S. D. Kumar.**BOMBAY ARMS DEALERS' ASSOCIATION**

216, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

President: Salchbhai A. Bandukwala; *Secretary:* Husaini K. Bandukwala.**BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION**

Sai Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay.

President:—Bhagwan Ramchandra Parulekar; *Vice-President:*—Hari Ganesh Prabhu Salgaonkar, *Secretaries:* Anant Ghanasham Shetye, Narayan Appa Duple, *Treasurer:*—D. Chunilal Gordhandas.**BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS' & MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**

2nd Floor, S. 72-73, Cotton Exchange, Sewree, Bombay 15.

President: Ramji Ravji Lalan, J.P.; *Vice-President:* Fatechandji Jhunjhunwala; *Hon. Secretary:* Hansraj Jivandas, J.P.; *Secretary:* I. N. Parikh, M.A.**BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE CLEARING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION**

40, Veer Nariman Street, Bombay 1.

Office-Bearers:—*President:*—Karsandas Tulsidas; *Vice-President:*—J. N. Gazdar, *Treasurer:*—Naval H. Mehta; *General Secretary:*—Arvind Parikh.**BOMBAY CUTPIECE & PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

M. G. Market, Radha Galli, Bombay 2.

President: Chhotalal & Co. (Ex-officio); *Hon. Secretaries:* Govindbhai Balabhai Patel; B. Jagjiwandas & Co. (Ex-officio).**THE BOMBAY CYCLE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

143, Sai Bhavan, 2nd Floor, B. No. 3, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

President: N. B. Talati; *Vice-President:* Maneklal V. Shah; *Hon. Secretary:* R. M. Shah.**BOMBAY DIAMOND MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

Zaveri Bazar, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

President:—Vacant.*Vice-President:*—Ratilal C. Kothari, J.P.*Hon. Secretaries:*—Vadilal Kaldas Jhaveri and Chandrakant Babhubhai Jhaveri.**THE BOMBAY ELECTRO-PLATERS' ASSOCIATION**

130, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3.

THE BOMBAY EXCHANGE BANKS' ASSOCIATION

C/o The Chartered Bank, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Chairman: Manager, The Chartered Bank, Bombay (Ex-officio); *Vice-Chairman:* Manager, National Bank of India Ltd, Bombay (Ex-officio).**BOMBAY GLASSWARE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

163, Sheriff Devji Street, Bombay 3.

President: B-mal G. Bsmal; *Vice-President:* Rajabali Moloo-bhoy; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries:* Shaunkatali R. Dossa and Santilal H. Parekh.**THE BOMBAY GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION**

Grain Dealers Building, 103, Keshavji Naik Road (New Chinch Bunder Road), Bombay 9. (Tel. No 70113).

Hon. Secretaries: N. K. Shah, V. H. Haria.**BOMBAY GRASS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

Bombay Central Grass Yard, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.

President: P. M. Rao, B.Com; *Vice-President:* H. M. Gandhi.**THE BOMBAY HARDWARE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

Burhan Building, 57, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

President:—Abdeally S. Tayebbhai, *Hon. Secretary:* Eusooftbhai Alibhoy.**BOMBAY HARDWARE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**

Taher Mansion, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

President:—Naraludas Ranchhodhas Goradia.*Hon. Secy.*—Piarelal P. Talwar.**BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION**

19, Bruce Street, Bombay 1.

Directors:—M. M. Patel, M. N. Shanghavi, J. E. Papa, K. S. Popat, R. J. Ashar, Jethabhai D. Nagda and Jethabhai Narshi.*President:*—P. N. Mehta; *Vice-President:*—M. A. Kadvani; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries:*—K. S. Popat and Jethabhai Narshi; *Jt. Hon. Treasurers:*—R. J. Asher and Chunilal V. Thakkar, *Asstt. Secy.*—D. A. Chavda.**THE BOMBAY KHAREK BAZAR & MEWA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

308, Kharek Bazar, Bombay 9.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Hamam House, Hamam Street, Bombay 1.

The object of the Society is to co-operate with the judiciary, bar and organisations interested in the administration of justice, so as to make justice more readily accessible to the poor.

Patron:—The Hon. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay.*President:*—Framroze A. Vakli. *Hon. Secretary:*—Nayan H. Pandia.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Shreeji Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl, Pydhonie, Bombay 2.

President : Jivraj A. Sanghavi*Secretaries* : Shantilal M. Shah, Chimanlal V. Sangvi.*Treasurer* : Ramjibhai K. Shah.**BOMBAY MASTER PRINTERS ASSOCIATION**

274, Tardio Road, Bombay 7.

President : V. H. Thaker.*Vice-Presidents* :—S. Ramu, N. L. Contractor.*Secretary and Treasurer* :—Naval J. Ardeshtir.**THE BOMBAY MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

President : Rustom D. Sidhwa, *Hon. Secretary* : N. Pedder**BOMBAY METAL DEALERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**

96, Kika Street, Gulawadi, Bombay 1.

President : D. M. Shah; *Hon. Secretaries* : P. H. Vyas, D. V. Mehta.**BOMBAY METAL EXCHANGE LTD.**

Goite Mansion, Kika Street, Bombay 2

President : Gopaldas Aggarwal; *Vice-President* : Abheraj H. Baldota, *Secretary* : Madhukant S. Mehta.**THE BOMBAY MOTOR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**

Sukh-Sagar, 3rd Floor, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

President : B. M. Shaw, *Hon. Secretary* : M. G. Kapadia**BOMBAY OIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

C/o Messrs. Muljee Jaitha & Company, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9.

THE BOMBAY OILSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION

57-59, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay 3

President : Dr. J. S. Badami, *Vice-President* : A. B. Argo, *Hon. Secretary* : C. V. Maliwala**BOMBAY OILSEEDS & OILS EXCHANGE LTD.**

Jenabai Building, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

President :—Ramdas Kulachand, *Vice-President* : Mangula Trikamlal, *Secretary* :—Bijin R. Chinai.**BOMBAY OVERSEAS FREIGHT BROKERS ASSOCIATION**

C/o Pitamber & Co., Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Chairman : Vitthaladas Purshottam; *Hon. Secretary* : Chandrasen Govindji; *Hon. Treasurer* : N. T. Toprani.**THE BOMBAY PAINTS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

23, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY PARSİ TEXTILE LEAGUE

Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

President :—Major S. R. Bamji, F.R.S.A., M.B.E., J.P.; *Vice-Presidents* :—J. S. Rutnagar; D. D. Chotula; *Hon. Jt. Secretaries* :—J. F. Shroff and Godrej Vakharla; *Hon. Jt. Treasurers* :—Godrej Vakharla and B. M. Daroowalla.**BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' MAHAJAN**

Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Office-Bearers :—Ratansi Champal, *President* : Navnitlal L. Shah, *Vice-President* : Ratilal C. Shah, Vasantraj K. Mehta, *Hon. Secretaries* : Bhagwandas N. Shroff, Ramdas Jamma las, *Hon. Treasurers*.**BOMBAY PIPES & FITTINGS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

208, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

President : Narmadshahker J. Desai; *Hon. Secretaries* : Chandula D. Parikh, Dhauvant H. Shah.**BOMBAY PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION**

196B, Galwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer :—M. C. Modi.**THE BOMBAY PROVISION MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

C/o Yazdani & Co (Private) Ltd, Sitaram Building, Bombay 1

President : Fakhruddin Taheribhai, *Vice-President* : D. V. Sharma; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : H. C. Mherji Rana**THE BOMBAY RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

116, New Church Bunder Road, Bombay 9

THE BOMBAY SALT MERCHANTS' & SHILOTRIES' ASSOCIATION

583, Chira Bazar, Bombay 2.

President : Jayantlal Tribhovandas, *Vice Presidents* : Manekshaw S. Kotwal, Chandrakant Bhaidas, *Hon. Secretaries* : Rameshwarlal Harakchand, Haribux Gadodia, *Treasurer* : Ardeshtir H. Bhiwandiwalla**BOMBAY SHROFFS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**

233, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

President : Sheth Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh, B.A., *Vice-President* : Sheth Shankarlal C. Sur, B.A.; *Hon. Secretaries* : Sheth Bipinchandra K. Zaveri, B.com; Sheth Kirtanlal Lalubhai Desai; *Treasurer* : Sheth Tribhovandas B. Nadiadwala, *Secretary* : Chunnilal V. Mody, B.A. (Hons.)**BOMBAY STATE CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.**

Victoria Mills Compound, Bombay 7

The Society runs 10 stores all over the State out of which 7 are in Bombay city, which cater to the requirements of the common people of all consumers goods.

BOMBAY STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

C/o Poultry Development Officer, Government of Bombay, Poona 3.

THE BOMBAY STATIONERS' ASSOCIATION,

205, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

President : Sheth Gulamhussein Ahmedally; *Vice-President* : Sheth Trimbaklal Keshavlal Sanghani.**BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET LTD.**

104-114, Frere Road, opp. Victoria Dock, Bombay 9.

The aim and objects of the Bombay Sugar Market are : to provide business premises and godowns for sugar merchants; to pool and purchase sugar, gur, molasses and the by-products of sugar and to consider and settle all questions connected with the trade of sugar.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—Ardeshtir Hormasji Bhiwandiwalla (*Chairman*); Maneklal Ujamaht (*Mg. Director*); Dr. Kantilal Jagjivan Sethi, Chunnilal Manekchand, Amritlal Parmanand Bhutta. *Secretary* :—Gautam Lal A. Shah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.

BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

104/114, Frere Road, opp. Victoria Dock, Bombay 9.

President.—Sheth Maneklal Ujamsih.

Vice-President.—Sheth Chunnilal Manekchand.

Hon. Secretary.—Sheth Jhannadas Thakurdas Talreja.

Secretary.—Gautamlal A. Shah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI MARKET BOARD

Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

President.—B. N. Joshi; *Hon. Secretary.*—P. R. Sampat; *Hon. Treasurer.*—P. J. Lodhavia.

BOMBAY TEA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

222-A, Samuel Street, Vadtal, Bombay 3.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

Opp. Railway Station, 343, Grant Road, Bombay.

President.—N. F. Bharucha, Com. I.R.; *Vice-President.*—H. L. Dawlatjada, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.; *Hon. Secretary.*—K. S. Punegar; *Hon. Treasurer.*—R. P. Dalal.

BOMBAY TYPE FOUNDRY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

B-196, Galwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

Hon. Secretary.—M. C. Modi.

BOMBAY WATCH MATERIAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

President.—Vall Mohamed Roshan & Company, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3 (Ex-officio); *Secretary.*—Zion Watch Co., 138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

THE BOMBAY WOOL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Post Box No. 1040, Bombay 1.

President.—Manobhai Doongursee.

Vice-President.—Parmanand Issardas.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries.—Vijaysinh Virchand; Saradchandra Maheshwari.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN DEALERS' CORPORATION

65, Champagalli, Bombay 2.

President.—Panand Tildabhai Dholakia; *Secretary.*—Vidyanath Bhargava.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

President.—Khanjibhai Khodidas Mehta; *Vice-President.*—Himatlal J. Dani; *Hon. Jt. Secretaries.*—Bhurabhai C. Shah; Tryambaklal K. Katakia.

BOMBAY YARN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION & EXCHANGE LIMITED

111, Chawala Building, Tambakanta, Bombay 3.

President.—Fankalchand G. Shah, B.A., LL.B.; *Vice-President.*—Punjablal N. Shah, B.Sc.; *Hon. Treasurer.*—Ratilal Kuberdas Patel; *Dy. Secretary.*—L. P. Jain.

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

President.—B. P. Kajalia; *Vice-President.*—Dr. G. S. Dugal; *Hon. Secretary.*—Y. G. Patel; *Hon. Treasurer and Jt. Hon. Secretary.*—G. R. Jolly.

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

C/o Star of India Dairy Co., 112, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

President.—Narayan S. Kajrolkar.

Vice-President.—Naval Nariman.

Hon. Secy.—Hiralal A. Parikh.

Hon. Treasurer.—V. L. Shah.

Secretary.—E. T. Dewjee.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION FOR OIL INDUSTRY & TRADE

57-59, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay 3.

President.—Naval H. Tata; *Chairman.*—Ratilal M. Gandhi; *Secretary.*—R. C. Sheth.

CHEMISTS' & DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

Block 3, Devkaran Mansion, 43, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

President.—V. G. Gandhi, J.P.; *Vice-President.*—B. M. Shah; *Hon. Jt. Secretaries.*—C. T. Ghatalla; K. A. Parikh; *Hon. Treasurer.*—R. N. Shah.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Sandhurst Building, Sardar Patel Road, Bombay 4.

President.—B. D. Bharucha; *Vice-President.*—S. G. Patwardhan; *Secretary.*—I. K. Menon.

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS' GUILD

4th Floor, India House, Fort Street, Bombay 1.

CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

C/o A. C. C. Ltd., 121, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Chief Engineer and Editor, "Indian Concrete Journal": E. A. Nadirshah, O.B.E., B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng.), M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E. (India), F.I.S.E. (London); *Dy. Chief Engineer and Associate Editor, "Indian Concrete Journal"*: H. S. Ballivala, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), M.I.Struct.E., M.Inst.H.E., M.Am., Soc. C.E.

COPPER & BRASS MANUFACTURERS' & DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

64, Kanara Chawl, 1st Floor, Bombay 2.

COTTON BUYERS' ASSOCIATION

1st Floor, State Bank Building Annexe, Fort, Bombay 1. (Tel. No. 252231).

CULTURED PEARLS IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION

80-95, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

President.—Nagardas C. Javeri; *Secretary.*—Maganbhai N. Javeri.

DECCAN SUGAR FACTORIES' ASSOCIATION

Stadium House, Block No. 2, Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 1.

(Phone: 36725; Grams: "DECSUGAR").

President.—F. Edwards; *Vice-President.*—S. K. Somalya; *Secretary.*—G. G. Rege, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

DYESTUFFS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Girton House, Lamington Cross Road, Bombay 7.

President.—S. Santokh Singh, M.Sc. (Hons.); *Hon. Secretary.*—M. V. Muzumdar; *Office-Secretary.*—R. Gopalan.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2.

Chairman.—Madaamohan R. Rula; *Secretary.*—C. M. Parikh.

Asst. Secretary.—S. A. P. Aiyar.

THE ELECTRIC MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

President.—J. K. Shah.*Vice-President.*—R. C. Kadakia.*Hon. Secretaries.*—J. B. Shah; V. B. Kapadia.**EXHIBITION SOCIETY**

Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

The Society is founded for organising exhibition sales of indigenous household articles with the dual object of giving publicity and encouraging sales of Indian arts and crafts and to give facility to the general public to buy varieties of goods including cloth at marked prices from one place only.

FEDERATION OF BOMBAY RETAIL CLOTH DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS

13, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

President.—A. K. Johnaputra; *Vice-President.*—M. V. Dhabliwalla; *Hon. Secretaries.*—H. V. Dedhia and V. O. Shah; *Hon. Treasurer.*—S. M. Mehta.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Head Office.—21, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.*Indian Branch Office.*—United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

The Federation's membership comprises over 7,000 British manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom covering all industries; in addition, over 280 individual British trade associations are affiliated to the Federation.

Branch Manager.—A. St. J. Shuttleworth, O.B.E.**FEDERATION OF ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS OF INDIA**

Killick Building, Home Street, Bombay 1.

OBJECTS: To promote, protect and assist the rights and interests of its members and licensees in India.

COMMITTEE.—K. G. Milne; I. A. Macpherson; N. N. Iengar; J. W. Fawcett; H. Krishnamurthy; S. Venkataraman; P. E. Patel; N. C. Javeri; B. P. Mehta; Mea Ram Sood; M. G. Kabra.

Secretary.—R. P. Aiyer.**FEDERATION OF MOTOR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATIONS**

Meher Bldg., Chowpaty, Bombay 7.

Objects: To encourage, promote and develop the Motor and Allied Trades and Motor Transport Industry in India.

President.—Dr. J. M. Rane; *Vice-President.*—P. Mathehn; *Hon. Secretary.*—B. V. Vagh.

THE FEDERATION OF PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA

(Registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Bombay 1.

OBJECTS: To promote and protect the publishers' and booksellers' trade in India; to consider legislative and other measures affecting the trade; to confer with governments and other public bodies on matters affecting the trade; to promote honourable trade practices; to aid and encourage the production, distribution and promotion of literary and other works; to promote art, literature, science, culture and education.

President.—P. S. Jayasinghe; *Secretary.*—S. Bhatkal; *Treasurer.*—P. J. Pandya.

THE FEDERATION OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA

J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Chairman.—R. K. Birla; *Vice-Chairman.*—T. N. Khaitan. *Secretary.*—S. Das Gupta.

GHEE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

191/193, Samuel Street, Bombay 9.

President.—Nanchand Damji Modi, *Vice-President.*—Madhavlal Vasudeo Joshi; *Hon. Jt. Secretaries.*—Harilal Girdharilal; Premji Hirachand.

GRAIN AND OILSEEDS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

72-80, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay 8.

President.—Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, B.A., LL.B.; *Vice-President.*—Seth Devji Rattansey; *Hon. Secretary.*—Seth Vallabdas Paraj; *Secretary.*—K. N. Joshi.

GREY ART SILK MANUFACTURERS' GROUP

C/o The Central Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Swastik Mills Compound, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.

Hon. Secretary.—J. K. Turakhia.**HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' & COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**

342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

President.—Ramkumar Podar, *Vice-President.*—Harnarayan Gopaldas; *Hon. Secretaries.*—Deviprasad Kejriwal; Ramsahal Pandey.

HOOSHAMI OLD IRON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Darukhana, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY REGION

Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1. (Tel. No. 219101).

OFFICE-BEARERS.—*President.*—Sir Rustom P. Masani; *Hon. Secretary.*—Maneck S. Shaw; *Hon. Treasurer.*—Ramnath Kapur; *Secretary.*—Shrikant Joshi.

INDIAN BANKS ASSOCIATION

Devkaran Nanjee Bldg., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Chairman.—C. H. Bhabha; *Dy. Chairman.*—D. R. Thom; *Hon. Secretary.*—S. L. Kothari, *Secretary.*—Dr. S. G. Panandikar.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE (UNDER GOVT. OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)

14, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay 1.

President.—Dr. M. S. Randhawa, I.C.S.; *Vice-President.*—M. R. Ruia; *Secretary.*—Dr. B. L. Sethi.

INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

(Bombay Presidency Branch)

16, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

Chairman.—G. P. Nair; *Vice-Chairman.*—J. H. Doshi, *Hon. Secretary.*—V. N. Sardesai.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF FOREIGN TRADE

Co-operative Insurance Bldg., 4th Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

OBJECTS.—The object of the Council is to promote International trade with all countries on the basis of equality with due regard to the needs of the industrialisation of the country and with a view to increasing the aggregate national income and to take all steps for promoting and safeguarding the interests of trade in general.

OFFICE-BEARERS: *President.*—Murarji J. Valdia (Bombay); *Vice-Presidents.*—P. B. Advani, B. N. Banerjee, D. O. Kothari, Vallabhdas V. Mariwala; *Hon. Gen. Secretary.*—D. M. Desai.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY BRANCH)

C/o Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Post Box 473, Bombay 1.
Chairman: J. N. Cochrane-Barnett; *Dy. Chairman:* W. M. Campbell.

INDIAN GRAIN DEALERS' FEDERATION

Grain Dealers' Building, Kessowji Nalk Road, Bombay 9.

President: Khimji M. Bhujpuria, J.P.; *Vice-Presidents:* Virji N. Salla and Hussainbhai A. Valji.

THE INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION

Co-operative Insurance Bldg., Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

Chairman: -R. M. Desai.

Vice-Chairman: -S. K. Desai.

Secretary: -D. N. Majumdar, B.A., LL.B.

THE INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS' ASSOCIATION

Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghogha Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE DISTRIBUTORS' ASSOCIATION

Mogul Lane, Off Sitaladevi Temple Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

Registered under the Indian Company's Act 1913 on the 14th September, 1939. The aims and objects of the Association are to promote, aid, help, encourage and develop the distribution branch of the Indian Film Industry in all possible ways.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Sandhurst Building, Sardar Patel Road, Bombay 4.

President: -J. P. Tiwari, *Vice-Presidents:* -Kishore Sahu; Bimal Roy, *Secretary:* -I. K. Menon.

INDIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

President: Smt. Sumati S. Morarjee.

Vice-President: Vikramsinh S. Vallabhadas.

Honorary Secretary: -S. N. Hajji.

Secretary: -S. K. Aler.

INDIAN PAINT & ALLIED INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

C/o The Elphinstone Paint and Colour Manufacturing Co., 50, Elphinstone Road, Bombay 13.

President: Ramanlal M. Shah; *Secretary:* T. R. Ganpathy.

INDIAN ROADS & TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

27, Bastion Road, Bombay 1.

The Association has its headquarters in Bombay and branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi and Gauhati.

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the development of transport of any kind including Road, Motor and Air Transport throughout India.

President: -A. D. Wenzel.

INDIAN RUBBER INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Metropolitan Insurance House, 2nd Floor, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

President: C. Rai; *Hon. Gen. Secretary:* K. M. Phillip. Tel. No. 263326. Grams: "AMINDUL."

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ADVERTISERS LTD.

Army and Navy Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Aims and Objects: To promote, maintain and uphold sound ethical and economic principles of advertising, to encourage and promote unanimity among members on all subjects involving their common good, to secure joint action in all matters affecting the common interests of members, and to take constructive action in all important branches of advertising.

Chairman: -Dharamsey M. Khatan; *Executive Secretary:* Pothan Phillip.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

DIRECTORS:

President: -Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Kt.; *Vice-President:* -Hemraj Anandlal. *Other Directors:* -Sir Behram N. Karanjia, J.P.; Maneklal Chunilal Shah, Premchand C. Bhayani; Tambaklal Amulakh; *Secretary:* R. Ramaswami.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA BOMBAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Jacob Sassoon Building, 6, Rampart Row, Bombay 1.

The functions of the Council are to control and regulate the rates, advantages, terms and conditions that may be offered by the Members and Associate Members of the Insurance Association of India with respect to general insurance business in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra.

Secretary: -Vaman H. Thakor, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), A.F.I.L. (Hons.).

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS' & DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

157, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Chairman: Chandulal S. Shah; *Vice-Chairmen:* Chhaganlal B. Thacker, N. H. Mahajan; *Hon. Gen. Secretary:* B. G. Parikh.

THE MAHARASHTRA GRAIN & PROVISION MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

C/o G. D. Bodas & Co., 27, Zaoba Wadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

President: R. B. Sathe; *Vice-President:* G. V. Velankar; *Hon. Secretary:* R. D. Barve.

MARITIME UNION OF INDIA

204, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

The Union is recognised by the principal shipping companies and is represented on the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, Indian Sailors' Home Society, Selection Board for the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Bombay and Calcutta and on the Councils of the International Transport-workers' Federation and the Officers' (Merchant Navy) Federation Ltd, London.

The Union's quarterly publication the "OCEANITE" is the only maritime magazine in India.

The Merchant Navy Co-operative Stores, Ltd. situated opposite Red Gate, Alexandra Dock, is sponsored by the Union.

The Union has a branch office in Calcutta.

President: -Capt. W. L. Atkinson.

General Secretary: -J. D. Randerl.

MARWAR JAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Bholwada, Parel, Bombay 12.

President: Y. S. Bhandari; *Vice-President:* Choonilal H. Ranavat.

THE MILL GIN STORE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

109-111, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

President: -Dahyabhai T. Shah.

Hon. Secretaries: -Ramniklal M. Shah, Snehchandra H. Dalal.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

Office-bearers for the year 1957-58.—Ramuath A. Podar (*Chairman*), D. S. Bakhle (*Deputy Chairman*), Sir Vithal N. Chaudavarkar, Kt., T. V. Baddeley, Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Neville N. Wadia, G. D. Somani, Radhakrishna Ramnarain Rana, M. L. Tapuria, S. P. Jain, E. D. Sheppard, Pratap Bhogilal, Arvind N. Mafatlal, Naval H. Tata, Babulal Bubna, F. H. Kemple, E. G. Morrey, E. S. Vernon Jones, C. H. Campbell, Chandrakant Mulraj Khatau, Debiprasad Poddar, B. G. Kakatkar (*Ag. Secretary*), R. G. Gokhale (*Labour Officer*).

MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Elphinstone Bldg, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.

Directors :—Sir Joseph Kay, K.B.E.; B. L. Bubna (*Chairman*), Neville N. Wadia; T. V. Baddeley, C.B.E.; C. M. Khatau; V. M. Merchant; E. D. Sheppard, C. H. Campbell
A. C. M. Cursetjee, M.A., LL.B., *Secretary*.

MOTOR MANUFACTURERS' & IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

Chairman.—Dr J. M. Rane, *Vice Chairman*—Halbh N. Chinoy.
Secretaries.—Ford, Rhodes, Parks & Co, Chartered Accountants.

MYROBALAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

101-108, Chive Road, Dana Bunder, Bombay 9.

President :—Dadasaheb P. Tata; *Hon. Secretary* :—Chimanlal M. Shah.

NATIONAL EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD.

Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Manager for India :—K. L. Pasricha.

Branch Manager.—H. K. F. Nariman.

Chief Office for Northern India.—4, Peareyal Building, Queensway, New Delhi.

Manager.—M. L. Pasricha.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOUR MANAGEMENT

M. G. Textile Technical School, Parel

President :—N. H. Tata, *Chairman* :—T. V. Lalvani; *Hon. Secy* :—D. Y. Shahane.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Stock Exchange.

Sir Dinshaw Petit Brokers' Exchange Hall, Dalal Street, Bombay 1.

President :—K. R. P. Shroff.

Vice-President :—Bhaidas Maganlal.

Honorary Treasurer :—Rao Saheb Kantilal Ishwarlal.

Secretary :—P. J. Jeejeebhoy.

Asst. Secretary :—A. J. Shah.

PAPER TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

54, Butar Chawl, Bombay 2.

President.—Himatlal M. Shah, *Vice-President* :—Ambalal P. Shah; *Hon. Secretaries*.—Shantilal C. Kadakia, Jitendra S. Shah; *Hon. Treasurer*.—Kantilal M. Sheth.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Bombay 1.

Chairman.—Jehangir D. Daruvala, M.Soc., C.E. (France), A.M.I.C.E., F.I.S.E., M.I.E. (I), M.R.San.I.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries.—J. J. Engineer, B.A., B.E., A.M.I.E. (India); Nariman Khursedji, I.E.E.

Jt. Hon. Treasurers.—K. A. Tata, cert. A.I.B. (Lond.), H. D. Katrak, B.Com., LL.B., G.D.A.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

Office :—C/o K. U. Club, Vamali Hall, Dadar, Bombay.

Sub-Office :—C/o P. K. V. Samaj, Gamdevi, Bombay.

Chairman.—S. K. Paralkar, B.E. (Civil); *Hon. Secretary*.—Pyarelal Shamrao Paralkar, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate; *Hon. Treasurer*.—Nilkanth Balwant Dandekar.

PATHARE PRABHU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

Plot No. 310, 12th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

Chairman.—Ramrao M. Rane, B.A.

Hon. Joint Secretaries.—Bhagwant G. Vijayakar; P. V. Dhurandhar.

PEPPER & GINGER MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED

285-87, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.

President :—Yallabhdas V. Mariwala, *Vice-President*.—Sevantalal M. Sheth, *Hon. Secretary* :—Anandji B. Nagda, *Secretary* :—D. N. Shah.

THE PERFUMERY RAW MATERIALS TRADE ASSOCIATION

Mulchand Mansion, 1st Floor, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

President, Dr. V. M. Bhaye; *Hon. Secretaries*, K. N. Shah; S. D. Nadkarni.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND ALLIED MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Imperial Chemical House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

G.P.O. Post Box No. 214, Bombay.

Dr. A. G. Brocke, Dr. Phil. Nat. (Jena), *President*, E. Woods, M.P.S., *Vice-President*, A. T. Ford, M.P.S., *Hon. Secretary*, D. L. Amore, *Hon. Treasurer*.

PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

C/o Bansilal Mansion, 11, Bruce Street, Bombay 1.

Object :—To protect the interests of the property owners of the Bombay State and to safeguard their rights by all constitutional means.

RAW SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

79, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

President :—Ramanlal Bhogilal Chinai, *Vice-President* :—Punjablal N. Shah; *Hon. Secretary* :—Shambuprasad M. Patel, *Hon. Treasurer* :—Ramlal Lal Tribhovandas.

RAYON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

President :—A. D. Shroff, *Vice-President* :—Babubhai M. Chinai.

THE REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING TRADES ASSOCIATION LIMITED

8, New Queen's Road, Opera House, Bombay 4.

President.—L. S. Billimoria.

Vice-President.—Fazal D. Chinoy.

Hon. Treasurer.—I. K. Limji.

Hon. Secretary.—H. K. Ghose.

Jt. Hon. Secretary.—Gyan Sunder.

SHAKKAR VYAPARI MANDAL LTD.

Frere Road, Bombay 9.

President.—I. T. Parekh; *Vice-President.*—Biharilal J. Nevatia;
Hon. Secretary.—Suryakant Hariram.**SILK & ART SILK MILLS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**

Resham Bhavan, 78, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

Chairman.—D. N. Shroff.*Vice-Chairman.*—M. S. Kapadia.*Director-in-Charge.*—I. P. Parekh.**SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION**

Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

President.—Manilal S. Kapadia.*Vice-President.*—Nanabhai D. Karanjia.*Hon. Secretary.*—Laxmichand Dulabhji.*Hon. Jt. Secretary.*—Manilal Bapulal.**SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY LTD.**

Telang Road, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Chairman.—K. S. Krishnan; *Hon. Secretary.*—K. V. Vydianathan.**STATE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.**

9, Bako House Lane, Post Box 1115, Bombay 1.

This is an apex body for producers' co-operative societies in Bombay State.

Chairman.—D. M. Khatau.*Secretary.*—J. R. Mehta.*General Manager.*—D. N. Tandon.**THE STOCK EXCHANGE**

Dalal Street, Bombay 1.

President.—K. R. P. Shroff.*Vice-President.*—Bhaladai Maganlal.*Secretary.*—P. J. Jeejeebhoy.**THE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION (INDIA)**

Ganesh Bhuvan, Suparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay 12.

The Association is a central body of supervisory staff in textile mills all over India.

TEXTILE PROCESSORS' ASSOCIATION (INDIA)

4th Floor, Co-operative Insurance Bldg., Sir P. M. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

THE TIMES OF INDIA CO-OPERATIVE STORES LIMITED

Times Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

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C/o Furdoonji C. Petit, Ram Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

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*NOTE: Two points must be kept in mind: office-bearers may change. It is possible that sometimes an address is in the nature of a reference. The fact that a note is added to the name and address of an institution is not necessarily an indication of its relative importance, that is, in relation to others.

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(See under Women's Associations).

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BLINDMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Estd. Jan. 1947).

177-79, Lamington Cross Road, Bombay 7.

Activities: Strives to provide higher education to the deserving blind, to help the blind to start small industries or loan money to them for advancement in their professions and vocations, thus making them self-supporting, to help the blind during the short periods of their unemployment, sickness or other calamities and to provide them with medical aid. It has branches at Poona and Ahmedabad.

The Association also conducts a Braille quarterly magazine in Hindi, *Deepak*. It also conducts a Central Circulating Braille Library, which has so far brailled about 150 volumes. A special out-door recreational centre for blind children has been started at Bal-Bhavan. It has introduced a "Talking Magazine" for the blind.

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The Bombay Pinjrapole is charitable trust and an asylum for unserviceable and disabled animals and birds, giving them shelter, food and medical treatment. It has branches in Bhiwandi, Kalta and Chembur. It has a breeding centre for the best Gir cows and gives animals to farmers and tillers almost free of charge. The institution carries on the mission of mercy for dumb animal friends.

SECRETARY.—Dasharathlal Manilal Thaker.

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including

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No. 1, Govt. Gate Road, Parel, Bombay 12.

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South Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay 9.

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Bal Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, Parel.

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ACTIVITIES: Treatment centre for children presenting difficulties of adjustment and habit, personality and behaviour problems. A laboratory for students of social work and students of child psychiatry. The Clinic is open every day and new cases are registered on Tuesdays and Fridays. Holds lectures for doctors. Also lectures before parent-teacher groups. Mental testing is done at the Clinic. The Clinic functions as part of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Officer-in-Charge.—G. R. Banerjee.

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Office.—C/o The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7. (Tel. No. 41536.)

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2. Social Service League, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road (every day 4 to 5 p.m.)
3. Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Nagpada, Byculla.
4. Diamond Jubilee Trust Office, Khoja Jamat Khana Compound, Khadak (Monday to Friday, 3 to 7 p.m.)
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LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH

Tilak Mandir, Ram Mandir Road, Vile Parle.

A non-communal social body does educational work. It runs a library, a gymnasium, tailoring and embroidery classes for ladies, Hindi classes and ayurvedic and allopathic dispensary.

President.—B. D. Phansalkar.

Secretaries.—P. G. Surve, N. D. Patkar.

LOKA SEVA MANDAL

Kalla Killa, Dharavi, Bombay 17.

Activities.—Charitable dispensary, Gymnasium, Library, Reading room and Prohibition work.

THE NEW PHYSICAL CULTURE HOME
Mathew Road, Bombay 4.

NOOR HOSPITAL
Memonwada Road, off Mohamedali Road.

RASHTRA DHARMA SARASWATI MATH SANSTHA
Ganga Nivas, 234, Walkeshwar, Bombay 6.
Founded in 1927, the Society is devoted to Rural Welfare.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT
J.J. Group of Hospitals, Byculla.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE
St. Xavier's College, Bombay 1.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' HOSTEL
Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

UTTAR BHARTIYA MAZDOOR SANGH
Amba Bhavan, Bhoiwada, Parel, Bombay 12.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
12, Wodehouse Road, Bombay 1.

DELINQUENTS' WELFARE

AFTER-CARE HOSTEL BOMBAY OF THE BOMBAY STATE PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION

B.I.T. Block, 33, King's Circle, Bombay 19.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND
(See p. 388.)

WOMEN'S WELFARE

BENE ESARAEEL STREE MANDAL
Bombay Sajan Building, 2nd Peerkhan Street, New Nagpada.
President.—Mrs. S. Ezekiel.

BHARATIYA VANITA SAMAJ

Nair Mahal, 1st Floor, Tulsi Pipe Road, Bombay 16.
President.—Mrs. Karthika P. Nair.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY
Convent Street, Fort.

KASTURBA MAHILA MANDAL
Jiwan Prakash, Tulsi Pipe Road, Bombay 16.

SALVATION ARMY
(See p. 393.)

Post Box No. 4510, Morland Road, Byculla.

SHRADHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM
King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.

SHRI JAIN MAHILA SAMAJ
Mangrol Mansion, Gunbow Street, Bombay 1.
(Estd. 1910).

Dadar Centre : A-36, Palanji Solpal Bldg., Portuguese Church Street, Bombay 28.

It is open to all Indian Women. There are 1,200 members at present. Coaches ladies for the diploma course in tailoring of the Technical Education Department of Bombay and conducts classes for its own tailoring. Adult education in Hindi, Gujarati and English also given. Besides the Samaj conducts a Kanya Mandal, a Bal Mandal and a Bal-Mandir for girls of 12 to 18 and children of 8 to 12 and 3 to 6, respectively. *Vikas*, a magazine is run by the Samaj.

President.—Smt. Taraben M. Premchand.

Hon. Secretaries.—Smt. Lilavatiben Devidas, Smt. Manaben N. Sheth, Smt. J. M. Kapadia.

Y. W. C. A.
18, Mayo Road, Bombay 1.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN GREATER BOMBAY

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Mackinnon Mackenzie's Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

All firms or persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits are eligible for election as Ordinary Members or Associate Members in their conventional or corporate name. The Chamber member's annual subscription is Ordinary Rs. 480, Associate Rs. 360. An Ordinary Member on election pays an entrance fee of Rs. 1,000 and an Associate Member Rs. 100.

Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade, commerce or manufactures of India, or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee Honorary Members of the Chamber.

GENERAL COMMITTEE :—E. Parker, O.B.E. (President); H. J. Murray (Vice-President); N. Dandekar, G. Dodds, G. Gardner-Lewis, S. K. Handoo, A. J. C. Hoskyns-Abraham, L. D. Mudde, J. R. Price, E. D. Sheppard, E. S. Vernon-Jones, N. M. Wagle; B. Barker (Secretary).

AFRICA AND OVERSEAS EXPORTERS' CHAMBER

81, People's Building, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

(Established 1936). Phone No. 261055.

Number of members: 167.

Activities: Exports of cotton piece-goods and cotton yarn and other commodities to any part of the world. Telegraphic Address: "AFRISHIP."

President :—S. U. Shroff.

Vice-President :—B. C. Shroff.

Hon. Secretaries :—S. C. Vakil, N. R. Shah

Hon. Treasurer :—K. K. Sheth.

Office Secretary :—M. V. Rupani.

EAST INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LIMITED

Patwa Chawl, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2 (Tel. No. 30913).

President, Shival Narpatal Maniar; **Vice-President**, Champaklal Jannadas Shah; **Hon. Secretary**, Jayantilal Chunilal Shah; **Jt. Hon. Secretary**, Jayantilal Nanchand Shah; **Treasurers**, Narandas Navalchand Doshi and Jivanlal Amulakh; **Manager**, Ambalal Kalidas Dave.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Lalji Naranji Memorial, Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, 76, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

The Chamber has a membership of over 2,000. About 120 Commercial and Trade Associations representing various trades such as rice, grain and seeds, iron, match, bullion, indigenous banking, insurance, cotton, etc., in the city and State of Bombay are affiliated to the Chamber.

The Chamber is directly represented on several public bodies.

President :—Naval H. Tata.

Vice-President :—Gopalidas P. Kapadia.

Members of the Committee :—Dahyabhai V. Patel; D. M. Desai; Gordhandas Bhagwandas; Lt.-Col. J. D. Kothawala; Dr. K. A. Hamied; Khatau Khimji Poonja; Kishore Dharamsey Khatau; Mahomed Hussein Hasham Premji; Mohanlal A. Parikh; Pratapsinh Shoorji Vallabhdas; Sankalchand G. Shah; Shivkumar Bhuvalka; R. G. Saraiya; Dr. R. C. Cooper; Pallonji Shajipoorji Mistry; Madanmohan R. Rula; Dhiraajlal Maganlal; Prof. M. P. Gandhi; Tanubhai D. Desai; Chandrakant S. Desai; Someshchandra M. Nanavaty; Dhiraajlal C. Modi; Brijratan S. Mohatta; Sounderdas Morarji.

Co-opted (5 Individuals) :—Murari J. Valdia; M. A. Master; Ramdas Kilachand; Babubhai M. Chinal; Ramnath A. Podar.

Ex-Officio

Trustees :—Gordhandas G. Morarji; Chatrabhuj Gordhandas; Sir Behram N. Karanjia; Bhawanji A. Khimji; Ratilal M. Gandhi.

Bombay Port Trust :—B. D. Somani; Devji Rattansey; Ambalal Kilachand; Gordhandas Jadavji; Mathradas Haridas; C. H. Bhabha; Chimanlal B. Parikh (Indian Central Cotton Committee); Pravinchandra V. Gandhi (Western Rly. Zonal Rly. Users' Consultative Committee); Babulal Bubna (Central Rly. Zonal Rly. Users' Consultative Committee).

Secretary :—A. C. Ramalingam.

Asst. Secretaries :—C. L. Ghevala, M. K. Desai, D. S. Pondurkar.

Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

(Anglo-Gujarati Monthly): Established in 1907.

Editor : Shri A. C. Ramalingam. Published by Shri P. M. Pathak for the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 76, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Fort, Bombay 1. Official organ of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

INDO-GERMAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box No. 1089,

Vulcan Insurance Bldg., 202A, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

The Chamber promotes and fosters trade and commerce of all description between the Union of India and the Federal Republic of Germany.

President :—F. K. Heller.

Vice-President :—H. E. O. Seyboth.

Treasurer :—V. C. Setalvad.

Secretary :—Dr. K. Fracht.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

12, Rampart Row, Bombay 1.

Membership of the Chamber is open to all carrying on trade, commerce and industry in the Maharashtra area in Bombay State irrespective of caste, creed or community.

The Chamber issues a monthly magazine *Vaibhav* and distributes it free of cost to its members.

Membership : Chamber has over 600 members spread over throughout the territory it serves.

Number of Joint Stock Companies : over 115.

Number of Commercial Associations : over 20 (having amongst them more than 1,000 members).

Office-Bearers :

President :—B. D. Garware.

Vice-Presidents :—K. H. Dhamdhare, Lalchand Hirachand, Ramkrishna J. Bajaj.

Secretary :—R. G. Mohadikar.

MEMON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Patharia Palace, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.

President :—Alhaji Ebrahim Motiwala.

Vice-President :—H. H. Ismail.

Hon. Secretary :—Mooza Kasam Jetturwala.

Jt. Hon. Secretary :—Sayed Ahmed Sarfullah.

Office Secretary :—Ismail Ahmed Motiwala.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LTD.

232-234, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

To promote and protect the interests of merchants in Bombay, in wheat and other grains and remove all causes of friction among such merchant interests and between them and their constituents.

President :—Bhavani Das Divani.

Vice-President :—Sethechand Jhunjhunwala.

Secretary :—Ashram Dube.

CHURCHES IN GREATER BOMBAY

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF NATIONAL CHURCHES

St. Paul's Indian National Hindustani Church, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay-8.

It is a Christian Fellowship of National and Independent Churches of various Denominations which function under the management of either of their own congregations or properly elected Local Panchayats, quite independent of any outside control.

The Federation was founded in 1952. There are a number of Bishops, Ministers, Churches and Christian Groups affiliated to the Federation.

His Excellency the Most Reverend Dr. K. C. Pillai, D.D., Archbishop and Metropolitan of India in the Indian (National) Orthodox Church is also the Bishop recognised for all the Apostolic and Episcopal Churches within the Federation.

The Very Rev. Father Dr. J. S. Williams, M.A., D.D., C.T., M.R.S.T. (England), *Secretary-General & Ag. President*.

ST. PAUL'S INDIAN NATIONAL HINDUSTANI CHURCH

Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Affiliated to the All-India Federation of National Churches.

9-30 A.M. Sunday Divine Service in National Language.

7-15 P.M. Thursday Open-Air Public Meeting.

6-00 P.M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday—Free Hindi Classes for all Communities.

Minister and Chairman: The Very Rev. Father Dr. J. S. Williams, M.A., D.D., C.T., M.R.S.T. (England); *Honorary Secretary:* P. K. Ramball; *Hon. Treasurer & Dy. Minister:* The Rev. A. F. Luther, I.D.A.S.; *Members:* S. V. Sable, Daniel Mahabir; Mrs. S. Hurry; Mrs. A. D. Williams, B.F.N.A., Qabil (Wardha), C.T. (Bombay); Dr. (Miss) E. Nawalkishore, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London); C. V. Lucien, G.D.A., R.D.S., C.C.G.I. D.I.P. (Edin.) and L. L. Saway.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Opp. Colaba Post Office, Colaba.

The church has been on the present site since 1911 when it was moved from Byculla.

MINISTER:—Reverend Desmond H. Hall *TREASURER:*—W. J. Baker.

Sunday School at 9 a.m. Church Services at 10 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. Hindustani Service 4-30 p.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

31, Muzban Road, Bombay 1.

The Society holds Sunday morning services and Sunday School at 10-30 and Wednesday evening Testimony Meetings at 6-30. Its services and the Reading Room are open to all.

CHURCH OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

DIOCESE OF BOMBAY

Bishop of Bombay (St. John's House, Duxbury Lane, Colaba):—The Rt. Revd. William Quinlan Lash, M.A.

Archdeacon of Bombay (Christ Church Parsonage, Byculla, Bombay):—The Ven. Alan Sydney Harvey Johnson.

Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay (21, Waudby Road, Bombay-1):—John Illingworth Lishman.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

SERVICES:—Sundays, 8 A.M. Holy Communion 10 A.M. Family Service and Sunday School.

CHAPLAIN:—The Rev. Canon Arnold Bolton.

CHRIST CHURCH

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

SUNDAY SERVICES:—7-0 a.m. Holy Communion (Plain), 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 p.m. Sunday School, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

WEEKDAY SERVICE:—Holy Communion daily 7-30 a.m.

MATINS:—Daily half an hour before Holy Communion.

CLERGY:—The Rev. H. V. Paul; The Ven'ble A. S. H. Johnson, Chaplain.

CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST

Colaba.

SERVICES: Sundays, Holy Communion, 7 a.m. and 8-15 a.m. Morning Prayer, 6-30 a.m. Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m. Children's service 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Mondays to Saturdays, Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m. Adults' Bible Class, Wednesdays, 7 p.m.

CHAPLAIN: The Reverend F. D. P. Halliwell.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN

Parel, Bombay.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

C. M. S. House, Proctor Road, Bombay 7.

CLERGY: Marathi:—Rev. Canon V. M. Gadre.

Gujarati:—Rev. H. G. Salisbury.

English Service:—Sundays—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion

Marathi Service:—Sundays 10 a.m.

Gujarati Service:—Sundays 3-30 p.m.

HOLY REDEEMER CHURCH

Dadar.

There are in the parish over 500 persons It is a very scattered parish.

CLERGY: The Rev. B. G. Bhonsle.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH

Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CLERGY:—The Rev. Robert Barlow.

ST. STEPHEN'S

Bandra Hill, Bombay.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL

Vir Nariman Street, Bombay 1.

Rev. Canon C. A. Bolton, Chaplain.

TRUSTEES:—The Chaplain, The Rev. R. D. MacFarland and Mrs. W. Burton; Captain Harvey; A. F. Lockley; B. Gunnery. *Treasurer:*—E. Edwards; *Organist and Choir Master:*—Charles Velu, B.Sc., A.R.C.M.

Services are held on Sundays at 7 a.m., 8-45 a.m. (sung), 6-30 p.m. The Holy Communion is celebrated on all Sundays at 7 a.m. and 8-45 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE SCOTS KIRK, BOMBAY.

Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

Services are at 9-30 a.m. monthly and 6-30 p.m. weekly. Holy Communion is celebrated at Christmas, Easter, and on the first Sundays of February, May, August and November.

Minister:—Rev. J. H. Patterson.

The Scots Kirk Office at 11, Waudby Road, Bombay 1, is open daily.

METHODIST CHURCH

Bombay.

The Methodist Church has been established in the City since 1887, and has the following centre:

Wesley Church, The Causeway. This Church is in charge of the Rev. P. E. B. Philipson, Wesley House, 62, Causeway, Fort 1. Services on Sundays at 10-00 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

METHODIST CHURCH IN SOUTHERN ASIA

Robinson Memorial, Byculla, Bombay-8.

RESIDENT BISHOP.—Rt. Rev. Mangal Singh, M.A., D.D.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT.—Rev. James B. Satyavrata.

FINANCIAL AGENT.—Rev. James B. Satyavrata.

CONFERENCE SECRETARY.—Rev. Stanley Downes, Taylor Memorial Church, Byculla, Bombay.

CONFERENCE TREASURER.—Rev. B. B. Miara, G.Th. Centenary Church, Grant Road, Bombay.

BRANCH TREASURER.—Rev. Conrad P. Helms (IMBO).

ASST. BRANCH TREASURER.—S. B. Tewarson, (IMBO).

YOUTH DIRECTOR.—Rev. Irwin A. Unruh, Robinson Memorial, Byculla, Bombay.

CHURCHES:*Bowen Memorial Church*: Landsdowne Road, Fort, Bombay 1. English Church; Rev. Hector S. Sullivan.*Taylor Memorial Church*: Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay 8. English Church: Rev. Stanley Downes, G.Th.*Robinson Memorial Church*: 13, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 8. Kanarese Central Church: Rev. Charles Salins; Marathi Church: Rev. Joshua David, G.Th.*Centenary Methodist Church*: Grant Road, Bombay 7, Gujarati Church: Rev. A. G. Bhat, M.A., M.D., M.Th.; Malayalam Church: Rev. M. J. Poyyayil, B.A.; Hindustani Church: Rev. B. B. Miara, G.Th.*Rahator Memorial Church*: Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay 12. Marathi Church: Rev. D. D. Chandekar, G.Th., B.D.; Telugu Church: Rev. K. Manikam; Tamil Church: Rev. J. N. Harris, B.A.; Gujarati Church: Rev. S. Trivedi.*Worli Union Church*: Behind Podar Hospital, Worli, Bombay 18. Kanarese Church: Rev. A. Barnabas, G.Th.*Kurla Methodist Church*: New Mill Road, Kurla; Marathi Church: Rev. J. David, G.Th.; Hindustani Church: Rev. B. B. Miara, G.Th.**Circuits:**

Kanarese-Telugu Suburban Circuit: Rev. Darius Mallappa.

The Women's Division of Christian Service connected with the Methodist Church has its headquarters at 22, Club Back Road, Byculla, with a hostel for women and city school work. This institution is managed by Miss C. Kleiner. A centre in Rebusch Street, Agripada, has a nursery for children and a sewing class for women, managed by Miss Ivy Childs.

The W.S.C.S. of the Kanarese Central Church run a Kindergarten School at 22, Club Back Road, Byculla, which is indigenous.

Other Ministerial Workers.—Rev. V. R. Jonah; Rev. J. N. Navgiri, Rev. Alexander Haines; Miss S. Trikamal.**ORTHODOX SYRIAN CHURCH**

Bombay Parish, 171, Naigaum Road, Dadar, Bombay.

Divine Services conducted on Sundays, Wednesdays and other important days.

The Parish runs the Sant Thoma Charitable Dispensary.

HEAD OF THE CHURCH.—Mar Baselios Geevarghese II, Catholicos of the East.

Vicar of Parish.—Rev. P. C. Eapen, M.A., L.T.

UNITED CHURCH OF NORTHERN INDIA

The Hume Memorial Church: Rev. M. L. Sathe.

St. Paul's Church, Matunga Labour Camp: Rev. M. L. Sathe (Worli Church Residence, off Annie Besant Rd., Worli).

The Ambroll Church: Rev. S. J. Tivade (Dr. Wilson Street, Girgaum).

AMBROLI CHURCH

Girgaum, Bombay.

The Ambroll Church, formerly supported by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, was founded by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D. the renowned missionary.

It stands on Vithalbhai Patel Road halfway between C. P. Tank and Prarthana Samaj.

Sunday Service (Marathi) . . . 5 P.M.

MINISTER:—Rev. S. J. Tivade, Ambroll Manse, Bombay 4.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES**BASILICA OF OUR LADY OF THE MOUNT**

Bandra Hill, Bombay 20.

RECTOR.—The Rt. Rev. Mgr. V. Dyer.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Ismail Manzil, Opp. Sewri Cemetery, Bombay 15.

VICAR.—The Rev. F. A. Xavier.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF DOLOURS

Sonapur, Bombay 2.

VICAR.—Rev. A. de Souza.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF DOLOURS

Wadala, Bombay 14.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. E. Bego, S.D.B.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF EGYPT

Kole Kalyan, P.O. Santa Cruz.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. M. G. Gonsalves.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF FATIMA

Kirol, Ghatkopar, P.O.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. Michael, O.F.M., Cap.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GLORY

Byculla, Bombay 27.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. O. de Sa.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL

Sion, Bombay 22.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. Egbert, O.F.M.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF HEALTH

Cavel, Bombay 2.

VICAR.—The Rev. V. Dias.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF HEALTH

Sahar, P.O. Vile Parle (Bombay 24).

VICAR.—The Rev. L. C. Torcato.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF HEALTH

Versova, via Andheri.

VICAR.—The Rev. I. Colaco.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL

Bandra, Bombay 20.

VICAR.—The Rev. J. S. D'Souza.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY

Mazagon, Bombay 10.

VICAR.—The Rev. S. Pereira.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF SALVATION

Dadar, Bombay 14.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. F. X. Vaz.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE SEA

Aldeia Mar, via Andheri.

VICAR.—The Rev. F. de S. Pimenta.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF VICTORIES

Mahim, Bombay 16.

VICAR.—The Rev. Ligouri D'Souza.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

Kurla (Central Rly.).

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. Peter Pereira.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

Lower Parel, Bombay 13.

VICAR.—The Rev. Roque de Souza.

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH

Chakala-Gundowli.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. H. Jimenez, S.J.

PRO-CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME

Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

RECTOR.—The Very Rev. Angelo Fernandes.

SACRED HEART CHURCH

Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.

VICAR.—The Rev. Z. D'Souza.

SACRED HEART CHURCH

Worli, Bombay 18.

VICAR.—The Rev. T. Mascarenhas.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Bandra, Bombay 20.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. H. J. Remedios.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay 10.

VICAR.—The Rev. F. Ribot, S.J.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Palli Hill, Bandra, Bombay 20.

VICAR.—The Rev. Theophilus Lobo.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL SUCCOUR

Chembur.

VICAR.—The Rev. J. Mangun, C.S.S.R.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH

Mani, P.O. Trombay.

VICAR.—The Rev. Reginald Fernandes.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH

Vakola, P.O. Santa Cruz.

VICAR.—The Rev. S. Fernandes.

ST. BLASE'S CHURCH

Amboli, Andheri.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. P. P. D'Mello.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL

Middle Colaba, Bombay 5.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH

Dabul, Bombay 2.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. B. A. Pinto.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH

Vile Parle, Bombay 24.

VICAR.—The Rev. Frank E. Lobo.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCHKazi Syed Street, Near Carnac Bridge, Mandvi,
Bombay 3.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. Diego, O.F.M. Cap.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH

Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. H. B. Marques.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH

4, Green Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

VICAR.—The Rev. Alexander Noronha.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH

Marol, via Andheri.

VICAR.—The Rev. S. Pereira.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Colaba, Bombay 5.

VICAR.—The Rev. Ignatius D'Souza.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Juhu, P.O. Santa Cruz.

VICAR.—The Rev. R. D'Cunha.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Umerkhandi, Bombay 9.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. J. M. de Souza.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Mahim, Bombay 16.

VICAR.—The Very Rev. Mgr. George Fernandes.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Upper Parle, Bombay 12.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. H. Pereira, S.J.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Bandra, Bombay 20.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. S. Marquis, S.J.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S CHURCH

Marouli, P.O. Chembur.

VICAR.—The Rev. A. Sardinha.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

1, Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

VICAR.—The Rev. W. Gomes.

ST. TERESA'S CHURCH

Girgaum, Bombay 4.

VICAR.—The Rev. Roque Pereira.

ST. TERESA'S CHURCH KHAR-PALI

32, Turner Road, Bandra, Bombay 20.

VICAR.—The Rev. Fr. P. Braun, S.V.D.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH

Chuim, Bandra, Bombay 20.

VICAR.—The Rev. F. X. Lobo.

THE SALVATION ARMY**WESTERN INDIA TERRITORY.**

Territorial Headquarters: Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.
Territorial Commander.—Lt. Commissioner Theo Holbrook.
Chief Secretary.—Lt. Colonel D. A. Sanjivi.

Evangelical Work Centres:

Maharashtra.—Bombay, Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Puntamba, Shevgaon.

Gujarat.—Anand, Borsad, Vasad, Nadiad, Dholka, Dohad.

Social Work Centres:

Bombay.—King Edward Home (Men's Industrial Home); Women's Industrial Home (Rescue Work).
Kalyan.—Goodwill Centre.

Gujarat.—Muktipur Farm Colony.

Medical Work Centres:

Emery Hospital, Anand.—Chief Medical Officer.—Major (Dr.) H. Williams, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); F.I.C.S.

Evangelins Booth Hospital, Ahmednagar.—Chief Medical Officer.—Major (Dr.) D. Andersen, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.), Warrington Yorke Medalist in Tropical Hygiene (1947).

Guest House.—Red Shield House, Merewether Road, Colaba, Bombay.

Boarding Schools.—Girls & Boys: Anand; Girls and Boys: Ahmednagar.

CINEMAS IN GREATER BOMBAY

AKASH TALKIES, Kurla.
 ALEXANDRA CINEMA, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
 ALFRED TALKIES, Grant Road Corner.
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President: Com C. B. Sethna (Retd. I.N.); *Vice-President*:—Rutton P. Shroff; *Hon. Treasurer*:—A. M. R. Nazir; *Hon. Secretary*:—K. F. Golwala.**BOMBAY STATE ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION**

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State Chief Commissioner:—N. N. Pundole; *State Commissioner (Scouts)*: B. D. Jatti; *State Commissioner (Guides)*:—Smt. Poorbima A. Pakvasa; *President*: M. M. Pakvasa; *Hon. State Treasurer*: J. D. Surti; *State Secy.*: K. R. Koshti.**BOMBAY STATE BILLIARDS ASSOCIATION**

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BOMBAY STATE CYCLING ASSOCIATION

(Affiliated with the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association).

C/o 105, Apollo Street, Post Box 448, Bombay 1.

BOMBAY STATE DENTAL COUNCIL

Swadeshi Mills Estate, Near Roxy Cinema, Tata Road, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

The Council is a statutory body constituted under the Dentists Act, 1948.

The Council maintains the Dentists Register for the State and administers the Code of Dental Ethics.

President.—Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S., F.D.S.R.C.S. (Eng. & Edin.), F.I.C.D., F.A.I.D., Dean, Nair Hospital Dental College; *Vice-President.*—H. P. Moolaykar, L.D.S.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.D.S.R.C.S. (Eng.); *Registrar.*—B. M. Sidhaye, B.A., LL.B., B.T.

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(Registered under Act XXI of 1860—Estd. 1932).

(Recognized by Government of Bombay).

No. 1, Krishna Nivas, Station Road, Matunga, Bombay 19.

President.—P. V. C. Paswan, *Vice-President.*—M. S. Vikraman, *Hon. Secretary.*—T. S. Mahadevan, *Hon. Treasurer.*—R. Narayanan.

BOMBAY STATE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Town Hall, Bombay 1.

Activities.—A depot for the sale of women's handicrafts at Green's Hotel, Rescue Home at Umerkhadi, Bal Mandirs at Matunga Labour Camp, Literacy and handicraft classes, Children's Holiday Library, Recreation centres for children at Municipal parks, Agitation on Beggar Problem, Child Guidance Clinic and a class for mentally retarded children at Ravelin Street, Fort; Help pilgrims during Embarkation and Disembarkation; Parliamentary—Submits opinion on Legislative Bills and Free Legal Advice.

Membership.—(a) 1,012 members. *Affiliated Societies.* : 35. *Branches.* : 2.—Ahmednagar, Poona.

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President.—K. A. Dubach, *Vice-President.*—Dr. A. Dhunghoo.

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Sion Road, Bombay 22.

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17, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

OFFICE BEARERS.—*President.*—V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law. *Vice-Presidents.*—Shalom Abraham and Major Sohrab R. Bampi, *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*—N. S. Ghadkar, M.A., LL.B. and Mrs. Sheila N. Vajildar, M.Com. *Hon. Treasurer.*—R. B. Patel.

There are branch offices and secretaries in each ward and 42 members of the Managing Committee.

BOMBAY UNION OF JOURNALISTS

Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

Chairman of Executive Committee.—K. Gopalan; *Secretary.*—D. B. Mahatme; *Treasurer.*—K. D. Umrigar. Tel. 253486.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

Churchgate House, 30-32, Vir Nariman Street, Bombay 1.

The objects of the Association are (1) to secure recognition of the principle that the moral law is the same for both men and women; (2) to suppress and prevent the traffic in women and girls and the outrage, corruption, abduction and prostitution of persons under sixteen; (3) to do rescue and vigilance work in general; (4) to see that the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and of the Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923, are efficiently carried out; (5) to prevent

the publication and sale of indecent and obscene pictures, books and papers, and of objectionable advertisements, cinema films and theatrical performances; and (6) to carry on active propaganda work for the ultimate and complete abolition of brothels.

Shelter.—125, Dadar Main Road, Dadar.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WORK GUILD

Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

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BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION

(Central Organisation in India)

63-67, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, P.O. Box 539.

The aims and objects of the Association are to educate public opinion regarding Zionist activities throughout the world, to foster Zionist ideals among Jews in India and to promote the interests of the Jewish National Home in Israel.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—*President.*—J. S. Ezra; *Vice-President.*—Shalom Abraham, *Chairman.*—H. Cynowicz, *Secretary.*—John B. Hyams, *Treasurer.*—B. R. Daniel Kelly.

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The object of the Society is to promote and foster matters of Scottish national interest and more particularly to provide for the due observance of the anniversary of St. Andrew and generally to promote fellowship among Scots. The Society may so far as its funds admit and so far as is deemed advisable by its Committee, render aid in cases of real and urgent distress among Scots and make donations to Scottish charities, institutions and objects.

OFFICE BEARERS.—*President.*—C. H. Campbell, James Emley & Co. Ltd., Bombay, *Vice-Presidents.*—Rev. J. H. Patterson, Scots' Kirk Office, Waudby Road, Bombay, R. J. R. Davidson, Andrew, Yule & Co. Ltd., Bombay, *Hon. Secretary.*—R. M. Fraser Thomson, C/o The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.O. Box 287, Ballard Estate, Bombay, *Hon. Treasurer.*—A. S. Goldie, C/o National Bank of India Ltd., Bombay.

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This Institute caters for tennis, billiards, monthly socials, dances, and whist drives which are held every Saturday, open to all, includes prizes, especially on first Saturday of every month, being a Bumper Day.

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PETIT—1886

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Object.—To promote the study of French language, literature and civilization.

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Hospital Avenue, Parel, Bombay.

The College is at present an examining body only but, by encouraging the formation of good teaching schools and by means of its professional museums and library, it is eventually intended to become the centre of medical education in the State. The College consists of a President, a Council and an unlimited number of Fellows and Members and grants M.C.P.S., F.C.P.S., and post-graduate Diplomas in several subjects.

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Director's Bungalow, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur, Bombay 38

The Government of India, in association with Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the United Nations, have established a Demographic Teaching and Research Centre at Bombay. It is intended to serve not only India but also other Asian countries.

The institution is at present in the process of being organised. It is now located at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur.

The Demographic Centre is an autonomous institution with a Governing Body for its management

Chairman—Dr. John Matthai; *Co-ordinating Officer*.—Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja.**DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA**

108, Bora Bazar Street, Bombay 1.

President.—B. K. Shriyan, *Jt. Hon. Secretaries*.—B. K. Saliyan, S. M. Saliyan.**DIABETIC ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**

Maneckji Wadia Bldg., 1st Floor, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Objects : To study diabetes and allied subjects and also spread knowledge about diabetes and help diabetics in India in general. Conducts survey of diabetes by celebrating a diabetic detection drive every year and also arranges lectures and symposia on diabetes.*President*.—Dr. R. V. Sathe, M.D.M., F.C.P.*Vice-President*.—Pranjeewan Madhavl.*Chairman*.—Dr. J. N. Karande, M.D., F.C.P.S.*Secretaries and Treasurers*.—Dr. S. S. Ajgaonkar, D.O.D.L.O. (Vienna), L.M. (Dublin); Dr. T. P. Vyas, M.B.B.S.**EAST BOMBAY BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES LOCAL ASSOCIATION***Headquarters*.—Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout and Guide Hut (Mahatma Gandhi Road), Bombay.*President*.—Sir Hormazdyar Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, Kt., Bar-at-Law.*Chairman*.—Lt.-Col. J. D. Kothawala.*Vice-Chairman*.—Dr. (Mrs.) Tehul B. Mehta.*Dist. Commissioner (Scouts)*.—J. F. Shroff.*Dist. Commissioner (Guides)*.—Miss Freny S. Barla.*Hon. Secretary*.—Padam S. Pavri.*H. Hon. Secretary for Guides*.—Miss Freni N. Taraporewala.*Hon. Treasurer*.—F. R. Titina.*Hon. Auditor*.—Dara Sorabji.**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION**

63, New Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

EMPIRE OF INDIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

C/o Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Victoria Garden Road, Bombay 27.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA

Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay 1.

Objects :—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.*President*.—Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E.*Deputy Presidents*.—Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Sir Allan Elliott Lokhart and W. H. J. Christie.*Secretary*.—T. S. Swaminathan.**ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**

Bombay Region.

The All-India body has its office at Calcutta, India Exchange, 8th Floor, Calcutta, 1, while the Regional body has its office in Bombay, at Brabourne Stadium, 87, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

The Chairman of the Regional body is M. G. Vohra and the Secretary M. de Melo.

ESIS MEDICAL SPECIALISTS' ASSOCIATION (Emsa)

Churchgate New Clinic, Vir Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION, INDIA

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The Goan Union Educational Trust of the Union owns and conducts the Little Flower of Jesus High School founded in 1924 by late Rev. Fr. Herculano Gonsalves.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

46-48, Esplanade Mansion, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

The objects of the Society are:—To promote, organise and co-ordinate research in all branches of knowledge with special reference to Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch. It is interested in surveys of health and economic conditions of the Gujarati families. It has undertaken a survey of the tribes of Gujarat. A psychological research bureau has been initiated for standardising intelligence tests in Gujarati and using them for vocational guidance, educational guidance and child guidance and study of problems of abnormal behaviour.

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GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

123, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

The main activity of the Mandal is educational. It conducts home classes, an industrial home, Lady Teachers' College of Tailoring and Embroidery, the P.S.C. class, the Bala-Mandir, etc., in its premises.

The Mandal maintains the Jambhai Sakal Free Library, and also the Sir Jagmohandas Library for children. It issues a monthly patrika.

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HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

Parel, Bombay 12.

Haffkine Institute is the principal State medical research institute of western India. In addition, it carries out large-scale manufacture of plague, cholera, T.A.B. and anti-typhoid vaccines; anti-toxins, sera and toxoids, vitamin and sulfa tablets, intravenous solutions, etc. It also undertakes drug testing and clinical pathological work. It is recognised as a Post-Graduate Institution.

Director.—Dr. D. W. Soman, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

Congress House, V. Patel Road, Bombay 4.

INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONNeelam Manzil, 350, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.
(Tel. No. 70800).

Secretary, J. J. Tanna.

INDIA-INDONESIA SOCIETY

Anjuman-I-Islam, 92, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

Chairman, S. F. B. Tyabji, M.P., **Vice-Chairman,** Meenakshi Bhakhe; **Jt. Hon. Secretaries,** A. A. Shaikh, Sita Poovalah.

INDIAN CANCER SOCIETY

Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12.

The aims and objects of the Society are to encourage and support scientific investigation of the cause, prevention and control of cancer, to create a public awareness of the curability of early cancer and a medical awareness of the best methods of detection, diagnosis and treatment; to encourage and aid financially and otherwise persons suffering from cancer; to combat quackery; to increase the facilities for more efficient social service to cancer victims in rural areas; to encourage research in the newer techniques of diagnosis and treatment. Thus it has initiated a Cytology training scheme for medical and Scientific Workers throughout India, at the Tata Memorial Hospital. To achieve these objects the Society depends entirely on voluntary aid from the public.

Chairman :—N. H. Tata.

Hon. Treasurer :—P. A. Narielwala.

Hon. Secretary :—Dr. D. J. Jussawalla, M.S., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Central Office : 16, Govt. Hutments, 6/A, Cooperage, Bombay 1.

The Indian Conference of Social Work is a central national organization for the promotion of social welfare in India.

It is affiliated to the International Conference of Social Work.

Office-Bearers.—**President** : Smt. Hansa Mehta; **Vice-Presidents** : B. Gopal Reddy, J. M. Shrikant, Prof. P. R. Sen; **Honorary Treasurers** : Smt. Zarina, E. G. Currimbhoy, Prof. A. R. Wadia and F. R. Surti; **Honorary General Secretary** : Smt. M. Chubwala Jadhav; **Executive Secretary** : B. Chatterjee; **Honorary Associate Secretaries** : M. S. Gore, Smt. A. Wahabuddin Ahmed, Ram Singh.

A South-East Asia Regional Office of the International Conference has been established in conjunction with the Central Office of the Indian Conference of Social Work in Bombay.

Officers of the International Conference in India :—**Vice-President** : Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta; **Asst. Treasurer-General** : Smt. Gulestan R. R. Billimoria; **Asst. Secretary-General** : B. Chatterjee; **Asst. Secretary** : Smt. S. Dastur Patel.

INDIAN ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

C/o Dr. F. R. Bharucha, Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay 1.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

President.—G. B. Mhatre, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.A.; **Vice-President.**—H. N. Dallas, **Jt. Hon. Secretaries.** D. R. Chowdhari, A.R.I.B.A., F.I.A., A. S. Patil, A.R.I.B.A., F.I.A.; **Hon. Treasurer.**—K. A. Parekar, A.R.I.B.A., F.I.A.

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

22-D, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1.

The Institute functions as the Bombay Association for the United Nations.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(Bombay Territorial Branch)

Shri Nivas, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

President.—Dr. R. V. Satho.

Hon. Secretary.—Dr. S. S. Ugrankar.

Hon. Jt. Secretaries.—Dr. M. A. Panwala; Dr. A. M. Shah.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(Bombay Branch)

Shri Nivas, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

President. Dr. J. C. Patel.

Hon. Secretary.—Dr. S. S. Ugrankar.

Hon. Jt. Secretary, Dr. R. K. Menda.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE

Agakhan Building, 9, Dalal Street, Bombay 1.

INDIAN RAILWAYS CATERERS' ASSOCIATION

General Assurance Building, 1st Floor, 232, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

President : R. C. Shah; **Hon. Secretary** : B. S. Gupta.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

46-48, Esplanade Mansions, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDO-ARAB SOCIETY

12, Nagin Mahal, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

President, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay; **General Secretary,** Dr. Rafiq Zakaria.

INDO-GERMAN CULTURAL SOCIETY

10, Yusuf Bldg., Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

*President, Vacant.; Hon. Genl. Secy., Dr. M. R. Vyas.***INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION**

12, Rampart Row, Bombay 1.

*President, A. D. Shroff; Secretaries: G. S. Pohekar and V. H. Vora.***INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY**

1-D, Naaz Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION (INDIA)

Post Box 2394, Bombay 2.

A professional body of welfare workers in industry.**INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR WELFARE WORKERS**

Govindji Keri Road, Naikam, Bombay 14.

Principal: Dr. A. V. R. Rao, M.A., Ph.D.

The Institute was started in 1947 with the purpose of organising training of Leaders for Labour and Social Work. Till 1955, 9 months and 3 months Courses were conducted for the same for which students from all over India and nominees sent by the several state Governments, Prominent Industrial establishments and Trade Union Organisations, besides fresh students are taken up. In July 1955 the Institute started a 2-year Diploma Course in Labour Welfare for training of Labour Welfare Officers. As before it gets the patronage of all the State Governments and employers and Trade union organisations who in all send 40 graduates and post graduate students every year.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)**BOMBAY CENTRE.**

This is the local centre of the Institution of Engineers (India).

*Library, Reading Room and Office:—Ilaco House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.***IRAN LEAGUE**

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Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

*Aims and Objects:—To renew and continue the connection between the old land of Iran and Hind.**Secretaries.—K. A. Fitter, Neshan-e-Elni.**Representative in Iran.—Feroze S. Madon, Teheran.***ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION**

Recreation Chambers, Imamwada Road, Bombay 9.

The Association, originally the Recreation Club Institute, a philanthropic and humanitarian body, founded in 1912, with the object of uplifting and elevating the poor without distinction of caste or creed.

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Library and Reading Room. Established 1858. Membership about 7,000. Extensive Reading Room and Reference Library. Over 400 periodicals subscribed. Book Stock about 76,000.

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13, 1-2, Association Building, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road, Bombay.

*President.—S. L. Hemnadi, Vice-President S. P. Golikeri; Chairman S. B. Chikarnane; Secretary—R. M. Nadkarni; Jt. Secretaries R. K. Kumbhailil, G. V. Nadkarni; Treasurer—D. D. Kallangur; Jt. Treasurer—B. C. Kumble.***KARKAL BILLAWAR UNION**

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KERALEEYA MAHILA SAMAJ

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The aims and objects of the Maharatta Mandir are to work generally for the uplift of the masses in educational, social and other fields.

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This Institution was founded in June 1946 to impart industrial education such as tailoring, fancy work, embroidery and darning and is open to all women irrespective of caste or creed.

It has been recognised by the Director of Technical Education, Govt. of Bombay and prepares students for Government Examinations.

*President.—Trimbar Anaram Charat.**Hon. Secretary.—Miss Nalini Laxmanrao Navalkar.**Hon. Treasurer.—Madhav Anandras Mhatre.*

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Narielwalla Building, Station Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

OFFICE-BEARERS:—*President.*—B. K. Boman-Behram; *Vice-President.*—P. J. Bhiwandivala; *Honorary Treasurer.*—D. R. Kharas; *Honorary Secretary.*—T. B. Chinoy.

MARWADI SAMMELAN

C/o 90, Nepoan Sea Road, Bombay 6.

Objects.—To spread education amongst the people; to undertake activities for their literary, social, spiritual and moral progress; to render medical help; to encourage and help Hindi literature and language; to establish educational institutions; to open dispensaries, service leagues, debating societies, etc.

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46, Vir Nariman Street, Bombay 1.

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Vice-President.—N. R. N. Iyengar.

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NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA)*

C/o Congress House, V. Patel Road, Bombay 4.

President.—Mrs. Sudha Joshi.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA)†

365, Nehru Road, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

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NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

(Ladies' Branch.)

The objects of the Association are the advancement of education of women in Bombay colleges by award of scholarships; the promotion of friendly intercourse between different communities by social gatherings and lectures (barring religious and political subjects).

Office-Bearers:—President.—Vacant. *Vice-Presidents.*—Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Lady Chandavarkar; *Hon. Secretaries.*—Mrs. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Mrs. L. V. Velinkar; *Honorary Treasurers.*—Mrs. David, Mrs. Madgaokar; *Official Residence.*—'The Cliff', Ridge Road, Bombay.

NOISE ABATEMENT LEAGUE

19, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

Convener.—Dr. V. V. Gupta.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1.

The Society publishes a journal of its own. *Chairman.*—Dr. A. S. Altekar, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Patna University, Patna. *Secretary.*—Dr. Motichandra, Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

THE P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE

Indian Branch of the International P. E. N. Club of leading poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists.

OBJECTS:—To promote friendliness among writers everywhere, to uphold freedom of speech and to foster national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the Indian literatures outside their own linguistic areas, by means of public lectures, *The Indian P. E. N.*, and a series of P. E. N. books on the Indian Literatures and Writers' Conferences.

The P. E. N. All-India Centre has its headquarters at "Aryasangha", 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

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FOUNDER AND ORGANISER IN INDIA AND EDITOR, The Indian P.E.N.—Sophia Wadia.

PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

42, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

This Association conducts two schools: Bal Bhikhaljee Shapoorjee Bengallee Girls' High School, Fort, and Bal Manekbal Nowroji Gurnadia Girls' High School.

PARSEE LEKHAK MANDAL

(Parsi Writers' Association.)

C/o Jehanbax Bomanshaw Vatcha, Tafti Building, South Frere Bridge, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

President.—Pustanji P. Kapadia; *Vice-President.*—Dossabhoj M. Gorwalla; *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*—Jehanbax B. Vatcha.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION & POLITICAL LEAGUE

107, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Aims and Objects:—To protect and safeguard the political, economic and other interests and rights of the Parsi community and for that purpose to take such steps as may be necessary and expedient.

President.—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., K.C.I.E., G.B.M.

Hon. Secretaries.—Naushir Bharucha and K. D. Umrigar.

PARSI FEDERAL COUNCIL

Jehangir Mansion, 1st Marine Street, Post G.P.O., Bombay.

President.—Dr. M. C. Bilpodiwalla; *Vice-Presidents.*—B. K. Mistry, Dr. K. K. Dadachanjli, J. C. Tarapore; *Hon. Secretaries.*—A. B. Homavazir, N. H. Billimoria; *Hon. Treasurer.*—Khan Saheb C. P. Madon.

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Anand Bhavan, 346, D. Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

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Gandevi, Bombay 7.

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Vice-President.—Manik Ramchandra Patil arc.

Hon. General Secretary.—Prabhakar Ramchandra Pansare.

Hon. Treasurer.—Jayant Moreshwar Pathare.

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Khan State, D. 7 262, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

President.—M. B. Nayak; *Vice-President.*—Dr. M. V. S. Kothare;

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Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

This charitable institution is open, free of charge, to the public without distinction of caste or creed subject to the rules in that behalf. Besides a reading room, there is a well selected library. The reading room is kept open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. The Institution has two branch libraries one at Dhobi Talao and another at Dadar.

Secretary and Chief Librarian.—J. S. Jariwalla, B.A., LL.B.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed on 6th March 1897. Annual Subscription Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—E. Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Saheb Building, 195, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

Lectures and demonstrations every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY

Bombay City Office: 25, Bhal Jivanji Lane, Bombay 2.

Secretary: M. R. Dandavatte.

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

196B, Galwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Hon. Secretary.—M. C. Modi.

PRESS GUILD OF INDIA

'Guildhall', 6, Queen's Barracks, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1. (Phone 34384 and 251711).

President.—Frank Moraes.

Secretary.—I. G. Rao.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA

Bombay 1.

Hours of Admission.—The Museum is open daily to the public from 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. or 6-30 P.M. except Mondays. Admission is free on all open days except Tuesdays and Thursdays, when a fee of 2 annas per person is charged.

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RAJPUTANA SHIKSHA MANDAL

C/o 227, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

RATHESTAR MANDAL

A Parsi association founded in Bombay for the physical, mental, moral, social and religious upliftment of the Parsi community.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.—Jehanbax Bomanshaw Vatchha, Tafti Building, South Freere Bridge, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

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112, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.

Established in 1939 to promote education, provide work, and remedy the social disabilities of the Chambhar (Harijan) classes.

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SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Stadium House, 2nd Floor, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1. (Tel. No. 37018).

Devoted to the conservation of life and property through the maintenance of a continuous educational safety propaganda through the press, platform, the wireless and the Association's monthly magazine "Efficiency News" and through publications such as Industrial Efficiency Communiques, Games Lessons, Indian Highway Codes, leaflets and posters, exhibitions and film shows.

President.—A. A. Jasdewala, J.P.; *Hon. General Secretary.*—P. J. D'Souza; *Hon. Secretary, Bombay, Prov. Branch.*—D. S. Venkatraman, F.C.C.S.

THE SALES TAX PRACTITIONERS' ASSOCIATION

60, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

President.—R. V. Patel, B.Com., LL.B.; *Hon. Secretaries.*—C. B. Shah, B.Com. and K. H. Pojat, A.C.D.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA

Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

A federation of Karnatak institutions in Bombay formed to co-ordinate their activities and to present a common platform for all important cultural events and undertakings pertaining to Karnatak.

SANTA CRUZ MALAYALEE SAMAJAM

(Registered).

14, Air View Building, Vakola, Bombay 25.

Besides conducting a Library and Free Reading Room, the Samajam is running an Ayurvedic Dispensary.

President.—V. R. Motilal, *Vice-President.*—T. K. Fasow, *Secretary.*—K. K. Menon, *Physician.*—Dr P. G. Pillai.

THE SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE ATHLETIC & VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

Objects.—To give physical training and to imbibe sense of discipline among the younger generation.

President.—A. H. Kulkarni

Vice-President.—B. P. Koppikar.

Hon. Secretary.—R. N. Gokarn.

SCHEDULED CASTES FEDERATION

(Bombay Pradesh).

Budha Bhushan Printing Press Compound,
Gokuldas Pasta Lane, Dadar, Bombay 14.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sardar V. Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Bombay Branch Members.—Dinkar D. Desai, *Senior Member:* K. J. Chitalla, *Member;* K. L. N. Rao, *Member and Secretary.*

SEVA SADAN

Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the homeless; (2) *Ashramas* (Training homes); (3) a Marathi Training College, with a Primary School; (4) Home education classes; (5) Industrial department including a workroom: sewing, cutting, hosiery, cooking and pastry, and machine and hand embroidery are among the chief industries taught. The total number of women in the different classes is over 900.

Hon. Secretary: Miss B. A. Engineer M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SHREE JAFRABAD KELAVANI UTTEJAK MANDAL

35, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Aims and Objects.—To maintain High School to impart free education, hostel, free reading room and library, to help poor students and to expand the existing institutions in Jafraabad (Bombay).

SHRI BRIHAD BHARATIYA SAMAJ

Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

A Society for the promotion of economic, social and educational interests of Indians abroad, for improving travelling conditions during the voyage; and for assisting them during their sojourn in India.

President.—S. K. Patil, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.—Amritlal K. Kanji, Chimanlal B. Parekh.

Hon. Secretaries.—C. L. Ghevala, A. N. Samant.

Hon. Treasurer.—Vrajlal V. Laljee, J.P.

SILVERFISH

188-190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

SIR D. M. PETIT & J. N. PETIT GYMNASIUM INSTITUTE

Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.

OFFICE-BEARERS.—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., *President*; K. J. Dubash, M. H. Engineer, *Hon. Secretaries*; R. M. Cama; M. H. Engineer, *Hon. Treasurer*; T. H. Sarkari.

TRUSTEES.—Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.; V. A. Taraporowala; K. J. Dubash; Dr. A. S. Kalapesi, P. D. Marker; H. R. Wadia and T. H. Sarkari.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Servants of India Society's Building, Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

Aims and Objects.—Collection and study of social facts. Promotion of the physical, moral and economic welfare of the people. Training of social workers. *Cosmopolitan Activities.*—Two night schools, the Marathi Night School at Chinchpokli and New Nagpada Urdu Night School at Nagpada. A free library and reading room at Chinchpokli and at Madanpura. The Madanlal Gajalabhai Textile Technical School at Parel. Industrial schools for women in different centres in the city and a Social Workers' Training class. Two dispensaries, namely, Bhoobhai Kanji Karandas Charitable Allopathic Dispensary at Parel and Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary at Parel. A gymnasium for working men at Parel. Night High School at Danodai Thackersey Hall, Parel. A Co-operative Credit Society for members. *Magazine.*—A quarterly magazine called the *Social Service Quarterly*. *General Secretary.*—T. A. Kulkarni.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

207, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay 1.

Aims and Objects.—The pursuit of social service generally, and especially with a view to ameliorating the physical, moral and mental condition of the people, irrespective of caste or creed.

President.—M. D. Bhat, F.C.S. (Retd.); *Vice-Presidents.*—C. G. Vakil, Miss P. N. Nathman; *Hon. Secretaries.*—A. A. Rao, G. P. Rawal; *Hon. Treasurer.*—R. B. Patel.

SOCIETY OF THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY

Esplanade Court Building, Bombay.

President.—Smt. Panooy P. Sethna; *Vice-President.*—Bhogilal C. Shah, C.A.; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries.*—Khusru S. Sethna and Adam M. Bharucha; *Hon. Treasurer.*—Hansraj Rattansey.

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Prospect Chambers Annexe, 32-34, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

PATRON.—Mrs. Cooml Sohrab Bharoocha.

Ex-Officio Chairman.—G. B. Mhatre, F.R.I.B.A. (F); *Hon. Secretary.*—Homi N. Dallas (F), F.R.I.B.A.; *Librarian.*—M. N. R. Murthi.

STUDENT HEALTH CENTRE

C/o Family Health Centre, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Founded in 1948 by Late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others.

Nowroji Sheth Street, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

The Society conducts 1. A Girls' High School, 2. Dr. Bhanu Daji Middle School, 3. Jagannath Sunkersett Vernacular School for girls and 4. Montessori Classes.

SUR-SINGAR SAMSAID

198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

1. To promote, encourage and develop the art of classical Hindustani music by organising and arranging public and private performances in Bombay and/or elsewhere.

2. To promote the Arts of Indian Dances, Sculpture, Paintings, Photography, Architecture, Handicrafts and of Theatre.

President.—S. K. Patil, *Vice-Presidents.*—Dr. N. N. Kailas, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Bhagwatiprasad Khetan; *General Secretary.*—B. N. Anklesaria, *Treasurers.*—Mrs. Shakuntala Brijnarain, Jayanand Khira; Nandkumar Somani.

TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

(See under Educational Institutions)

TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LTD.

Fort Chambers A, Dean Lane, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

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TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY

(Indian Central Cotton Committee).

Adenwalla Road, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Director.—Harinaray Naxkal, M.Sc. (Cal)

Senior Research Officer.—Dr. R. L. N. Iyengar, D.Sc.

THE THEATRE GROUP

7, Walton Road, Bombay 1.

Membership is open to everyone genuinely interested in Theatre—acting, producing, writing and all departments of stage management. Monthly subscription—Rs. 1.

Activities include producing significant plays by world renowned dramatists, 'visual enactments', evenings of music and poetry, revivals of film classics, and of course, staging contemporary new plays in Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi.

The THEATRE GROUP maintains a Library on drama and the allied arts and publishes a monthly theatre magazine 'STRIPP'. It also hires out Lighting Equipment and Costumes and undertakes Backstage Management for other organisations.

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89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26.

The Unit's main objective is to provide training in all branches of the theatre. It runs a fully equipped and adequately staffed School of Dramatic Arts (See under Educational Institutions) whose Principal, Mr. E. Alkazi, is recognised as Drama Instructor by the Government of India.

The Unit produces, in the professional spirit, plays calculated to enhance theatre in the eyes of the public, concentrating on the classics of Western and Eastern drama. It hopes to set a standard in Indian language productions, with all the resources of modern stage technique. It has a Hindi section.

The Unit builds its own sets and makes costumes for its productions. To stimulate interest in theatre, literature and the visual arts, it publishes the *Theatre Unit Bulletin* (Annual Subscription, Rs. 3.)

Director.—E. Alkazi.

THEOSOPHY COMPANY (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Hon. Secretary.—N. A. Subramaniam.

UNITED KINGDOM CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY BRANCH)

114, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

Objects.—To promote the interests of U.K. citizens in India and to foster social intercourse between them and citizens of India.
Chairman—S. M. Scott; *Hon. Secretary.*—B. Barker.

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51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

VANI VIHAR SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA

Choksey Bhavan, Bhimani Street, Opp. Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, Bombay 19.

This research institute of oriental learning offers free tuition in all branches of Sanskrit literature and Indian philosophy.

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Founded in 1855

The collection in the Museum is mainly divided into divisions of Art, Agriculture, Ethnology, Industry, Numismatics, Painting, etc.

The Victoria and Albert Museum Library has a good number of books on Archaeology, Art, Ethnology, Geology, History, Numismatics, Museology, Paintings, Religion and Philosophy and some books on miscellaneous subjects.

Curator.—Dr. S. C. Upadhyaya, M.A., LL.B., D.L., Ph.D.

Museum Asstt.—V. G. Phatak, B.A., L.S.G.D.

Museum Artist.—M. K. Chaudhari.

Assistant Museum Artist.—V. T. Savant, G.D. Art.

VIDYADAINI SABHA

31, Raghunath Fadajji Street, Bombay 1.

The Sabha was started in 1920 with the object of ameliorating the conditions of the Billava community educationally and socially. It conducts a free reading room and library and maintains a Sexa Dal. It awards scholarships to the poor deserving students.

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WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Cooperage Football Ground, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay 1.

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(Bombay Branch).

146, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

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WRITERS' EMPORIUM (PRIVATE) LIMITED

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THE YOGA INSTITUTE

Headquarters, Santa Cruz, Bombay 25.

Founded in 1918 by Shri Yogendra and registered as a Society in 1939, this institute is the oldest technical centre of Yoga learning in India. Its branches in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. and other countries popularized Yoga in the West. Among its various activities are: Academic researches, scientific investigations, training in Yoga technique, indoor and outdoor clinics, publication of texts and Journal on Yoga, and cultural activities.

Secretary.—Smt. Sitadevi.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

12, Wodehouse Road, Bombay 1.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

141, Vitthalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

The Association was founded in 1910 and endeavours for the social, moral, educational and cultural advancement of the Hindus. The membership is open to all Hindus which include Jains, Buddhists, Lingayats, Brahmoes, Gurkhas and Arya Samajists, Aboriginal Classes, Harijans, etc.

OFFICE-BEARERS:—*President.*—Mangaldas M. Pakvasa; *Vice-President.*—Paramanand Sugnomai; *Chairman.*—S. V. Sovani; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries.*—Manubhai K. Bhimani, K. M. Amrute and M. D. Joshi. *Jt. Hon. Treasurers.*—Dinubhai L. Bhatt, G.D.A., B.A. and C. E. Mahimkar.

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10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 1.

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C/o Jehanbax Bomanshaw Vatcha, Tafti Building, South Frero Bridge, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

President.—Tastur Kalkhushroo Dastur Minocher Jamsajasha, M.A.; *Hon. Secretary.*—Jehanbax Bomanshaw Vatcha; *Hon. Treasurer.*—Tehmurasp B. Chinoy.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE

Central Bank Building (Dean Lane Entrance), Bombay 1.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER BOMBAY*

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Incorporated under Act XXII of 1857 (subsequently amended by Act VII of 1904, and reconstituted by the Bombay University Act IV of 1928 and Act XXXI of 1963).

The Senate meets ordinarily once a year in June on a date fixed, and at other times when convened, by the Vice-Chancellor. A meeting of the Senate can be convened on the requisition of at least twenty Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor. Twenty members of the Senate form a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. There are seven Faculties, viz. Arts, Science, Technology, Law, Medicine, Commerce and Dentistry. Each Faculty elects its own Dean. The Annual Convocation for conferring degrees is held on the third Tuesday in August.

The Executive Government of the University is vested in the Syndicate. The Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman of the Syndicate.

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Principal :—Miss S. Panandikar, M.A., M.Litt., T.D.**SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE**

King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12.

The institution is under the control of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and owes its origin to the endowment in 1916 of Rs. 1½ lakhs from the trustees of the late Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas for the foundation of a Medical College. The College was opened in June 1925.

The Hostel for male students accommodates 147 students and the one for the lady students 28.

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Principal.—Rev. M. M. Balaguer, S.J., Ph.D., D.D.**ST. XAVIER'S INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION**

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1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.

This is a teaching and affiliating University.

The University began to function as a Statutory Body with effect from 13th January 1951 by an Act known as 'The Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University Act No. LI of 1949' and Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B. was elected its Vice-Chancellor.

The University conducts two Arts colleges and two high schools (in Poona and Bombay) and three Colleges are permanently affiliated to it in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bhavnagar, one college at Surat is temporarily affiliated.

The Senate is the Supreme Governing Body. It meets ordinarily once a year and consists of 87 members; 40 elected, 11 nominated, 24 *ex-officio*, and 2 special members. The Annual Convocation for conferring the Degrees is generally held in the month of September as decided by the Chancellor.

The executive government of the University is vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Lady Thackersey, Dr. D. K. Karve, the Deputy Director of Education, Dean of Faculty of Arts, Principals of colleges and 10 Fellows elected by the Senate for three years.

Chancellor :—Governor of Bombay.**SYNDICATE***Vice-Chancellor*.—K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P.*Registrar*.—Miss Laxmi Thackersey, B.A.**Constituent Colleges :**

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S.N.D.T. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

Affiliated Colleges :

(1) S.I.U. Gujarat Mahila Pathashala, Vallabhai Road, Ahmedabad.

(2) Maharani Chinnabai Mahila Pathashala, Sursagar, Baroda.

(3) Mahila College, Shah Sadan, Waghwadi Road, Bhavnagar, Gohilwad District.

(4)* Vidhya Mandir, Boyce Building, Main Lines, Nanpura, Surat.

Budget 1955-56 :

Grant from Thackersey Trust	..	..	Rs.	45,000
Government Grant	..	..	Rs.	1,15,000
From other sources such as examination fees	..	..	Rs.	1,61,500
		Total	Rs.	3,21,500
		Expenditure	..	Rs. 3,00,684
		Surplus	..	Rs. 20,816

* Temporary affiliation granted.

S. N. D. THACKERSEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM JAN MOHOMAD CASSUM COMMERCIAL NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Sandhurst Road), Stds. VIII—XI.

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Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

The college provides specialised guaranteed oral and postal training for Indian and Foreign diploma courses for Cost Accountants Secretarial, Banking and General Commerce.

Principal.—Burjor P. Bamji, B.Com., F.I.O.S., F.A.C.A., A.S.P.A.**BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE**

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Principal.—B. D. Birdy, B.Com., C.D.A., F.C.A., Professor of Accounting, Auditing and Statistics.

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Ganga Nivas, Ranade Road, Dadar.

This Institute which is a School of Commerce, coaches students for Secretarial, Banking, Insurance, Costing, Accountancy, Shorthand (English and Hindi) & Typewriting, English and Government Diploma and Certificate Examinations. It is recognised by the Bombay Government and the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

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(Recognised by Government).

Ghamat Terrace, Opp. Western Rly. Station, Dadar.

Principal :—S. K. Kulkarni.

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Dadar, Bombay 28.

Courses Offered.—Industrial Administration.—A.M.I.A. (Lond.); Cost and Works Accountants.—A.C.W.A. (Lond.) and A.I.C.W.A.; Bank Officers.—C.A.I.I.B.; Incorporated Secretaries.—A.C.C.S. (Lond.); Co-operative Auditors.—G.D.C. and A; Diploma in Commerce; Shorthand and Typewriting.—Certificate and Higher Certificate Courses.

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BABU PANNALAL PARAMCHAND JAIN HIGH SCHOOL (Pydhonie), Stds. V—XI.

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GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE'S HIGH SCHOOL (Kurla), Stds. V—XI.

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GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL (Kalbadevi), Stds. V—XI.

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GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S R. M. BHATT HIGH SCHOOL (Polbavdi, Parel), Stds. V—XI.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SHETH DHARAMSEY GOVINDJI THACKERSEY HIGH SCHOOL (Vithalbhai Patel Road), Stds. V—XI.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL SEMINARY VIDYALAYA (Vadgadi), Stds. V—XI.

GRANT ROAD CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL (Grant Road, Pannalal Terraces), Stds. V—XI.

GURU NANAK HIGH SCHOOL (Slon, Koliwada), Stds. V—XI.

GURU NANAK NATIONAL SCHOOL (Koliwada, Slon), Stds. V—VII.

GUJARATI NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Dongri), Stds. V—XI.

HABIB HIGH SCHOOL (Dongri, Bhimpura Street), Stds. V—XI.

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HIGH SCHOOL FOR SINDHEES (Elph. Tech. High School Compound, Dhobitalao), Stds. V—XI.

HINDI HIGH SCHOOL (Ghatkopar), Stds. V—XI.

HIND NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Matunga), Stds. VIII—XI.

HIND VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL (Angrewadi), Stds. V—XI.

HIRJI OHELADHAI SAVLA VIDYALAYA (Shradhdhanand Road, Matunga (C. R.), Bombay 19), Stds. V—XI.

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* One division of Standard VIII of this school is converted into a Technical High School Division. The instruction in Technical subjects is imparted at the Govt. Technical High School centre at Dadar, Bombay.

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 IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL (Gowalla Tank), Stds. V—XI.
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 JOGESHWARI ENGLISH SCHOOL (Jogeshwari), Stds. V—XI.
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 MASTER'S TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL (Nana Chowk, Gowalla Tank), Stds. V—XI.
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 NEW NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Thakurdwar, Bombay 2), Stds. V—XI.
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 SHRI SARASWATI BOYS' AND GIRLS' MIDDLE SCHOOL (Nawiwadi, Girgaon), Stds. V—VIII.
 SIDDHARTHA HIGH SCHOOL (Princess Street), Stds. V—XI.
 SIDDHARTH NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Fort), Stds. VII—XI.
 SIND COSMOPOLITAN HIGH SCHOOL (Chembur), Stds. V—XI.
 SIND COSMOPOLITAN HIGH SCHOOL (Ghatkopar), Stds. V—XI.
 SIND MODEL HIGH SCHOOL (Nana Chowk, Gowalla Tank), Stds. V—XI.
 SIND PREM VIDYALAYA (Mahim), Stds. V—VII.
 SINDAR HIGH SCHOOL (Khetwadi), Stds. V—XI.
 SIR ELLY KADOORIE SCHOOL (Mazgaon), Stds. V—XI.
 SIR J. J. PARSİ BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (Hornby Road, Fort), Stds. V—XI.
 SITARAM PRAKASH HIGH SCHOOL (Wadala), Stds. V—XI.
 SOCIAL NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Nana Chowk, Gowalla Tank), Stds. V—XI.
 SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Parel, Polhawdi), Stds. V—XI.
 SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL (Brahmanwada Road, Matunga), Stds. V—XI.
 S. V. KANNADA ENGLISH FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Gamdevi), Stds. V—VII.
 UNITY HIGH SCHOOL (Khetwadi), Stds. V—XI.
 VANDE MATARAM SEVA MANDAL'S NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Byculla) Stds. V—X.
 WILSON HIGH SCHOOL (Khetwadi), Stds. V—XI.
 WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Nagpada), Stds. V—XI.
 WORKERS' EDUCATION SOCIETY'S NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Tardeo), Stds. VIII—XI.
 YOUNG MEN'S FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Bazargate Street, Fort), Stds. V—XI.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Bellasis Road), Stds. V—XI.
 ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Mahim), Stds. V—IX.
 ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (SHARDA SADAN) (Girgaon Road), Stds. V—XI.
 BAI B.S., BENGALI GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL (New Marine Lines, Fort) Stds. V—XI.
 BAI M. N. GAMADIA GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Princess Street), Stds. V—XI.
 BAI R. F. D. PANDAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Gilder Lane), Stds. V—XI.
 BAI R. F. PAVRI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Khetwadi), Stds. V—XI.
 CHANDARAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (V. P. Road), Stds. V—XI.
 CUMMOO JAFFAR SULEMAN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Bhendli Bazar, Kambekar Street), Stds. V—XI.
 DIAMOND JUBILEE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Imamwada), Stds. V—XI.
 GENERAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Tulsi Pipe Road), Stds. V—XI.
 GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, (Andheri), Stds. V—XI.
 HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Carnegie Road), Stds. V—XI.
 INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL No. 2 (Hindu Colony), Stds. V—XI.
 INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL No. 1 (Portuguese Church Street), Stds. V—XI.
 J. B. VACHHA GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Parsi Colony, Dadar), Stds. V—XI.
 MADRESA TAYEBIA GIRLS' SCHOOL (Pydhont), Stds. V—IX.
 MODEL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Dadar, Western Railway), Stds. V—XI.
 PRINCESS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Lamington Road), Stds. V—XI.
 RAHAMATBAI HABIB GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Khadak), Stds. V—XI.
 SAIJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Sarang Street), Stds. V—XI.
 SARASWATI ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Ambewadi, Girgaum), Stds. V—XI.
 SHARADA MANDIR HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (V. P. Road), Stds. V—XI.
 SHETH DHANJI DEVSHI RASHTRIYA SHALA (Ghatkopar), Stds. V—XI.
 SHETH GOKULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (D. Naoroji Road), Stds. V—XI.
 SHREE RATNACHANDRAJI JAIN KANYASHALA (Ghatkopar), Stds. V—XI.
 SHREEMATI NATHIRAI DAMODAR THACKERSEY KANYA SHALA (Vithalbhai Patel Road), Stds. V—XI.
 SHRI CHANDULAL NANAWATI KANYA VINAYA MANDIR (Vile Parle), Stds. VIII—X.
 SHRI RATNACHINTAMANI S. JAIN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Girgaon Road), Stds. V—XI.
 SHRI SHAKUNTALA KANTILAL ISHWARLAL JAIN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Queen's Road), Stds. V—XI.
 SIR CAWASJI JAHANGIR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Tardeo), Stds. V—XI.
 SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION (D. Naoroji Road), Stds. V—XI.
 SITARAM PODDAR BALIKA VIDYALAYA (Phanaswadi), Stds. V—XI.
 SNEHALATA RANE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Portuguese Church Street), Stds. VIII—XI.
 SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Matunga), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. COLUMBA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Alexandra Road, Gamdevi), Stds. V—XI.
 STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Thakurdwar), Stds. V—XI.
 SUNITI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Parelkh Street), Stds. V—IX.
 VANITA VISHRAM ENGLISH SCHOOL (Khetwadi Main Road), Stds. V—XI.
 YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL (Marzban Road, Fort), Stds. V—XI.

SECONDARY (ENGLISH) SCHOOLS**BOYS' SCHOOLS**

ANTONIO DE SOUZA HIGH SCHOOL (Byculla), Stds. V—XI.
 BARETTO HIGH SCHOOL (Thakurdwar) Stds. V—IX.
 BOMBAY ENGLISH SCHOOL (Grant Road) Stds. V—IX.
 DR. ANTONIO D'SILVA HIGH SCHOOL (Dadar), Stds. V—XI.
 DON BOSCO HIGH SCHOOL (Matunga), Stds. V—XI.
 ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS (Dadar), Stds. V—XI.
 HILL GRANGE HIGH SCHOOL (Pedder Road, Malabar Hill), Stds. V—XI.
 HOLY CROSS PARISH SCHOOL (Kurla), Stds. V—XI.

HOLY NAME HIGH SCHOOL (Fort), Stds. V—XI.
 LADY ENGINEER'S PARKS A. C. HIGH SCHOOL (Grant Road), Stds. V—IX.
 JASMINES HIGH SCHOOL (Mahim) Stds. V—IX.
 LITTLE FLOWER OF JESUS HIGH SCHOOL (Princess Street), Stds. V—XI.
 PAREL ENGLISH SCHOOL (Parel), Stds. V—X.
 SACRED HEART BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL (Santa Cruz), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. ANNE'S NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Mazagaon) Stds. V—IX.
 ST. ANTHONY'S HIGH SCHOOL (Chembur), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. BLASE'S SCHOOL (Andheri), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. MARY'S ENGLISH TEACHING HIGH SCHOOL (Mazagaon, Nesbit Road), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. IGNATIUS SCHOOL (Arthur Road), Stds. V—IX.
 ST. JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL (Umarchadi), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL (Wadala), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. SEBASTIAN GOAN HIGH SCHOOL (Thakurdwar, Burrow's Lane), Stds. V—XI.
 SIR JACOB SASSOON FREE HIGH SCHOOL (Byculla), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. MICHAEL'S HIGH SCHOOL (Mahim), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. MICHAEL'S NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Mahim), Stds. VIII—X.
 ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL (Upper Colaba), Stds. V—VII.
 ST. JOSEPH'S NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Princess Street), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. JOHN'S NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL (Dongri), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL (Bandra), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL (Bandra), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. PAUL'S HIGH SCHOOL (Parel), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. STANISLAUS HIGH SCHOOL (Hill Road, Bandra), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL (Fort), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL (Vile Parle), Stds. V—XI.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' ENGLISH SCHOOL (Waudby Road, Fort), Stds. VII—XI.
 APOSTOLIC CARMEL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Bandra), Stds. V—XI.
 AUXILIUM CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL (Wadala), Stds. V—XI.
 CANOSSA HIGH SCHOOL (Mahim), Stds. V—XI.
 CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Dadar), Stds. V—XI.
 GIRTON HIGH SCHOOL (Grant Road), Stds. V—XI.
 J. B. PETIT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Napier Road), Stds. V—XI.
 MOUNT MARY CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL (Bandra), Stds. V—XI.
 QUEEN MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL (Kennedy Bridge), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Fort, Mayo Road), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Burrow's Lane), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. THERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL (Khetwadi), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. ISABEL'S HIGH SCHOOL (Mazagaon), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL (Agripada), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. AGNE'S HIGH SCHOOL (Clare Road), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. ANTHONY'S HIGH SCHOOL (Bellasis Road), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL (Bandra, Bombay 20), Stds. V—XI.
 ST. THERESA'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL (Santa Cruz), Stds. V—XI.
 WASHINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL (Napier Sea Road), Stds. V—XI.

ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS**BOYS' SCHOOLS.**

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL (Castell Road), Stds. I—XI.
 CAMPION SCHOOL (13, Cooperage Road, Bombay 1), Stds. III—X.
 CATHEDRAL AND JOHN CANON BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL (Outram Road, Fort), Stds. III—XI.
 CENTRAL RAILWAY SCHOOL (Supari Baug Road, Parel), Stds. I—VI.
 CHRIST CHURCH HIGH SCHOOL (Byculla, Clare Road), Stds. Infant—XI.
 ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL (Nesbit Road, Mazagaon), Stds. Infant I—XI.
 ST. PETER'S SCHOOL (Mazagaon), Stds. I—XI.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

CATHEDRAL AND JOHN CANON GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (Napier Road), Stds. Infant—XI.
 CONVENT OF JESUS AND MARY HIGH SCHOOL (Wodehouse Road), Stds. I—XI.
 CONVENT OF JESUS AND MARY HIGH SCHOOL (Byculla, Clare Road), Stds. I—XI.
 ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL (Bandra), I—XI.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**
(Mayo Road, Fort).

ST. MARGARET'S TRAINING COLLEGE
Clare Road, Byculla.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

ADARSHA ART TAILORING COLLEGE (Hanuman Road, Vile-Parle).
ADARSHA KALA KENDRA (D. L. Valdiya Road, Dadar, Bombay).
ADARSHA MAHILA CLASS (Kama Lane, Ghatkopar, Bombay).
ADVIRKAR TAILORING COLLEGE (316A, Hemraj Wadi, Thakurdwar, Tram Naka, Bombay 2).
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, Fort Branch, 4, Jorawar Bhuvan, 93, Queen's Road, Bombay.
A. S. PATEL ACADEMY FOR DOMESTIC ARTS (Classes attached to Bal Bhikajee S. Bengalee Girls' High School, 42, New Marine Line, Fort).
RAPNU GHAR, 12, Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-18.
B. J. KATRAK TRAINING CLASSES (723, Dinshaw Master Road, Parsee Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14).
B. N. GAMADIA PARSEE HUNNARSHALA (Gamadia Parsee Colony, Tardeo, Bombay).
RANDRA COACHING CLASS (Near Neptune Cinema, Nutan Nagar, Opp. Bandra Rly. Station, Bandra, Bombay 20).
BENNE ISRAEL STREET MANDAL CLASSES, Sujan Bldg., 2nd Peerkhan Street, Bombay 8.
BHAGINI SAMAJ (Tardeo Kendia, Sonawala Building Hall, Tardeo, Bombay 7).
BHAGINI SAMAJ BHULESHWAR CENTRE (Jai Hind Estate Building, 3 South Wing, 1st Floor, C.P. Tank, Bombay).
BHAGINI SAMAJ CHANDABEN UDYOG MANDIR (225, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay).
BHAGINI SEVA MANDIR (Sarajini Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24).
BIHARATIYA KALA KENDRA (388, V. P. Road, Ahilya Bldg., Near Congress House, Bombay 4).
BHARTIYA KALA VIKAS (Prashant, 17th Road, Khar, Bombay 21).
BIHARATIYA STREET SEVA SANGH (Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Chowpatty, Bombay 7).
BHATIA STREET MANDAL (Mangesh Shenoy Street, Fort, Bombay).
BHATIA STREET UDYOG GRIHA, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay-2.
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (Bombay 1).
BOMBAY SOCIETY OF MODEL ENGINEERS (Noble Chambers, Fort, Bombay-1).
BOMBAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL (C/o Saraswati School, Girgaum, Bombay 4).
BRAHMAN SABHA MAHILA SHAKHA (Shankar Wadi, 100, Charni Road, Bombay 4).
CHEMBUR CHILDREN'S HOME (Chembur).
CHEMBUR TAILORING COLLEGE (Near Bus Stand, Chembur Camp, Chembur, Bombay 38).
CUTCHI LOHANA SAKAKARI MANDAL, Mahila Hunnar Udyog Griha, Laxmi Narayan Lane, Matunga, (C.R.) Bombay.
DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (83, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim).
DAWOODBHAY FAZALBHAY MUSLIM WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT INSTITUTE (42, Pydhonie Road, Khadak, Bombay).
ELECTRONIC INSTITUTE (384-C-D, Lodiwala Joshi Compound, N. C. Kolhari Rd., Dadar, Bombay 28).
GOVERNMENT LEATHER WORKING SCHOOL (Bandra).
GOVERNMENT TANNING INSTITUTE (Bandra).
GUJARATI HINDU STREET MANDAL (Amroli House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4).
GUJARATI HINDU STREET MANDAL (Hiravati Hall, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23).
HANDICRAFT TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE (Elphinstone Technical High School Compound, Bombay 1).
HIND MAHILA SAMAJ, Cutch Castle, Opp. Opera House, Bombay-1.
INDUSTRIAL ARTS SCHOOL (262, Rane Building, Charni Road, Bombay 4).
INSTITUTE INDO-PORTUGUESE (Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2).
INSTITUTE OF RADIO TECHNOLOGY (Jestharam Baug, Tram Terminus, Dadar).
JAIN MAHILA SAMAJ (Mangrol Mansion, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay 1).
KALA MANDIR (C/o Girgaum New English School, Mughbhat Naka, Bombay 4).
KANDIVLI STREET MANDAL, Ghodbunder Road, Kandivli.
KANDIVLI TAILORING & EMBROIDERY INSTITUTE, Dhanu Vidy Bhavan, Mathuradas Road, Kandivli.
KASTURBA MAHILA MANDAL, Jivan Prakash, Tulsi Pipe Rd., Mahim, Bombay-16.
KATCHI LOHANA MAHAJAN MAHILA MANDIR (Narottam Road, Mulund).

KSHATRAIKYA SAMAJ KALA KENDRA (Vanmah Hall, Dadar, Bombay).
KUMARIKA STREET MANDAL (Sarajini Road, Vile-Parle, Bombay 24).
LOHANA BHAGINI UDYOG GRIHA (286, Samuel Street, Vadgad, Bombay 3).
LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH (Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, Bombay 24).
M. G. TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL (Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parle, Bombay 12).
MADARASHAH TAIYABI HUSSEIN CUTTING CLASS (Saifi Masjid, Doctor Street, Bombay 3).
MAHILA KALA BHUVAN, 12, Javalo Bldg., Dadar, Bombay 28.
MAHILA KALA BHUVAN (Kunte Building, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4).
MAHILA KALA KENDRA (Tank Bldg., Bhuleshwar), Bombay-2.
MAHILA KALA KENDRA (Santa Cruz, Bombay 23).
MAHILA KALA MANDIR, Brahmin Sabha Building, Underall Cross Road, Malad.
MAHILA KALA MANDIR (Laxmi Sadan, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4).
MAHILA KALA NIKETAN (Gamdevi, Bombay 7).
MAHILA SEVA MANDAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, Jubilee Bldg., Damodar Hall, Parle).
MAHILA SEVA SADAN, Plot 205, Opp. Vadala Station, Vada's, Bombay-31.
MAHILA PARISHAD, BHAIIDAS LIBRARY SEWING CLASS (Versova Road, Andheri).
MAHIM HINDU MAHILA SANGH (Amrants Mansion, Station Road, Mahim, Bombay 16).
MALAD MAHILA SHIVAN VARGA, Shanti Sadan, Marve Road, Malad.
MARINE COLLEGE & SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE (C/o The Chief Estate Manager, Sir Mohd. Yusuf Trust, Novha House, 65, Queen's Road, Bombay 2).
MODEL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE (388, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Near Congress House, Girgaon, Bombay 4).
MODEL TAILORING COLLEGE (C/o Departmental Service Stores, Dadar, Bombay 28).
MODERN TAILOR & CUTTER ACADEMY (Gool Mahal, Sclater Road, Bombay-7).
MODERN TAILORING COLLEGE (Central Rly. Stores Lane, Patil Chawl, Lower Parle, Bombay 13).
MOHD. HAJI SABOO SIDDIK TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (8, Shepherd St., Byculla, Bombay 8).
MULODYOGA SHIKSHANA KENDRA (Lady Jamshedji Road, Municipal Upper Primary Marathi School, Ranade Road, Dadar, Bombay).
MULUND COLONY NARI SHALLA (Mulund).
NARI SHALLA (T. 44, Chembur Camp, Chembur, Bombay 38).
NAVABHARAT AUDYOGIK VIDYALAYA (Girgaon Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Girgaon, Bombay 4).
NAVABHARAT KALA MANDIR (386, Bhal Jivanjee Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2).
NAVYUG TAILORING COLLEGE (Narvekar's Anant Nivas, Arthur Road, near Chinchpokli Bridge, Bombay 12).
NEW PEDNEKAR TAILORING COLLEGE (Contractor Building, First Floor, 2nd Duhash Lane, V. P. Road, Bombay 4).
NORTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LADIES SEWING CLASS (Manu Mahal, King's Circle, Bombay 19).
NUTAN MAHILA KALA BHUVAN (Vishnu Sadan, Hindu Colony, 4th Road, Dadar, Bombay 14).
PATHARE PRABHU MAHILA SAMAJ CUTTING AND SEWING CLASS (333, Thakurdwar, Bombay).
PATUCK POLYTECHNIC, Nehru Road, Santa Cruz (East), Bombay-25.
PEDNEKAR EMBROIDERY COLLEGE (172, Girgaon, Bombay 4).
PRABHADEVI SANKAR KENDRA, Mahila Mandal, Khed Galli, Prabhadevi Road, Bombay-28.
PRIYATAM DHARMA SABHA (Sind Seva Samiti Nagar, Kolwada, Bombay 22).
RADIO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE (Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay 4).
SARAVADYA WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 153-A, Jain Society, Slon, Bombay-22.
SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ (Nikadwari Lane, Girgaon, Bombay 4).
SARASWATI UDYOG MANDIR, (5, Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay 4).
SEVA SADAN SOCIETY (Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7).
SHIVAN KALA MANDIR, Jamat Khana Bldg., Kurla, Bombay-37.
SHIVAN KALA MANDIR (Harkuvorbal Building, Mughbhat, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2).
SHRI JAIN SHIVERAMBAR CONFERENCE UDYOGA GRIHA (Lotisha Jain Lalbag, 109-117, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4).
SHRI KOT HINDU STREET MANDAL 45, Modi Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
SHRI LAD MAHILA MANDAL (Lad Wadi, C. P. Tank), Bombay.
SITA'S TAILORING INSTITUTE, Shradha Bhawan, 11st Floor, Station Road Kandivli.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1).

STRAND TAILORING COLLEGE (Room No. 24, Abdulla Bldg., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13).
VANITA RAMAJ (National Library Hall, Bandra, Bombay 20).
VANITA VIKAS (120-33, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2).
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (Matunga, Bombay 19).
VIDYUT VIDYALAYA (C/o Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum, Bombay 4).
VIENNA TAILORING COLLEGE (Haroon Rangari Chawl, Opp. Vijayanagar, Dadar, Bombay 28).
VIJAYA VIDYALAYA TAILORING CLASSES (Mohd. Mansion, Dr. Maheshwari Road, Bombay 9).
VILE PARLE GUJARATI MANDAL (Shraddhanand Road, Vile Parle (East), Bombay 24).
YESHWANT TAILORING AND CUTTING COLLEGE (Opp. Post Office, Agra Road, Bhandup).
YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION (Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4).
ZARATKAR TAILORING COLLEGE (Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar, Bombay 28).

BOMBAY DUMB & DEAF INSTITUTION

Kakadwadi, Girgaon.

The above institution was started in 1925. Dumb and deaf boys and girls are taught here to write, read and sew. Admission is given to the needy irrespective of caste and creed. More than 450 students have had the benefit of this charitable institution so far. Almost all of them are now earning their own livelihood.

Principal :—S. N. Medhekar.

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359, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Flora Fountain, Bombay 1.

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DOCKYARD APPRENTICE SCHOOL

Indian Naval Dockyard, Fort.

Dockyard Apprenticeships are awarded to boys between 16 and 19 years of age who pass the all-India open competitive examinations and interviews held annually in June and July.

Officer-in-Charge, Lt. Commander T. D. Maunder, R.N.

Senior Instructor Officer, Lieut.-Commander K. R. Rao, I.N.

DAWOODBHOY FAZALBHOY MUSLIM WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT INSTITUTE

42, Pydhonie Road, Bombay.

Lady Superintendent.—Miss B. Jacob.

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Off Mazgaon Pier, Bombay 10.

(Under the administrative control of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport.)

The first Cadets joined the Training Ship in November 1927 since when 923 Cadets have been trained for a sea career; in addition between 1936 and 1949, 287 Cadets were trained for the Engineering Branch. Of the 923 Cadets, 272 are Officers in the Merchant Navy, 62 in the Indian Navy and 63 are serving in the ancillary and other Services. In addition, there are 111 Cadets in training on board the ship.

The age limits for admission are between 15½ years and 18 years on the 1st July of the year of entry. Annually 60 Cadets for the Executive Branch are admitted for a 2-year course, terminating in the Final Passing Out Examination of the ship.

Total cost to the parent of training a boy is about Rs. 2,000 for the 2-year course. A number of scholarships are available both while under training on board and while serving as apprentices at sea; some are awarded on financial grounds and others on merit.

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Captain Superintendent.—Captain M. F. S. C. Harvey, R.D., F.R.G.S., M.I.N., Assoc. I.N.A., J.P.

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Cruckshank Road, Fort.

The institution undertakes to impart to pupils not only general education in English, Geography, Mathematics, Science and Regional Languages up to the Matriculation Standard, but, in addition, trains them in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and prepares them for the S.S.C. Examination conducted by the S.S.C. Examination Board and trains them in book-keeping, accountancy and type-writing for S.S.C. Examination.

Head Master, B. K. Khatre, B.F. (Mech.), B.V. (Elec.).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

President : G. B. Mhatre; *Vice-President* : Kumar Ramsinh; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries* : D. R. Chowdhari, A. S. Patil

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

State Bank of India Building, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

Hon. Secretary.—A. J. Doctor

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ROAD TRANSPORT

Best House, P.O. Box No. 192, Fort, Bombay 1.

INDIAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S RADIO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE

Lamington Chambers, Opp. "The Naaz", Bombay 4.

This Institute was started in April 1934 to fulfil a much-felt need in Radio Circles for good, trained Radio Experts. It gives students a thorough experience and training in courses preparatory to

- (i) Associate Membership Examinations held by (a) Institute of Engineers (India), (b) Institute of Electrical Engineers (London), and (c) British Institute of Radio Engineers.
- (ii) City and Guilds—London Institute Final Grade Examinations in (a) Electrical Engineering Practice, (b) Radio Service Work, and (c) Refrigeration Practice (Inter Grade).
- (iii) Government of India's I, II and Special Class Certificate of Competency Examinations in Wireless Telegraphy.
- (iv) Department of Technical Education, Government of Bombay Examinations in (a) Radio Engineering, (b) Radio Servicing, (c) Electricians, (d) Wireman Apprentices, (e) Wireless Telegraphy.

MOGAVEERA FREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

46, Vir Nariman Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. H. SABOO SIDDIK TECHNICAL INSTITUTION

8, Shepherd Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

This Institution is divided into two Sections : (i) Technical High School Section leading to the S.S.C. Examination; (ii) The Technical Institute Section providing instruction in the following Trade Courses recognised by the Department of Technical Education, Government of Bombay :—(a) Auto. Engg. (3 yrs.), (b) Electrical Engg. (3 yrs.); (c) Radio servicing (1 yr.); (d) Advanced certificate in Typography (3 yrs.); (e) Auto Mechanics (2 yrs.); (f) Turner's Course (2 yrs.); (g) Fitter's Course (2 yrs.); (h) L. G. Textile Weaving (2 yrs.); (i) Wireman's Apprentice (1 yr.).

Principal, S. S. Desai.

NAUTICAL AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Azad Maidan, Waudby Road, Bombay 1.

(Ministry of Transport, Government of India).

This College provides training facilities to officers of the Merchant Navy and akin services preparing for their examinations for Certificates of Competency conducted by the Ministry of Transport. Apart from these courses special Radar Observer's Courses are also conducted.

This College being a purely professional training institution, undertaking post sea courses, admission is granted only to those who have completed the necessary sea service and/or workshop service and are eligible to appear for the Ministry of Transport Examinations.

Principal :—Captain P. Alexander, F.R. Met S., M.I.N., Assoc. I.N.A., J.P.

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL

Proctor Road, Bombay.

The School was converted into a Technical High School in 1948 preparing pupils for the Government Secondary School Certificate examination with technical subjects. A Primary School is attached to the High School.

Principal.—C. A. Christie, B.A., B.T.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY SCHOOL OF ART

Hornby Road, Fort.

Courses of study are held in the following subjects. The period covered and diploma or degree are given within brackets: Drawing and Painting (Five years; Government Diploma in Drawing and Painting); Modelling and Sculpture (Five years; Diploma in Modelling); Arts and Crafts (Three years; Certificate course in Cabinet making, Engraving and Enamelling, Gold and Silver, Copper and Brass, Repoussé Beating, House Decoration, Iron Work, Shape Making, Stone Carving, Wood Carving, Carpet Weaving); Teacher training (One year; Drawing Teachers' Examination); Architecture (Five years; Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch.) of the Bombay University); Applied Art (Four years; Diploma course in Applied Art); Four years (certificate course in Applied Art); (One year course in each; Apprentice Training Course in (1) Photography, (2) Lithography, (3) Block-making and (4) Interior Decoration.

In addition to the above courses, there are part-time classes (morning and evening) as detailed below: (1) Morning Art classes (Drawing and Painting, Architecture & Modelling); (2) Evening Art classes (Drawing and Painting; Graphic Art).

A small Art Museum containing specimens of Indian and European art is attached to the school.

Dean.—J. D. Gondhalekar.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Cruckshank Road, Bombay 1.

The Institute, founded in 1937, offers the following Courses:

Certificate Courses—(1) Wireman Apprentice; (2) Electricians; (3) Radio Servicing Day and Evening Classes; (4) Wireless Telegraphy Day and Evening Classes; (5) Sound Engineering, and (6) Cine Projectionist.

Diploma Course.—Diploma in Radio Engineering.

The Director of Technical Education, Bombay State holds intermediate and final examinations for the first seven courses and awards Certificates and Diplomas to successful candidates. The Ministry of Communications holds the C.O.C. examinations in Wireless Telegraphy in this Institute once a year.

Rev. R. Conesa, S.J., Director.

**STATE COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
STATE OF BOMBAY.**

C/o Department of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

The functions of the Council are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding: the courses and standards of instruction in technical institutions; arrangements for the periodical inspection and examination of these institutions as regards their staff, accommodation, equipment, courses of study, methods of work and actual work done; the requirements of the State in Technical and Industrial Education; opening of new technical institutions; conditions of recognition of new institutions; payment of grants-in-aid to institutions; appointment of Boards of studies for the various branches of Engineering and Technology; arrangements for examinations; award of certificates and diplomas; preparation of textbooks on technical subjects in Hindi and the regional languages and co-ordination work of the Trg. Institution centres under the Scheme for Technical and vocational Training of Craftsmen.

Government have also vested the control of all Technical and Industrial Institutions or courses leading upto the Diploma standard (Non-University Grade) excluding courses falling under the control of the University in the Director of Technical Education, Bombay State, Bombay.

TEACHERS' TRAINING ACADEMY

Bharda New High School, Waudby Road, Bombay 1.

Principal.—J. H. Trivedi, B.A. Secretary.—B. M. Kapadia, M.Sc., B.T.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay).

The Institute offers courses leading both to Degrees and Diplomas in Technology. The curriculum is one of four years for diplomas which are granted in the following technologies:—Mechanical Engineering (I.M.E.); Electrical Engineering (I.E.E.); Textile Manufactures (I.T.M.); Technical Chemistry (I.T.C.) and Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing (I.S.E.); Post Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering.

The Institute is affiliated to the University of Bombay for the Degree courses in Mechanical, Electrical & Civil Engineering, and Textile Manufactures. The number of students admitted to each course is very limited, viz.: Mechanical Engineering—30; Electrical Engineering—30; Civil Engineering—50; and Textile Manufactures—20.

The Institute offers part-time courses for persons who are working in the industry. It conducts the City and Guilds of London Institute Technological Examinations. It also conducts examinations on behalf of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and other similar professional institutions.

Principal.—P. B. Sen Gupta, B.Sc. (Engg.), M.I.E. (Ind.), M.I.Mech. E. (Lond.).

MISCELLANEOUS**ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE BOMBAY**

French Bank Building, 62, Hornby Street, Fort, Bombay.

The aim of the Alliance Française is to make known French language, thought and culture.

OFFICE-BEARERS:—D. R. D. Tata, *President*; Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, *Vice-President*; E. Finot, *Honorary Treasurer*; M. M. Grinberg, *Honorary Secretary*.

ANGLO-SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY

(See Cathedral & John Cannon Schools).

8, Outram Road, Fort.

Principal, B. Gunnery, M.A. (Oxon.).

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

92, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

The Anjuman-i-Islam originally founded in 1875, is an association registered under the Indian Companies Act. It is conducting:

3 Boys' High Schools; 1 Boys' Middle School; 1 Technical High School (with a section of 9 Trade Courses); 2 Commercial High Schools; 2 Girls' High Schools with Primary Sections; 1 Urdu Research Institute for Post-Graduate Studies; 1 Public library and reading room; 1 Boys' Hostel; 1 Night School for adults; and 1 Children's Foundling Home.

President.—Salf F. B. Tyabji, M.Sc. (Cantab.), LL.B.; **General Secretary**.—S. S. Desnavi, B.Sc., B.T.

BALAK MANDIR

C/o P. K. V. Samaj, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

The Institution was founded in June 1949 by the Pathare Kshatriya Vaktutwotek Samaj to impart education to children through Montessori methods by trained teachers and is open to all irrespective of any caste or creed.

Chairman.—Trimbak Atmaram Gharat.

Hon. Secretary.—Kishori Khanderao Pathare.

Hon. Treasurer.—Ganpat Vinayak Chemburkar.

BANKERS TRAINING COLLEGE

Metropolitan Insurance House, 278, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Conducted under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India.

Principal.—J. N. Ahuja.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN

Chowpatty Road, Bombay 7.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, a unique educational institution, conducts Shastric studies on indigenous lines, Indological research on lines developed in the West and the dynamic cultural activities of resurgent India looking forward to the future. It conducts (i) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya for Shastric studies, (ii) Gita Vidyalaya for study of Hindu religion, (iii) Samshodhan Mandir for Post-graduate studies and research in Indology, (iv) Saraswati Mandir for fine arts and handicrafts, (v) Sangit Shiksha Pith, (vi) Bharatiya Nartan Shiksha Pith, (vii) M. M. Arts College and N. M. Institute of Science, Andheri, affiliated to the Bombay University for B.A. & B.Sc. courses, and (viii) Publishes University Books, the *Bharatiya Vidya*, an Indological Quarterly, is publishing a *History and Culture of the Indian People* in ten volumes, a fortnightly English journal, "Bhavan's Journal" and *Bharati*, a Hindi fortnightly, incorporating "Kulapati's Letters on Life, Literature and Culture". It conducts, under the auspices of the Sanskrit Vishva Parishad, examinations in easy Sanskrit on all India basis and in which a large number of students appear. Its research work consists of 36 volumes published, an equal number under print and more under preparation. Many Chairs and scholarships are established for study and research. The library and museum have valuable collections. Many scholars of all-India reputation are on the staff.

Founder-President.—K. M. Munshi.

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE Bombay.

The Committee imparts Social Education including instruction in community and individual health, hygiene, literacy both in theory and practice.

The Committee is carrying on the campaign in accordance with the Ten-Year Plan supplemented by "The New Approach to the Ten-Year Plan" prepared with a view to liquidating illiteracy within ten years, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 55,00,000. The Committee's jurisdiction has been extended since 1950 to the whole of Greater Bombay. The Committee has a special scheme of educating workers in mills and factories also.

Activities :—The Committee runs 2,000 literacy centres per year in Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Kannada, Telugu; and 600 post-literacy centres; arranges cultural programmes every week; cinema programmes every day; circulates library boxes; arranges science and other exhibitions for the enlightenment of the illiterate masses, arranges cleanliness squads, etc. It has also established 14 Community Radio Centres in the labour areas. It has organised a Matru Vikas Kendra for women and a special Research Department for Social Education.

Finances :—The annual expenditure is about Rs. 3,50,000. The Government of Bombay pays 50 per cent of the annual expenditure and the Bombay Municipality contributes about 20 per cent. Amongst others, Sir Dorabjee Tata, Sir Ratan Tata Trusts and N. M. Wadia Charities make regular yearly contributions. A special annual feature is the Social Education Week celebration to collect funds and to propagate social education.

Achievements :—In the last 17 years, the Committee has educated in literacy and general knowledge in Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati and Telugu languages more than 350,000 adults of whom 68,900 were women at a total cost of Rs. 35,37,800. Adults are provided with all educational facilities free.

President. Champaklal G. Modi. *Secretary.* B. M. Kapadia

BOMBAY EDUCATION LEAGUE 320, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

AIMS AND OBJECTS :—Educational uplift of masses backward in education. Branch of Maratta Mandir Ltd.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER CONTROL :—Three High Schools and one Primary School in Bombay; one High School and one Training College at Akalkot; one High School at Jath; one Hostel for Students in Sholapur.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY Clare Road, Byculla.

The Bombay Education Society was founded in 1815 by Archdeacon Barnes for the maintenance and education of poor European and Anglo-Indian children in the city of Bombay.

President The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Bombay; *Chairman of Managing Committee*—Vacant; *Honorary Secretary* The Venble A. S. H. Johnson, *Honorary Treasurers*—T. MacLetchie, P. J. Thomas; *Head-master, Barnes High School, Deolali*, W. R. Coles, B.A.; *Head-master, Christ Church High School, Byculla*, K. F. Mac Gowan, M.A.

The Society owns and manages two schools—the Christ Church High School at Byculla and the Barnes High School at Deolali.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE (Estd. 1933)

Shri Bhuwan, 1st Floor,
169 20, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

The Institution runs the Colaba Night School, and is attended by two hundred students from all communities who belong to the working class.

*President :—*Murari J. Valdia.

*Chairman :—*A. P. Pardeshi.

*Vice-Presidents :—*Yusuf S. Peerbhoy; Jamshedji Nusserwanji Gaudhar; Pandit Madhavacharya, *Secretary :—*J. T. Shirat, *Hon. Principal :—*S. C. Sheth.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

REGIONAL OFFICE AND LIBRARY :—French Bank Bldg., Hornji Street, Fort.

The British Council is a body under Charter to Her Majesty the Queen and is the principal agent in Britain for the development of cultural relations with foreign and Commonwealth countries. It works in some sixty countries, in addition to extensive activities in the United Kingdom itself.

Its main functions are the conveying of a knowledge of Britain to other countries. This it does by encouraging intercourse and the exchange of ideas between technical, professional, and educational groups in Britain, and similar groups in countries abroad. It fosters a knowledge of the English language and co-operates with overseas universities, schools and societies to promote English studies and assist in English language teaching. It grants over 200 scholarships every year to allow students to visit Britain and undertake courses of study. Six such scholarships are awarded in India each year. The welfare of students from the Colonies is its special responsibility. It has welfare and other institutions for foreign students in the larger towns of Britain. In addition, it invites selected individual visitors to Britain as its guests, and gives, wherever possible, help and advice in the arrangement of professional programmes to visitors from overseas who go to Britain of their own accord. It is the administering body for Fellowships awarded by United Nations' specialised agencies for study in Britain.

In literature, music, drama, the fine arts, pure science, engineering, medicine and agriculture, it provides manifestations abroad, sending lectures, exhibitions and other works. The Bombay Library open to members only, contains 15,000 books on a variety of subjects as well as a large collection of periodicals.

*Headquarters :—*65, Davies Street, London W. 1.

*Headquarters in India :—*New Delhi.

Other Regional Offices in Calcutta and Madras.

DAWOODBHOY FAZALBHOY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL TRUST

42, Pydhonie Road, Bombay.

*Trustees :—*Mrs. Fatmabai Dawoodbhoi Fazalbhoi, *Chairman*; Esmail Abdul Karim Panjoo, D. G. Esmail and Y. C. Chuwala.

DAWOODBHOY FAZALBHOY NURSERY SCHOOL 42, Pydhonie Road, Bombay.

GENERAL EDUCATION ACADEMY

65, Babu Genu Road, Bombay 2.

A private organisation for the promotion of Education among the masses. Free advice to students regarding education in India and abroad is rendered. Return postage insures quick reply.

*Director :—*Haril Prasad Gupta.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE

Dadar, Bombay 28.

OBJECT :—Promoting education among the masses.

The Institute at present conducts the following institutions :—

The Chhubildas Lulooobhoi Boys' High School, Dadar, Bombay; The High School, Kalyan; The New High School, Kalyan; M. H. High School, Thana; The Native Institution, Uran, District Kolaba; Girls' High School, Dadar, Bombay; English School, Mahim; Parsharam Ramnarayan High School, Bhivandi, District Thana; S. V. Joshi High School, Dombivli, District Thana; High School, Kurla; The Chhubildas Lulooobhoi Primary School, Dadar, Bombay.

*President :—*The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar.

*Chairman, Governing Council :—*R. G. Gokhale, Dadar.

*Secretary :—*S. V. Kulkarni, B.A. (Hons.), B.T.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

Vithalbai Patel Road, Bombay 1.

The objects of the Society are :—1. To start, control and maintain institutions imparting education to students with a view to making them ideal citizens. 2. To encourage and facilitate among the life-workers of the Society the study of educational problems in India and other countries. 3. To carry on educational propaganda by means of lectures, publications and other means. The present number of life-members is eleven.

The affairs of the Society are managed by a Senate which consists of all the Life-members of the Society, retired life-members and representatives of the Staff.

GOLWALLA'S FORT TUITION CLASSES

Bombay Mutual Building, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.—Eruch R. Golwalla, J. P.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

(Bombay Branch)

1st Floor, Jan Mansion, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay 1.
 Telegrams. 'ISIBOM'

OFFICE-BEARERS: V. L. Mehta, *President*; Prof. C. N. Vakil, L. S. Valdyanathan, R. G. Saralva, Dr. N. S. R. Sastry, *Vice-Presidents*; M. A. Telang, *Joint Secretary*; Dr. D. T. Lakdawala, *Treasurer*.

INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES

Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort (Tel. No. 28626).

President.—R. P. Dalal, F.S.A., F.C.A., F.T.I. (Lond.).
Chairman.—C. C. Sutarla.
Hon. Secretary.—S. A. Golyala
Hon. Treasurer.—P. L. Kapadia.

KISHINCHAND CHELLARAM (EDUCATIONAL) TRUST

Gazdar House, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2

OBJECTS. To spread and promote and or provide for general Commercial, Industrial or Technical Education by providing for or granting scholarships, studentships, stipends, travelling fellowships or periodical or occasional monetary help or assistance to deserving students.

TRUSTEES.—Hotchand Gopaldas Advani, Bar-at-Law; K. Lokumal; T. Murlu, Purshotamdas H. Sahani; Vishandas Gianchand Motwani, Watanmal Jhanandas; Gobindram Hasaram, R. B. Jalchand Watanmal; Manglammal Udaram, T. Pishu, K. D. Kirpaani

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

186, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

OBJECTS.—The Institute has been founded with the object of promoting and advancing oriental studies and offering facilities to the existing societies and institutions already engaged in such work, and if necessary by founding scholarships for the purpose of encouraging and advancing oriental studies. The Institute publishes a journal periodically. Life-membership subscription, Rs. 100, annual membership, Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Rustom Masani, Kt., M.A.

TRUSTEES.—Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B.; Sir R. P. Masani, Kt., M.A.; Rustam J. J. Modi, Bar-at-Law; J. H. Cama, B.A.; K. H. Cama, N. H. Tata and T. D. Desai, B.A., LL.B.

JR. HON. SECRETARIES.—Rustom J. J. Modi, Bar-at-Law; J. C. Taniport, M.A., LL.B., *Librarian*, K. P. Dastur, M.A.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 1.

Association of Municipalities and other Local Bodies in Bombay State, established in 1927.

Conducts training classes for Local Self-Government Service, awards L.S.G. Diploma, recognised by the Ministry of Health and various State Governments

Maintains a big library and runs a book depot of publications on Local Self-Government subjects, conducts four journals in English, Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindi.

Tenders free legal and technical advice to Local Bodies, acts as Central Stores Purchasing Agency, holds periodical Conferences of Local Bodies, and renders other numerous services.

PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

42, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

This Association conducts two schools. Bal Bhikhaljee Shapoorjee Bengallee Girls' High School, Fort, and Bal Maneckbal Nowroji Gamadia Girls' High School.

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY

Anand Bhavan, Near Flora Fountain,
 Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

The Society was founded in 1945 by the late Dr. Ambedkar. Its object is to bring college education within the reach of the middle and poorer classes. It gives special facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Backward Class Students.

GOVERNING BODY *Chairman* R. R. Bhole, B.Sc., LL.B.; *Deputy Chairman:* Barrister M. B. Samarth, *Members:* D. G. Jadhav; G. T. Parmar; S. K. Bole, H. K. Patel; V. G. Rao; C. N. Mohite

Secretary. N. M. Kamble, B.Sc.

The Society runs three colleges, one High School and one Night High School. (1) Siddharth College of Arts and Science, (2) Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, (3) Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad, (4) Siddharth College of Law, (5) Milind Vidyalaya, Aurangabad and (6) Siddharth Night High School, Bombay.

The Society also maintains a Backward Class Hostel at Pandharpur and gives grants to Backward Class Hostels at Manmad, Nandurbar, Chalisgaon, Sangamner, Dapoli, Dholka, Nipani and Patan.

RAO BAHADUR S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY

Chikitsaka Samuha Building, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

FUNDS.—The Permanent Fund of the Society amounted to Rs. 2,12,002 on the 31st December 1955.

LOAN-SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED. 50 students have been granted loan-scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,26,922 during the last 33 years.

MANAGING COMMITTEE: *Chairman* Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar; *Vice Chairman* G. P. Murdeshwar, *Hon. Treasurer* V. M. Telang, *Hon. Secretaries* S. L. Kapadi and Y. H. Sukthankar.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAMAYAK MANDALI

OFFICE—Chikitsaka Samuha Building, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

WORK DONE.—The Institution has advanced in all nearly Rs. 4,93,423 to 2062 poor and deserving students from all parts of the country to get an education and has built up a Reserve and Endowment Fund of Rs. 6,01,970

Trustees.—Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, S. A. Sabnis; Y. H. Sukthankar.

Chairman.—G. H. Jambotkar.

SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ARTS

Bhulabhai Memorial Institute, 89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26

The School was founded and is managed by the Theatre Unit. It consists of two class rooms, library, an open air theatre and a workshop with electrical and mechanical tools. It has the latest teaching aids, two tape recorders, an epidiascope and a film projector.

Sessions begin in July. The School provides a 2-year Course in Dramatics (theory and practice) plus an optional 1-year Post Graduate Course. The syllabus covers, in addition to Acting, the History of Eastern and Western Drama, Speech training, and Movement (including Mime). Classes are held in the evenings only, from 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. and are conducted in English. Hindi is compulsory.

The Staff consists of the Principal, who is the Chief Instructor in Acting and Production, a Teacher of Speech, an Assistant Teacher of Acting and a Lecturer on Western Drama.

Fees.—Rs. 20 per month, including vacations.

Principal.—E. Alkazi.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.

On the advice and guidance of Acharya Shri Vijayavallabhasuriji was started an Institution, which amongst its multiple aims includes founding useful secular and religious institutions, giving special facilities to students for prosecuting their studies in different colleges and universities as well as encouraging studies of Sanskrit and Prakrit literature.

In furtherance of the above objects, a *Vidyarthigriha* was started, at Bombay in 1915.

TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

Apollo Pier Road, Bombay 1.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was established jointly by the Government of Bombay and the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust in June 1945. The object of this all-India Institute is fundamental research in Physics, Mathematics and allied sciences. The Institute is permanently recognised by the University of Bombay as a constituent recognised institution for post-graduate research in physics and mathematics.

Though, at its inception, the Government of India was not directly concerned with the Institute, it has provided grants since 1948. In view of the increasing financial assistance given by the Government of India, which latterly contributed over 90% of the Institute's budget, a tripartite agreement was entered into between the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, and came into force on April 1, 1956. This agreement, under which the Government of India recognises the Institute as the National Centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics, provides for its administration by a council consisting of representatives of the 3 parties, the Government of India having a major voice.

Till the Atomic Energy Establishment of the Department of Atomic Energy was created, the Department recognised the Institute as the centre for all large-scale projects in nuclear research and entrusted to it important research projects in which it was interested. With the creation of the Atomic Energy Establishment such projects have been taken over by the Establishment, however, pending the construction of its own laboratories at Trombay, facilities are being provided at the Institute to divisions of the Engineering and Physics Groups of the Establishment.

COUNCIL

J. R. D. Tata (*Chairman*); S. Ratnam; V. T. Dehejia, I.C.S.; Professor R. Choksi, M.A.; Dr. H. J. Bhattacharya, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.

STAFF

Academic

Dr. H. J. Bhattacharya, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S., *Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics*; Professor K. Chandrasekharan, Ph.D., *Professor of Mathematics*; Professor D. D. Kosambi, *Professor of Mathematics*; Professor B. Peters, Ph.D., *Professor of Experimental Physics*; Dr. D. V. Phadke, Ph.D., *Associate Prof. of Experimental Physics*; Dr. S. S. Dharwadkar, Ph.D., *Reader in Experimental Physics*; A. B. Sahai, *Reader in Experimental Physics*; Dr. B. V. Thosar, Ph.D., *Reader in Experimental Physics*; Dr. M. G. K. Menon, Ph.D., *Reader in Experimental Physics*; Dr. K. G. Ramanathan, Ph.D., *Reader in Mathematics*.

Administrative

E. C. Allardice, I.C.S. (Retd.), *Deputy Director (Administration)*; N. R. Puthran (*Registrar and Secretary to the Council*).

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Chembur, Bombay 38.

Board of Trustees.—Lady Ratan Tata; Dr. John Matthai (*Chairman*); J. R. D. Tata; Sir H. P. Mody; A. D. Shroff; N. H. Tata; Professor R. Choksi (*Managing Trustee*).

Governing Board.—Dr. John Matthai (*Chairman*); N. H. Tata; D. R. D. Tata; Professor R. Choksi; K. G. Saykhan; Sobh Raj; A. D. Gorwala; L. Sawhney; Prof. A. R. Wadia; L. S. Kudchedkar; J. J. Panakal (*Offg. Secy.*).

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences was founded in June, 1936—then known as Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work—by the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. Admission to the Institute is open only to graduates of recognised universities. The Institute offers a two years' training in professional social work on

the successful completion of which a Diploma in Social Service Administration is awarded. The Courses of specialisation include Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations, Family and Child Welfare, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Community Organisation and Development, Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional Administration, Social Research, Rural Welfare and Tribal Welfare.

The Institute also offers one-year programmes of training in Applied Psychology and Social Research, and six months' programmes of training in (1) Criminology, juvenile delinquency and correctional administration, (2) Institutional care, (3) Organisation of Community Welfare Centres and (4) Rural welfare.

In addition to the training programmes, the Institute maintains a Department of Research which promotes research in social problems. Under the auspices of the Department of Publications *The Indian Journal of Social Work* is published every quarter and edited by the Director of the Institute.

Among other activities of the Institute are the Child Guidance Clinic and the special school for bedridden hospitalised children located in the Jeebai Wadia Hospital for Children, Parel, Bombay, and a community welfare centre in Worli, Bombay. Psychological and Group Work Laboratories are also being equipped to provide facilities for practical work.

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DR. AJINKYA'S MATERNITY AND GYNAECOLOGICAL HOSPITAL

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Superintendent.—Vacant.

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The out-patient departments of the Group of Hospitals for T.B. are attached to the Princess Street T. B. Clinic, and at Foras Road and Lalbag, where the Hon. Medical Officers of these Hospitals conduct the outdoor in the mornings from 8-0 A.M. and 9-15 A.M., S.T.

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There are 458 beds in the hospital. But no bed can be reserved. All treatment is free of charge. Facilities for Laboratory, X-ray, A.P., P.P., major and minor operations are available.

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3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5.

COLONY NURSING HOME

Sir Bhaichandra Road, Matunga (Central Rly.).

Doctors.—Dr. G. M. Phadke, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon*; Dr. V. N. Shirodkar, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Gynaecologist*.

**HABIB HOSPITAL AND RHEUMATISM
MATERNITY HOME**

125, Jali Road East, Bombay 9.

**DRS. HIRALAL & D'SA SURGICAL NURSING
HOME**

Backbay View, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Consulting Surgeon - Dr. Hiralal K. Doctor, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), *Hon. Surgeon*, J. J. Hospital & Bombay Hospital

KAMAR KHANUM MATERNITY HOME

Victoria Cross Road, Bombay 27

**KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY & BHATIA
MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME**

65, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

MANDVI MATERNITY HOME

Pravin Chamber, Chinch Bunder, Bombay 9.

**DR. MANECBAI NAVALKAR'S MANDVI
MATERNITY HOME**

Pravin Chamber, Chinch Bunder, Bombay 9

MARINE HOSPITAL & MATERNITY HOME

5, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1

This is a private institution run by three doctors including one lady doctor

Superintendent Dr. Girdhari Parsiam, M.B.B.S.

THE NORTHCOTE NURSING HOME PRIVATE, LTD.

Ormlston Road, Apollo Bunder.

Mrs. V. N. Adenwalla; N. R. Adenwalla, *Managing Director*; R. C. Doodhmal, *R.M.O.*; Dr. Miss F. Panthakee, M.B.B.S.; Dr. R. Adibani, M.B.B.S.; Dr. (Miss) Mani Khudabux, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Obstetrician & Gynecological Surgeon*; Dr. K. M. Amson, M.D.; Dr. B. R. Billimoria, F.R.C.S., have consulting rooms in the Nursing Home.

PARK NURSING HOME (DR. NAYEN'S)

204, Shivaji Park Road 5, Bombay 16.

**SORABJI SHAPURJI ENGINEER MUNICIPAL
FREE MATERNITY HOME**

15, Khetwadi 1st Lane, Bombay 4.

ST. ELIZABETH'S NURSING HOME

Kunj Nivas, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

Rev. Sister Francis Teresa (Superioress).

SURGICAL NURSING HOME AND FRACTURE CLINIC

16, New Queen's Road, next to Opera House Cinema, Bombay 4.

Managing Board—Dr. R. G. Talwalkar, F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Dr. M. G. Talwalkar, F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Dr. G. R. Talwalkar, T.D.D. (Wales), *Tuberculosis Specialist*; Dr. C. G. Talwalkar, D.M.R.E. (Lond.), *Radiologist*; Dr. S. G. Talwalkar, D.A.R.C.P.S. (Lond.), *Anaesthetist*; Dr. M. G. Talwalkar, F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Dr. R. G. Talwalkar, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), *Surgeons*; Dr. V. S. Talwalkar, D.O. (Oxon), *Eye Surgeon*; Dr. M. S. Talwalkar, M.D., *Specialist in Women's Diseases*; Dr. N. G. Talwalkar, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.); Dr. C. V. Talwalkar, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), *Physicians*.

TALWALKAR NURSING HOME & MATERNITY HOSPITAL

153-B, Hindu Colony, next to Rula College, Bombay 19.

CONVALESCENT HOMES AND SANATORIA BAI SHERENBAI MANCHERJI CAMA CONVALESCENT HOMES

Byramji Jijibhoy Road, Bandra.

BEL-AIR SANATORIUM FOR T. B. PATIENTS

Panchgani (Dist. Satara).

Managing Trustee.—Dr. R. B. Billimoria.
Wassilamal Building, Charni Road Junction.

BOMBAY STATE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Red Cross Building, Mint Road, Fort.

President.—Y. B. Chavan; *Secretary*.—Dr. B. B. Yodh.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY

Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

Hon. Secretary.—Jal M. Dotiwalla, G.D.A., F.C.A.

MARINA SANATORIUM

Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK ROAD

Office—6, Apollo Street, Fort.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

(Medical Supdt., Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri)

Out-patients are treated on all working days at the clinics at—
Princess Street :—8 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

Foras Road :—8 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Lalbaug :—4 to 6 p.m.

CLINICS

ALY NURSERY SCHOOL No. 2.

Age Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

ANJUMAN-E-MUFIDUL YATAMA

Madanpura, Masjid Jamil, Bombay 8.

This institution runs an Orphanage and a primary School named Madrasa-e-Farooqiah in which free education is imparted to girls and boys. It trains students in weaving, tailoring and typewriting outside school hours. Physical instruction is also imparted.

President.—Muhammad Umar Rajab, J.P.

Secretary.—Munshi Muhammad Amin.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

92, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, Khar, Bombay 21.

(See also under Cultural Associations in Greater Bombay.)

BAPNU GHAR

Annie Besant Road, Near Vallabhbal Patel Stadium, Hornby Vellard, Worli.

BOMBAY CLINIC

Indra Bhuvan, 514, Sardar Vallabhbal Patel Road, Bombay 4.
Telgr. Appendix, Bombay 4.

Surgeon.—J. A. Dhacks, F.R.C.S. (Eng.). (Tel. 70534; 34197).

BOMBAY MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN'S WELFARE SOCIETY

No. 10, B.D.D. Chawl, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11.

President.—Smt. Bajpal. *Chairman*.—Lady Cowasji Jehangir. *Jt. Hon. Treasurers*.—Khushru S. Sethna, J.P. and Dr. Socrates Noronha. *Jt. Hon. Secretaries*.—Dr. H. V. Tilak, F.R.C.S. and Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.A., M.D.

CHARAK CLINIC

21, Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC OF THE TATA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bal Jerbal Wadia Hospital, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12.

EYE CLINIC AND HOSPITAL

375, Hornby Road, Opp. Flora Fountain.

Run by Dr. H. D. Dastoor, F.C.P.S., D.O. (Oxon), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Senior Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, together with a full hospital staff.

FRACTURE AND ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND ACCIDENT CLINIC

(for Police cases).

305, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI

Ghatkopar Unit, Greater Bombay.

MODERN CLINIC

Near Parthana Samaj, 383, Sardar Vallabhbal Patel Road.

Doctors attached.—Dr. K. U. Jhatakia, M.D., *Physician and Cardiologist*; Dr. C. S. Worah, M.S., *Surgeon*; Dr. C. M. Kamdar, L.M., D.B.O.O.G., *Gynaecologist*.

THE NUTAN BAL SHIKSHAN SANGH

All-India Association of Teachers and Parents

118, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14.

VENEREAL DISEASES FREE CLINIC, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

254, Bellasia Road.

VIJAYA NAGAR SEVA MANDAL & BAL VIHAR

72, Vijaya Nagar, Dadar, Bombay-28.

DISPENSARIES

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARIES

I. 311, Tardeo Road, Nana Chowk, Bombay 7 (main dispensary).
II. Jamnadas Mody Kapil Nivas, 64, Cavel Street (near Ramwadi Eye Hospital).

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY

10, Ravelin Street, opp. Excelsior Cinema, Fort.

Managing Committee.—Rustom S. Powwala, J.P., *Chairman*; Maj. Dady F. Vachha, *Secretary*.

First Medical Officer.—Lt.-Col. J. N. Choksy, M.B.B.S., I.A.M.O. (Ex.).

SHRI DAMODAR AMBAVIDAS SARVAJANIK DISPENSARY

Township Colony, S. 14, Chembur.

Managing Trustee.—Girdharlal Damodar Dastary.

Chief Medical Officer.—Dr. G. D. Parekh, M.B.B.S.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN GREATER BOMBAY

AIHMADIYYA MOVEMENT

Local Branch: 'Alhaq', 17, Club Back Road, Bombay 8

Headquarters:—Qadian, Dist. Gurdaspur, Punjab, India.

Activities:—Revival and Propagation of Islam.

Founder:—Hazrat Mirza Gulam Ahmad of Qadian, the promised Messiah and Mehdi (1835-1908).

Missions:—Throughout India & Pakistan and in the following foreign Countries—England, Germany, France, Spain, U.S.A., Java, Siam, Sumatra, Egypt, Palestine, Indonesia, Ceylon & Italy. All enquiries could be made to the Missionary-in-Charge

Present Head of the Movement: Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad, the Musleh Manood.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION

Byculla, Bombay.

(Under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.)

Officers: *Chairman* Rev. R. H. Galkwad, Ahmednagar; *Secretary* Rev. Miss E. L. Wood, I.A. Staveley Road, Poona
Treasurer:—G. Ross Thomas, Inter-Mission Business Office, 364, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.

ANJUMAN-I-FAIZ-I-PANJETANI

69, Samuel Street, Bombay 9.

The aims and objects of Anjuman-i-Faiz-i-Panjetani are to render service to pilgrims to the Hedjaz, Iraq, Iran, etc.

PRESIDENT:—Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahimi.

VICE-PRESIDENT:—Haji Esmail Abdulkarim Panjoo.

HON. JOINT SECRETARIES:—Dr. Haji R. C. Nathani and Haji Rajabally P. Ebrahimi.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Asthika Samaj Building, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.

The aims and objects of the Samaj are the cultivation of devotion to God.

PRESIDENT:—C. G. Raman; *JR. HON. SECRETARIES:*—K. S. Padmanabhan, V. K. Moorthy *Hon. Treasurer:*—K. S. Ramaswamy.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF INDIA AND CEYLON

India House, Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street, Bombay 1

The aim and object of this Society is to publish and propagate the Holy Bible without note or comment in all languages.

President:—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Reid, Bishop of Nasik.

Secretary & Treasurer:—Rev. W. Park Rankin, B.C.E.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE

Indra Kunj.

2, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

Discourses by eminent saints or savants on purely spiritual subjects, group prayers, meditation, namsankhitan and bhajan are regular features.

BOMBAY TAMIL CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

292, Frere Road, Bombay 1.

BOMBAY ZOROASTRIAN JASHAN COMMITTEE

Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

Objects of the Committee are:—To promote devotion amongst Parsi Zoroastrians for their religion.

The Committee also takes keen interest in diffusing Zoroastrian religious instruction to the young.

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col. Rustom M. Khareghat, I.M.S. (Retd.).

HON. SECRETARY:—Khan Saheb Burjorji Dadabhai Mehta.

HON. TREASURER:—Sohrab Hirjiibhai Bativala.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Ananda Vihara, Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Mission House, Proctor Road, Bombay 7.

This body works under the Bishop of Bombay in the Bombay Diocese.

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. The Bishop of Bombay (*Chairman*), Miss M. C. Wilson, B.Sc.; Rev. Canon C. A. Bolton, C. A. Christie, B.A., T. Korula; D. L. Powar, Rev. A. B. Bhalekar; Rev. H. G. Salisbury, M.A.

Secretary:—Rev. H. G. Salisbury, M.A.

The Office of the Parent Society is in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Bombay

Emmanuel Church, Proctor Road, Canon Rev. V. M. Gadre.
Robert Money School.—C. A. Christie, B.A., B.T.

JUMA MASJID

Janjirkar Street, near Crawford Market.

The Juma Masjid and its Allied Charities are managed by a Board of Trustees called "The Directors" under a scheme.

Superintendent:—Shaikh Muhammad Khakhlatay, J.P., B.A., I.L.B., Solicitor, Hon. Presidency Magistrate.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

14, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

The aim of the Association is, among others, to collect and study social facts and problems and to promote civic and general culture.

MAHA BODHI SOCIETY OF INDIA

(Bombay Branch)

Bahujan Vihar, Buddha Temple Street, Patel, Bombay 12

Secretary: Bhikku H. Dhammananda

MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay.

The M.S.U.W. is engaged in missionary and educational work in Bombay City. It maintains a hostel for about 60 women students attending the various colleges in Bombay.

STAFF: Miss E. Watts, B.A., *Warden*, Miss D. Hunt, B.A. (Lond). Miss S. Cockayne S. Th.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Noble Chambers No. B, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1.

Object: To inculcate vegetarianism and temperance as principles of Ashoi or law and moral orders divine.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Girgaum, Bombay.

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj is a religious body whose faith is founded on the essential belief in One God who is without form and all-pervading, and in the brotherhood of man.

The Prarthana Samaj holds weekly Divine Services on Sundays and organises missionary activities for the spread of its Faith in the State of Bombay. It also conducts educational and charitable activities through a number of institutions which are managed by the Samaj.

MANAGING COMMITTEES:—Sir V. N. Chandavarkar, *President*; P. B. Madgavkar, *Vice-President* and others.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAM

Khar, Bombay 21.

President:—Swami Sambuddhananda. *Hon. Secretary:*—Dr. C. A. Mehta, M.A., Ph.D.

SHREE SABARIMALA AYYAPPA BHAKTA SAMITI

Star of Cochin, Opp. Broadway Cinema, Dadar, Bombay 14.

President, General Council.—G. P. Nair, *Executive Committee*—T. V. Seshan (*Chairman*), Kallimpat R. Menon (*Vice-Chairman*), P. V. Menon, C. V. Kochunni (*Secretaries*), A. B. Nair, K. R. Menon (*Treasurers*)

SOCIETY OF THE ALL SAINTS SISTERS OF THE POOR

(See under Diocesan Girls' Hostel, Mazagon, p. 348)

SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

The Society of St. John the Evangelist (Cowley Fathers) is a community of priests dedicated to a life of prayer and service and living under the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—St. Peter's Church, Mazagon (English), Holy Cross Church, Umarchadi (Marathi); St. Peter's Hostel and St. Peter's School for Europeans and Anglo Indians and St. Paul's Hostel for Indians.

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHAI'S OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

P. O. Box No. 470, Bombay 1.

Objects.—To establish universal peace and the oneness of mankind in co-operation with fellow Baha'is of over 3,000 centres in 23 other countries through the spiritual principles of the World Religion proclaimed by Baha-ullah in 1863.

SPIRITUALIST DEVELOPMENT AND HEALING CIRCLE

Kalam Kutir, 211/219, Fiere Road, Bombay.

To help those who desire to develop psychic power and to give relief to those who are ailing.

The President Dr. F. D. Nasikvala conducts the Healing Centre every Tuesday and Friday between 2 and 5 p.m. and Development every Friday at 6-30 p.m., after which seance is held.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT

Bandra, Bombay 20.

This Institution, conducted by the Daughters of the Cross of Liège, Belgium, comprises—

1. An Anglo-Indian High School (Boarding and Day).
2. An English-Teaching High School (Boarding and Day).
3. An Orphanage Primary School.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The Blavatsky Lodge, T. S. French Bridge, Bombay 7.

This is the first Lodge in India, founded in 1879, having a good library and a book depot.

WESTERN INDIA UNION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS 16, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

PRESIDENT—Pastor Alva R. Appel

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—C. N. John.

ZOROASTRIAN RADH SOCIETY

Noble Chambers, No. 13, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1.

OBJECT.—To undertake all kinds of Radh work for the benefit and welfare of the Parsi Zarthoshti Community.

PUBLIC TRUSTS IN GREATER BOMBAY

For purposes of quick reference, we give below a list of registered Public Trusts in the Greater Bombay area with an average annual income of Rs. two lakhs and over as mentioned in the registration applications.

When necessary the same trust has been entered under more than one head. The register number is given in brackets at the end of each trust.

Aid for Business, Vocation

Trusts of the Funds and properties of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay. The Joint Secretary, Parsi Panchayat, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Rs. 11,32,006 (702 C-410).

Aid in Calamities (natural, etc. such as epidemic, fire, flood, riot, war, etc.)

(Shri) Madhavbhai and Laxminarayan Temple Trust, Manondas Tibbhowandas, Shri Madhavbhai Trust, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 3; Rs. 2,07,864 (901 A-139).

(Sir) Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Charitable Trust, Lady Pramila Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Rs. 2,90,863 (1702 A-250).

Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9, Rs. 4,78,455. (278 B-501).

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Professor Rustom Dossabhai Choksi, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Rs. 18,40,443 (239 E-304).

The N. M. Wadia Charities, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Rs. 7,10,836 (627 E-152).

Aid for Education for developing mind or body (in kind or cash)

(Sir) Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Charitable Trust, Lady Pramila Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort; Rs. 2,90,863 (1702 A-250).

R and S Nanavati Charitable Trust, R. M. Nanavati, 16, Apollo Street, Fort; Rs. 2,14,551 (A-583).

Anjuman-e-Islam Charities, S. S. Dastmal, M. H. Saboo Siddik Institution, S. Shepherd Road, Byculla, Bombay 8, Rs. 3,44,644 (109 B-610).

(Haji) Esuf Mahomed Suleman's Charities, Ebrahim Yusuf Botwala, 116-118, Papkhote Street, Bombay 3, Rs. 3,59,411 (238 A-169).

Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9, Rs. 4,78,455 (278 B-501).

The Artvtoys Industrial Scheme Trust, Darab N. Navder, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Rs. 2,47,364 (36 C-287).

The Behramji Nawroji Gamadia Parsao Hunnashaba Trust, Mehrji Behramji Khambatta, Gamadia Colony, 8, Tardeo Road; Rs. 2,18,996 (95 C-587).

(Sir) Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsao Benevolent Institution, The Secretary, 209, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Rs. 3,52,591 (447 C-221).

Maneckji Cooper Education Trust, Jehanum Maneckji Cooper, Swadesh Mills Estate, Gurgaum, Rs. 2,08,000 (549 C-261).

Nesserwanji Manockjee Petit Charity Fund, Petit Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort; Rs. 3,31,208 (649 C-58).

(Sir) Ratanji Jamshedji Tata Charities Trust, Pirojsha P. Mistry, trustee of Sir Ratan Tata Charities, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort; Rs. 8,84,243 (796 C-153).

The N. M. Wadia Charities, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort; Rs. 7,10,836 (627 E-152).

R. D. Sethina Trust, Secretary, 14-K, Hamam Street, Fort; Rs. 3,57,581 (686 E-654).

Sir Sayajirao Diamond Jubilee and Memorial Trust, Sarojini Sadan, Extension Congress House, V. P. Road, Bombay 4, Rs. 6,24,841. (E-877).

Stri Zarthosti Mandal and Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, The Hon. Gen. Secretary, 35, Hughes Road, Bombay 7; Rs. 7,10,225. (F-328).

Aid to Institutions and Funds

(Shri) Madhavbhai and Laxminarayan Temple Trust, Manondas Tibbhowandas, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 3; Rs. 2,07,864 (901 A-139).

The Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Muslim Educational Trust, 42, Pydhonie Road; Rs. 2,75,500. (191 B-611).

Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9; Rs. 1,78,455 (278 B-501).

The Artvtoys Industrial Scheme Trust, Darab N. Navder, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort; Rs. 2,47,364 (36 C-287).

The Christian Medical Association of India Hospital Supply Agency, Dhapla Building, Government Gate Road, Bombay 12; Rs. 7,38,002 (166 E-555).

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Professor Rustom Dossabhai Choksi, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Rs. 18,40,443 (239 E-304).

Seth Mafatal Charity Trust, Yogendra N. Mafatal, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,20,643 (516 E-723).

Sir Savajirao Diamond Jubilee and Memorial Trust, Sarojini Sadan, Extension Congress House, V. P. Road, Bombay 4, Rs. 6,24,841 (E-877).

Medical Aid

(Sir) Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Charitable Trust, Lady Pramila Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Rs. 2,90,863 (1702 A-250).

Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9, Rs. 4,78,455 (278 B-501).

Seth Mafatal Charity Trust, Yogendra N. Mafatal, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,20,643 (516 E-723).

The N. M. Wadia Charities, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort; Rs. 7,10,836 (627 E-152).

Sir Hurskondas Narotandas Hospital, The Hon. Secretary, New Charni Road, Bombay; Rs. 7,82,615. (A-1361).

The Maneckji Nowroji Sett Charities, M. K. Set, Kodak House, III Floor, Hornby Road, Bombay 1, Rs. 11,96,550. (C-222).

Nowrojee N. Wadia Trust Buildings for Parsis, The Secretary, R. N. Wadia Trust Neville House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; Rs. 3,61,827 (C-209).

Rustomjee N. Wadia Trust Building for Parsis, The Secretary, R. N. Wadia Trust Neville House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; Rs. 2,55,528. (C-270).

Stri Zarthosti Mandal and Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, Hon. Gen. Secretary, 35, Hughes Road, Bombay 7, Rs. 7,10,225. (F-320).

Help to Orphans, Poor, etc.

(Seth) Virji Peraji Trust, Maskal Building, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3, Rs. 1,16,500 (1070 A-202).

(Sir) Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Charitable Trust, Lady Pramila Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort; Rs. 2,90,863 (1702 A-250).

R and S Nanavati Charitable Trust, R. M. Nanavati, 16, Apollo Street, Fort; Rs. 2,14,551 (1998 A-543).

Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9, Rs. 4,78,455 (278 B-501).

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsao Benevolent Institution, The Secretary, 209, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort; Rs. 3,52,591 (447 C-221).

Seth Goculdas Tejpal Charities Trust, V. H. Bhatt, 7, Bastion Road, Fort; Rs. 4,24,804. (281 E-800).

Seth Mafatal Charity Trust, Yogendra N. Mafatal, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,20,643 (516 E-723).

The N. M. Wadia Charities, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort; Rs. 7,10,836. (627 E-152).

Help for Research Work

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Professor Rustom Dossabhai Choksi, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort; Rs. 18,40,443 (239 E-304).

The Bombay Suburban District Village Industries Association, Navalbhai C. Jerajani, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Rs. 12,28,219 (102 F-314).

Sir Hurskondas Narotandas Hospital, The Hon. Secretary, New Charni Road, Bombay; Rs. 7,82,615. (A-1361).

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, R. Choksi, Tata Institute, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay 1; Rs. 6,08,358 (E-660).

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Charandas Meghji, Chowpatti Road, Bombay 7; Rs. 4,30,032. (F-358).

Boardings

Trusts of the Funds and properties of the Parsi Panchayat, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Rs. 11,32,006 (702 C-410).

The Diamond Jubilee Trust, Bombay, Smt. Zarina E. G. Currilbhoy, Khoja Jamatkhana Compound, Church Bunder Road, Khadak, Bombay 9; Rs. 3,16,280 (B-755).

Churches, Temples and Religious Institutions

Shri Godiji Maharaj Jain Temples and Charities, Laxmichand Durlabhji, 12, Pydhoni, Bombay 3, Rs. 3,70,798 (A-1857).

Dawat-e-Haliyah, H. H. Mulla Sahib Sydena Taher Saifuddin, Badri Mahal, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,80,014. (B-729).

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrows Lane, Bombay 2, Very Rev. Mgr. Basilio A. Pinto, Burrows Lane, Bombay 2, Rs. 3,00,501 (D-123).

Archdiocese of Bombay, Rt. Rev. Mgr. V. Dyer, Archbishop's House, Bombay 1; Rs. 3,51,277. (D-158).

The Church of the Brethren Mission, Rev. E. M. Fasnacht, Mission House, Umalla, District Broom; Rs. 2,02,890. (D-65).

Former Churches in the Diocese of Bombay which are in the State of Bombay; The Hon. Secretary, The Bombay Diocese Trust Association Ltd., 21, Waudby Road, Bombay 1, (Income not stated) (D-185).

St. Stanislaus' Institution, Rev. D. Donnelly, S.J., Rector and Manager of the Institution, Bombay 20, Rs. 2,18,070 (D-154).

The Bombay St. Xavier's Society, Rev. A. Balta, S.J., Treasurer, St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,76,739. (F-424).

The Provincial Society of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, Rev. Mother St. Ursula, Convent of Jesus & Mary, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay; Rs. 8,11,560 (F-429).

The Bombay St. Mary's Society, The Rector, St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay 10, Rs. 5,25,297 (F-429).

The Don Bosco Society, The Prefect, Don Bosco High School, Matunga, Bombay 19; Rs. 2,07,000 (F-430).

St. Joseph's Convent, Rev. Sister Provincial, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay 20, Rs. 10,49,501.

The Bombay Parthana Samaj, B. A. Rege, Asst. Secretary of the Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay No. 4; Rs. 2,53,451 (F-130).

The Church of Scotland Western India Mission, c/o Wilson College, Bombay 7, Rs. 3,26,600. (F-360).

Medical Health Centres

Trusts of the Funds and properties of the Parsi Panchayat, Joint Secretary, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort; Rs. 11,32,006 (C-410).

College

The Bombay St. Xavier's Society, Rev. A. Balta, S.J., Treasurer, St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,76,739. (F-424).

Cultural, Social

The Social Service League, Secretary, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4; Rs. 2,51,158 (330 F-152).

The South Indian Welfare Society, The Secretary, Park View, Napoo Garden, Matunga (Central Rly.), Rs. 7,10,225. (338—F-213).

Dharmshalas

The Tulshidas Gopalji Charitable and Dhakaleswar Temple Trust, 10-A, Bhulabhai Desai Road; Rs. 8,12,377. (1593—A-221).

(Haji) Esuf Mahomed Suleman's Charities, Ebrahim Yusuf Botwala, 140, Shariff Devji Street, Bombay 3; Rs. 3,59,411 (238—B-169).

Trusts of the Funds and Properties of the Parsi Panchayat, The Joint Secretary, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Rs. 11,32,606 (702 C-416).

Bal Kabbal and Hansraj Morarji Charity Trust, 26, Holl Chakla, Fort; Rs. 4,20,954. (393—E-585).

The N. M. Wadia Charities, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Rs. 7,10,836 (627 E-152).

Dispensaries—Allopathic

(Haji) Esuf Mahomed Suleman's Charities, Ebrahim Yusuf Botwala, 140, Shariff Devji Street, Bombay 3; Rs. 3,59,411 (238—B-169).

Bal Kabbal and Hansraj Morarji Charity Trust, 26, Holl Chakla, Fort, Rs. 4,20,954 (393 E-585).

Employment (Help to Secure)

(Sir) Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Charitable Trust, Lady Pamela Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Rs. 2,90,863. (1702 A-250).

The Artystoys Industrial Scheme Trust, Darab N. Navder, 22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Rs. 2,17,361. (36 C-287).

Homes for Afflicted, Defectives (by nature), Disabled

Trusts of the Funds and Properties of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, The Joint Secretary, Parsi Panchayat, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Rs. 11,32,606. (702 C-416).

Homes for Children, Rescue, Widows, Women

Nesservanji Manockjee Pett Charity Fund, Pett Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Rs. 3,41,208. (649 C-58).

Vanita Vishram, The Hon. Secretary, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, Rs. 2,00,611 (866 E-568).

The Children's Aid Society, The Hon. Secretary, 83, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, Bombay 16, Rs. 9,06,453 (121 F-205).

Seva Sadan Society, Miss B. A. Engineer, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay 7; Rs. 3,44,785 (319—F-125).

The Bombay Parthana Samaj, B. A. Rege, Asstt. Secretary of the Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay No 4, Rs. 2,53,451 (F-130).

Homes for Convalescents

Bel Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Kt., 21, Cuffe Parade, Colaba; Rs. 4,29,525. (77—E-180).

Maternity Homes

Habib Esmail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9, Rs. 1,78,155. (278—B-501).

Trusts of the Funds and Properties of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, The Joint Secretary, Parsi Panchayat, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Rs. 11,32,606 (702 C-416).

Sir Hurkiondas Narotamdas Hospital, The Hon. Secretary, New Charni Road, Bombay; Rs. 7,82,615. (A-1364).

Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Neville House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; Rs. 1,04,702 (E-944).

The Bombay Parthana Samaj, B. A. Rege, Asstt. Secretary of the Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay No 4, Rs. 2,53,451. (F-130).

The Church of Scotland Western India Mission, c/o Wilson College, Bombay 7; Rs. 3,26,600. (F-366).

Homes—Orphanages

(Haji) Esuf Mahomed Suleman's Charities, Ebrahim Yusuf Botwala, 140, Shariff Devji Street, Bombay 3; Rs. 3,59,411. (238—B-169).

Nesservanji Manockjee Pett Charity Fund, Pett Building, Hornby Road, Fort; Rs. 3,41,208 (649—C-58).

The Bombay Parthana Samaj, B. A. Rege, Asstt. Secretary of the Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay No 4; Rs. 2,53,451. (F-130).

Housing Cheap Rent

The Manekji Nowroji Sett Charities, M. K. Set, Kodak House, 111 Floor, Hornby Road, Bombay 1, Rs. 11,96,550 (C-222).

Nowrojee N. Wadia Trust Buildings for Parsis, The Secretary, R. N. Wadia Trust, Neville House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, Rs. 3,61,827 (C-289).

Rustonjee N. Wadia Trust Building for Parsis, The Secretary, R. N. Wadia Trust, Neville House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, Rs. 2,55,528. (C-270).

Allopathic Hospitals

Bhatia General Hospital, Tardeo Road, Kalyanji Ganji Mezgaji, 36-A, Hughes Road, Bombay 7; Rs. 2,71,630. (119 A-746).

(Haji) Esuf Mahomed Suleman's Charities, Ebrahim Yusuf Botwala, 140, Shariff Devji Street, Bombay 3; Rs. 3,59,411 (238—B-169).

Habib Esmail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9, Rs. 1,78,155. (278—B-501).

The Bomanjee Dinshaw Pett Parsi General Hospital, D. H. Pett, Camballa Hill, Bombay 20, Rs. 4,03,654. (112 C-087).

Mashina Hospital, Dr. (Miss) Meherbanoo Hormasji Mashina, Victoria Road, Bombay 27; Rs. 2,81,787. (565 C-157).

Bel Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Kt., 21, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Rs. 4,29,525 (77—E-180).

The Bombay European Trust, The Secretary, Bombay European Hospital Trust, 60-A, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 28, About Rs. 6 lakhs. (113—E-793).

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Professor Rustom Dossabhoj Choksi, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Rs. 18,10,143 (239 E-304).

Dr. Javalabhai Nanawati Hospital, R. M. Nanawati, Member, Executive Council, Dr. B. Nanawati Hospital, 16, Apollo Street, Fort; Rs. 4,07,841. (41 F-234).

Sir Hurkiondas Narotamdas Hospital, The Hon. Secretary, New Charni Road, Bombay; Rs. 7,82,615 (A-1364).

The Diamond Jubilee Trust, Bombay, Smt. Zarina E. G. Currimbhoy, Khoja Jamatkhana Compound, Church Bunder Road, Khadak, Bombay 9, Rs. 3,16,280 (B-755).

Bal Jeral Wadia Hospital for Children, Neville House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; Rs. 3,57,138 (E-913).

The Church of Scotland Western India Mission, c/o Wilson College, Bombay 7, Rs. 3,26,600 (F-366).

Library

The Bombay Parthana Samaj, B. A. Rege, Asstt. Secretary of the Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay No 4, Rs. 2,53,451. (F-130).

Sanatoria

The Tulshidas Gopalji Charitable and Dhakaleswar Temple Trust, 10-A, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 28; Rs. 8,12,377. (1593—A-221).

(Haji) Esuf Mahomed Suleman's Charities, Ebrahim Yusuf Botwala, 140, Shariff Devji Street, Bombay 3; Rs. 3,59,411. (238—B-169).

Nesservanji Manockjee Pett Charity Fund, Pett Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Rs. 3,41,208. (649 C-58).

Trusts of the Funds and Properties of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, The Joint Secretary, Parsi Panchayat, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Rs. 11,32,606. (702 C-416).

Bel Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Kt., 21, Cuffe Parade, Colaba; Rs. 4,29,525. (77—E-180).

Bal Kabbal and Hansraj Morarji Charity Trust, 26, Holl Chakla, Fort; Rs. 4,20,954. (393—E-585).

Scholarships—College

Seth Mafatlal Charity Trust, Yogendra N. Mafatlal, Mafatlal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,20,643. (516—E-723).

University of Bombay Endowment Accounts, The Registrar of the University, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,70,368. (E-188).

Scholarships—Foreign

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Prof. Rustom Dossabhoj Choksi, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort; Rs. 18,40,443. (239—E-304).

Seth Mafatlal Charity Trust, Yogendra N. Mafatlal, Mafatlal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,20,643. (516—E-723).

Scholarships—Research

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Prof. Rustom Dossabhoj Choksi, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort; Rs. 18,40,443. (239—E-304).

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, T. Choksi, Tata Institute, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay 1; Rs. 6,08,358. (E-660).

Schools—Commercial and Industrial

The Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Muslim Educational Trust, 42, Pydhonie Road, Bombay; Rs. 2,75,500. (101—B-611).

The Bohramji Nowroji Gamadia Parsi Humarshala Trust, Meherji Behramji Khambatta, Gamadia Colony, 8, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7; Rs. 2,48,996. (95—C-587).

Trusts of the Funds and Properties of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, The Joint Secretary, Parsi Panchayat, 209, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort; Rs. 11,32,606 (702 C-416).

The Children Aid Society, The Hon. Secretary, 83, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, Bombay 16; Rs. 9,06,453. (121 F-205).

The Social Service League, The Secretary, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4; Rs. 2,54,458 (330 F-152).

Sri Zarthost Mandir and Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, The Hon. Gen. Secretary, 35, Hughes Road, Bombay 7; Rs. 7,10,225. (F-320).

Schools—Primary, Secondary

Habib Esmail Memorial Trust, Rasool A. Rangoonwala, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9, Rs. 1,78,155. (278—B-501).

The Bombay Education Society (in which is incorporated the Indo-British Institution), The Venble A. S. M. Johnson, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Education Society, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay 8, Rs. 3,79,000 (112 E-776).

Seth Gouldas Tejpal Charities Trust, Secretary, V. H. Bhatt, G. T. Charities 7, Bastion Road, Fort; Rs. 4,24,804 (281 E-800).

Bal Kabbal and Hansraj Morarji Trust, 26, Holl Chakla, Fort; Rs. 4,20,954 (393 E-585).

Vanita Vishram, The Hon. Secy., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4; Rs. 2,00,611. (866 E-568).

Aryan Education Society, Joint Hon. Secretary, 75, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4; Rs. 3,51,036 (27—F-393).

Chikitsaka Samuha, The Hon. Secretary, 52, Sadashiv Cross Lane, Girgaum, Bombay 4; Rs. 2,38,783 (120—F-110).

Santa Cruz Education Society, Ramdeoji A. Padar, Padar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort; Rs. 2,22,953. (306 F-254).

The Social Service League, The Secretary, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4; Rs. 2,54,458 (330 F-152).

Shree Vile-Parle Kelavani Mandal, c/o G.P.P. High School, Dalabhai Road, Vile-Parle (West); Rs. 2,24,154 (365—F-30).

The Diamond Jubilee Trust, Bombay, Smt. Zarina E. G. Currimbhoy, Khoja Jamatkhana Compound, Church Bunder Road, Khadak, Bombay 9; Rs. 3,16,280. (B-755).

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrows Lane, Bombay 2, Very Rev. Mgr. Basilio A. Pinto, Burrows Lane, Bombay 2; Rs. 3,00,501. (D-23).

The Anglo-Scottish Education Society, Hon. Secretary, 6, Outram Road, Bombay 1; Rs. 3,37,513 (D-72).

The Bombay St. Xavier's Society, Rev. A. Balta, S.J., Treasurer, St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, Bombay 1; Rs. 2,76,739. (F-424).

The Provincial Society of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, Rev. Mother St. Ursula, Convent of Jesus & Mary, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay; Rs. 8,41,560. (F-428).

The Bombay St. Mary's Society, The Rector, St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10; Rs. 5,25,297. (F-429).

The Don Bosco Society, The Prefect, Don Bosco High School, Matunga, Bombay 19; Rs. 2,07,000. (F-430).

St. Joseph Convent, Rev. Sister Provincial, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay 20, Rs. 10,19,501

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Charandas Meghal, Chowpatti Road, Bombay 7; Rs. 4,30,032. (F-358).

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj, B. A. Rege, Asstt Secretary of the Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay No 4; Rs. 2,53,451. (F-130).

The Church of Scotland Western India Mission, c/o Wilson College, Bombay 7, Rs. 3,26,600. (F-366).

Indian Education Society, Velji Lakhams,

I.E.S. Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay, Rs. 6,14,051. (F-190).

Schools—Technical

Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Rasool, A. Rangoonwala, Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, 125, Jail Road (East), Bombay 9; Rs. 4,78,455. (278 B-501)

The Social Service League, Secretary, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4; Rs. 2,54,458 (330 F-152).

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, The Principal and Secretary, Matunga, Bombay 19, Rs. 8,11,193 (359 F-170)

Welfare—Animals and Birds

(Shri) Madhavbag and Laxminarayan Temple Trust, Manordas Tribhovanadas, Shri Madhavbag Trust, C P Tank Road, Bombay 3, Rs. 2,07,864 (901 A-139)

The N. M. Wadia Charities, R. A. Dalal, Secretary, The N. M. Wadia Charities, 22D Patsi Bazar Street, Fort, Rs. 7,10,836 (627 E-152)

The Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals including the Bad Sakarbal

Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, The Secretary and Treasurer, No. 1, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay 12; Rs. 3,70,484. (97 F-304)

Shri Ghatkopar Sarvajani Jiva Daya Khatu, Agra Road, Ghatkopar (C. Rly), Greater Bombay; Rs. 3,41,900 (A-912)

The Bombay Panjarapol, The Secretary of the Institution, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 4, Rs. 5,34,521 (E-127)

Bombay Gaurakshak Mandali, Hon. Jt. Secretaries, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Bombay 2; Rs. 2,62,446 (F-5)

Welfare—Children and Women

The Bombay Mothers' and Children's Welfare Society, Dr. Krishnarao Shripat Bhaskar, No. 10, B D D. Chawl, Dohle Road, Bombay 11, Rs. 2,13,755 (84 F-137)

The Children's Aid Society, The Hon Secy., 83, Lady Hardinge Road, Malabar, Bombay 16, Rs. 9,06,153 (121 F-205)

Seva Sadan Society, Miss B. A. Engineer Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay 7, Rs. 3,44,785. (319 F-125)

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Librarian.—H. K. Mukerji.

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46, Vir Nariman Street, Bombay 1.

LOKA SEVA MANDAL

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MUNSHI SARASWATI MANDIR GRANTHAGAR

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Road, Bombay 7.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

National Library Road, Bandra, Bombay 20.

PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY

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Secretary and Chief Librarian.—J. S. Jariwalla, B.A., LL.B.

SHRIMAN MUNI MAHARAJ SHRI MOHANLALJI JAIN CENTRAL LIBRARY AND SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

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TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH LIBRARY

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The charges per month are Rs 6 for members and Rs 4 for members' children.

Hon. Secretary. R. C. Nazir.

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This has been a Cosmopolitan Swimming Pool since 1901, and over 100,000 people of both sexes have learnt Swimming, Diving and Water Polo.

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Dimensions of the Pool. 60 ft. 6 in. long and 30 ft. 4 in. wide. The depth varies from 3 ft. at one end to 8 ft. 3 in. at the deepest point and again reduces to 6 ft. 9 in. at the other end.

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Entrance fee. Rs. 5, Quarterly. Rs. 8, Yearly: Rs. 30. Special class fee. Rs. 20 per quarter. Instruction fee. Rs. 10, Casual Dip Rs. 8. Visitors' Gallery. Anna I, Labourers & Factory workers at Anna I on Thursdays only.

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India Government Mint, Bombay

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Dimensions of the Pool. Length. 40'-0", Breadth. 15'-0", Depth. Shallow end 4'-0", Deep end 9'-0".

President. B. S. D. Aiyar.

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Hon. Treasurer. Manlal F. Bodaji.

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BOMBAY CITY (Kalbadevi)

Western India Chamber of Commerce Building, 232-34, Kalbadevi Road. Agent A. D. Nalkarni, Asstt. Agent G. K. Phadke. Tel. Address: "Allah" Phone No. 31201.

BRANCHES

Agra, Agra Johri Bazar, Ahmedabad, Akola, Aligarh, Allahabad, Allahabad City, Allahabad-Katia, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Banaras, Bareilly, Bareilly City, Batala, Bhagalpur, Bombay, Bombay (Kalbadevi Road), Calcutta, Calcutta Buri Bazar, Calcutta Shambazar, Calcutta South, Chanda, Chandani, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Deoria, Etawah, Ferozabad, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Haridwar, Hathras, Jabalpur City, Jhansi, Jullundur City, Kanpur, Kanpur City, Lucknow, Lucknow Amnabad Park, Lucknow City, Ludhiana, Mathura, Meerut, Meerut City, Mirzapur, Modinagar, Moradabad, Moradabad City, Mussoorie, Muzaffarnagar, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Naini Tal, New Delhi, New Delhi-Karolbagh, Orai, Patna, Patna University, Rae Bareilly, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Satna, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur and Varanasi (Banaras).

PAY OFFICES

Agra, Aulaiya, Belanganj, Banda, Bindki, Buxar, Durg, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur City, Jabalpur Civil Lines, Kalpi, Mahoba and Shahjahanpur City.

CASH OFFICES

Muslim University, Aligarh.

CODE USED: Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.
Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

CORRESPONDENTS—In all the Principal Towns throughout India.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in the U.S.A. with limited liability)

International Bankers, Travel & Shipping Agents.

HEAD OFFICE: 67, Broadway, New York, N.Y. CAPITAL: (Paid-up): U.S. \$6,000,000. SURPLUS AND RESERVES: U.S. \$7,121,113. LONDON OFFICE: 6, Haymarket, S.W.1. BOMBAY OFFICE: 364, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "AMEXCO". Phone Nos. 25 50214. Branches in all the principal cities throughout the world.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Apollo Street, Bombay. CAPITAL AUTHORIZED Rs. 2,40,00,000; CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000; CAPITAL CALLED AND PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000. RESERVE FUNDS Rs. 1,28,00,000. HEAD OFFICE.—Baroda General Manager.—N. M. Chokshi. BRANCHES.—Ahmedabad (Bhadra), Ahmedabad (Panch Kuwa), Ahmedabad (Mahatma Gandhi Road), Amreli, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda (Savajji Gunj), Bhavnagar, Billimora, Bombay (Fort, Bullion Hall, Mandvi), Zaveri Bazar, Backbay Reclamation), Calcutta (India Exchange, Buri Bazar and Cross Street), Cambay, Combarote, Dabhol, Delhi, Dholia (West Khandesh), Dwarka, Ghatkopar (Bombay), Guntur, Harij (N.G.), Hyderabad (Dn), Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jamnagar, Kadi, Kalol (N.G.), Kanpur, Kapadvanj, Karjan, Lucknow, Madras, Madras (Theagaroyanagar), Mehsana, Mithapur, Navsari, Navsari (Station Road), New Delhi, Pachora (East Khandesh), Patan, Petland, Poona City, Poona Camp, Porbandar, Port Okha, Radhanpur (N.G.), Rajkot, Rajpipla, Sankheda, Secunderabad, Sidhpur, Surat, Surendranagar (Wadhwan Camp), Unjha (N.G.), Veraval, Vijapur, Vinnagar (N.G.), Vyara.

OVERSEAS BRANCHES.—Mombasa, Kampala, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam (Br. East Africa) and London (U.K.).

Agents at important foreign centres.

BANK OF CHINA

(Incorporated in China—Liability of Members Limited).

HEAD OFFICE:
Peking, China.

BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENTS:
All over China.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

London, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Surabaya, Djakarta, Medan, Hongkong, etc.

India—Pakistan—Burma area:

CONTROLLING OFFICE, CALCUTTA.—15, Brabourne Road.

BOMBAY OFFICE—Lakshmi Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

KARACHI OFFICE.—Oriental Building, McLeod Road.

CHITTAGONG OFFICE.—Sadarghat Road.

RANGOON OFFICE.—312-324, Strand Road, Corner of China Street.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

(Established 7th September, 1906)

Registered Office.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Overseas Branches:—Aden, Dar-es-Salaam, Jinja, Kampala, Karachi, London, Mombasa, Nairobi, Osaka, Singapore, Tokyo.

Branches in India:—

BOMBAY—Andheri, Bandra, Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi, Malabar Hill.

AHMEDABAD—Bhadra (Main Office), Ellis Bridge, Gandhi Road, Manek Chowk, Station Branch.

CALCUTTA—23-B, Netaji Subhas Road (Main Office), Bara Bazar, Chowringhee Square.

Other Branches.—Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhub (Kutch), Coimbatore, Delhi, Gandhinagar (Kutch), Hyderabad (Deccan), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Kozhikode (formerly Calicut), Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, New Delhi, Palampur, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Sholapur, Surat, Veraval.

CAPITAL—AUTHORISED, ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED Rs. 5,50,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 3,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 3,10,00,000

Directors.—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (Chairman); Ambalal Sarabhai; Sir Joseph Kay, K.B.E.; Dinsha K. Daji; Ramnivas Ramnarain; Bhagvandas C. Melita; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; A. D. Shroff; Madannohan Mangaldas; N. K. Petigara and Sir Vithal N. Chaudavarkar. General Manager—D. R. Thom, Deputy General Manager—T. R. Lalwani, Assistant General Managers—R. W. Hoe, T. D. Kansara, Chief Accountant—H. A. Currimbhoy; Chief Cashier—B. M. Daruwalla.

Agents—In all the principal countries of the world.

BANK OF JAIPUR, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN JAIPUR, LIABILITY OF MEMBERS LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—Jaipur. CAPITAL—AUTHORISED Rs. 2,00,00,000; ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000; PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000; RESERVE & OTHER FUNDS Rs. 20,25,000. BRANCHES.—Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Delhi, Calcutta and in other important towns in India and Rajasthan Union. Ramnath Anandilal Podar (Chairman).

THE BANK OF MAHARASHTRA, LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE.—Bajirao Road, Poona 2.

CAPITAL ON 31st DECEMBER 1956.

PAID-UP	Rs. 16,00,000
RESERVE AND OTHER FUNDS	10,00,000
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS EXCEED ..	7,50,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

V. P. Varde (Chairman), N. G. Pawar (Vice-Chairman), D. K. Sathie, M. R. Joshi, F. D. Padumjee, M. V. Shah, B. M. Gupta, R. B. M. B. Jambhekar and M. S. Parkhe.

BRANCHES:

Ahmednagar, Akola, Amraoti, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Bombay (Fort, Girgaon, Zaveri Bazar, Dadar), Bhiwandi, Chalisgaon, Dhulia, Harlihar, Hubli, Hyderabad (Dn.), Jalgaon, Jalna, Kalyan, Kirsoskarwadi, Kolhapur, Kopergaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Panvel, Poona (Bhavani Peth, Deccan Gymkhana and Kirkee), Ratnagiri, Sangli, Sholapur (Phaltan Gali and Moraji Peth), Shrirampur and Thana.

MANAGER: C. V. Joag, B.Com., F.I.B. (Lond.).

THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.

(Incorporated in Mysore State, Liability of Members is Limited.)

REGISTERED OFFICE.—Bangalore City. BOMBAY BRANCH.—24-26, Dalal Street. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000; ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED Rs. 50,00,000; PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000; RESERVE FUND Rs. 84,00,000. BRANCHES.—Arskere; Bombay; Bangarpet; Channarayana; Chickballapur; Chickmagalur; Chickpet (Bangalore City); Chintamani; Chitaldroog; City Branch (Bangalore City); Cochin; Colmbatore; Davangere; Fort Branch, Bangalore City; Hassan; Kolar; Krishnarajanagar; Lady Curzon Road Br., Bangalore Cantt.; Madras; Madanapalle; Mandya; Market Branch, Mysore; Mysore; Oorgaum; Sagar; Saklespur; Shimoga; South Parade Branch (Bangalore Cantt.), Tiptur; Tumkur; Bhadravathi; Bellary.

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LIMITED

(Successor to The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan. Liability of Shareholders Limited.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 3,300,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: Nihombashi, (Chuoku, TOKYO (Japan).

BRANCHES: -24 Branches in Japan.

OVERSEAS BRANCHES—London, New York, Hamburg, Alexandria, Buenos Aires, Singapore, Vientiane, Rio De Janeiro, Hongkong, Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay.

Affiliate:

The Bank of Tokyo of California.

HEAD OFFICE—SAN FRANCISCO. Branches: LOS ANGELES AND GARDENA.

Subsidiary:

The Bank of Tokyo Trust Co., New York.

Bombay Branch:

Fort House, 221, Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGER.—Mr. T. Ohnuma.

Telegraphic Address: "BANKTOKIO".

Telephone Nos. 263058, 261221.

Calcutta Branch:

No 5, Olive Row, Calcutta.

MANAGER: Mr. Y. Baba.

Karachi Branch:

Qamar House, Bunder Road, Karachi 2.

MANAGER: Mr. M. Asano.

BOMBAY MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED

ESTD. JUNE 1939.

HEAD OFFICE: 78, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.

Phone: 30017 (3 lines).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	ISSUED	SUBSCRIBED	PAID-UP	Rs.
10,00,000	5,16,000	2,83,000	98,32,000	1,09,84,000

Annual Turnover Exceeds Rupees Fifteen Crores (Government Audit Classification 'A').

CHAIRMAN:—K. Kar Bahadur Mohamedally Allabux.

GENERAL MANAGER:—Z. G. Rangoonwalla.

Branches:—J. riwalla Building, Null Bazar, Bombay 3. Phone: 73378. 204, Abdulrehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 30017 (3 lines).

All kinds of Banking Business Transacted.

THE BOMBAY STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

(Established in 1911).

CHAIRMAN.—Shri Ramanlal G. Saraiya, O.B.E.

Money Deposited with this Bank helps the Indian Agriculturists and Co-operatives.

PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL:

Subscribed by the

Shareholders—

Individuals .. Rs. 10,88,600

Societies .. Rs. 24,57,100

Rs. 35,45,600

Subscribed by the

Govt. of Bombay

Rs. 26,00,000

RESERVE AND OTHER FUND Rs. 61,45,600

TOTAL DEPOSITS Rs. 56,03,500

WORKING CAPITAL Rs. 12,85,97,200

Rs. 15,39,91,200

BRANCHES 60 IN 13 DISTRICTS.

Collection arrangements in many of the important Cities of Indian Union. Deposits of all kinds accepted. Terms on application.

V. P. VARDE,

Honorary Managing Director.

CANARA BANK, LIMITED

(Established in 1906). HEAD OFFICE:—Mangalore, South Kanara, Administrative Office: Bangalore. CHAIRMAN.—A. Damodar Pal, B.A., B.L. GENERAL MANAGER:—P. S. Nayak, B.A., B.L., F.I.I.B. General Manager's Office:—Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Foreign Departments in Bombay and Madras. LOCAL BRANCHES:—1. Fort:—Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road. 2. Mandvi:—First Floor, 74-76, Kazi Syed Street, Khand Bazaar. 3. Kalbadevi:—301, Angrewadi, near Swadeshi Market. 4. Girgaum:—Sri Pant Bhuwan, Charni Road. 5. Bandra:—133-B, Hill Road. 6. Slon:—Mukund Nivas near Bus Stop 7. Worli:—85, Dr. Annie Besant Road. Altogether 51 branches in all important commercial centres in the States of Madras, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore. One branch at Karachi (Pakistan).

CANARA BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Estd. 1906). HEAD OFFICE:—UDUPI (South Kanara). CAPITAL:—AUTHORISED Rs. 25,00,000; ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED, CALLED AND PAID-UP Rs. 20,00,000; RESERVES Rs. 12,00,000; TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL exceeds Rs. 5,45,00,000 on 31-12-1955. BRANCHES:—Fort, Bombay Office:—'Lentin Chambers', Ground Floor, Dalal Street, Fort. Telegrams: "BANKING." Phone No. 34677. Mandvi:—Bombay Office:—51, Pydhoni Road, Khadak. Telegrams: "Ready Money." Phone No. 73342. Other 40 Branches in the States of Madras, Andhra, Bombay, Mysore, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin Banking Business of every Description Transacted. GENERAL MANAGER:—V. H. Kamath, B.A., LL.B. AGENT AT FORT, BOMBAY:—K. Krishna Rao, M.A., C.A.I.I.B. AGENT AT MANDVI, BOMBAY:—K. Sanjiva Kamath, B.A., C.A.I.I.B.

THE CANARA INDUSTRIAL & BANKING SYNDICATE, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—UDUPI (South India).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 56,00,000; RESERVES Rs. 18,00,000; ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 32,23,787; DEPOSITS Rs. 8,16,00,000; SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 32,10,987; PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 27,~0,579; RESOURCES OF Rs. 10,64,00,000.

Board of Directors:

Dr. T. M. A. Pal, M.B.B.S., CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

P. P. Rao, B.A., B.L.

M. N. Prabhu Shiroorkar

V. V. Shanbhag

L. H. Prabhu, B.A., LL.B.

K. Gururaja Rao, B.A., B.L.

B. Padmanabha Pai

K. V. M. Kamath

A. L. N. Rao, B.A., B.L.

GENERAL MANAGER:—T. A. Pal, B.Com. (Bom.), A.I.I.B., F.R. Econ.S. (Lond.)

BOMBAY MANAGER:—K. L. V. Nayak.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—Rahimtoola House, Homji St., Fort.

96 Branches through South India and Agencies all over India—States of Mysore, Kerala, Andhra, Bombay and Madras.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Established—December, 1911)

HEAD OFFICE: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	6,30,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	"	5,76,60,125
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	3,14,54,250
RESERVE FUND & OTHER RESERVES ..	"	4,02,77,122
DEPOSITS AS AT 31-12-1956	"	1,39,01,90,571

DIRECTORS:

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E. (Chairman); Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha, Esq. (Vice Chairman); Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.; Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq.; Manmohandas Madhavdas Amersey, Esq.; C. P. Wadia, Esq.; Chimanlal Bapalal Parikh, Esq.; Framroze J. Gajdar, Esq.; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; His Highness Sir Jiwajirao Madhavrao Scindhia, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Gwalior.

General Manager:—N. K. Karanjia; Deputy Manager:—F. C. Cooper; Chief Accountant:—V. C. Patel.

Branches and Pay Offices in all important Commercial Centres of India, Pakistan and Burma.

LONDON BRANCH:

159, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

NEW YORK AGENTS:

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
The Chase Manhattan Bank.

THE CHARTERED BANK

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.)

With which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

CAPITAL	£ 3,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—Vincent Alpe Grantham (Chairman); Sir John Tait (Deputy Chairman); Sir Paul Benthall, K.B.E.; Sir Arthur Atkinson Bruce, K.B.E., M.C.; Sir William Robert Marshall Cockburn; Sir Harry Greenfield, O.B.E., C.I.E.; Sir Kenneth Brand Harper; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Incheape; Archibald Orr Lang; Sir Charles Watt Miles, O.B.E.; Sir John Henry Swain Richardson.

CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER:—H. F. Morford.**JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS:**—L. J. Blanchard and W. G. Pullen.

ASSTT. GENERAL MANAGERS:—D. Beath, S. C. R. Northcote, G. A. Leiper and J. Shewan.

SECRETARY:—H. E. Faulkner.

WEST END BRANCH:—28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1.

MANCHESTER BRANCH:—52/54, Mosley Street, Manchester 2.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH:—28, Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.

NEW YORK AGENCY:—65, Broadway, New York City, 6, N.Y., U.S.A.

HAMBURG AGENCY:—Börsenbrücke, 2a, Hamburg II, Germany.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—Mahatma Gandhi Road. **Manager:**—G. Dodds; **Sub-Manager:**—F. E. H. Goddard; **Accountant:**—T. C. Hutchison.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"Bungalow." Phone No. 255241 (4 Lines). P. O. Box No. 558.

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE**THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, NEW YORK**

(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the State of New York.)

CAPITAL \$162,500,000; **SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS** \$417,114,193. **TOTAL RESOURCES OVER** \$7,750 million. **HEAD OFFICE:**—18, Pine Street, New York 15. **Ninety-three Offices** in Greater New York. **MAIN LONDON OFFICE:**—6, Lombard St., E.C. 3; **WEST END BRANCH:**—46, Berkeley Square, W. 1; **Other Branches** in France (Paris), Germany (Frankfurt/Main), Lebanon (Beirut), Japan (Tokyo, Osaka), Cuba (4), Panama (3), Canal Zone (2), Puerto Rico (3). **Other Representative Offices** at Mexico, D. F., Buenos Aires (Argentina), Rome (Italy). **Correspondents** throughout the commercial world. **BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE:**—New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road. **Post Box No.** 1961. **Telephone:** 28759. **Representative:**—Robert A. Fetherston.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

(FRENCH BANK).

(Incorporated in France with Limited Liability.)

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.**LONDON BRANCH:**—8/18, King William Street, E.C. 4.**BOMBAY OFFICE:**—French Bank Building, 62, Homji Street, Fort.

MANAGER:—E. Finot. **Sub-Manager:** J. Lamy. **1st Asstt. Mgr.:** P. K. Badle. **Asstt. Mgrs.:** Y. N. Chawathe, A. de Saint-Leger and G. W. Kothare. **Attorney:** H. N. Dighe. **Relations-Officer:** A. F. D'Souza.

Phone: 251347-8-9, P.O. Box No. 45, Telegraphic Address: "COMPTONIA."

CALCUTTA OFFICE:—Stephen House, 4A, Dalhousie Square East. **Phone:** 232815/6, P.O. Box No. 327, **TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:** "COMPTONIA."

CODS USED:—Private, ABC 6th Edn. Lieber's, Bentley's Complete Phrase and Second Edn., Peterson's 2nd & 3rd Edns., Cogef 1929.

BRANCHES:—Sydney, Melbourne, Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Brussels, Ambatondrazaka, Diego-Suarez, Farafangana, Fenenerville, Fianarantsoa Majunga, Mananjary, Manakare, Morombe, Morondava, Tamatave, Tananarive, Tulear, Bizerta, Sfax, Sousse, Tunis, Monte Carlo and over 600 Branches in France. (Affiliate—French American Banking Corporation, New York.)

DAXINI BRAHMAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.**Jayant Nivas, 163-165, Girgaum Road, Bombay.**

Branch Office: Bhagirthi Nivas, N. C. Kelkar Road, Dadar, Bombay 28. **Membership** open to Daxini Brahman community above the age of 18, residing in the greater Bombay and the area upto Virar & Kalyan. **Subscribed Capital** Rs. 2,50,000. **Reserves** Rs. 2,30,000. **Current and Savings Bank accounts** can be opened by members, non-members inclusive of other Communities also. **Advances** to members against Gold, Silver, Government Securities, Life Insurance policies, goods, etc., are made. **Transacts** all kinds of Banking Business. **Phone No.** Head Office: 38458.

Branch: 61814.**DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.**

(Incorporated in Bombay under the Indian Companies Act on 26th May 1938.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL ..	50,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS	34,50,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Lalitichandra C. D. Nanjee (Chairman); Prince Udaybhan Yuvaraj Shree of Porbandar; Natvarlal S. Choksey; M. A. Master, B.A., LL.B., Jayantilal R. Trivedi; Laxmikant S. Dabholkar, J.P.; Harshadral B. Parekh.

MG. DIRECTOR:—Pravinchandra V. Gandhi, A.I.I.B.**SECRETARY:**—Ratilal K. Merchant, B.A., LL.B., A.I.I.B.**CHIEF ACCOUNTANT:**—C. V. Subramaniam, M.A., A.I.I.B.

HEAD OFFICE:—Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. **Phone No.** 32908. **Telegraphic Address:** "DENABANK." **Post Box No.** 41.

LOCAL BRANCHES:—Thakurdwar, Sandhurst Bridge, Kalbadevi, Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Dadar, Colaba, Share Bazar, Matunga, Ghatkopar, Andheri, Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Borlvi, Malad and Kandivli.

UP-COUNTRY BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Amreli, Anand, Baramati, Bardoli, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Borsad, Broach, Bulsar, Burhanpur, Calcutta, Delhi, Dhrangadhra, Godhra, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Lunavada, Madras, Mahuva, Malegaon, Manmad, Morvi, Nadiad, Nasik, Navsari, Patan, Poona, Porbandar, Rajkot, Savakundla, Sholapur, Sidhpur, Surat, Surendranagar, Viramgam, Veraval and Walchandnagar.

FOREIGN AGENTS:—Barclay's Bank Ltd., London and The Chase Manhattan Bank, London & New York.

EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England, the Liability of Members being Limited).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (200,000 Shares of £10 each)—£2,000,000. **PAID-UP CAPITAL**—£2,000,000. **RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS** £1,000,000. **RESERVE FUND**—£1,500,000. **HEAD OFFICE:**—2 & 3, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3. **BOMBAY OFFICE:**—Corner of Vir Nariman Road and Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji Road. **BRANCHES:**—Crater and Steamer Point in Aden, Mukalla (Hadhramaut) Amarah, Baghdad and Rashid Street in Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Beirut,



Habib Bank Limited

Established : 1941.

Head Office : KARACHI (PAKISTAN).

Authorised Capital	Pak Rs. 3,00,00,000
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Pak Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Pak Rs. 1,50,00,000
Reserve Funds	Pak Rs. 1,50,00,000
Deposits as on 31-12-1956	Pak Rs. 48,57,00,000

PAKISTAN BRANCHES:

KARACHI	
1. Bohra Bazar.	23. Harnai.
2. Bombay Bazar.	24. Hyderabad (Market Road).
3. Bunder Road.	25. Hyderabad (Station Road).
4. Burns Garden.	26. Jacobabad.
5. Central Office.	27. Jauharabad.
6. Cloth Market.	28. Jhelum.
7. Foreign Exchange.	29. Kasur.
8. Iddgah.	30. Khairpur Mirs.
9. Industrial Trading Estate.	31. Khanewal.
10. Karachi Municipal Corporation.	32. Lahore (Cantt.).
11. Napier Road.	33. Lahore (Circular Road).
12. New Challi.	34. Lahore (Punjab University).
13. Saddar.	35. Lahore (Shahalam Market).
14. Safe Deposit Vault.	36. Lahore (The Mall).
15. Shoe Market.	37. Larkana.
16. Stock Exchange.	38. Liaquatabad.
	39. Lyallpur (Circular Road).
	40. Lyallpur (Clock Tower).
	41. Lyallpur (Kohinoor Nagar).
	42. Mardan.
	43. Mingora.
	44. Mirpurkhas.
	45. Montgomery.
	46. Multan.
	47. Nawabshah.
	48. Okara.
	49. Peshawar.
	50. Quetta (Cantt.).
	51. Quetta (Jinnah Road).
	52. Rawalpindi (Cantt.).
	53. Rawalpindi (City).
	54. Rawalpindi (Kohinoor Nagar).
	55. Sargodha.
	56. Shahdampur.
	57. Shahdadt.
	58. Shikarpur.
	59. Sialkot.
	60. Sukkur.
	61. Warsak.
	EAST PAKISTAN
	62. Chittagong (K. C. Dey Road).
	63. Chittagong (Khatunganj).
	64. Dacca (Moulvi Bazar).
	65. Dacca (Nawabpur Road).
	66. Dacca (Ramna).
	67. Dacca (Saddarghat).
	68. Khulna.
	69. Narayanganj.
	70. Rangpur.
	71. Sylhet.

FOREIGN BRANCH:

72. Bombay (India).

Habib Bank (Overseas) Limited.

Head Office : KARACHI (PAKISTAN).

Branches: 73. Aden, 74. Colombo (Ceylon), 75. Mombasa (B. E. Africa) and 76. Rangoon (Burma).

All kinds of Banking Business including Foreign Exchange Business, such as opening of Letters of Credit, Collection and Negotiation of Foreign Bills, Remittances to Foreign Countries and Issuance of Travellers Cheques, all over the world, undertaken.

Butterworth, Calcutta, Chittagong, Cochin, Colombo, Doha, Karachi, Kirkuk, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Mosul, Penang, Singapore. **DIRECTORS.**—Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*); Roger Leigh-Wood (*Deputy Chairman*); Sir Thomas Joseph Strangman, G.C.; Anthony Charles Barnes, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Captain Derek Fitzgerald; Arthur Patrick Cameron; N. S. Golder and Sir Tom Hickinbotham, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E. **BOMBAY OFFICIALS.**—C. Raymond (*Manager*), T. A. Barker (*Accountant*), D. J. O'Flynn, J. J. Cummins, A.E. M. York (*Sub-Accountant*), K. V. Shanbhag, S. L. Murdeshwar, E. B. Bocarro, J. K. Bottelwala (*Dept. Superintendents*). **TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.**—"Eastertide." **TELEGRAPHIC CODES IN USE.**—Broomhalls, Bentley's, Lombard, Peterson's International Code (Second and Third Editions), and Bentley's Second Edition, P.O. Box No. 219. Telephone No. 255056/7.

FRENCH BANK

(Incorporated in France with Limited Liability).
See COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE Paris.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Incorporated with limited liability in the U.S.A.

Established 1812

General Banking and Exchange Business throughout the world.

CAPITAL \$ 200,000,000

SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS as on

December 31, 1956 \$ 369,381,186

HEAD OFFICE.—55, Wall Street, New York, with 75 Branches in Greater New York. **LONDON OFFICE.**—117, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2. Branches in Argentine, Brazil, Canal Zone, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Uruguay, and Venezuela. **AFFILIATE.**—The Bank of Monrovia in Liberia. **REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE** Frankfurt, Germany. Correspondents in every commercially important city in the world.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—Bombay Mutual Building, 293, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. **Manager:** F. de C. Matthews; **Sub-Managers:** M. Ratnaker Rau, C. M. Stewart, S. R. Tare, L. W. Wade; **Accountant:** J. K. Cowan; **Pro-Manager:** N. P. Korday; **Sub-Accountants:** G. L. Heck, G. J. Joshi, K. S. Karant, D. M. Shanbhag and A. K. Varma.

Tel. Address: "CITIBANK".

Phone No. 26-3131. P. O. Box No. 175.

CALCUTTA OFFICE.—Bombay Mutual Building, 9, Brabourne Road. **Manager:** E. R. Cnitting; **Sub-Manager:** B. B. L. Kapoor; **Accountants:** T. G. Harding and S. N. Vittalrao; **Pro-Manager:** T. C. Sanyal. **Sub-Accountants:** R. T. Kennedy, F. W. O'Malley, M. V. Stolen and P. S. Tedesco.

Tel. Address: "CITIBANK".

Phone No. 22-5741. P.O. Box No. 655.

CODES USED: Bentley's Complete and Second phrases; Peterson's International 3rd Edition; A.B.C. 6th Edition.

GADODIA BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: Gadodia Bank Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. **CENTRAL OFFICE:** Post Box No. 1017, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. **AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Rs. 20,00,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Rs. 10,00,000.** **Offices—Nine.** **BOARD OF DIRECTORS—**Laxminarain Gadodia (*Chairman*); Madanlal Govindlal Pittie; Radhakrishna B. Makharia, Ramgopal Laxminarain Gadodia

GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

The Liability of Members is Limited.

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DIRECTORS.—T. K. Allan; Field Marshal Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.; T. E. Grant, The Rt. Hon. A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.; E. H. Owen

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Telephone Nos. 251391, 251392, 251393 and 251394.

Post Box No. 93.

Telegraphic Address:—"GRINDLAY" for all Branches except "GRINDBANK" for Brabourne Road, Calcutta and Dundas Street, Karachi.

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CHIEF MANAGER.—The Hon. Michael W. Turner.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—10, Vir Nariman Road, Fort.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP .. HK. \$ 25,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS STERLING \$ 8,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS .. HK. \$ 25,000,000

Branches and Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Manager.

C. J. D. Law.

Accountant:

P. G. A. Cantopher.

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Telegraphic Address.—"CASANDRA." Telephone Nos. 22020, 22028, 22029 (3 lines). P.O. Box No. 602.

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(ESTD. 1907.)

MADRAS.

OFFICES IN BOMBAY: 1. United India Life Assurance Bldg., Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort. 2. Lakhamsey Napoo Road, Matunga (Central Rly.), Bombay 19. 3. 281/83, Narsi Natha Street, Mandvi, Central Rly., Bombay. **AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Rs. 1,00,00,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 72,00,000. CALLED & PAID-UP CAPITAL—Rs. 62,02,615. SHARE PREMIUM: Rs. 31,17,300. RESERVE FUND—Rs. 41,32,900. DEPOSITS—Rs. 32,08,30,784.** With a network of Branches and Sub-Offices in all the important places in the South and New Delhi. Overseas branches at Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca and Colombo. **London Agents:** Westminster Bank. **New York Agents:** National City Bank of New York. **Secretary:** D. P. P. Iyengar.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL " 49,19,875

RESERVES " 30,00,000

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Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad (Dn), New Delhi and throughout South India, Colombo, Singapore, Ipoh, Malacca, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Rangoon and Hong Kong.

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(Incorporated in Jodhpur State: Liability of Members is Limited).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 2 crores. **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** Rs. 1 crore. **PAID-UP CAPITAL** Rs. 50 Lakhs. **RESERVE FUND** Rs. 7,00,000. **CHAIRMAN.**—Shri Narayanlal Bansilal. **BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**—Shri Mukundlal Bansilal, Rai Saheb Shah Goverdhanlal Kabra,

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LYOYDS BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

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EASTERN DEPARTMENT, 34, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	74,000,000
ISSUED CAPITAL	£	18,565,070
RESERVE FUND	£	17,500,000
DEPOSITS, ETC.	£	1,198,863,143

BOMBAY:—Lloyds Bank Building, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, P.O. Box 48; Telephones: 263521-2-3-4. Tel. Add: "COXIA" Codes: Bentley's Complete and 2nd, Peterson's 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Private. MANAGER: E. H. Catell; ASST. MANAGER: J. K. Shute; SUB-MANAGER: E. A. J. MacLaren, 21-29, Princess Street (Sub-Branch to Bombay). Telephones: 30641 and 31392 (2 lines). Tel. Address: "COXIASUB."

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

(Liabilities of Shareholders Limited.)

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MANAGER: Mr. Teizo Kondo.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUIBANK".

Telephone No. 261298.

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Bombay

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(The Liability of Members is Limited.)

(Established 1863.)

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PAID-UP CAPITAL—£2,851,563.

RESERVE FUND—£3,104,087.

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WEST END OFFICE—13, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1.

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Sir H. P. Dasbur, B.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW.

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DIRECTORS

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SECRETARY.—Shri S. S. Nagarkar, B.A., LL.B.

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B. B. Masani,
General Manager

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

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340 Offices in India, Burma and Pakistan. Transacts Banking and Foreign Exchange Business of every description.

Agents in United Kingdom: Midland Bank Limited, Westminster Bank Limited, N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Bank of America.

AGENTS IN U.S.A.: The First National City Bank of New York, Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Assn., Irving Trust Company.

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Secretary & Deputy Genl. Mgr.: R. L. Tull. Deputy General Manager.—Mohan Singh. Asstl Secretaries.—S. L. Verma, Amar Singh Puri, H. L. Bedi and Ram Partap Chopra.

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RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Incorporated under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934) to regulate the issue of Bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage. Nationalised on 1st January 1949. Governor—H. V. R. Iyengar; Deputy Governors—Sarvashri K. G. Ambegaokar, Ram Nath and B. Venkatappaiah; Chief Accountant—C. S. Divekar, Secretary—K. N. Mehta; Officer-in-Charge, Legal Division—B. N. Mehta; Principal Adviser, Dept. of Research and Statistics—Dr. B. K. Madan; Deputy Controller, Exchange Control Department—P. J. Jeejeebhoy; Chief Officer, Dept. of Banking Operations—M. S. Nadkarni (Offg.); Chief Officer, Dept. of Banking Development—T. K. Ramasubramaniam; Officer on Special Duty, Department of Banking Development—N. D. Nangia; Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Dept.—J. C. Ryan; Bombay Manager—B. V. Desai; Calcutta Manager—D. D. Rai (Offg.); Kanpur Manager and Currency Officer—R. K. Bondre; New Delhi Manager—M. M. Mehra (Offg.); Madras Manager—J. S. Jaspal; Bangalore Manager and Currency Officer—G. Balasubramanian; Lucknow Manager—A. D. Prabhu (Offg.); Nagpur Manager—R. C. Sachdeva; London Manager—D. K. Tembe (Offg.) (31-33, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2). Offices and branches of the Banking Department—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Kanpur, Bangalore, Nagpur, London. Branches of the Issue Department—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Kanpur.

THE SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

(Registered on 27th December 1906, under Act X of 1904.)

HEAD OFFICE.—H/2, Anandashram, Proctor Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.**AUTHORISED CAPITAL:** Rs. 5,00,000. **CALLED-UP AND PAID-UP CAPITAL:** Rs. 3,22,887. **RESERVE AND OTHER OWNED FUNDS:** Rs. 3,62,280. **WORKING CAPITAL:** Rs. 71,22,316.**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**—A. R. Kagal, B.A., B.Sc., F.C.S., Chairman; A. D. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chairman; V. R. Kulkarni, S. Anandaram, U. G. Puthli, N. G. Ubhayaker, R. G. Divgi, B.Com., A.C.A., S. L. Murdeshwar, C.A.I.C.B., Tonse Srinivas Rao, Marballi Pandurang Rao, D. R. Ugrankar, B.A., LL.B.**SECRETARY**—V. G. Murdeshwar, LL.B.**BRANCHES.**—Karwar, Dharwar, Mangalore, Santa Cruz, Banklodia, Kasaragod and Matunga (Bombay 16).**STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD**

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MADRAS OFFICE: 41 Linghi Chetty Street, George Town.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(Constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955.)

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THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Delhi.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: Rs. 2,00,00,000. **RESERVE FUND:** 1,15,00,000. **Chairman:** G. D. Birla. **Bombay Board of Directors:** M. R. Rula (Chairman); M. L. Dahanukar; M. L. Tapuria; Y. N. Mafatlal; T. S. Rajam; Dwarkadas Jannadas and Babulal Bhubna. **Branches** in all important Cities and Towns of India. **FOREIGN BRANCHES:** London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Karachi. **HEAD OFFICE:** Calcutta. **BOMBAY OFFICES:** Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort; Near Cotton Exchange, Kalbadevi; Sonawala Building, Zaveri Bazar; Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan, Harvey Road, Chowpatty; Industry House, Churchgate Reclamation. **General Manager.** S. T. Sadasivan. **Dy. General Managers:** B. B. Shah, O. H. Gheewala.

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BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., England. (Saccharin.) Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

I.C.I. LTD., England. Alkali Division ("Melacox"). Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

JOHN & E. STURGE LTD., England. (Citric Acid.) Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS LTD., Bottles. Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

AERIAL MAPS AND SURVEYS

Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd., London. Air Survey and Photography, Mapping and Mosaic. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Hunting Geophysics Ltd., Borehamwoods, Herts, England. Airborn Geophysical Surveys. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

AERIAL ROPEWAYS

British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ltd., High Holborn, London, W.C. 1. Aerial Ropeways, etc. Agents: Gillanders Arbutnot & Co., Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY MFRS.

Athens Plow Co., Athens (U.S.A.). Agricultural Implements. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Chinchpokli Road, Bombay 12.

Fisher Humphries Ltd., Pershore. Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EXPORT CO., Chicago, U.S.A. Agricultural Machinery and Implements, McCormick International Tractors (Agricultural & Industrial). Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Chinchpokli Road, Bombay 12.

Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough. Manufacturers of Tractors, Combine Harvesters and Threshing Machinery. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd., England. Agricultural Implements and Lawn Mowers. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

E. V. Twoase Limited, Tiverton. Agricultural Implements. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

AIR-CONDITIONING, REFRIGERATION, HUMIDIFICATION UNITS AND EQUIPMENT

Aktiebolaget Svenska Flaktfabriken, Stockholm, Sweden. Manufacturers of Air-conditioning, Humidification and Ventilation Plants, Dryers, Fans and Blowers. Air filters and Electric Precipitators. Representatives: Asca Electric India, Private Limited, Yaffa Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

Andrew Machine Construction Co., Ltd., Stockport. Humidifier Installation. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Veer Nariman Road.

CARRIER CORPORATION, Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A. Refrigerating, Air-conditioning and Ventilating Machinery. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Davidson & Co., Ltd., Belfast. "Strocco" Fans, Industrial Vacuum Cleaners, Evaporative Cooling Plants, Air-conditioning. Sole Representatives in Bombay: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road.

E. C. D. Limited, Priory Mills, Tudeley Lane, Tonbridge, Kent, England. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 8, Forbes Street, Bombay.

F. H. Biddle Ltd., London. Manufacturers of Effbee Self-Contained Domestic Air-Conditioners, Biddle "100" Floor Type and Window Still Type Air Conditioners; Vectair Floor Coolers and Central System of Air-conditioning equipment. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Gebr. Winkelstrater, Wuppertal-Barmen, W. Germany. Manufacturers of "Winair" Air Conditioners. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

General Engineering & Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, U.S.A. Manufacturers of Cool-A-Matic Commercial Air-conditioning Units. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

I.C.I. LTD., Billingham Dn. London (Anhydrous Ammonia). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

I.C.I. LTD., England. General Chemicals Division (Arcton, Methyl Chloride, Sulphur Dioxide.) Selling Agents in India: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Nash Kelvinator Corporation, U.S.A. Refrigerators. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forsett Street, Bombay 26.

Nordic Refrigeration Ltd., Denmark. Manufacturers of Nordic Condensing Units for Machinery, Cold Storage equipment, etc. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Pressed Steel Co. Ltd., of Cowley, Oxford, England. Manufacturers of "Prestcold" Commercial Refrigerators and Condensing Units. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

AIR COMPRESSORS

Adolf Ehmman, Germany. Alup Air Compressors, Hydraulic Car Lifts, Car Washers, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Air Pumps Ltd., London, England. Mobile Air Compressors. Agents: John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

Alexander Wilson (Aberdeen) Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland. Diesel-driven Portable Air Compressors. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Broom & Wade Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks, England. Air Compressors, Pneumatic Tools. Sole Importers: Voltas Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DAVEY COMPRESSOR CO., Kent, Ohio, U.S.A. Manufacturers of Air Compressors, Mobile Machine Shops, etc. Agents: Gaytee & Co., Jammabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."

De Vilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. Air Compressing, Spray Painting Outfits and Hoses, etc. Agents: John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

MACKAY INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT LTD., Faggs Road, Feltham, Middlesex, England. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Otto-Boge Belfield, Germany. Agents: Chandul Mehta & Co. (Private) Ltd., 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Tecalemit Limited, Brentford, U.K. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

AIR ENTRAINING AGENT, ASPHALT ANTI-STRIPPING ADDITIVE

Dewey & Almy, Chemical Co., Massachusetts, U.S.A. Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort

ALUMINIUM

EMPIRE ALUMINIUM CO. LTD., 204, Polmadie Road, Glasgow S.2. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

ANTIFRICTION METALS AND SOLDERS

The Eyre Smelting Ltd., Tandem Works, Merton Abbey, London, S. W. 19. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street.

Eyre Smelting Ltd., Antifriction Metals. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

ANTISEPTICS

British Alkaloids Ltd., T C P. Antiseptic Lotion, etc. Sole Agents:—J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Milton Proprietary Ltd., "Milton" Antiseptic Lotion. Sole Agents: J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

ANTI-VIBRATION BEARINGS & MOUNTINGS

Silentbloc Ltd., Victoria Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, London, W. 11. Antifriction, Flexible Mounting and Couplings. Agents: Heatly and Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

I.C.I. LTD., England. Sporting Ammunition Dept., Metals Division. Eley's, Kynoch's and Nobel's Cartridges and Gun Powder. Selling Agents in India: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

ESROLKO LTD. (Formerly FLORA), Switzerland. Manufacturers of Synthetic Essential Oils & Aromatic Chemicals. Agents: M. C. Dayer & Co., 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Felton Chemical Co., Inc., 599, Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn 37, N.Y. (U.S.A.). Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Felton Company (France), 34 & 34 bis Rue de l'Ermitage, Versailles (S & O), France. Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, P.B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Jean A. du Crocq Jr. N. V., Hinzin N. H., Holland. Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, P.B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

R. Lienau & Co., 22(a) Uerdingen A. R. H., Germany, West. Sole Agents for India: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, P.B. 1065, Bombay 1.

ASBESTOS (MFRS.)

S. A. ETERNIT EMALIE, Kapelle-op-den-Bos, Belgium. Eternit Granite Asbestos-Cement Decorative Flat Sheets. Sole Agents: Asbestos Cement (Private) Limited, Mulund, Bombay.

TURNERS ASBESTOS CEMENT CO., LTD., Trafford Park, Manchester 17, England. "EVERITE" Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipes. Sole Agents: Asbestos Cement (Private) Ltd., Mulund, Bombay.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Arthur Hecker Asbest-Und Gummiwerke kg., (14a) Weil Im Schonbuch (Wurtemberg), West Germany. Sole Agents: Datsun, Raviraj & Co., 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 39333.

Chillicotts Ltd., Newlands Park, Sydenham, London S. E. 20. Sole Agents: Datsun, Raviraj & Co., 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 39333.

AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Henry Livesey Ltd., Blackburn. Weaving Machinery. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

AUTOMATIC SLOT MACHINES

"Soleco" Societe Des Compteurs Du Geneve, Switzerland Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

AUTOMOBILE

A/B Carl Larssons-Mek-Verksland, Gothenberg Sweden. Agents: Chandul Mehta & Co. (Private) Ltd., 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Bentley Motors (1931) Ltd., Conduit Street, London. Manufacturers of Bentley Motor Cars. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Daimler-Benz, A. G., Stuttgart, Germany. Manufacturers of Mercedes-Benz Cars and Diesel Trucks. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 1.

Jaguar Cars Ltd., Coventry, England. Manufacturers of Jaguar Cars and Accessories. Agents: Garware Motors Private Ltd., Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Rolls-Royce Ltd., Conduit Street, London. Manufacturers of Rolls-Royce Motor Cars. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Rootes Limited, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Export Division of Humber, Hillman, Sunbeam-Talbot Motor Cars and Commer and Karrier Commercial Vehicles. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Studebaker-Packard Corporation, Export Div., South Bend 27, Indiana, U.S.A. Manufacturers of Packard Motor Cars. Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

AVIATION

Auto Diesels Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex. Aircraft Starting & Servicing Ground Power Units. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Blackburn & General Aircraft Ltd., Brough East Yorks, England. "Cirrus" Air-cooled Aero-engines. Blackburn-Turbomeca Gas Turbine Engines, "Universal" Freight Aircraft. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Bristol Aero-Engines Ltd., Bristol. Sleeve-Valve Air-cooled Aero Engines, Propeller Turbine Engines, Jet Engines, Ram Jets. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd., Bristol. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bristol Aircraft Ltd., Bristol. Aircraft, Helicopters, Plastic Processes, Plastic Prop Tanks. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

British Messier Ltd., Cheltenham Road East, Gloucester, England. Retractable Undercarriage Units, Wheels, Brakes, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Equipment & Accessories. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Hunting Percival Aircraft Ltd., Luton. Aircraft, Helicopters. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Rediffon Limited, Flight Simulator Division, Crawley, England. All types of Synthetic Training Devices including Flight Simulators, Procedure Trainers, Type Trainers, Attack Trainers. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Rotol Ltd., Gloucester. Aircraft Propellers & Accessory Drive Equipment. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Streamline Filters Ltd., London (Filters for Petrol, Jet and Turbine Engine Fuel). Sole Agents: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Thermionic Products Ltd., Southampton, England. Agents: Hindco, 24, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

AXLE LUBRICATING OILER PADS

Armstrong Oiler Co. Ltd., Lendal Bridge, Yorks. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS (MFRS.)

Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. "R & M" Ball and Roller Bearings. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

BATTERIES

Accumulatoren-Fabrik A.G., Export Department, Neue Mainzer Strasse 52, Frankfurt/Main, Germany. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Deutsche Edison-Akkumulatoren Co., G.m.b.H. Export Dept. Neue Mainzer Strasse 54, Frankfurt/Main, Germany. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

King Electric Equipment Co. Inc. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. Agents: Chandul Mehta & Co. (Private) Ltd., 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd. Storage Batteries. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

BATTERY ACCESSORIES

Mueller Electric Co., Cleveland, 14, Ohio, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

BATTERY CHARGERS

Legg (Industries) Ltd., Wolverhampton, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Revall Manufacturing Co., Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio, U.S.A. Agents: Cine Sales, Tutorial School Bldg., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

BEER AND STOUT

Beck & Co., Bremen. Brewers. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co. Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forgett Street, Bombay 26.

Tennent, J. & R. Ltd., Glasgow. Brewers. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co. Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forgett Street, Bombay 26.

BELTING EQUIPMENT

Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Ordsall Lane, Salford, 5, Manchester. Rubber and Conveyor Beltings. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Lewis & Tylor, Ltd., Cardiff. Gripoly Belting and Hose. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

BELTING (TEXTILE) MANUFACTURERS

British Belting & Asbestos Ltd., Southwark, London. Scandinavia, M.C.M. Cotton Belting, Saturn Hair Belting, MINTEX and Halo Broke Lining and Clutch Rings, etc. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Fenner, J. H. & Co., Ltd., Hull, England. Leather & Woven Belting. Rain Leathers. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Gandy Limited, Wheatland Works, Wallasey, Cheshire, England. Leather Belting and Belting Accessories. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Gates Rubber Company, The, Denver Colorado, U.S.A. Cone Belts, Everen Belts & Card Bands. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12-14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

John Ormerod & Sons Ltd., England. Agents: Altex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Maxa, Limited, 43 & 45, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4. "Maxa" Belt Dressing and Preservative. Agents: J. D. Jones & Co. (Bombay), Private Ltd., Rustum Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Small & Parks Ltd., Manchester. Roko Hair Belting & Spindle Tape. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12-14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS

Huntley & Palmers Ltd., Biscuit Manufacturers, Reading. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forgett Street, Bombay 26.

BOARDS (INSULATION HARD)

A. AELSTROM OSAKEYHTIO, P. O. Box No. 329, Helsinki (Finland). Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

BOBBINS MANUFACTURERS

Dixon, John & Son Ltd., Steeton, Yorks. Bobbins for Cotton, Wool, Silk & Jute. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Kirk & Co. (Blackburn), Ltd., England. Principal Distributors: Altex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Wilson Bros. Bobbin Co., Ltd., Bobbins, Shuttles, etc. Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

BOILER ACCESSORIES

Baines & Co. Ltd., W.N., Phoenix Brass Works, Rotherham, England. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Bombay.

Clyde Blowers, Ltd., Livingston Street, Clydebank, near Glasgow C. 2. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

DEWRANCE & CO., LTD., 165, Great Dover Street, London S.E. 1. Steam Valves, Steam Traps and Boiler Mountings. Sole Agents: Kilburn & Co., Private Ltd., P.O. Box No. 565, Bombay. Phone: 25-1908. Grams: "TASCONIUM".

Dermatine Company, Ltd., 93-95, Neate Street, London, S.E. 5. Agents: Healty & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street.

Everlasting Valve Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., 125, Balham High Road, London, S.W. 12, England. Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Farrar Boilerworks Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. Vertical Boilers. Fishmeal & Oil Plants. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Gresham & Craven, Ltd., Ordsal Lane, Salford, Manchester, England. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Scott & Co., London. "Stopskal" Boiler Compound. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

Shaw Son & Greenhalgh Ltd., Huddersfield. Steam Valves, Cocks and Boiler Fittings. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Versil Ltd., Rayner Mills, Liversedge, Yorks. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

BOILER HOUSE & CIVIL ENG. RECORDERS

British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Meters for Boiler Feed. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

BOILER MANUFACTURERS

Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne. Water Tube Boilers, Capstans, Winches, etc. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Cradley Boiler Co. Ltd., Nr. Birmingham. Makers of Vertical Steam Boilers. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough Trent, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive Economic Boilers. Sole Agents: Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Penman & Co., Ltd., Caledonian Iron Works, Glasgow. S. E. Lancashire & Cornish Boilers, Economic Boilers. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Ruston & Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln. Vertical Cross Tube and "Thermax" Boilers. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

BOILER PRESERVATIVES AND COMPOSITIONS

British Boiler Cleaning & Enamelling Co. "Langhrod" Boiler Composition. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dalabhooy Naorji Road.

Clenzol Ltd., 40, Berkeley Square, London. Patent Scale Remover and Boiler Water Purifiers. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Houseman & Thomson Ltd., New Castle-upon-Tyne. "D.M." Boiler Solution. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

BOILER SCALE PREVENTIVE AND COMPOSITIONS

Bollerine Ltd., London. Scale Preventive Composition. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road.

Houseman & Thompson Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. "D.M." Boiler Solution. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

BOILER TUBES

Comptoir F. B. T. 84, Rue Pierre, Chamon, Paris. Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

BOLTS, NUTS & SCREWS

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (Midlands) Ltd., Birmingham. Representatives: Nettlefolds of India Private Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Joseph Fitter Ltd., 26, Sherlock Street, Birmingham, 5. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street.

BOOKS PUBLISHERS

Director of Publications, H. M. Stationery Office, P. O. Box No. 569, London S.E. 1. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Harrap & Co., Ltd., George G. 182, High Holborn, London W.C. 1. Publishers. Agents: Oxford University Press, Post Box No. 31, Bombay.

Imray, Laurie, Norie & Wilson Ltd., Wyeh House, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

J. D. Potter, 145 Moorfields, London E. C. 3. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

James Munro & Co., Ltd., 16, Carrick Street, Glasgow C. 2, Scotland. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Lloyds Shipping Publications, Lloyds, London E.C.3. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Thomas Reed & Co. Ltd., 184, High Street, West, Sunderland, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

University Tutorial Press, Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Publishers. Agents: Oxford University Press, Post Box No. 31, Bombay.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd., Export Trade Department, Strand House, Portugal Street, London W.C.2. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

BRASS FOUNDRY

Harrison (Birmingham) Ltd., Bradford Street Works, Birmingham, 12. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street.

BRICK-MAKING EQUIPMENT

Hiebert Alexander & Co. Ltd., Leeds. Brick-making machinery & equipment. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS

Addis Ltd., "Wisdom" Nylon Toothbrushes and other Toilet Brushes. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

BRUSHES

BRITON BRUSH CO. LTD., The, Wyndham, Norfolk, England. Sellers: Goodlass Wall Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

G. B. Kent & Sons Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London W.1. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

Friedrich Wihl Schwing G m b H, Germany. Construction Equipment like Self Supporting Hoists, Climbing Cranes, Hoisting Showl Load, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Fritz Graupner Ohg, Germany. Stone Polishing, Grinding and Cutting both Petrol & Electrically Driven. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Georg. Stetter Baumaschinenfabrik, Germany. High Speed Builder's Winches, Concrete Mixers, Canal Cranes, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

W. G. Armstrong Whitworth (Metal Industries) Ltd., England. "Kue-Ken" Jaw and Gyratory Crushers. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Wacker Gebruder, Germany. Gasoline/Electric High Frequency Internal, External Concrete Vibrators, Tampers, Tie Tampers, Plate Vibrators, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

BUILDING MATERIAL

HOLOPLAST LTD., England. (Holeplast Lining, Panels Extrusions "CHE-QUERPLAST") Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India), Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

I.C.I. LTD., Dyestuffs Division, England. Concrete additives. Selling Agents: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.O. Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

I.C.I. LTD., England. Metals Division Wrought (Non-ferrous Metals, Pipe Fittings, Aluminium Sheets, plain and corrugated), Plastics Division: Corrugated "Perspex", "Alkathene" Pipe Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Richard Hill Ltd., England. Mfrs. of "MAXWELD" brand Steel fabric for Concrete reinforcement. Sale Agents in India: Alsales Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Bombay 1.

CABLES

Aktiebolaget Lilljeholmens Kabelfabrik, Stockholm. Manufacturers of cables and wires. Representatives: Asea Electric India Private Limited, Yaffa Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

Cables and Plastics, Ltd., Plastic Cables. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Griffin Woodhouse Chain Cables Ltd., Chains and Cables. Agents: John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261153.

Northern Cable & Wire Works, Copenhagen, Denmark. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

SCOTTISH CABLES LIMITED, Deanside, Renfrew, Scotland. Power Cables. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

CALCULATING MACHINES

Organizzazione Pozzi, Milano (207)-Via Serbelloni, 14, Italy. (Antares Calculating Machine). Representatives: Latham, Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

CANNED & BOTTLED PROVISIONS

Frank Cooper Ltd., "Oxford" Marmalade, etc. Agents: -J. L. Morison, Son & Jones India Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., "Marmite." Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

CANVAS TWINE AND HOSE

Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Tanner Bros. (Greenfield) Ltd., Greenfield, Near Oldham. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street.

CARD CANS (MFRS.)

Stowace Fibre & Can Co., Ltd., Moston, Manchester 9. Fibre and Steel Card Cans. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

CARRIAGE TYRE CHANNELS

Pritt & Co., Ltd., 11-12, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 4. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street.

CASE HARDENING COMPOUND

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., General Chemicals Division, England. ("Cassel" brand Heat treatment Salts). Agents in India: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

CASTING MANUFACTURERS

Les Fonderies Magotteaux Limited, Belgium —Steel Casting, Grinding Rods, for Cement, Mining, Chemical and Ore Crushing Industries. Contact: Ratansi Morarji Private Limited, Prospect Chambers, 317/21, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1270, Bombay 1.

CELLULOSE MFRS.

Rheinische Gummi-und Cellulose Fabrik, West Germany. Manufacturers of Cellulose nitrate sheets, rods tubes, and cellulose acetate (rayon) sheets. Sole Agents in India: -T. K. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

CEMENT & CONCRETE

Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Christiani & Nielsen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Patented R. C. C. Arch Bridges with inclined hangers. Sole Agents in India: Gammon India Private Ltd., Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Colcrete Ltd., London. Manufacturers of Colloidal Mixers and Colloidal Trouting. Sole Agents in India: Gammon India Private Ltd., Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

DANSK CEMENT CENTRAL LTD., Copenhagen (Denmark). Manufacturers of "POLAR BEAR" White Cement; "LION" Colorcement & "CEMPEXO" Cement Paint, etc. Sole Agents: M. Daldas & Sons, 190, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 30124.

Keystone Refractories Co., "Dura-Stix" Firebrick Cement. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Mouchel & Partners, L. G. & Ltd., London. Water Cooling Towers. Agents in India: Gammon India Private Ltd., Hamilton House, Ballard Estate.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE MACHINERY

Winget Limited. Concrete Mixers & Mortar Mills, Vibrators, Batching Plants. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

CEMENT MACHINERY

Johnson (Machinery) Ltd., C. H., England. Sole Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

CEMENT WATERPROOFER

Oliver Keeling & Sons, Keynham, Nr. Bristol. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

CERAMIC KILNS & MATERIALS

Applied Heat Co., Ltd., The, England. Agents in India: Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Private Ltd., Lotus Trust Buildings, Hornby Vellard, Bombay 8.

Elythe Colour Works Limited, England. General Agents in India: Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Private Ltd., Lotus Trust Buildings, Hornby Vellard, Bombay 8.

CHAIN BELTS AND CONVEYORS

J. Collis & Sons Ltd., London. Sole Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Job Whewy & Sons Ltd., Walsall. Chains up to 8" Link, etc. Agents in India: Armstrong Smith Ltd., Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Teleflex Products Ltd., Essex, England. Sole Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

CHAIN LINKS AND DRIVES

Ewart Chainbelt Co., Colombo Street, Derby, England. Chains & Chain Links. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Whitney Chain Co., Hartford (U.S.A.). Sole Agents in India: Excellent Engineering Co., Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

CHARTS (MARINE)

Brown Son & Ferguson Ltd., 52-58 Darnley Street, Glasgow S.1, Scotland. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Inmay, Laurie, Norie & Wilson Ltd., Wych House, St Ives, Huntingdonshire, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

HARDMAN & HOLDEN LTD., Manchester, England. Manufacturers of "Maxox" Sodium Hydrosulphite. Sole Suppliers in India: Ciba Dyes Private Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Phones: 37184, 37185, 37186 and 37187. Tel. Address: "CIBA". Post Box No. 479. Codes used: Universal Trade and Beadley's Second Phrase.

Howards of Ilford Ltd., Ilford, near London. Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Chemicals, Quinine preparations and Solvents. Agents: The Anglo-Thal Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street.

A.C.C.I. CAUSTIC SODA, Liquid Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid, Zinc Chloride. Selling Agents in India: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1. (For details please see under the heading "CHEMICALS".)

JOHNSONS OF HENDON LTD., Hendon Way, London, England. Scales Brand Photographic & Process Chemicals. Agents: Allied Photographics Private Ltd., Kasturi Bldg., Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

ROHM & HAAS CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A. Sole Representatives in India: Amritlal & Co. Private Ltd., 11, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFRS.

Amberg, Germany. Machinery for manufacture of Ampoules, Vials, Tablet and test-tubes, bulbs, etc., Glass Tubes Cutting, Sorting & Weighing Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Apex Construction Co., London. Tablet Machines. Industrial Compressing Machinery, Pharmaceutical equipment, special process plant. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Blackfriars Engineering Co., England. Masson Mills used in Rubber, Plastics and allied industries. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Blackfriars Rotary Cutters, England. 'Masson & Junior' Rotary Cutters used in Rubber, Plastic and allied industries. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Costain—John Brown Limited. Fertilizer/Heavy Water plant etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Enamelled Metal Products Corporation Ltd., England. "PFAUDLER" Glass Enamelled Steel Storage & Mixing Vessel, Steel Chemical Process Equipment, Stainless Steel Vessel & Equipment. Agent: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

L. A. Mitchell Ltd., England. Heating Ovens, Mitchell Drying Equipment, Acid Pumps, Chemical Plants, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Pfaudler Co., U.S.A. "Pfaudler" Glass Enamelled Steel Storage & Mixing Vessel, Steel Chemical Process Equipment, Stainless Steel Vessel & Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Pfaudler Werke A. G., Germany. "Pfaudler" Glass Enamelled Steel Storage & Mixing Vessel, Steel Chemical Process Equipment, Stainless Steel Vessel & Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Q. V. F. Limited, England. Industrial Plants in Glass, "PYREX" Visible Flow Pipes Lines for Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Food Industries. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Sharples International Centrifugal Sales Ltd., England. Complete range of specialised equipment for Centrifugal application in paint, vegetable oil, lubricating oil, transformer oil, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, starch, oil re-claiming, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

CHEMICALS

Alreo Company International, 60, East 42nd Street, New York 18 N.Y., U.S.A. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD., Fine Chemicals Division, England. Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD., London. (Amorphous Phosphorus, Phosphoric Acid, etc.) Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

ALUMINA CO., LTD., TEE, Widnes. (Sulphate of Alumina-Iron Free). Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Archer Daniels-Midlands Company, 225, Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., U.S.A. Agents: Hardcastle Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Bakelite Gesellschaft, West Germany. Manufacturers of Phenolic and Carbalite urea formaldehyde moulding powders and special resins for technical use. Sole Agents in India: T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box

No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Nottingham. (Saccharin). Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED LTD., London. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

BRITISH DYEWOOD CO., LTD., Glasgow. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

BRITISH GLUES & CHEMICALS LTD., London. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

BRITISH SULPHATE OF COPPER ASSOCIATION, LTD., London. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

BROTHERTON & CO., LTD., Leeds. Selling Agents (for Formosul & Hydros) in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

CHEMICALS & INSULATING CO., LTD., (THE), Darlington. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

CHEMISCHE WERKE HUELS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, Marl Germany. Manufacturers of Chemicals, Solvents & Plastic Raw Materials. Sole Distributors: Chika Private Limited, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay 1. Phone: 36841-3. Gram: 'Dyecold'.

DIAMALT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, Muenchen, Germany. Manufacturers of Gums & Desizing Agents. Please apply to: Chika Private Limited, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay 1. Phone: 36841-3. Gram: 'Dyecold'.

FARBEN FABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, Leverkusen, Germany. Manufacturers of Chemicals. Sole Distributors: Chika Private Limited, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay 1. Telephone: 36841-3. Gram: "Dyecold".

FERTILIZER & CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD., (Ammonium Chloride). Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

FULLERS' EARTH UNION LTD, Surrey. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Hercules Powder Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Houghton, E. F., & Co., Philadelphia. Houghton's Heat Treatment Specialties. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Industrial Tartaric Valenciana, S.A., Valencia, Spain. Tartaric Acid. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

Industrias Quimicas Y. Tartaricas, S.A., Gerona, Spain. Tartaric & Citric Acid. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

JOHN & E. STURGE LTD., Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Kali Chende, Aktiengesellschaft, West Germany. Manufacturers of Blanc Fixe, Barium Carbonate, Ammonium Bicarbonate, Aluminium Sulphate, Hydrogen Peroxide, Sodium Sulphide, Sodium Perborate, Soda Ash and Sulphur. *Sole Agents in India:* T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

K. D. Feddersen & Co., "Elbhof", Steinhof 9, Hamburg 11, Germany. Fine, Heavy, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

LAPORTE, CHEMICAL, LTD., Luton, Bedfordshire. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

MAGADI SODA CO., LTD. (THE), Mombasa. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

M. W. Hardy & Co., Ltd., London. Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Dyes. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

NATIONAL PEROXIDE LTD., Bombay. (Hydrogen Peroxide). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

PAN AMERICAN SULPHUR CO., Washington, (Sulphur). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Sleedison, S.p.A., Italy. Manufacturers of 'SICRON' Polyvinyl Chloride moulding powders and compounds, acetic acid, Trichlorethylene, ethyl and acetate D.O.P., D.R.P., etc. *Sole Agents in India:* T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

Socleta Edison, Italy. Manufacturers of Calcium Ammonium nitrate, ammonium Sulphate, complex fertilizers, etc. *Sole Agents in India:* T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

SVENSKA CELLULOSE AKTIEBOLAGET, Sweden. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

SVENSKA TANDSTICKS AKTIEBOLAGET, Sweden. (Chlorate of Potash). Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Verkaufsvereinigung Fur Teerzeugnisse (VFT). West Germany. Manufacturers of Phenol, Cresol, pure Pyridine Bases, Naphthalene, anthracene and coumarone resins. *Sole Agents in India:* T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

Wacker-Chemie, G.m.b.H., West Germany. Manufacturers of 'SILICONES' mould release agents, anti-foam agents, water repellants, resins, etc. *Sole Agents in India:* T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., Durham, England. *Sole Agents in India:* W. H. Deeth & Co., Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO., Bombay. (Chlorate of Potash). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

WHEY PRODUCTS LTD., London. (Lactose). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

CHEMICALS & RAW MATERIALS

Montecatini, Milan, Italy. Acids, Chemicals, Minerals and Pigments Contact. Ratansi Morarji Private Limited, Prospect Chambers, 317/21, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1270, Bombay.

CHEMICALS (TEXTILES)

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD., P.B. No. 310, Bombay. Importers of all Chemicals. For details please see under "CHEMICALS" heading.

Chomapol Ltd., Panska 9, Prague II, Czechoslovakia. *Sole Agents for India:* Chemidye Trading Co., Ltd., Kainer Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

CHEMISTS MANUFACTURING

Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., London. Manufacturing Chemists, Distillers of Essential Oils, Manufacturers of Aromatic Chemicals, Soap and Perfume Compounds, and Insecticides. Agents: The Anglo-Thal Corporation, Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street.

CHRISTMAS & GREETING CARDS

Masterpiece Studios, Chicago. *Sole Agents:* Nair Aggarwal Ltd., National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder.

CIGARETTE LIGHTERS

Ronson Products Ltd., London. Cigarette Lighters & Products. *Sole Distributors:* Spencer & Co. Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

CINEMA MACHINERY

British Thomson-Houston Export Co., Ltd., Rugby, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co. 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

CLEARING AND FORWARDING AGENTS

Dean & Dawson Ltd., Passenger and Tourist Agents. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. Ltd., London, Liverpool, New York and Marseilles. Shipping and Forwarding Agents. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Gerhard & Hey Ltd., Shipping Agents, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Southampton, Glasgow. Agents: Harcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Gerhard & Hey Co., Inc., Shipping Agents, 44, Whitehall Street, New York 4, N. Y. Agents: Harcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Pitt & Scott Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool, New York and Marseilles. Shipping and Forwarding Agents. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY AND CONVEYORS

Mavor & Coulson Ltd., 47, Broad Street, Glasgow. Coal Cutters and Conveyors. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Siskol Machines Ltd., Siskol Works, Sheffield, England. Electric and Pneumatic Coal Cutters (Portable), Electric, Pneumatic and Petrol Engine Driven Drills. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

COIN COUNTING MACHINES

INTERNATIONAL COIN COUNTING MACHINE CO., LTD., Alexandra House, Enfield, Middlesex, England. Coin Counting Machines. Representatives: Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

COLOURS

I. C. I. LTD., Dyestuffs Division, Manchester, England. Selling Agents in India: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

J. W. & T. A. Smith Ltd., London. Fine Colour & Pigments. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

CONCRETE MACHINERY

Gifford-Udall Prestressing Equipment, *Sole Agents:* Killick, Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort, Bombay

CONCRETE PRESTRESSED

McCall's Macalloy Ltd., Sheffield, England. "Lee McCall" System of Prestressed Concrete; "Macalloy" bars and accessories; Designs and drawings supplied. *Sole Representatives:* The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT

McCall & Co., (Sheffield) Ltd., Templeborough, Sheffield, England. "Mato-bar" High Tensile Electrically Welded Steel Fabric for Reinforcement. *Sole Representatives:* The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

Richard Hill Ltd., England Mfrs. of "MAXWELL" brand Steel Fabric for Concrete reinforcement. *Sale Agents in India:* Alsals Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Bombay 1.

CONCRETE VIBRATORS

Allam E. P., & Co., Ltd., 45, Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. *Sole Agents:* Heafly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Johnson (Machinery) Ltd., C. II., England. *Sole Agents:* Killick, Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Wacker Gebruder, Germany. Gasoline Electric High Frequency Internal/External Concrete Vibrators, Tampers, Ties Tampers, Plate Vibrators, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

CONDUIT APPLIANCE

Ductube Co. Ltd., London. Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

CONFECTIONERS

B. YOUNG & CO., England. Edible Gelatine. Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

James Pascall, Ltd., Confectionery. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

CONFECTIONERY MACHINERY

Rose Brothers (Gainsborough) Ltd., England. Packing, Wrapping, Labelling & Bag Macking Machinery. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

CONTRACTORS, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Blaw Knox Ltd., London. Concrete Mixers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Boydell & Co. Ltd., E., Manchester (Muir-Hill Dumpers). Agents for Western India: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Cement & Steel Ltd., Kent, (Bar Bending & Bar Shearing Machine). Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Christopher & Sons Ltd., J., London, (Hemel Hoists). Sole Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Florentini & Co., Ing. F., Italy. Agents for Western India: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Frederick Parker, Ltd., Leicester. Sole Agents: Heatley & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Friedrich Wilh Schwing G m b H Germany, Construction Equipment like Self-Supporting Hoists, Climbing Cranes, Hoisting Showl Load, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Fritz Graupner Ohg, Germany. Stone Polishing, Grinding and Cutting both Petrol & Electrically Driven. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Georg. Stotter Baumaschinenfabrik, Germany. High Speed Builder's Winches, Concrete Mixers, Canal Cranes, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

W. G. Armstrong Whitworth (Metal Industries) Ltd., England. "Kuo-Ken" Jaw and Gyrotory Crushers. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Wacker Gebrüder, Germany. Gasoline/Electric High Frequency Internal/External Concrete Vibrators, Tampers, Tie Tampers, Plate Vibrators, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

CONVEYORS AND LOADERS

Barber-Greene (Overseas) Inc., Aurora, Illinois, U.S.A. Barber-Greene Olding Co. Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, England. Bituminous Finishers, Conveyors and Loaders. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

CRANES & HOISTS

Austin Western Co. Construction Equipment Division, Aurora, Illinois, U.S.A. Power Graders, Hydraulic Cranes, Motor Sweepers, etc. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Clyde, Crane & Booth Ltd., Rodley, Leeds, England and Mossend, Scotland. Electric, Steam and Diesel Dock and Wharf Cranes, Travelling Jib Cranes for Docks, Railways and Collieries, Railway Breakdown and Main Line Cranes and Deck cranes. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Cowans, Sheldon & Co. Ltd., Carlisle Cranes, Ganties, Lifting Gear, Turntables, etc. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Fellows Brothers Ltd., Cradley Heath, England. Lifting Appliances. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Gro W. King Ltd., London. Conveyors and Electric Crane and Hoists Agents: Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Byculla.

John Smith & Sons (Keighley) Ltd., Keighley Electric Overhead Travelling Cranes. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Loro & Parisini, Milan. Sole Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley) Ltd., Rodley. Steam and Diesel Cranes. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

CUTTING OILS AND SOLUTIONS

Germ Lubricants Ltd., Salford, Manchester. Lubricating Oils, Greases, Soluble Cutting Oils and Quenching Oils. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes St., Bombay.

DAIRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

Enamelled Metal Products Corporation Ltd., England. "PFAUDLER" Glass Enamelled Steel Storage & Mixing Vessel, Steel Chemical Process Equipment, Stainless Steel Vessel & Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Pfaudler Co., U.S.A. "Pfaudler" Glass Enamelled Steel Storage & Mixing Vessel, Steel Chemical Process Equipment, Stainless Steel Vessel & Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Pfaudler Werke A. G., Germany. "Pfaudler" Glass Enamelled Steel Storage & Mixing Vessel, Steel Chemical Process Equipment, Stainless Steel Vessel & Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

DENTAL GOODS

Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dental Syringes, Instruments & Equipments. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., England. (Kallodont, etc.) Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Nordenta (Sweden) Ltd., Dental Syringes, Instruments & Equipments. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DIESEL ENGINES

Andritz, Vienna Industrial Diesel Engines from 250 BHP. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Bergius Co. Ltd., Glasgow. Agents: India Metal Agencies, Post Box No. 1986, Bombay-1

Cummins Diesel Export Corp., Indiana, U.S.A. Sole Agents: Blackwood Hodge (India) Private Ltd., Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Davey Paxman & Co., Ltd., Standard Iron Works, Colechester. Diesel Engines for Stationary, Marine and Rail Traction Duties. Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Dorman, W. H. & Co., Ltd., Stafford. Industrial and Marine Diesel Engines. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

East Japan Heavy Industries Ltd. (Japan). For Beacon Diesel Engines. Sole Agents in India: Excellent Engineering Co., Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

H Widdop & Co. Ltd., Keighly, England. Agents: India Metal Agencies, Post Box No. 1966, Bombay 1.

Ruston & Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln & Grantham, England. Horizontal & Vertical Stationary Diesel Engines, also Marine, Main and Auxiliary Diesel Engines. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Turner Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES

ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., Calcutta. (For ready mixed formulations of Gammexane etc.) Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box 310, Bombay 1.

BAYER AGRICULTURE LTD., Thornycroft House, Smith Square, London, S.W. 1. (Plant Protection products). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

BRITISH SULPHATE OF COPPER ASSOCIATION LTD., 1, Great Cumberland Place, London, W. 1. (Copper Sulphate.) Agents in India: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Dakin Brothers Ltd., 82, Middlesex Street, London, E.1. Manufacturers of Dakin's Cresol Disinfectant. Agents: J. D. Jones & Co. (Bombay) Private Ltd., Ruston Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Hercules Powder Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., General Chemicals Division, England. ("GAMMEKANE", "KILLOPTERA" and other Insecticides.) Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, U.S.A. Insecticides. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

PLANT PROTECTION LTD., Bolton House, 61, Curzon Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1. (For plant protection products and growth promoting Chemicals). Agents in India: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Thomas Cowan & Co., Extermination of White ants. Agents: The Anglo-Thai Corporation, Ewart House, Bruce Street.

Thresh Disinfector Co., Phoenix Works, Marriner Road, Kelghley, Yorks. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street.

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES

Lumbys Ltd., London. Hot Water Boiler, etc. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

DOMESTIC HARDWARES

Valor Co., Ltd., "Stoves, Cookers, Ovens, etc." Sole Agents: J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DRAWING OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Laws Rajahs Ltd., Acre Works, Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Drawing Office Materials and Equipment. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

DREDGERS

Fleming & Ferguson Ltd., Paisley. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd., 193, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort.

DREDGERS AND DREDGING PLANT BUILDERS

De Groot, Holland. Bucket Dredgers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Gwynnes Pumps Ltd., Lincoln Suction Dredgers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

I. H. C. Holland, Holland. Agents for Western India: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Wm. SIMONS & CO., LTD., Renfrew, Near Glasgow. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

DRILLING AND BORING EQUIPMENT

Halifax Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sole Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Kitchen & Wade Ltd., Halifax, England. Drilling Machines. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street.

Mineral Drillers Ltd., Preston, Victoria, Australia. Diamond Coring and blast hole drills, Grout drills and accessories. Rods, Casings and pumps. Diamond bits. Bits for Coring, non-coring, reaming and casing bits. Portable Rotary drills. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Ruston-Bucyrus, Ltd., Lincoln, England and Bucyrus-Erie Company, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Excavating Machinery, Well and Blast Hole Drills, Hydro Cranes. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Siemens-Schuckert (G.B.) Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. Electric Hand Drills, Gate End Panels, Wimet Bits, etc. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 6, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Swenska Motorbort Aktiebolaget, Sweden. Portable Petrol Driven Rock Drilling & Braking Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

Courtin & Warner, Ltd., Lewes, Sussex, England. Chemicals, Drugs, Flavouring Essences. Representatives: T. Byramji & Company, Central Bank Buildings, Fort.

DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD., New Zealand. (Lactose). Selling Agents in India: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., Pharmaceuticals Division, England. Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Mentholum Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks, England. Mentholatum Balm. Representatives: T. Byramji & Co., Central Bank Buildings, Fort.

Otto A. H. Wolfer, Hamburg 1, Rosenstrasse 11 (Germany). Agents: Hardcastle Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naorji Road, Fort.

DUMPERS

Foden Ltd., Sandbach. Dumpers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

DUPLICATING MACHINES

ELLMS DUPLICATOR CO., LTD., Walton Road, Bushey Hall Road, Watford, England. Duplicating Machines and Equipment Suppliers. Representatives: Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

DYESTUFFS

Chemapol Ltd., Panska 9, Prague II, Czechoslovakia. Sole Agents for India: Chemidye Trading Co., Ltd., Kamer Building, Cawajji Patel Street, Fort.

CIBA LIMITED, Basle (Switzerland). Manufacturers of Aniline Dyes, Indigo, etc. Sole Suppliers for India: Ciba Dyes Private Limited, Royal Insurance Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Phone Nos. 37184/7. Tel. Address: "CIFA." Post Box No. 479. Codes used: Universal Trade and Bentley's Second Frame.

FARBEN FABRIKEN BAYER AKTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, Leverkusen, Germany. Manufacturers of Coal-tar Dyes. Sole Distributors: Chika Private Ltd., Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay 1. Phone: 36841-3. Grams: "DYECOLD".

G. Siegle & Co., G.m.b.H., West Germany. Manufacturers of organic and inorganic pigment dyestuffs and ceramic colours. Sole Agents in India: T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

I. C. I. LTD., Dyestuffs Division, Manchester, England. Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

L. B. HOLLIDAY & CO. LTD., Huddersfield, England. Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon: Amritlal & Co. Private Ltd., 11, Sprent Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

EARTHMOVING MACHINERY

Blaw Knox Ltd., London. Bulldozers, Scrapers, Routers, Tamping Rollers, Excavators. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Boydell & Co. Ltd., E., Manchester (Muir-Hill Dumpers). Agents for Western India: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Euclid Division General Motors Overseas Operations, U.S.A. Rear Dumps, Bottom Dumps, Scrapers, etc. Sole Agents: Blackwood Hodge (India) Private Ltd., Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

LeTourneau-Westinghouse Company, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. Adams Motor Graders, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Newton Chambers & Co. Ltd., Horncliffe, Sheffield. Excavators, Earth Moving Plant. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 6, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

EARTHMOVING MACHINERY, CRANES

Florentini & Co., Ing. F., Italy. Agents for Western India: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Bray Studios Inc., 729 Seventh Avenue, New York, 19, N.Y. Sol. Agents: National Education & Information Films Ltd., National House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Common Ground Ltd., Sydney Place, London, S.W. 7. Sole Agents: National Education and Information Films Ltd., National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Coronet Instructional Films, Coronet Building, Chicago, U.S.A. Sole Distributors: National Education & Information Films Ltd., National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Edited Pictures System (E.P.S. Instructional Films), 165 West, 46th Street, New York 19. Sole Agents: National Education & Information Films Ltd., National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Films of the Nations, Inc., 62, West, 45th Street, New York 19. Sole Agents: National Education and Information Films Ltd., National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. Sole Distributors of McGraw-Hill Textfilms: National Education & Information Films Ltd., National House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

National Film Board of Canada, Montreal (Canada). Sole Distributors for 16 mm. Film and Filmstrips. National Education & Information Films Ltd., National House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ELECTRIC CONTROL GEAR

Allen West & Co. Ltd., Motor Control Gear of all descriptions. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Lawrence Scott & Electromotors Ltd., Electric Motors of all descriptions. Sole Agents: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

ELECTRIC FURNACES

Electric Furnace Co., Ltd. (Group), Weybridge, Surrey. Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, London. Electric Lamps. "Royal Ediswan". Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494. Grams: "BALMER".

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Brook Motors Ltd., Huddersfield. A. C. Motors of all types and sizes. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Lawrence Scott & Electromotors Ltd., Electric Motors of all descriptions. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Outboard Marine & Manufacturing Co., Waukegan, U.S.A. Agents: India Metal Agencies. Post Box No. 1966, Bombay 1.

Uher & Co., Vienna, Austria. Agents: India Metal Agencies. Post Box No. 1966, Bombay 1.

ELECTRIC SWITCHGEAR

British Klockner Switchgear Ltd. Air Break and Oil Immersed Electric Motor Starters, Contractors, Loom Switches, Remote control push button stations—Contact: Ratansi Morarji Private Limited, Post Box No. 1270, Bombay.

Dorman & Smith Limited, Electric Switchfuses, Rewirable & H.R.C. fuses, Miniature Circuit Breakers, Lighting Fittings, Plugs and Sockets—Contact: Ratansi Morarji Private Limited, Post Box No. 1270, Bombay.

ELECTRIC THERMOSTATS

ROBERT MACLAREN & CO., LTD., Eglinton Works, Kilbirnie Street, Glasgow, C. 5. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

ELECTRICAL CAPACITORS

Cornell Dubilier Electric International Corp., Export Dept., New York 4, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPLIANCES

Acme Electric Corporation, U.S.A. Agents: Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy Private Ltd., Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Artic Fuse & Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hitley Co., Durham, England. Knife Switches, H.R.C. Cartridge and Fuse Wire Type Switches, H.R.C. Cartridge and Fuse Wire Type Switchboard Pattern Fuses, Ironclad Switchgear, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

BECKETT & PARKER LIMITED, Birmingham, England. Manufacturers of Electrical Instruments. Agents: Gaytee & Company, Jaanabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."

Belling & Co., Ltd., Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England. Electric Cookers & Heaters. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Maryland, U.S.A. Portable Electric Tools, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Black & Decker Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England. Portable Electric Tools, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., London. Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bullers Ltd., 6, Laurence Pauntney Hill, London, E.C. 4. Porcelain Insulators, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Compteurs Et Material D'Ilignes A. Gaz, Seins, France. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Cooke & Ferguson, Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester, England. High Tension Switchgear. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Crompton House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, England. Electrical Machinery, Lamps, Fans, Batteries, Wires, Cables, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925) Ltd., North Acton, London, W.3, England. Static Capacitors, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

E. & E. Kaye Ltd., England. Bare Copper Strips, Plain and Enamelled D.C.C. & S.C.C. Wires. Sole Agents: Johnson & Phillips Ltd., Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

ELECTRIC SERVICE MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A. "Crystal Valve" Lightning Arresters. Agents: Johnson & Phillips Ltd., Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LTD., England. Outdoor Switchgear and Fuses. Sole Agents: Johnson & Phillips Ltd., Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., St. Albans, England. Electric Control Gear. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Gent & Co., Ltd., Faraday Works, Leicester, England. Electrical Clocks and Signalling Apparatus. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Horstmann Gear Co., Ltd., Bath, England. "H.B.E." Electric Time Switches. Sole Agents: Johnson & Phillips Ltd., "Kaiser-i-Hind" Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

LANDIS & GYR, London, England. Electricity Meters. Sole Agents: Johnson & Phillips Ltd., Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

Landis & Gyr, Ltd., Zug (Switzerland). Electricity Meters, Time Switches. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc. Indianapolis, 6, Indiana, U.S.A. Agents: Hindco, 27, Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Battersea Church Road, London, S.W.11, England. Carbon and Morganite Brushes. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Nalder Bros. & Thompson Ltd., England. Electrical Measuring Instruments. Sole Agents: Johnson & Phillips Ltd., Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

N. V. Pope's Draad-en Wampen Fabrieken; Holland. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

PIFCO LTD., Manchester, England. Mfrs., Hair Dryers, Vibratory Massagers, etc. Sole Agents: Ramnarayan Trading Corporation, 8, Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1 (India). Phone: 263816. Cable: "MORPHY."

Reyrolle, A. & Co. Ltd., Hebburn Co., Durham, England. Sockets of Plugs, Switch-Sockets and Plugs, Switch-Free-Sockets & Plugs, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Richard Johnson & Nephew Ltd., Forge Lane, Manchester 11. Steel Cored Aluminium Conductor. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

S. O. Bowker Ltd., England "TENBY" Pilot 4 amps Tumbler Switches and Electrical Accessories. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Switchgear & Equipment Ltd., Banbury, Oxon, England. L. T. & H. T. Switchgear & Fusegear, Overhead Line Switchgear, etc. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Thomas & Son (Worcester) Ltd., Worcester, England. "Climax" Piston pumps. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Veritys Ltd., 66, Quay Street, Manchester 3, London, W.C.2, England. Maxlume Electrical Fittings. Agents: Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Walsall Conduits Ltd., West Bromwich, England. Conduit. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 line-). Grams: "BALMER".

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

ELLIOTT BROTHERS (LONDON) LTD., Century Works, Lewisham, London, S.E. 13. Electrical Measuring Instruments and Telegraph Apparatus. Sole Agents: Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., 249, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P.O. Box No. 1062, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PLANT

Asea Electric Limited, Walthamstow, London E. 17. Manufacturers of Transformers and on-load tap changers. Representatives: Asea Electric India Private Limited, Yaffa Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

Asea, Vasteras, Sweden. Manufacturers of all types of electrical machinery and apparatus for power purposes. Representatives: Asea Electric India Private Limited, Yaffi Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

BROWN, BOVERI & CO., LTD., Baden (Switzerland). Steam Turbine and Electrical Machinery Apparatus of every description. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Bruce Peebles & Co. Ltd., Edinburgh. Electrical Machinery, Transformers, etc. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

ELECTRICAL & RADIO TEST INSTRUMENTS

Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Equipment Co. Ltd., London S.W.1, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Sangamo Weston Ltd., Middlesex, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE ALLOYS, NICHROME, ETC.

British Driver-Harris Co. Ltd., Manchester 15, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Driver-Harris Company Harrison, New Jersey, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRICAL SWITCHES AND FUSES

Arrow Electric Switches Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, England. London, W. 5. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRICAL SWITCHGEAR

BROOKHIRST SWITCHGEAR LTD., Northgate Works, Chester, England. (Electric Motor Control Gear and Auxiliaries). Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

CANTIE SWITCHES LIMITED, Port Causeway, New Ferry, Birkenhead, England. Manual Switchgear. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Contractor Switchgear Ltd., Wolverhampton, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

IGRANIC ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Export Department, Victoria Station House, Victoria Road, London, S.W. 1. (Electric Motor Control Gear and Auxiliaries). Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

M. & C. Switchgear Ltd., Glasgow. Electrical Switchgear. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Yorkshire Switchgear & Engineering Co. Limited, Meanwood, Leeds 6, England. Manufacturers of Metalclad H. V. Switchgear. Representatives: Asea Electric India Private Limited, Yaffi Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

ELECTRICAL WIRES & CABLES

Manufactures De Cables Electriques Eupen, Belgium. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRODES

Cooper & Turner Ltd., Vulcan Works, Vulcan Road, Sheffield, England. Sole Agents: Datson, Raviraj & Co., 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 39333.

Murex Welding Processes Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

UNION CARBIDE & CARBON CORPORATION, New York 17, N.Y. (U.S.A.). Acheson Graphite and National Carbon Electrodes for Electrothermic & Electrolytic applications, Carbon Lining Blocks, Bricks, Paste, etc., Chemically inert "Karbate" (Impervious Carbon and Graphite) Products. Representatives in India: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Weldcraft Ltd., 26, Purley Way, Croydon, England. Manufacturers of "Bronze-craft" Low Temperature Welding Rods. Sole Agents: Datson Raviraj & Co., 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Welding Supplies Ltd., England. Electrodes & Welding Plants, Magnetic Crack Detectors, and Gas Cutting Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

ELECTRONIC AIDS FOR AVIATION

Maryland Electronic Mfg. Co., Maryland, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRONIC APPARATUS FOR RESEARCH & INDUSTRY

Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. International Division, 515, Madison Avenue, New York, 22 N.Y., U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Boonton Radio Corp., Boonton, New Jersey, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Southern Instruments Ltd., Surrey, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Sperry Gyroscope Co. Ltd. Brentford, Middlesex, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Great Neck, New York, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRONIC APPARATUS & RADIO BROADCASTING & COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Westinghouse Trading Co. (Asia) Ltd., 40 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS

Brush Electronics Co., Cleveland 14, Ohio, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Electronic Instruments Ltd., Surrey, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

General Radio Company, Cambridge 39, Mass., U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

ELECTROPLATING & POLISHING EQUIPMENTS

R. Cruickshank Ltd., Camden St., Birmingham 1. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, England. Agents and Chief Distributors: S. Mitra & Co., 187, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Grams: "Mudeshi."

ENGINEERING

Aerex Ltd., 46, Rutland Park, Sheffield. Mine Ventilating Fans. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 6, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Ashworth & Parker, Ltd., Bury, Lancs. High Speed Steam Engines and Accessories. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Beck & Co. (Meters) Ltd., etc. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort.

British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Charles Thomas & Co., Ltd., Wainwright Street, Aston, Birmingham, 6, England. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay.

Christiansen & Nielsen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Patented R.C.C. Arch Bridges with inclined hangers. Sole Agents in India: Gannon India Private Ltd., Hamilton House, Ballard Estate.

Craven Bros. Crane Division, Ltd., Loughborough. Breakdown and Railway Cranes. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Henricot Steel Foundry, 5, Lawrence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4. Steel Castings. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort.

Hick Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Steam Engines and Turbo Generators. Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Hoffman Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Manchester. Specialists. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Hopkinson, Ltd., Huddersfield. Mountings and Fittings for all classes of Engines and Rollers, Steam, Air and Oil Valves, Oil Purifiers. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Kent, George, Ltd., Biscot Road, Works Luton, Beds. Steam, Water, Air and Oil Meters and Recorders. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Lister & Co. (R. A.), Dursley, Glos. Auto Trucks. Agents: **Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.,** 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams "BALMER".

Morris (Herbert), Ltd., Loughborough Road & Electric Cranes, Pulley Blocks, Runways, Stacking Machines, Lifts, Conveyors, Elevators, and all types of Mechanical Handling Equipments. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Norris, Henty & Gardner, Ltd., High Speed Oil Engines. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Renold Chain Ltd., Didsbury, Manchester. Chains, Chain Drives, etc. Sole Representatives for India: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Richard Klinger Ltd., Klinger Engineering Specialities. Agents: **Hardcastle, Wand & Co., Private Ltd.,** Alice Buildings, Dr Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort.

Ultra Lens Company, The, London, E.C. 2. Agents: **Hardcastle, Wand & Co., Private Ltd.,** Alice Buildings, Dr Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort.

Veeder-Root Ltd., Hartford, U. S. A. Counters. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Weir, G. & J., Ltd., Glasgow Pumps & Power Plant Auxiliaries, Refrigeration Plant. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Wells, A. C., & Company Ltd., Manchester. Wells Oil Filters. Agents: **Hardcastle, Wand & Co., Private Ltd.,** Alice Buildings, Dr Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort.

ENGINEERING STORES

Cement Gun Co., Ltd., London. Agents: **John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd.,** Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

ENGINEERING STORES & HARDWARE

Dicks Asbestos and Insulating Co., Ltd., Asbestos Packings. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Dixon (Joseph), Crucible Co., Graphite Specialities. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Nicholson Fife Co., Providence, U.S.A. Files and Rasps. Wholesale Representatives in Bombay State: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Signode Steel Strapping Co., Chicago. "Signode System" of Strapping and Seals. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,** 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

ENGRAVING MACHINES

Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd., England. Engraving Machines, Pantograph Milling & Die-making Machines, Electric Etching Equipment. Toolmakers' Microscopes, Talsurf Instrument, Talyrond Roundness Measuring Instrument, Auto-colimator, etc. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Destillaciones Bordas Chinchureta, S.A., Seville, Spain. Essential Oils. Distributors: **F. Boek & Co.,** Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

Destillaciones Garcia De la Fuente S. A., Granada (Spain). Sole Agents: **Aromatic Products & Chemicals Private Ltd.,** 42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "DISCOVERY".

ESROLKO LTD. (formerly FLORA), Switzerland. Mfrs. of Synthetic Essential Oils & Aromatic Chemicals. Agents: **M. C. Davar & Co.,** 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Felton Chemical Co., Inc., 599, Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn 37, N. Y. (U.S.A.). Sole Agents for Bombay State: **R. K. Shapurji & Co.,** Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Felton Company (France), 34 & 34 bis Rue de l'Ermitage, Versailles (S. & O.), France. Sole Agents for Bombay State: **R. K. Shapurji & Co.,** Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Pierre Chauvet & Co., France. Manufacturers of Natural Essential Oils. Sole Agents in India: **T. T. Krishnamachari & Co.,** P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay. P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta. P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi. P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

Gale & Mount, Limited, 29, Road Lane, London, England. Representatives: **T. Byramji & Co.,** Central Bank Buildings, Fort.

Harry Wicking & Co. Ltd., Hongkong. Sole Agents: **Aromatic Products & Chemicals Private Ltd.,** 42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "DISCOVERY".

Industrie Chimiche Sudane Palermo (Italy), The Citrus Essential Oils. Sole Agents in India: **T. T. Krishnamachari & Co.,** P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay. P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta. P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi. P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

Jean A. du Crocq Jr N. V., Hinz N. H., Holland. Agents for Bombay State: **R. K. Shapurji & Co.,** Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

L. Russo & Figlio, Messina (Italy) Sole Agents: **Aromatic Products & Chemicals Private Ltd.,** 42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "DISCOVERY".

N. V. Chemische Fabriek "FLEBI" Hooseland (Holland). Sole Agents: **Aromatic Products & Chemicals Private Ltd.,** 42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "DISCOVERY".

Paxano Industries Ltd., Singapore. Sole Agents: **Aromatic Products & Chemicals Private Ltd.,** 42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Grams: "DISCOVERY".

S. A. Jean Roure, Pierre Ziller, Bruno Count, Grasse (France). Sole Agents: **Aromatic Products & Chemicals Private Ltd.,** 42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "DISCOVERY".

Th. Muhlethaler Co. Ltd., Switzerland. Synthetic Essential Oils. Sole Agents in India: **T. T. Krishnamachari & Co.,** P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay. P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

M. M. Hatherbach & Co., Penang, Malaya. Agents: **M. C. Davar & Co.,** 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

EXCAVATING MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

Austin Western Co., Construction Equipment Division, Aurora, Illinois, U.S.A. Power Graders, Hydraulic Cranes, Motor Sweepers, etc. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.,** 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Blaw Knox Ltd., London. Excavators. Sole Agents: **Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.,** Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Marion Power Shovel Co., Ohio, U.S.A. Agents: **Blackwood Hodge (India) Private Ltd.,** Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Ruston-Bucyrus Ltd., Lincoln, England and Bucyrus Erie Company, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Excavating Machinery, Well and Blast Hole Drills, Hydro Cranes. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.,** 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Newton Chambers & Co. Ltd., Horncliffe, Sheffield. Excavators, Earthmoving Plant. Agents: **Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.,** 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley) Ltd., Rodley. Excavators. Sole Agents: **Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.,** Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

FACTORY AND CALENDAR CLOCKS

Solari Remit O. A. C. (Italy). Sole Agents for India: **Excellent Engineering Co.,** Botawalla Building, Hornum Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FANS

Blackman Export Co., Ltd., London. Industrial Fans and Blowers. Sole Agents: **Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.,** Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

FIRE ENGINES AND APPLIANCES MANUFACTURERS

Coventry Climax Engines, Ltd., Waddington Road Works, Coventry (ENGLAND). Sole Agents: **Koovjerj Deyshi & Co., Private Ltd.,** 161, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Dennis Bros. Ltd., Guildford, Surrey, England. Dennis' Motor, Fire Engines and Trailer Pumps. Agents: **Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.,** Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich, London. Fire Engines & Appliances. Agents: **Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.,** 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER".

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Antifire Ltd., London. Fire Extinguishers. Agents in Western India: **Armstrong Smith Ltd.,** Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Ravenhose Ltd., England. Fire Fighting Equipment & Hose. Agents: **John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd.,** Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

Read & Campbell Ltd., 75, Victoria Street, Westminster, London S.W. 1 (ENGLAND). Sole Agents: **Koovjerj Deyshi & Co., Private Ltd.,** 161, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Walter Kidde Co., England. Fire Extinguishers and built-up systems. Agents: **Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.,** Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

FIRE FIGHTING APPLIANCES

Firewater Company, 1, First Street, Los Altos, California (U.S.A.). Sole Agents: Kooveryl Devshi & Co., Private Ltd., 164, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

James Hendry Ltd., 252 Main Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, S.E. (ENGLAND). Sole Agents: Kooveryl Devshi & Co., Private Ltd., 164, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Koehler Mfg. Co., Marlboro, Massachusetts (U.S.A.). Sole Agents: Kooveryl Devshi & Co., Private Ltd., 164, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Pyrene Company Ltd. Fire fighting Appliances. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

FIRE WORK MFRS.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD., England. (Strontium Nitrate). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

ENGLISH METAL POWDER CO., LTD., England. Aluminium Powder Pyrotechnic. Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

I.C.I. LTD., Nobel Division, England. (Barium Nitrate). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

FISH (PRESERVED)

Seaford Products Ltd., Vancouver. Frozen Fish. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

Stavanger Preserving Co., A.S. Canned Fish. Sole Agents: J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

FLAME GUNS & BURNERS

Hauk Manufacturing Co. U.S.A. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

FLAVOURING & PERFUMERY RAW MATERIALS

Felton Chemical Co., Inc., 590, Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn 37, N.Y. (U.S.A.). Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, P.B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Felton Company (France), 34 & 34 bis Rue de l'Ermilage, Versailles (S. & O.), France. Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P.B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Jean A. du Crocq Jr. N. Y. Hutzler N. H. Holland Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P.B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

R. Llenan & Co., 22(a) Verdingen A. R.H., Germany-West. Sole Agents: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P.B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

FLOOR HARDENING COMPOUND

HYDROL CEMENT WATERPROOFERS LTD., London. Manufacturers of **WHITE HYDROL**, concrete hardener and dustproof & **GREEN HYDROL**, controllable rapid hardener for concrete. Sole Agents for India: M. Daldas & Sons, 190, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 30124.

Ironite Co., Ltd., 4, Holborne Place, Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1. Sole Agents: Healy & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOOD PREPARATION MACHINERY

Allied Ironfounders Ltd., England. Heavy duty Hotel & Canteen Cooking and Food Preparation Machinery. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

FORGINGS AND STAMPINGS FOR RAILWAYS

COMPTOIR DES FERRURES, CHARLEVILLE (ARDENNES), France. Manufacturers of Component Parts of Machinery, Rolling Stock, etc. Agents: Gaytee & Company, Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay. Phone: 3244. Grams: "IMPENG."

USINES ET ACIERIES DE SAMBRE ET MEUSE, Paris, France. Steel Castings, Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel. Railroad Parts, Armament Products, Aircraft Bombs, Machinery, etc. Agents: Gaytee & Company, Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."

FORK LIFT TRUCKS

Coventry Climax Engines Ltd., Whiddrington Road Works, Coventry. Fork Lift Trucks, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd., Fork Lift Trucks, Electric Fork Lift & Works Trucks. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

FOUNDRY MATERIAL & EQUIPMENT

FEDERAL FOUNDRY SUPPLY CO., U.S.A. Manufacturers of "SANBLO" Core Blowers. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1 (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1 (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

Foundry Services Ltd., Long Acre, Nechelles, Birmingham. Foundry Fluxes, for use in the founding of light alloys, non-ferrous & ferrous metals. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

GUSTAVE ZUMMERMAN MASCHINEN-FABRIK, G. M. b. H., W. Germany. Manufacturers of famous Zimmermann Moulding Machines. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1 (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1 (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

Hauk Manufacturing Co., U.S.A. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Houghton, E. F., & Co., Philadelphia. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Morgan Crucible Co. Ltd., The, Battersea Church Road, London, S.W. 11. Morgan's tilting and Lift-out Furnaces—Coke and Oil-fired, Crucibles and Accessories, Plumbago and Patching Materials, Refractoryware and other allied articles. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Robinson Major & Co., Manchester. Manufacturers of "SCOLB" Iron Cement, Pipe Joint Compound, Tube and Bar Bending Machines. Agents: J. D. Jones & Co. (Bombay), Private Ltd., Ruston Building, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

SISSON LEHMANN, France. Manufacturers of Shot Blasting machines. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1 (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1 (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

FOUNTAIN PEN

Montblanc Simplo GmbH.—Germany. Manufacturers of Quality Writing Instruments, Pens, Pencils, Desk-sets & Ink. Sole Agents in India: Jhaveri Bros. & Co., Private Ltd. (Established 1914), 345, Abdul Rehman Street, Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3. Grams: "MONTBLANC"

FRUIT JUICES AND EXTRACTS

H. D. Davies & Co., Ltd., 08/100 Bishopsgate, London E.C. 2. Agents: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

E. I. Michel & Co., Ltd., 415, Oxford Street, London W. 1. Agents: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

FUEL INJECTION SERVICING EQUIPMENT

Leslie Hartridge, England. Fuel Injection Servicing Equipment Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

FURNACES

Furnace Construction Co., Birmingham, England. All kinds of Furnaces. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. G. W. B. Furnaces Ltd., England. (Manufacturers of large Electric Furnaces). Sole Agents: Indian Trust-Barfield Co., Private Ltd., Lotus Wheel Buildings, Hornby Vellard, Bombay 8.

HORBOROUGH CONSTRUCTION CO., U. K. Fluxes for Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals, Core Compounds, Core oils and Co₂ Process for Coal Compounds. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co. Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1 (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1 (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

I. C. I. LTD., General Chemicals Division, England ("CASSEL" Heat Treatment Furnaces). Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Morgan Crucible Co. Ltd., The, Battersea Church Road, London, S.W. 11. Morgan's tilting and Lift-out Furnaces, Oil and Coke-fired. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

OTTO-JUNKER, G. M. B. H., Germany. Electric Steel smelting and heat treatment Furnaces. Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co. Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box No. 1909, Bombay 1 (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1 (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

SKLENER FURNACES LTD., Cardiff, U.K. Melting Furnaces, Reverberatory—Capacity 25 lbs. to 5 tons—oil, coke and gas fired. Also Holding Furnaces. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co. Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1 (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1 (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

Stein & Atkinson Ltd., Parnell House, 25, Wilton Road, London, S. W. 1. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Thermic Equipment and Engineering Co., Ltd., England. Sole Agents in India: Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Private Ltd., Lotus Trust Buildings, Hornby Vellard, Bombay 8.

Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces Ltd., England. Associated Company in India: Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Private Ltd., Lotus Trust Buildings, Hornby Vellard, Bombay 8.

GARAGE EQUIPMENT

B. O. Morris Ltd., England. "Morrisflex" Flexible Shaft Equipment for Motor Garages, Workshops and for Boiler Descaling. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Barrett Equipment Co., U.S.A. Brake Drum Lathes, Brake Reeling Machines, Hydraulic Brake Bleeder & Filler Tanks. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Beair Manufacturing Co., U.S.A. Wheel Alignment and other Automotive Testing Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Black & Decker & Co. Ltd., England. "UTILITY" Portable Electric Tools, Valve Refacers, Vibrocentric Kits, Bench & Portable Grinders, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

C & E. Fein, Germany. Heavy Duty Portable Electric Drills with Universal Motors 440 volts A.C. Drills, Slow Speed Drills, Multispeed Drills, Right Angle Drills and Attachments, Screw Drivers, Impact Wrenches, Valve Grinders, Tappers, Tool Post & Precision Lathe Grinders, Brake Drum & Journal Grinders, Shears, Nibblers, Pipe Cutting Saws, Stone (Rock) Drilling Machines, Hammers, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Churchill, V. L., & Co., 27/84, Walnut Tree Walk, Kennington, London, S.E. 11. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Clayton Manufacturing Co., U.S.A. CLAYTON Engine and Chassis Dynamo motors. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Delapena & Sen Ltd., Zone Works, Russel Place, Cheltenham, Glos., England. Agents: Machine Tools (India) Private Ltd., Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.

De Vilbiss Company, Ohio, U.S.A. Air Compressing & Spray Painting Outfits, Hose, etc. Agents: John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

Hall-Toledo (Division of Baker Bros. Inc.), U.S.A. Production Valve Seat Grinders, Eccentric Grinders. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Harvey Frost & Co. Ltd., England. Garage Tools, Jacks, Tyre Changers, Vulcanising Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith

Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Homestead Valve Mfg. Co. Ltd., U.S.A. Hypressure Steam Jennys & Compounds. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Joseph Bradbury & Sons Ltd., England. Garage Equipment, Jacks, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Lisle Corporation, U.S.A. Cylinder Honing Machines, Wet Honing Machines, Ridge Reamers, Rod Aligners, Glaze Brakers, Garage Tools Also "Lisle" MAGNETIC PLUGS. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Newton Bros (Cudworth) Ltd., England. Hand or Power Operated Main Wire Bearing Boring Machines, Conrod Aligning & Boring Machines and other Engine Reconditioning Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Rogers Wilson & Co Ltd., England Tyre Retreading Plants and Accessories. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Sun Electric Corporation, U.S.A. Automotive & Aircraft Testing Equipment for starting system, charging system, distributor wear, Ignition primary circuit, ignition timing and distributor advance curve, ignition system output, secondary circuit resistance, and carburetor idle adjustment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Taylor & Jones Ltd., England "T & J" Expanding Reamers and Tool Holders. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Tecalemit Ltd., Brentford, U.K. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Van Norman Co., U.S.A. Cylinder Boring Bars, Crankshaft Regrinders, Horizontal Surface Grinders, Automatic Wet Honer, Super Rotary Surface Grinder, Con-Rod Boring Machine, Piston Turning & Grinding Machines, Race-way Grinding Machines, Special purpose Milling Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

GAS CUTTING MACHINERY

Welding Supplies Ltd., England. Electrodes & Welding Plants, Magnetic Crack Detectors, and Gas Cutting Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

GAS GENERATORS

Bottagas Ltd., 6, London Street, Paddington W.2. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

GAS MAKING PLANT, ETC.

Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd., London. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

GAS TURBINES

Blackburn & General Aircraft Ltd., Brough, East Yorks, England. "Circus" Air-cooled Aero-engines. Blackburn-Turbomeca Gas Turbine Engines, "Universal Freight Aircraft. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Ruston & Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln, England. Gas Turbines. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

GAUGES & INSTRUMENTS

Bailey & Mackey Ltd., Birmingham, England. Agents: Keshavlal Narsidas Jaliwala, 157, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

BRITISH STEAM SPECIALITIES LTD., Leicester, England. Manufacturers of Pressure Vacuum and Hydraulic Gauges. Agents: Gaytee & Company, Jannabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Fort. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IM-PENG."

Coley Thermometers Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. Thermometers & Pressure Gauges. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Dobbie McInnes Ltd., Glasgow. Engine Indicators & Accessories. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Heath & Co., London. Mercury and Fluid-in-Glass Thermometers. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Joseph Tormey & Sons Ltd., England. Gauge glasses, Pressure-Vacuum & Temperature Gauges. Agents: John Fleming & Co. Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261154.

GEARS

David Brown Corporation (Sales) Ltd., Huddersfield, England. All types of open gearing, Totally enclosed gear units, Automobile Gears, Geared Motors. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

GENERATING SETS

A. C. Morrison (Engineers) Ltd., England. Agents: India Metal Agencies, Post Box No. 1966, Bombay 1.

Hampson Industries Ltd., West Bromwich. Generating Sets. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

GLASS-CRETE BLOCKS

King, J. A., & Co., Ltd., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

GLASSWARE

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS LTD., England. ("SHERDLEY" brand Glassware). Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

GLUCOSE AND STARCH MANUFACTURERS

Irving R. Boody & Co., Inc., New York. Liquid Glucose 45° Baume. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

GLUES

BRITISH GLUES & CHEMICALS LTD., England. Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

GRINDING MILLS

Fryma Maschinenbau G m b H., Germany.
"Fryma" Drug Mills, High Speed Mills
for Grinding, Mixing, Emulsifying, etc.
Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited,
Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah
Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

GUMS

**H. IMAMI & SONS, Teheran (Gum
Tragacanth).** Selling Agents in India:
**I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box
No. 310, Bombay 1.**

**HEAT TREATMENT & METAL
PROCESSING PRODUCTS**

Houghton, E. F., & Co., Philadelphia.
Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private
Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoy
Naoroji Road, Fort

**HIGH SPEED, ALLOY AND HIGH
CARBON STEELS**

Firth's "Speedicut" High Speed Steel. Sole
Distributors: William Jacks and Co. Ltd.,
Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard
Estate.

HOISTING MACHINERY

Fellows Bros. Ltd., Cratley Heath, England.
Agents: Keshavlal Narsidas Jaliwala,
157, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 4

Geo. W. King, Ltd., London. Conveyors
and Electric Hoists. Agents: Richardson
and Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

Hvilans mekaniska Verkstad, ab Kristian-
stad, Sweden. Sales Distributors: Eastern
Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma
Gandhi Road, Bombay 1

Rowland Pridts & Co. Ltd., England. Pulley,
Blocks, Mechanical & Hydraulic Lifting &
Traversing Jacks & Other Equipment.
Agents: Armstrong Smith Private
Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir
Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185,
Bombay 1.

Stroj Export, Praha, Czechoslovakia. Agents
for Western & Central India: India Metal
Agencies, Post Box No. 1066, Bombay 1.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Ltd., England.
For Chain Pulley Blocks, Material Hand-
ling Equipment. Agents: John Fleming
& Co. Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort,
Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Pulley Blocks, Hoists, Cranes, Hand &
Electric Lift Trucks. Agents: John Fleming
& Co. Private Ltd., Bastion Road,
Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

HOISTS & ROPEWAYS

Theodore Bell & Co. Ltd. Kriens-Lucerne,
Switzerland. Sales Distributors: Eastern
Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma
Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

HOSE

De Vilbiss Company, Ohio, U.S.A. Air
Compressing, Spray Painting outfits and
Hose, etc. Agents: John Fleming & Co.,
Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay
1. Phone: 261153

Lewis & Tylor, Ltd., Cardiff, Gripoly Belting
and Hose. Agents: Richardson &
Cruddas Ltd., Byculla.

Ravenhose Ltd., England. Fire Fighting
Equipment & Hoses. Agents: John
Fleming & Co. Private Ltd., Bastion
Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

HOSIERY GOODS (MFRS.)

Aristoc Ltd., Langley Mills, Nottingham,
England. Aristoc Silk Stockings.
Representatives: T. Byramji & Co.,
Central Bank Buildings, Fort.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT (MFRS.)

I. C. I. (PHARMACEUTICALS) LTD.,
England ("Avlon" brand pharmaceu-
ticals). Selling Agents: **I. C. I. (India)**
Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310,
Bombay 1.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GR. BRITAIN)
LTD., England. (Medical) Aids. Selling
Agents: **I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd.,**
Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Manlove Alliot & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.
Manufacturers of Sterilizers, Disinfectors,
Laundry Equipment, Oil Mill Machinery,
etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks &
Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham
Road, Ballard Estate.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.
Agents: Glenfield and Kennedy, Ltd., 198,
Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

HYDRAULIC JACKS

Epcot Ltd., Leeds 7, England. Sole Agents:
Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street,
Bombay.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.
Hydraulic Accumulators, Rams and
Pumps. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy,
Ltd., 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort,
Bombay 1.

J. Blakesborough & Sons Ltd., London &
Bridgwater, England. Hydraulic Valves,
Screening Plant, etc. Sole Distributors:
William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton
House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate

John Blake Ltd., Accrington, Hydram Water
Raisers. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas
Ltd., Byculla.

Leeds Engineering & Hydraulic Co., Ltd.,
Leeds. Makers of Hydraulic Machinery.
Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd.,
Byculla.

Origo Verken, Halmstad-Sweden: Agents:
Chandulal Mehta & Co. (Private) Ltd.,
15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Theodore Bell & Co. Ltd. Kriens-Lucerne,
Switzerland. Sales Distributors: Eastern
Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma
Gandhi Road, Bombay 1

INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES

B. B. Chemical Company Ltd., Industrial
Adhesives "Bostik" Sole Distributors:
William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton
House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

**INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT
(MANUFACTURERS)**

**TEDDINGTON INDUSTRIAL EQUIP-
MENT LTD.,** Windmill Road, Sunbury-
on-Thames, Middlesex. Manufac-
turers of Industrial Control Equip-
ment. Representatives: James Finlay
& Co., Ltd. P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS

HARRY W. DIETERT, INC., Detroit,
U.S.A. Manufacturers of Sand Testing
Equipment. Agents: Pioneer Equip-
ment Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows
Street, P. O. Box 1909, Bombay 1
(Phone: 251682). Also at 1, Mangoe
Lane, Calcutta-1 (Phone: 231611) and
193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams:
"PIOMETAL."

STROHEIN & CO., DUSSELDORF,
Germany, for Analytical Instruments
for Iron and Steel and other metallurgical
industries. Sole Agents: Pioneer
Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139,
Meadows Street, P. O. Box 1909,
Bombay 1 (Phone: 251682). Also at
1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-1 (Phone:
231611) and 193, Mount Road,
Madras-2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

W. & L. E. Gurley Troy, New York, U.S.A.
Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric &
Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi
Road, Bombay 1.

**INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS AND
STEAM LINE ACCESSORIES**

Drayton Regulator & Instrument Co. Ltd.,
West Drayton (Middlesex, England).
Steam Traps & Steam Line Accessories,
Instruments for Measuring, Regulating
or Controlling Temperature, Pressure and
Draught Electrically and hydraulically
operated valves, metal bellows. Sole
Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co.
Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Polysius G m b H, Neubekum, W. Germany.
Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric &
Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi
Road, Bombay 1.

Polysius Limited, The Brackens, Ascot,
Berks, England. Sales Distributors:
Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127,
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Theodore Bell & Co. Ltd., Kriens-Lucerne,
Switzerland. Sales Distributors: Eastern
Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma
Gandhi Road, Bombay 1

Werkspoor N. V., Amsterdam, Holland.
Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric &
Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi
Road, Bombay 1.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS

Douglas (Kingswood) Ltd., 50, Pall Mall,
London. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham
Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

**INSULATING BOARD &
MATERIAL**

Continental Diamond Fibre Company,
Bridgeport, Pa., U.S.A. Agents: Hard-
castle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice
Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road,
Fort

Diamond Fibre Co., Ltd., 59, Southward
Street, London. Agents: Hardcastle,
Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings,
Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort.

Ioco Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow. Agents:
Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham
Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone:
261491 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER."

Mo. & Domsjo Trading Co., Ltd., 47, Picca-
dilly, London, W. 1. Sole Agents: Heatly
& Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

INSULATORS (HIGH TENSION)

Ifoverken, Bromolla, Sweden. Manufacturers
of Porcelain Insulators. Representatives:
Asea Electric India Private Limited,
Yaffi Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., London.
(Settlement of Marine Claims). Agents:
The Anglo-Thal Corporation Ltd., Ewart
House, Bruce Street.

Balaise Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Basle (In-
in Switzerland). Principal Agents: Vol-
kart Bros., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

British Law Insurance Co., Ltd., London (Settlement of Marine Claims). Agents: The Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street.

Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., St. Gall (Inc. in Switzerland). Principal Agents: Volkart Bros., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Insurance Company of North America (Inc. in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.). Principal Agents: Volkart Bros., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

London Assurance, London (Fire & Marine). Agents: The Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street.

Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., London & Aberdeen (Inc. in Great Britain). Principal Agents: Volkart Bros., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Holborn Bars, London, E.C. 1. All classes of Insurance. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

Sea Insurance Co., Ltd., Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2. Marine Claims Settling Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street

IRON, STEEL & BRASS

BETHLEHEM STEEL EXPORT CORPORATION, 25, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. Manufacturers of Tinplate, Structural Steel, Steel Wire, Railroad Equipment. Representatives: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Hallamshire Steel & File Co., Ltd., Hallamshire Works, Sheffield 3, England. Sole Agents: H. Choksi & Co., Ltd., 106/108, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAVILLE, J. J., & CO., LTD., Triumph Steel Works, Sheffield. Mfrs. of High Speed Carbon & Alloy Tool Steels. Sole Distributors: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

W. T. Hawkins & Co., Huddersfield Mfrs. of Iron Cement. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Byeulla

IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

Wright Ram Ltd., Ringwood, England Sprinkler Irrigation Equipment Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate

JUICE EXTRACTOR

National Die Casting Co., 200 Fifth Ave. New York, 10 N.Y., U.S.A. Manufacturers of "JUICE KING" Single Stroke Juice Extractors. Sole Agents in India: Jhaveri Bros. & Co. Private Ltd. (Established 1914), 345, Abdul Rehman Street, Opp Crawford Market, Bombay 3. Grams: "GIFTS".

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Helmut A. Jensen, Denmark. Products—Mix Master Juicers. Agents for India: Gladwyn & Co., 251, Hornby Road, Fort.

LABORATORY CHEMICALS & REAGENTS

Fine Chemicals of Canada Ltd., 124, Pharmacy Avenue, Toronto 13, Ontario, Canada. Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

George T. Gurr Ltd., 136/138, New King's Road, London, S.W. 6, England. Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

International Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40, Rector Street, N.Y. 37, New York Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

Chr. Beck & Sohn, K. G. Kassel, Germany. Sole Agents for India: J. T. Jagtland, National House, 6, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Metafiltration Co. Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex. Metafilters for Laboratory and Industrial use. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir P. Mehta Road.

TINSLEY (INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS) LTD., London. Manufacturers of "TINSLEY" Polarographs. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P. O. Box 1909, Bombay 1 (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-1 (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras-2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

LAMPS AND LANTERNS MANUFACTURERS

Crag Ltd., 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1. Mfrs. of Electric Safety Lamps. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Gram: "BALMER."

I. C. I. PLASTICS DIVISION, England. ("CRINOTHENE" Perspex and Dacryc for lighting fittings). Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Tilley Lamp Co., Ltd., London. Patent Kerosene Floodlight Projectors. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

LATCHES, LOCKS & SAFES

Cheney, C. W. & Son, Ltd., Factory Road, Hockley, Birmingham 19. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

Thos. Bradford & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Laundry Machinery. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

LEAD MFRS.

British Lead Mills Ltd., England Mfrs. of lead. Sole Agents in India: Alsates Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Bombay 1

LEATHER & SKINS

John Omerod & Sons Ltd., England. Agents: Altex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Thomas Evans & Sons Ltd., Sawston, Cambridge. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

LEATHER CLOTHS

Robert Pickles Ltd., Portsmouth Mill, Portsmouth, Near Tottonmorden. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Bridge of Weir Leather Co., Ltd., Bridge of Weir, Near Glasgow. "Warm-Sit" Leather for Upholstery. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Greenwich Leathercloth Co. Ltd., St. Mary Gray, Kent. Manufacturers of Leathercloth & Plastic Sheetings. Sole Agents: W. A. Beardsell & Co. Ltd., 15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Houghton, E. F., & Co., Philadelphia. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT

R. F. D. Company Ltd., Cotteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Schermuly Pistol Rocket Apparatus Ltd., 51, Coleman Street, London E. C. 2. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

LIFTS (ELECTRIC)

Murray & Scott, London. Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts. Agents: John Fleming & Co. Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

LIFTS, ELEVATORS, ETC.

Christopher & Sons Ltd., J. London (Holsta & Winches). Sole Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Rowland Prids & Co. Ltd., England. Pulley Blocks, Mechanical & Hydraulic Lifting & Traversing Jacks & Other Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

LINOLEUM

Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh, Fife, Scotland. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street.

LITHOGRAPHERS

Waterlow & Sons Ltd., 26/27, Gt. Winchester Street, London, E.C. 2. Protective Cheque Specialists, Bank Notes, Bond and Stamp Engravers. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

LOCOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

Associated Locomotive Equipment Ltd., London. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprought Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Superheater Co., Ltd., 53, Hay Market, London, S.W.1. Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: J. Stone & Co. (India) Private Ltd., Yam Building, Gion Street, Ballard Estate.

WM. GRIFFITH & SONS LIMITED, Saville Street East, Sheffield, 4 (England). Laminated Springs. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

LOCOMOTIVES

Day & Paxman & Co., Ltd., Standard Iron Works, Colchester. Diesel Engines for Rail Traction in Locomotives and Railcars. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

NORTH BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE CO. LTD., 110, Fleming Street, Springburn, Glasgow, N. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Ruston & Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln. Narrow & Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotives and Broad Gauge Shunting Diesel Locomotives. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES

Acheson, Colloids Ltd., London. "Colloidal Graphite Products", "Oildag", "Aquadag", etc. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Edgar Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Germ Lubricants Ltd., Copthall Avenue, London, and at Salford, Manchester. (Lubricating Oils and Greases). Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Gull Oil (India) Private Ltd., Selling Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Houghton, E. F., & Co., Philadelphia. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Ocean Oil Co. (1942) Ltd., Marine Engine Oils. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Penn Export Petroleum Division, New York, U.S.A. Petrolatums, Technical and Mineral Oils, Lubricants. Representatives: T. Byramji & Co., Central Bank Buildings, Fort.

Tecalemit Limited, Brentford, U.K. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINE TOOLS

A. A. Jones & Shipman Ltd., England. Universal & Semi-Universal Grinding Machines, Surface Grinders, Cutters & Tool Grinders, Medium Duty Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines, Small Tools. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Adcock & Shipley Ltd., England. Universal, Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines and Attachments. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Armstrong Whitworth (Metal Industries) Ltd., England. Rolls for Rolling Mills and Tube Mills. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Bette & Company, Germany. Pillar Drilling Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

B. M. W. Maschinenfabrik, Germany. Single Spindle Automatics, Gear Deburring Machines, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

B. S. A. Tools Ltd., England. Single & Multi-Spindle Automatic Screw Machines, Centres Grinding Machines, Chucking Machines and Multi-Tool Lathes, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Bretts Patent Lifter Co., Foleshill Works, Coventry, England. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham, 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

C. & E. Fein, Germany. Portable Electric Tools. Agents in India: Armstrong Smith Ltd., Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Churchill-Redman Ltd., Parkinson Lane, Halifax. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Cincinnati Milling Machines, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Cincinnati Milling Machines Ltd., Woodlands Farm Road, Tyburn, Birmingham, England. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Coventry Gauge & Tool Co. Ltd., England. Machine Tools: Jig Boring Machines, Tap Grinding Machines, Thread Grinders, Gear Grinders, Cylindrical Grinders, Broach Sharpening Machines, Tread Milling Machines, etc. *Measuring Instruments*: Floating Carriage Diameter Measuring Machines, "Micro-Mang" Internal Micrometers, Taper Measuring Machines, Gap Gauges, Caliper Gauges, Slip Gauges, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Craven Bros (Manchester) Ltd., England. Railway Wheel Lathes, Axle Journal Re-turning & Grinding Machines, and all types of Railway Machine Tools. Heavy Duty S.S. & S. C. Lathes, Gear Cutting Machines, Horizontal Boring Machines, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

D. Mitchell & Co. Ltd., England. General Purpose High Speed S.S. & S.C. Lathes. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

E. Asbeck-Genelsberg, Germany Agents: Chandulal Mehta & Co. (Private) Ltd., 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

E. H. Jones (M.T.) Ltd., England. British Built "Kearney & Tracker" MILWAU-KEE Milling Machines, Vertical and Horizontal and Universal, Duplex, Simplex Die Making Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Emil Sachs, Germany. Thicknessing Planner, Heavy Duty Smooth Planing, Jointing and Moulding Machines, Upright Chain Mortising machines, tenoning & Slotting Machines and other wood working machinery. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

F. J. Edwards Ltd., England. Complete range of Sheet Metal Working Machinery. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Fell, W. A., Ltd., Windermere, England. Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Finlay Engineering Co., England. Hydraulic Cold Benders, Press Units, Rail & Grinder Presses, Hand Operated Press, Plate Section Presses, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Fischer, Karl Eugen, Germany. Press Brakes & Guillotine Shears. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Frederick Town & Sons Ltd., Halifax, England. Radial Drilling Machines, Vertical Drilling Machines, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Graham & Normanton Ltd., England. "GRANOR" High Speed S.S. & S.C. Lathes & Shaping Machines. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

GV Nibbler & Company, Sweden. Nibblers, Cutting and Framing Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Hans-Biel, Germany. Metal Spraying and Sand Blasting Equipment. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Hilgers Maschinenfabrik, Germany. Cold Tube Bending Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Jungner, Svenska Ackumulator Aktiebolaget, Sweden. Universal Tool & Cutter Grinder Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Kearney & Trecker Corp., U.S.A. "Milwaukee" Milling Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Keighley Grinders (M.T.) Ltd. (Newall Group Sales Ltd.), England. Universal Grinders, Precision Cylindrical Grinders and Internal Production Grinders. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Kitchen & Wade Ltd., Halifax, England. Drilling Machines. Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Mahmedie & Co., G. m. b. H., Germany. Wire Drawing Plant, Wire Nail Making Machines, Nut Presses, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Murad Developments Ltd., England. High Speed Capstan Lathes, Double Ended 'Dustless' Grinders (the only Grinder in the world with built-in Dust Inhibitors). Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

National Acme Co., U.S.A. Multi-Spindle Bar Automatics. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Newall Engineering Co. Ltd. (Newall Group Sales Ltd.), England. Jig Boring Machines, Angular Head Grinding Machines, Thread Grinding Machines, Cylindrical Grinding Machines, Internal Grinding Machines & Production Lapping Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Optical Measuring Tools Ltd. (Newall Group Sales Ltd.), England. Projectors, Optical Rotary Table, Optical Rotary Projection Table, Optical Rotary Inclined Table, Toolmaker's Microscope, Thread Template Microscope, Vertical & Horizontal Ointimeters. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Ormerod Shapers Ltd., Hebden Bridge, Yorks, England. Sole Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9 Forbes Street, Fort.

Petzling & Hartmann Maschinenfabrik, Germany. Bandsaws. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.**

Pickles, John & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hedden Bridge, England. Sole Agents: **Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.**

Planers (Huddersfield) Ltd., England Planing Machines. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.**

Press Tools Ltd., England. Jigs, Fixtures, Press Tools and Gauges, Dies. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1**

Rushworth & Co., England. Bar Cropping Machines, Punching & Shearing Machines, Guillotine Shearing Machines, Plate Bending & Straightening Rolls, Press Brakes. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.**

Russell S. & Sons Ltd., England Hydraulic & Mechanical Cold Sawing Machines, Swing Beam Hot Sawing Machines & Saw Sharpening Machines. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate**

Samuel Denison & Son Ltd., England Compression & Transverse Machine, Wire Twist & Tensile-Testing Machines, Universal Machines, Fabric Testing Machines, Creep Testing Machines, Chain Testing Machines, etc. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.**

Standall Engineering Ltd., England. Forging Hammers, Air Compressor Plants. Agents: **Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.** Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER."

Stenners of Tiverton Ltd., England Log Band Mills, Band Rack Saws, Band Resaws, Saw Dectoring Equipment, etc. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate**

Sykes, W. E., Ltd., Manor Works, Staines, Middlesex, England. Hobbing and Gear Cutting Machine Agents: **Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.**

Thos. Firth & John Brown Ltd., Sheffield, England Forged Steel Rolls for Rolling Mills. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.**

Tollitt Gauges, Ltd., England. Precision Thread and Plain Gauges. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.**

Truform Gauge Co. Ltd., England. Gauges, Jigs & Fixtures, Profile Ground Punches & Dies, Straight Edges, etc. Agents: **Armstrong Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.**

Turbine Gears Ltd., England. Gears and Gear Units. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.**

Weingarten, Germany. Plate Bending and Rounding Machines. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.**

Weiler, Germany. Precision and Watch Making Lathes and Equipment. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.**

MACHINERY (BAG FILLING)

Sack Fillers Ltd., London. Sole Agents: **Killick Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.**

MACHINERY (ELEC. & MECH.)

Christy & Norris Ltd., Chelmsford. Disintegrators, Hammer Mills, Screening Plant. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.**

Clayton Manufacturing Co., El-Monte, California, U.S.A. Agents: **Chandulal Mehta & Co. (Private) Ltd., 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.**

Clewing Machine Corporation, Chicago 38, Illinois, U.S.A. (Mechanical and Hydraulic Power presses & Press Brakes). Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.**

Colerette Ltd., London. Manufacturers of Colloidal Mixers and Colloidal Grouting. Sole Agents in India: **Gannon India Private Ltd., Hamilton House, Ballard Estate.**

Electric Construction Co. Ltd., 9, Kingsway, London. Electric Motors and Generators. Agents: **Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.** Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER."

Fluidrive Engineering Co. Ltd., Isleworth (Middlesex, England) Hydraulic Couplings. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.**

Gabr Stork & Co. N.V. Hengelo, Holland. Sales Distributors: **Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1**

LISTER & CO., LTD. (R. A.), Dursley, Glos., England; Petrol and Diesel Engines, Pumping, Generating Sets, Cream Separators and Dairy Equipment. Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Power Plant Co., Ltd., England. Agents: **Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay** Phone: 261494 (3 lines) Grams: "BALMER."

SIEMENS-SCHUBERTWERKE, A.G. SIEMENS-HALSKE, A.G. of Western Germany. Manufacturers of all types of Electrical Equipment, Steam & Hydro-Power Plants, Telephone & Telecommunication Equipment, Electrical precision machinery, Cables and Instruments, Electricity Meters, Water Meters and other Electric Equipment. Sole Representatives in India: **Siemens Engineering & Manufacturing Co. of India Private Limited, 81 83, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.**

Stroj Export, Praha, Czechoslovakia. Agents for Western & Central India: **India Metal Agencies, Post Box No. 1968, Bombay 1.**

Stream-line Filters Ltd., London, England. Filters for reclaiming used Engine Lubricating Oil, Transformer Oil. Filters. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.**

SULZER BROTHERS LTD., Winterthur, Switzerland. Diesel Engines, Pumps. Sole Importers: **Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.**

Weston, Shipley & Weston Ltd., Leicester. "Kut-Out" Machines for Pipe Cutting. Agents: **Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Byeulla.**

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

C. H. & E. Manufacturing Co., 3849, North Palmer Street, Milwaukee 12, Wis. (U.S.A.). Sole agents in India: **Excellent Engineering Co., Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.**

Cement Gun Co., Ltd., London. Agents: **John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1.** Phone: 261153.

E. R. & F. Turner Ltd., England. Complete Flour Milling Plant and Machinery. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate**

Reckermann Frasmachinen (Germany). Sole Agents for India: **Excellent Engineering Co., Botawala Building, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.**

Startevant Engineering Co., Ltd., England. Crushing, Grinding, Screening, Separating and Mixing Machinery including Laboratory Machinery. Contact: **Ratanji Morarji Private Limited, Prospect Chambers, 317/21, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P.B. No. 1270, Bombay 1.**

Wallace & Tiernan Ltd., London, England. Chlorination Plants. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate**

Worthington-Simpson Limited, Newark-on-Trent. Sole Agents: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd.** Depot: **Bharat House, Apollo Street.** Head Office: **Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.**

MACHINERY PRESSURE GAUGES

Eagle & Wrights (Gauges) Ltd., 87, Carver Street, Birmingham 1, England. Sole Agents for Bombay State: **R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr D. Naoroji Road, Fort, P.B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.**

MACHINERY (TEXTILE)

Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd., Kingsbury, London, N.W. 9 Agents: **Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road**

Atwood Division Universal Winding Co., Hartford, U.S.A. Silk Machinery. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12-14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.**

Cook & Co., Manchester, Ltd., Spinning and Doubling Travellers, Card Vacuum Stripping Plants, Spinning Specialties. Sole Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12-14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.**

Daniel Foxwell & Sons, Ltd., Cheshire, Manchester. Cloth Rolling, Folding, Measuring and Lapping Machinery. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.**

Dronsfeld Bros., Ltd., Oldham. Card Mounting and Grinding Machinery, Roller Covers Plant. Representatives: **W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12-14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.**

Dronsfeld Bros. Ltd., Oldham. Card Grinding Equipment, Emery, Millet Roller Covering Machinery. Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.**

ELLERWERKE MASCHINENFABRIK, Hamburg 33, Germany. Mfrs. of Hydro Extractors. Sole Importers: **Popular (Imp.-Exp.) Trading Co., Javeri House, 110, Medows Street, Bombay 1.**

Ernest Scragg & Sons Ltd., Sunderland Street Works, Macclesfield (England). (Machines for Winding, Doubling, Spinning, Throwing and Reeling Silk, Rayon and Nylon) Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.**

Gebruder Wicki, Zurich, Switzerland. Manufacturers of "KNITTEX" Hand Knitting Machine. Agents: **Alfex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.**

Hindle Son & Co., Ltd., Blackburn. Electric Baling Presses. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.**

- Goodbrand & Co., Ltd., Stalybridge. Yarn & Cloth Testing Machines. Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- Grob & Co. Ltd., Horgen, Switzerland. Wire and Flat Steel Heads. Sole Importers:** Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- H. Brinton Company, Philadelphia, U. S. A. Automatic Knitting Machinery. Sole Representatives:** W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12-14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.
- Hodges, P., & Co., Ltd., Nottingham. High Speed Braiding and Twisting Machinery. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- John T. Hardaker Ltd., Bradford, Jacquards and Jacquard Sundries. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- Joseph Stubbs & Co., Ltd., England. Agents:** Alex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
- Longclose Engineering Co. Ltd., Leeds. Cheese, Cone & Beam Dyeing Plants. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- Mather & Platt Ltd., Manchester. Dyeing, Bleaching, Printing and Finishing Machinery. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Mount Engineering (Sales) Company, Oldham, England. Makers of Improved Mechanical Warp Stop Motions, Pirn Stripping Machines and Hydraulic Beam Trucks, etc. Sole Representatives:** W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.
- OERLIKON MACHINE TOOL WORKS, Zurich 50 Oerlikon, Switzerland. Mfrs. of Roller bearing inserts and Jockey pulleys. Sole Importers:** Popular (Imp.-Exp.) Trading Co., Javeri House, 110, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.
- Power House Components Ltd., Nottingham. Manufacturers of "WAYNE" patent Self-Winding Electric Cable Reels and Fuel Economy Specialties. Sole Representatives:** W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
- Pulrose Co., Ltd., England. Agents:** Alex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
- REINERS & FURST., M. Gladbach, Germany. Mfrs. of Spinning Rings, Ring Travellers & Automatic Winders Knotters. Sole Importers:** Popular (Imp.-Exp.) Trading Co., Javeri House, 110, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.
- REYDTER MASCHINEN & SPINDEL-FABRIK, Rheydter (Rhld), Germany. Mfrs. of Spinning Fly Frame Parts & Ball Bearing Tops. Rollers of every description. Sole Importers:** Popular (Imp.-Exp.) Trading Co., Javeri House, 110, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.
- RIETER & CO., LTD. (J. J.), Winterthur, (Switzerland). Cotton Spinning Machinery. Sole Importers:** Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- Rotameter Mfg. Co. Ltd., Crydon, Surrey. Manufacturers of Flow Meters for all Gases and Liquids. Sole Representatives:** W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
- Ruti Machinery Works, Ruti (Zeh), Switzerland. Winding, Beaming and Sizing Machinery, Cotton & Silk Looms. Sole Importers:** Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- Ryden Mill Stores Ltd., England. Agents:** Alex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
- S. Dodd & Sons Ltd., England. Manufacturers of Hopper Blenders. Conversions of Single Process Blow Room. Suppliers of Meiner's Thread Illuminators. Agents:** Alex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
- S. Dodd & Sons Ltd., Oldham, England. Makers of Conversion Equipments, etc. Sole Representatives:** W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., 12, 14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Schwelter Ltd., Horgen, Switzerland. Automatic Pirn Winders and all Winding Machines. Sole Importers:** Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- Staubbli Bros. & Co., Horgen, Switzerland. Dobbies. Sole Importers:** Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- Stone-Wallwork Ltd., London, S.W.1, England. Suppliers of Ting Tuf Mark 1 Tufting Machine for making Rugs, Carpets, Mats, etc. Agents:** Alex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
- T. W. Riley & Co., Ltd., Rochdale Cloth Raising Machines. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- Thos. Holt Ltd., Rochdale. High Speed & Automatic Winding & Warming Machines. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- Vollenwelder, Sam., Horgen, Switzerland. Shearing Machines. Sole Importers:** Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- Wm. Ryder Ltd., Bolton, England. Makers of Flyers, Spindles, Collars and Fluted Rollers, etc. Sole Representatives:** W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., 12 14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
- Wright Hargreaves Engineering Co., Ltd., Blackburn. Vacuum Card Stripping Equipment. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- Zellweger Ltd., Uster, Switzerland. Warp Tying Machines. Importers:** Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT (ELEC. & MECH.)**
- Martindale Electric Co. Limited, London and Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. Electrical and Mechanical Maintenance Equipment, Comminstones and Blowers. Representatives:** Asen Electric India, Private Limited, Vaff Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.
- MARINE AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS**
- JULIUS PINTSCH WEST K. G., Frankfurt Main, Germany. Manufacturers of Light Buoys, Light Beacons, Maritime Signal and Lighting Equipment, Sea Marking Devices, Electric Acoustical Plants. Agents:** Gaytee & Co., Jannabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."
- MEASURING INSTRUMENTS**
- H. W. Wallace & Co. Ltd., England. Hardness Meters, Dead Load Hardness Testers, Abrasion Testers, Rapid Plastimeters, Compression Set Apparatus, Flexton Testing Machines, Laboratory Ovens. Agents:** Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.
- Hilger & Watts Ltd., England. Measuring Equipment of all types including Projectors, Enlargers, Optical Gauging & Inspection Equipment etc. Sole Distributors:** William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
- L. M. Ericssons Matinstrument Aktiebolaget, Stockholm, Sweden. Manufacturers of Electricity Meters. Representatives:** Asen Electric India, Private Limited, Vaff Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.
- Radiometer, Copenhagen, Denmark. Agents:** Hindeo, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.
- Taylor of London Ltd., London, England. Water Meters, Waste & Cocks Fittings. Agents:** John Fleming & Co. Private Ltd., Baiton Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.
- Thomas Ashworth & Co. Ltd., England "Speedy" Moisture Testers Agents:** Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.
- MEASURING & RECORDING INSTRUMENTS**
- Esterline Angus Co., Inc. Indiana, U.S.A. Sales Distributors:** Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.
- MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT**
- J. Collis & Sons, Ltd., London. Sole Agents:** Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.
- Teleflex Products Ltd., Essex, England. Sole Agents:** Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.
- METAL DOORS AND WINDOWS**
- Gibbons James, Ltd., St. John's Works, Wolverhampton, England. Sole Agents:** Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.
- METAL MANUFACTURERS**
- IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., Metals Division, England. (Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys.) Selling Agents:** I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.
- Mond Nickel Co. Ltd., The, London. Nickel. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- MICROPHONES AND PICKUPS**
- American Microphone Co. Division of Elgin Pneumatic Inc., 900 Bellanca Avenue, Los Angeles 45, England. Sales Distributors:** Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.
- MILL & GIN STORE SUPPLIERS**
- Bennet Heyde J. & Co., Manchester. Tappers and Divvys Packings. Agents:** J. D. Jones & Co. (Bombay), Private Ltd., Ruston Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.
- Frankland Bros., Blackburn. Loom Pickers and Shuttle. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- Haydock & Drake Ltd., Blackburn. Healds and Reeds. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
- John Atkinson & Son (Sowerby Bridge) Ltd., England. Agents:** Alex Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
- Joseph Sykes Brothers, Huddersfield. Card Clothing. Sole Concessionaires:** Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Kenyon & Son, Ltd. (James) Bury, Lancs.
Textile Clothing and Filter Cloth. Sole
Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard
Estate, Bombay 1.

Lupton Bros., Accrington, Loom Sundries.
Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton &
Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

**Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham, Cotton
Gins & Openers.** Sole Concessionaires:
Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes
Street, Fort.

Pulrose Co. Ltd., England. Agents: Altex
Private Ltd., 147, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort.

**Rosilla Cots & Rollers Ltd., Marfleet, Hull,
(England) (Cots, Aprons, Buffers, Loop
Pickers, Twister Sleeves, Lug Straps, etc).**
Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton &
Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Robert Hyde & Co., Ltd., Stalybridge.
Machinery Cloths for Cotton Spinning
& Weaving Sole Concessionaires: Greaves
Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street,
Fort.

**William Kenyon & Son Ltd., Dukinfield,
Cheshire, P.I. Cotton Driving Rope and
Banding, Spindles, Tape and Twine.**
Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton &
Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

MILLING MACHINES

**UNION WERKEUGMASCHINENFABRIK
M. REUTHER K.G., Germany. Milling
Machines.** Agents: Gaytee & Com-
pany, Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort
Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 32449.
Grams: "IMPENG."

MINERAL WATERS, SQUASHES, CORDIALS, ETC.

**H. D. Davies & Co., Ltd., 98-100
Bishopsgate, London E.C. 2 Agents.**
Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building,
Forgett Street, Bombay 26

**E. I. Michel & Co., Ltd., 415, Oxford
Street, London W.1 Agents.** Spencer &
Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forgett
Street, Bombay 26

**Societe Des Eaux Mineral Source Cachat
Evian Les-Bains.** Sole Distributors
Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building,
Forgett Street, Bombay 26.

MINING MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

**Broom & Wade Ltd., Hugh Wycombe,
England.** Portable and Stationary Air
Compressors & Pneumatic Tools. Sole
Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate,
Bombay 1.

Colliery Engineering Ltd., England. Coal
Preparation and Screening Plants
Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.,
5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BAL-
MER".

**Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Stockton
Forge Division, Stockton-on-Tees, Eng-
land.** Ore mining and Treatment Plant,
Coal mining and Treatment Plant. Sell-
ing Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.,
5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BAL-
MER".

**Joy Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg 22, P.A.,
U.S.A. & Joy Sullivan Ltd., London,
England.** Coal Mining Machinery, Aux-
iliary Mining Machinery, Air Compressors
and Pneumatic Tools. Sole Importers:
Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

R. E. Barker & Co., Ltd., England. Barfill
Rollers. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co.,
Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines).
Grams: "BALMER".

Sheepbridge Equipment Ltd., England.
Tuggers, Haulages, Mine Cars, Vibrating
Screens. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co.,
Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines).
Grams: "BALMER".

**Usk-ide Engineering Co. Ltd., Newport,
Mon. Agents:** Guest, Keen, Williams,
Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Wasag Chemie, A. G., West Germany. Plant
or Machinery for the production of ex-
plosives for the mining industry, celluloid
and celluloid articles, working up of
plastics, making rubber toys, and super-
phosphate and mixed fertilizer. Sole
Agents in India: T. T. Krishnamachari
& Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay;
P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta, P.O. Box
No. 162, New Delhi, P.O. Box No. 35,
Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17,
Cochin

MOTION PICTURE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS

**C. Conradty, Postfach, 72, Nuernberg, West
Germany.** Agents: International Talkie
Equipment Co. Private Ltd., 17, New
Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

**Eugen Bauer, G. M. B. H., Stuttgart-Unter-
turkheim, West Germany.** Agents: Inter-
national Talkie Equipment Co. Private
Ltd., 17, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4

**Iaco Optische-Werke, G. M. B. H., Goetting-
en-Weende, West Germany.** Agents:
International Talkie Equipment Co.,
Private Ltd., 17, New Queen's Road,
Bombay 4

**Siemens & Halske A. G., Karlsruhe West
Germany.** Agents: International Talkie
Equipment Co. Private Ltd., 17, New
Queen's Road, Bombay 4

MOTOR ACCESSORIES

**H. D. Jackson Co., Ltd., Summit Works,
Walsall.** Agents: Soho House, Lohar
Street, Bombay 2.

MOTOR CYCLES MFRS.

**Associated Motorcycles, Ltd., Plumstead
Road, London, S.E. 18.** Manufacturers of
A.J.S. Motor Cycles. Sole Distributors:
Dadajee Dhakjee & Co. Private Ltd.,
Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7

**Marco Werke, Pfadlinger-Tubingen Ger-
many.** Sole Agents: Globe Stores Co.,
Sitaram Building, Dadabhai Naoroji
Road, Bombay 1.

MOTOR SCOOTERS

"Innocenti" Metallurgical and Mechanical
General Co., Milan. Manufacturers of
Lambretta Motor Scooters, 3-Wheeler
Rikshaw and Dely Van Chassis. Auto-
Bykes Sole Distributors: Dadajee Dha-
kjee & Co. Private Ltd., Sandhurst
Bridge, Bombay 7

NON-FERROUS METALS

Mond Nickel Company Limited, The, London.
Nickel, 'F' Nickel. Sole Concessionaires:
Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes
Street, Fort.

**I. C. I. LTD., Metals Division, Man-
chester.** (Wrought Brass, Copper,
Aluminium and other non-ferrous
metals.) Selling Agents: I. C. I.
(India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310,
Bombay 1.

Manganese Bronze & Brass Co. Ltd., Ipswich.
Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.,
Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard
Estate, Bombay 1.

Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Monel and Nickel alloys. Sole Conces-
sionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1,
Forbes Street, Fort.

**Thomas Bolton & Sons Ltd., London,
England.** Agents: India Metal Agencies,
Post Box No. 1966, Bombay 1.

**United Wire Works (Birmingham) Ltd.,
Birmingham.** Agents: Guest, Keen,
Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott
Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

**YORKSHIRE COPPER WORKS LTD.,
Leeds, England.** Representatives:
James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box
No. 73, Bombay 1.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

**Atomic Instrument Company, 84, Massachu-
setts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Mass., U.S.A.**
Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric &
Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi
Road, Bombay 1.

NUT & BOLT MAKING MACHINES

**Etchells David & Son Ltd., Bull Piece
Works, Darlston S. Staffs, England.**
Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9,
Forbes Street, Fort.

OFFICE APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT

**Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation,
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.** Agents for India:
The National Cash Register Co., Steelcrete
House, Dinsha Wacha Road, Back Bay
Reclamation, Bombay 1.

**Addressograph-Multigraph Ltd., London,
England.** Agents for India: The National
Cash Register Co., Steelcrete House,
Dinsha Wacha Road, Back Bay Recla-
mation, Bombay 1.

**Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc., Cali-
fornia (U.S.A.)** Manufacturers of Friden
Automatic Calculators. Sole Agents for
India: The National Cash Register Co.,
Steelcrete House, Dinsha Wacha Road,
Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1.

**Kalamazoo Ltd., Kalamazoo Works, North-
field, Birmingham.** Loose Leaf Equip-
ment. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot &
Co., Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate,
Bombay 1.

M. S. S. Recording Co., Ltd., England.
Dictaphones. Agents: Hind Co., 27, New
Queen's Road, Bombay 4

**UNIVERSAL POSTAL FRANKERS LTD.,
Frankpost Works, London N-18.**
Postal Franking and Stamp Cancel-
ling Machines, Totometer-Counting
& Imprinting Machines. Sole Agents:
Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd., P.O. Box
565, Bombay. Phone: 25-1908. Grams:
"TASCONIUM".

OIL BURNERS

**Walsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd.,
Walsend-on-Tyne, England.** Sole Agents:
Heatly & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street.

**WOODWARD BROS. & COPELIN LTD.,
U.K. For Foundry Lamps, Cupola
Lighters, Large Pressure Burners
for Railroads, etc.** Sole Agents:
Pioneer Equipment Co., Private Ltd.,
139, Meadows Street, P. O. Box 1909,
Bombay 1. (Phone: 251882). Also at
1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. (Phone:
231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras
2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

OIL ENGINES

**BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD., Dursley,
England.** Oil Engines Importers:
Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate,
Bombay 1.

**Lister & Co., Ltd., R.A., Dursley, Gloucester-
shire, England.** Vertical Diesel Engines,
Petrol and Kerosene Engines, Lighting
and Pumping Sets, Vertical Marine Diesel
Engines. Importers: Voltas Limited,
Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Ruston & Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln & Grantham, England. Horizontal and Vertical Diesel Engines. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

OIL & FUEL METERS

Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Springfield, U.S.A. Brodie Meters. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Stemco Limited, London, U.K. Brodie Meters. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

OIL MILLING MACHINERY

Rose Downs & Thompson Ltd., Hull. Maxoll & Duplex Oil Expellers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. Oil expellers, Continuous Solvent extraction plants. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

ORE DRESSING &

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

DENVER EQUIPMENT CO., Denver, U.S.A. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P. O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

OXYGEN CUTTING & PROFILING MACHINES

Hancock & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., Progress Way, Croydon, England. Sole Agents: Datsun Raviraj & Co., 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 39333.

PACKAGE STENCILLING MACHINES

Chase Bottle & Supply Corporation, New York, U.S.A. Machinery and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Machinery. Agents: T. Byramji & Co., Central Bank Building, Fort.

PACKING & JOINT RINGS

Batey Metallic Packing Co., St. Peters, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street.

British Metallic Packing Co. (1933), Ltd., Britimp Works, Sidcup, Kent, England. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

BELDAM ASBESTOS CO., LTD., Lascar House, Epsom, England. High Pressure Steam, Acid and Alkali Packings & Jointings. Sole Agents: Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd., P.O. Box 565, Bombay; Phone: 25-1908. Grams: "TASCONIUM".

Walker, James & Co., Ltd., Woking, Surrey, England. "Lion" Brand Packings and Jointings. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

PADLOCKS & KITCHENWARE

Henry Squire & Sons Ltd., Near Willenhall, Staffs, New Invention. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

PAINTS, ENAMEL & VARNISHES

Docker Bros., Rotton Park Street, Birmingham 16. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

A. C. C. I. LTD., "DUCCO" & "DULUX" Paints and A.C.P. Pre-treatment processes. Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Morrison Charles Composition Co., Ltd. "Capstan" Brand Paints. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Pinchin Johnson & Co., 4, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

Robt. Ingham Clark & Co., 4, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

Wilkinson Heywood & Clark, 4, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

PAPER BAGS FOR PACKAGING

Paper Sacks Ltd., London. Sole Agents: Killick Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

PAPER MFRS. & MERCHANTS

Bowaters Sales Co. Ltd., London & New York. Paper Manufacturers and Merchants. Sole Agents: W. A. Beardsell & Co. Ltd., 15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

CHARLES MORGAN & CO., LTD., Paper Merchants, Gateway House, 1, Watling Street, London, E.C. 4. Agents: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export) Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road.

FINNISH PAPER & BOARD CONVERTERS' ASSOCIATION, Unioni-Katu, 19, Helsinki, Finland. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

FINNISH PAPER MILLS' ASSOCIATION, Department I, Helsinki, Finland. Newsprint. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

FINNISH PAPER MILLS' ASSOCIATION, Department II, Helsinki, Finland. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

SAMUEL JONES & CO., LTD., Manufacturers of Butterfly Brand papers & stationery. 16/17, New Bridge Street, London E.C. 4. Sole Agents: S. Kumar & Co., Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay 1. 24, Brabourne Road, Calcutta 1.

STORM & BULL LTD., Oslo, Norway. Agents: R. K. Gandhi & Co., Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38274. Grams: "BOARD PAPER".

PAPER MILLS

Backhouse & Coppock Ltd., "Perfection" Postal Wrappers. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Cincinnati Industries Inc., Cincinnati (Lockland), Ohio, U.S.A. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Smith, Stone & Knight Ltd., Wrapping Papers, Corrugated Strawboards, etc. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

Transparent Paper Ltd., Bury, Lancashire. "Dlophane" Transparent Papers. Agents: Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort.

PAPER TRANSFERS

Tearne & Sons Ltd., All Saint's Road, Birmingham, England. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PATENT GLAZING BARS

Pennycook Patent Glazing & Engineering Co., Ltd., 38, Bath Street, Glasgow C.2, Scotland. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

PERFUMERY

Parfums Lucien Lelong, Ltd., Perfumes. Sole Agents: J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

PERFUMERY RAW MATERIAL

Schimmel & Co., West Germany. Manufacturers of Perfumery Raw Materials. Sole Agents in India: T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi, P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HANDLING & MARKETING EQUIPMENT

Emco Brass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., of the U.K., U.S.A., and Canada. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Springfield, U.S.A. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Stemco Limited, London, U.K. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Arnold Otto Meyer, Ballindamm 1-3, Post Box No. 689, Hamburg 1. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Blgot, Scharfe & Co., Chemische Fabrik, G.M.B.H., Kirchenallee 25, Hamburg. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Chemische Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, m. b. h. Gereco, Frankfurt am Main "Aetna". Agents: Fairdeal Corporation (Private) Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

CIBA LIMITED, Basle (Switzerland). Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Specialities, etc. Sole Representatives for India: CIBA Pharma Private Limited, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York 16, U.S.A. "Penicillin Preparations". Agents: Fairdeal Corporation (Private) Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Conray Products Co., 129, Pearl Street, New York 5, N.Y. Fine Chemicals/Pharmaceuticals. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

C. S. R. CHEMICALS PTY. LTD., Australia (Ascorbic Acid). Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

De Witt & Co., E. C. Ltd., London. "De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills." Sole Agents: J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Ephazone and Company, 180, Piccadilly, "Ephazone" for Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., Ltd., Basle (Switzerland). Manufacturers of Biochemicals, fine chemicals, alkaloids Vitamins and 'Roche' Pharmaceutical Specialties. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe, U.K. "Ethical Pharmaceuticals". Agents: Fairdeal Corporation, (Private) Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Gebauer Chemical Co., Akron 9, U.S.A. "Ethyl Chloride". Agents: Fairdeal Corporation (Private) Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Herta Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Pharmaceuticals. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son and Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Heyden Chemical Corporation, 342, Madison Avenue, New York, 17, N.Y. Industrial, Fine & Pharmaceutical Chemicals. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

Homburg A. G., Chemiewerk, Daimlerstrasse 25, Postfach 686, Frankfurt/Main, Western Germany. Factory Representatives: German Remedies & Trading Co. Private Ltd., Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. G.P.O. Box No. 1945, Bombay 1.

Hugo Stinnes G m b H., Mulheim (Ruhr) Ruhrstrasse 1, Germany. Products: Phthalic Anhydride, Maleic Anhydride and Fumaric Acid. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Inabata & Co. Ltd., 40 2-Chome, Doshomachi, Higashiku, Osaka, Japan Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

International Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40, Rector Street, N. Y. 6 New York. Sole Agents for Bombay State: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Post Box No. 1065, Bombay 1.

I. C. I. (PHARMACEUTICALS) LTD., Manchester, England. ("AVOLON" Brand Pharmaceutical). Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano, Milano—Via Crocetta No. 12, Italy. Products: Sulfa drugs and Vitamins. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Ltd., Slough, U.K. "Personal Products". Agents: Fairdeal Corporation (Private) Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Kemball, Bishop & Co. Ltd., Crown Chemical Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. 3. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

M. & B., Dietetic Laboratories Inc., Columbus, 16, U.S.A. "Simlac". Infant Milk Food. Agents: Fairdeal Corporation (Private) Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ed Johnson & Co., U.S.A. "Meade" Vitamin Preparations etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Merck-Sharp & Dohme International, New York. Pharmaceutical Specialties and Biologics. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliff Works, Sheffield. Izal Germicide, etc. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

A. & G. NICHOLAS LTD., England, (Pharmaceuticals). Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Nordmark Werke G M B H., Adolphstrasse 32, Hamburg 21, Western Germany. Factory Representatives: German Remedies & Trading Co. Private Ltd., Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. G.P.O. Box No. 1945, Bombay 1.

Optrex (Overseas) Ltd. "Optrex" Eye Lotion and "Optone" Eye Drops. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Oxo Ltd., London. Pharmaceutical Specialties and Food Products. Agents: Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort.

Pearson & Co., Ltd., E. T., "Lactagol." "Tessol." "Rhinitol." "Iodinosol." etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Ltd. "Novutox" "Xylotox" "Surfacine". Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Riedel de Haen A. G., (Pharmaceutical Department), (20a), Seelze, b. Hannover, Western Germany. Factory Representatives: German Remedies & Trading Co. Private Ltd., Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. G.P.O. Box No. 1945, Bombay 1.

Riker Laboratories Ltd. Patent and Proprietary Medicines Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India). Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Estate, Bombay 1.

R. Lienau & Co., 22 (a) Uerdlingen A. R.H., Germany-West. Sole Agents for India: R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Dr. D. Naoroji Road P. B. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Schering A. G., Mullerstrasse, 170/172, Berlin No. 65. Representatives for India: Vikram Padamsey & Co., Rustom Building, 29, Veer Nariman Road, P. O. Box 818, Fort. Grams: "VAXIN".

SCOTT & BOWNE LTD. (Scotts Emulsion, Ballville) Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Scott & Turner, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, "Andrews Liver Salt." Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Societa Italiana Medicinali Scandice Firenze (Scandice), Italy, via Molin Vuovo-Products: Choline Salts. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Urodonal. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Spartan Faraday Inc., Hoboken, U.S.A. Electro Medical Apparatus. Agents: Fairdeal Corporation Private Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Uzara Werke Melsungen, P. O. Box No. 88, Melsungen, Western Germany. Factory Representatives: German Remedies & Trading Co. Private Ltd., Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. G.P.O. Box No. 1945, Bombay 1.

Wulffing & Co., A., M.B.H. (Sanatogen-Werke Bauer & Co. and Fabrik Pharmazeutischer Präparate Johann A. Wulffing) Graf-Adolf-str., 18 (22a) Dusseldorf, Western Germany. Factory Representatives: German Remedies and Trading Co. Private Ltd., Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. G.P.O. Box No. 1945, Bombay 1.

Van Baerle & Co. Ltd., Munchenstein/Basle, Switzerland. Products: Crystalline Phosphoric Acid, Potassium Silicate. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

VEB Berlin-Chende, Berlin/Aldershof Glienicker Weg 181. Products: Chloramphenicol, Santonin Chloroform. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Yodogawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 136, Higashi-2-Chome, Nozato, Nishiyodogawa-Ku, Osaka, Japan. Products: Folic Acid U.S.P. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

A. H. Bland (Engineers) Ltd., England. "PYRAMID" Heat Sealing Machines for Alkathene, Pholfin, P.V.C., Cellophane, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Albro Fillers & Engineering Co. Ltd. Middlesex, England Filling Machines for Liquid, cream chutneys, Powder, etc. Lidding and Capping Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Arenco Aktiebolag, Stockholm (Sweden), Tube Filling, Folding & Crimping Machine, Jar Filling Machine. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Arthur Colton & Co. Ltd., New York 16 N.Y. Complete range of Tablet Machinery, Filling, Closing, Crimping Machines, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Autopak Ltd., Birmingham, England. Ampoule Cutting, Washing, Filling & Sealing Machines, Powder Ampoule Filling Machine, Vial Filling, Filling & Capping Machines, Protamin Insulin Double Headed Filling machine, Powder, Tea Powder, Flour, Cereal, Soap Flakes Weighing & Filling Machines, Weighing, Pressing & Tin Filling Machines, Tube Filling, Feeding and corking Machine, Cap Spinning Unit for Vials, Screw Capping Machine with/without filling unit, Cellophane wrapping machine, Automatic film wrapping machine, Anacin type Tablet Packing Machine. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Banister Street Works Ltd., London N.1. Tube Filling, Folding & Crimping Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Blomqvists Verkstadsaktiebolag, Sweden. Mixers and Dough Knaders. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

D. Trapow & Co (Clifford Packaging Machinery Ltd.), England. NEWMAN Fully and Semi-Automatic Labelling Machines for bottles, jars, ampoules, vials, torch batteries, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Greif Werke, Germany. Weighing and Filling Machine for flour, sugar, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

James Cruickshank Ltd., Scotland. 'Husky', 'Consul' & 'Envoy' Multi-speed Mixers, Vortex Dough Kneader, Vegetable Preparer, Coffee Grinder, Meat Mincer etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

J. G. Jackson & Crockett Ltd., England. Granulators for Dry & Wet Masses. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

MANESTY MACHINES LTD., Liverpool, 19. Pharmaceutical & Tablet making Machines. Distilled Water Plants, etc. Sole Agents: Kilburn & Co., Private Ltd., P.O. Box 565, Bombay. Phone: 25-1908. Grams: "TASCONIUM."

Ormerod Engineers Ltd., England. Homogenizers for Pharmaceutical, Textile, Juice, Foodstuffs, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

William Gardner & Sons (Gloucester) Ltd. England. Sifters & Mixers, Crushers, Grinders and Ball Mills, Essence Sprayer, Mixer. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

PHOTO COPYING MACHINES

SKANDINAVISK FOTOCOPI A/S, 5, Baggesengade, Copenhagen N, Denmark. Representatives: Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPH PLANT AND MATERIALS

Mason, E. N., & Sons, Ltd., Arclight Works, Colchester, England. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

PILE DRIVING EQUIPMENT

British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Pile Driving Equipment, Steel Sheet Piling and Piles. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

PIPES AND FITTINGS

I. C. I. LTD., Metals Division, England. Selling Agents: **I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay.**

Staveley Iron & Chemical Co. Ltd., Chesterfield, England. C. I. Pipes and Specials. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

PLASTIC MANUFACTURERS

A. Hamberger Corp., New York. Plastic Sheets & Powders. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

AERO RESEARCH LTD., Duxford, Cambridge, England. Manufacturers of Synthetic Resin Adhesives for Plywood, Veneering, Furniture and Metal bonding. Sole Suppliers in India: Ciba Dyes Private Limited,

Royal Insurance Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Phones: 37184, 37185, 37186 and 37187. Grams: "CIBA." Post Box No. 479. Codes used: Universal Trade and Bentley's Second Phrase.

ALKOR G.M.b.h., Munchen, Solin, West Germany. Manufacturers of Alkor Brand Plastics. Sole Agents: **L. R. Trading Co., Navsari Chambers, Opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort, Bombay.**

American Moulding Powder & Chemical Corporation, 703, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn 6 N. Y. Products - Polystyrene Moulding Powder, Cellulose Acetate Butyrate, "Master" Colour concentrates "Kromoplast" Dry Colorants Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

CIBA LIMITED, Basle (Switzerland). Manufacturers of Urea Formaldehyde and Melamine Formaldehyde Moulding Powders, Surface Coating Resins, Casting and Laminating Resins. Sole Suppliers in India: Ciba Dyes Private Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Phone Nos.: 37184 & 37187. Grams: "CIBA." Post Box No. 479. Codes used: Universal Trade and Bentley's Second Phrase.

HOLOPLAST LIMITED, England. (Plastic Laminated Sheets, Linings and Panels). Selling Agents: **I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.**

I.C.I. LTD., Plastics Division, England. "Alkathene" Extrusion & Injection Compounds, blocks, rods and film; "Perspex" sheets, blocks & rods; "Welvic" & "Corvic" PVC calendaring Extrusion Compounds; "Dakon" Injection Moulding Powder "Mouldrite" P.F., U.F. & W.P. Moulding Powders "Darvic Rigid" P.V. Sheets; Corrugated "Perspex" - roof lighting. Selling Agents: **I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.**

I. C. I. LTD., Plastics Division, England, ("PERSPEX" Acrylic Sheets, Powder, Rods, Tubes, etc. "ALKATHENE". Granules and Tubes, "CRINO-THENE", Nylon Monofilaments Moulding Powder, U.F., P.F., W.F., Moulding Powders, P.V.C. Moulding Powders and "Darvic Rigid" P.V.C. Sheets) Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

I.C.I. (India) LTD., Calcutta. Alkathene Film, Sales Office: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., P.O. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Wasag Chemie, A.G., West Germany. Manufacturers of explosives for the mining industry Plastic and Fertilizers (Superphosphate), etc. Sole Agents: **In India - T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.**

PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES

James C. Waterhouse, Ltd., Sohaworks, Wakefield. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., 18, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

PNEUMATIC PLANT COMPRESSORS, DRILLS, ETC.

DEPRAG PRESSLUFTMASCHINEN SCHULZ K. G. (13a) Amberg/opf., Germany. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Holman Bros. Ltd., Camborne. Agents for Western India: Killick, Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

POLISHING MATERIALS

Goddard, J., & Sons, Ltd. Goddard's Plate Powder, Liquid Polish, Furniture Cream, etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

A.C.C.I. LTD., "DUCO" Wax Polish and I.C.I. No. 7 Polish. Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Ronuk, Ltd., Household "Polishes". Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, England. Agents and Chief Distributors: S. Mitra & Co., 187, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Grams: "Mludeshi."

POTTERIES

John Aynsley & Sons Ltd., Stoke; Manufacturers of China Tableware. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co. Private Ltd., Jan Mansoon, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Johnson Brothers (Henley) Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Manufacturers of Domestic Tableware. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co. Private Ltd., Jan Mansoon, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

POWER PRESSES

Hordern, Mason & Edwards Ltd., Pyppe Hayes, Birmingham 24, England. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Bombay.

POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

Engrenages Citron Limited, Paris, France; Spur, Bevel and Cylindrical-Conical Gears and Flexible Couplings. Contact: Ratansi Morarji Private Limited, Prospect Chambers, 317 21, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P. B. No. 1270, Bombay 1.

PRECISION TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

COATS MACHINE TOOLS CO., LTD., London, U.K. Manufacturers of Fluid Gauges suitable for 0.0001". Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P. O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. (Phone: 251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

C. STIEFELMAYER, ESSLINGEN Am-Neckar, Germany. Manufacturers of Measuring & Precision Tools. Sole Selling Agents in India: C. Sole & Co., 61, Narayan Dhuru St., Bombay 3.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES

Ranson Products Ltd., London. Cigarette Lighters & Products. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co., Spencer's Building, Forrejt Street, Bombay 26.

PRESS FASTENERS

Charles Edkins & Sons Ltd., Friday Bridge Works, Summer Row, Birmingham, 3. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

PRINTING AND ANTIFRICTION METALS

Fry's Metal Foundry Ltd., Tandem Works, Merton Abbey, England; Printing and Bearing Metals and Solders. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRINTING INKS

Fishburn Printing Ink Co. Ltd., England. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort.

PRINTING PRESS MACHINERY

August Form Maschinenfabrik, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Cundall Folding Machine Co. Ltd., England. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Kustermann & Comp., Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Lontke & Co. Maschinenfabrik G.m.b.H. Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Prakma Maschinenfabrik G.m.b.H. Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Reiss & Schirmer, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

VEB Buchbindereimaschinenwerk Leipzig, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

VEB Druckmaschinenwerk Universal, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

VEB Druckmaschinenwerk Victoria, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

VEB Druckautomatenwerk, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

VEB Optima-Fabrik Graphische Maschinen, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PRESS MACHINERY MATERIAL

Baptist Bacher, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Huber, J. M., Corporation, 620-62nd Street, Brooklyn 20, N.Y. Printing Inks. Agents: Harcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Matern-un Pressspanwerke, Thalheim VEB, Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Max Nitzsche & Co., A. G., Germany. Sole Agents: Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sauven Perforating Machine Co., England. Perforating Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

PROVISION MERCHANTS

Canada Packers Ltd., Toronto. Sole Distributors: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

General Milk Co., Los Angeles, Blue Cross Condensed Milk and Carnation Evaporated Milk. Sole Agents: W. A. Beardsell & Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 432, Bombay 1.

H. C. Sleight Limited, Melbourne, Australia. Mercury, Skimmed Milk Powder and Dairy Products. Sole Agents: W. A. Beardsell & Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 432, Bombay 1.

Nationale Co-operative Zuivelverkoopcentrale G.A., The Manufacturers of Milk Powder, Butter, Cheese, etc. Sole Agents in India: T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., P.O. Box No. 1008, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 884, Calcutta; P.O. Box No. 162, New Delhi; P.O. Box No. 35, Bangalore Cantt.; P.O. Box No. 17, Cochin.

St. Martin Preserving Company Limited, Maidenhead, Berks, England. Manufacturers of Jams and Chunky Marmalade. Sole Agents: W. A. Beardsell & Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 132, Bombay 1.

PUMPS & FITTINGS

Byron Jackson Co., Los Angeles, California. Deep Well Turbine Pumps, Vertical Spindle and Horizontal Spindle Centrifugal pumps. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY

Auto Diesels Ltd. (England). Sole Agents in India: Excellent Engineering Co., Botawala Building, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Benton & Stone Ltd., Birmingham. Patent Hyjet Foot Pumps. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

British La Bour Pump Co., Ltd., Nibbale Works, London, N.7. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

C. H. & E. Manufacturing Co., 3849, North Palmer Street, Milwaukee 12, Wis (U.S.A.). Sole Agents for India: Excellent Engineering Co., Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Springfield, U.S.A. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Hydraulic Ram Pumps. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., 198, Janshodji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Gwynnes Pumps Ltd., Lincoln. Centrifugal Pumps. Sole Agents: Marshall Sons & Co., (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Hayward Tyler & Co., Luton. Boiler Feed Pumps. Sole Agents: Marshall Sons & Co., (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

J. Hartlage, Osnabruck, W. Germany. Agents: India Metal Agencies, Post Box No. 1966, Bombay 1.

S. Madan & Co. Ltd., Altrincham, England. Compressed Air-operated Testing Pumps, Hydraulic Pressure Pumps, Grease and Viscous Fluid Pumps. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tecalemit Limited, Brentford, U.K. Agents: Tecalemit (India) Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Worthington-Corporation, Harrison, N.J. U.S.A. Pumping Machinery and Air Compressors for all applications. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Worthington Simpson Ltd., Newark-On-Trent, England. Pumping Machinery of all descriptions and Air Compressors. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

PYROMETERS

Foster Instrument Co. Ltd., England. Manufacturers of Pyrometers. Sole Agents & Stockists: Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Private Ltd., Lotus Trust Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 18.

QUARRYING EQUIPMENT

Goodwin Barshy & Co. Ltd., Leicester. Stone-breakers & Crushing Plants, Road, Quarry, Gravel and Construction Plant. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

RADIOS & RADIOGRAMS

A. T. & E. (Bridgnorth) Ltd., England. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Bianpunkt-Werke, G.m.b.H., Landgraf-philipps Anlage, 6 Darmstadt, West Germany. Agents: International Talkie Equipment Co. Private Ltd., 17, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Telefunken G.m.b.H., Göttinger, Chaussee, 76, Hannover, Germany. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

RADIOS & SPARE PARTS

A. F. BULGIN & CO., LTD., Bye Pass Road, Barking Essex, England. Radio and Electrical Components. Representatives: Latham Abercrombie & Co., Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

RAIL CARS AND TROLLEYS

Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakfield House, Spratt Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

RAIL JOINT SHIMS

D. WICKHAM & CO., LTD., Ware, Hertfordshire, England. Manufacturers of Railway Cars and Equipment. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Worham Incorporated, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1. Rail Joint Shims. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS

Associated Locomotive Equipment Ltd., London. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakfield House, Spratt Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

P. & M. Co. (England), Ltd., London. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakfield House, Spratt Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

D. WICKHAM & CO., LTD., Ware, Hertfordshire, England. Manufacturers of Railway Cars and Equipment. Representatives: James Finlay & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

English Steel Corporation Ltd., Sheffield. Springs, Forgings and Railway Wagon Accessories. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

MATISA EQUIPMENT LIMITED, 78, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1 (England). Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Owen & Dyson Ltd., Rotherham, England. Wheels and axles for locomotives. Sole Representatives: The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRESSED STEEL CO., LTD., Cowley, Oxford, England. Representatives: **James Finlay & Co., Ltd.,** P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

S. A. D. Ateliers de la Dyle, Louvain, Belgium. Agents: **Hardcastle Waud & Co.,** Private Ltd., Alice Building, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort.

S. A. Usines Emile Henricot, Court, Saint Etienne, Belgium. Agents: **Hardcastle Waud & Co.,** Private Ltd., Alice Building, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort.

Steel, Peck & Tozer, Sheffield, England. Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Tyres, Wheels, Axles and Laminated Springs. Disc Wheel Centres, Crank Axles and Forgings. Sole Representatives: **The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd.,** Himalaya House, Hornby Road, Fort.

Wm. Beardmore & Co. Ltd., Glasgow. Railway Wheels and Axles. Agents: **Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.,** Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Workington Iron & Steel Co., Workington, England. Steel Rails, Fish plates, Steel Sleepers and Fastenings. Sole Representatives: **The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd.,** Himalaya House, Hornby Road, Fort.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT & SANITARY FITTINGS

Levick John Ltd., Birmingham, England. Sole Agents: **Heatly & Gresham Ltd.,** 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

RAILWAY SIGNALLING

Tyer & Co., Ltd., London. Agents: **Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.,** Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

RECORDING INSTRUMENTS

British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London. Indicators and Recorders for Water, Sewage, Oil and other Fluids. Agents: **Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.,** 198, Jambhedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Water Level Indicators and Recorders. Agents: **Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.,** 198, Jambhedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

PYROWERK, G.m.b.H. WENNIGSEN, Germany, for Temperature and Pressure Recording Instruments, Pyrometric Indicators, etc. Sole Agents: **Pioneer Equipment Co. Private Ltd.,** 139, Meadows Street, P. O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. (Phone: 251882.) Also at 1, Mangoe Lane Calcutta 1. (Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

REFLECTIVE SHEETINGS

Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Agents: **Gillanders Arbutnot & Co., Ltd.,** 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

REFRACTORIES

General Refractories Ltd., Genefax House, Sheffield 10, Great Britain. Agents: **J. D. Jones & Co. (Bombay) Private Ltd.,** Ruston Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.

REFRACTORY CEMENTS

Furnace Linings Co., Ltd., Nursery Street, Sheffield 3. Sole Agents: **Datson, Raviraj & Co.,** 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Quigley Company of Canada Ltd., P. Q. Machine, Canada. Sole Agents: **Datson, Raviraj & Co.,** 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 39333.

REFRIGERATORS

Nash Kelvinator Ltd., England. Refrigerators. Sole Distributors: **Spencer & Co. Ltd.,** Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT (COMMERCIAL)

Alfred Teves & Co., Frankfurt/Main, Germany. Exclusive Representatives in India. Refrigeration & Appliances Co. Private Ltd., Pravin Court, 95, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.

Dunham-Bush Inc., U. S. A., Agents: **Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy Private Ltd.,** Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Inc., U.S.A. Agents: **Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy, Private Ltd.,** Liberty, Building 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Muller Brass Co., U.S.A. Agent: **Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy, Private Ltd.,** Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Ranco Inc., U.S.A. Agents: **Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy, Private Ltd.,** Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Svenska Turbinfabriks Aktiebolaget Ljungstrom (Stal), Finspong, Sweden. Manufacturers of Steam Turbo-Alternators, Refrigeration and Ice making Plant. Representatives: **Asca Electric India, Private Limited,** Yall Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

Tecumseh Products Co., U.S.A. Agents: **Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy, Private Ltd.,** Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Wagner Electric Corporation, U.S.A. Agents: **Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy, Private Ltd.,** Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

RIVETS & NAILS

J. & W. Somerville Ltd., Kall Nail Works, Lennoxtown, nr. Glasgow. Agents: **Soho House, Lohar Street,** Bombay 2.

S. & D. Rivet Co., 'Ariel Works,' Temple Road, Leicester, England. Agents: **Soho House, Lohar Street,** Bombay 2.

ROAD BUILDING EQUIPMENT & MACHINERY

Alfred Hagelstein, Germany. Kemna Diesel Road Rollers. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Aveling Barford Ltd., Inverleith Works, Grant-ham, England. Motor & Diesel Road Rollers, Dumper Trucks, Trench-Diggers, Calf-Dozers, Graders, Crushing & Screening Plant. Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.,** 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Boydell & Co. Ltd., E., Manchester (Mul-fill Dumpers). Agents for Western India: **Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd.,** Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Braham Patterson & Benham, Ltd., London. Road Surfacing Plant. Agents: **Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.,** Byculla.

Georg Stetter Baumaschinenfabrik, Germany. High Speed Builder's Winches, Concrete Mixers, Canal Cranes, etc. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited,** Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

International Harvester Export Co., U.S.A., U.K., Australia & Associates. Bulldozers, Tractor Cranes, Dozer Shovels, Loaders, Land Clearing Equipment, Rippers, Motor, Scrapers, etc. Sole Importers: **Volta Limited, Chinchpokli Road,** Bombay 12.

Johnson (Machinery) Ltd., C. H., England. Sole Agents: **Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd.,** Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Johnston Bros. (Contractors) Ltd., 284 Ilex House, Minories, London, E.C. 3. (Asphalt Mixers, Tar Rollers, Slush Removers, Suction Scavengers, Mobile Bitumen Heaters, Road Line Makers). Sole Concessionaires: **Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.,** 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

LeTourneau-Westinghouse Co., Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. Bulldozers, Scrapers, Rooters and Rollers. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough. Diesel Road Rollers. Sole Agents: **Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.,** Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Thew Shovel Company, The Lorain, Ohio, U.S.A. Shovels, Draglines and Cranes. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Wacker Gebrüder, Germany. Gasoline/Electric High Frequency Internal/External Concrete Vibrators, Tampers, Tio Tampers, Plate Vibrators, etc. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited,** Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

W. G. Armstrong Whitworth (Metal Industries) Ltd., England. "Kue-Ken" Jaw and Gyrotory Crushers. Agents: **Armstrong Smith Private Limited,** Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

ROLLER BEARINGS

British Timken Ltd., England. Timken Taper Roller Bearings and Railway Axle Boxes. Sole Distributors: **William Jacks & Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. 'R & M' Ball and Roller Bearings. Agents: **Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.,** Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ROLLING SHUTTERS

Dennison Kett & Co., Ltd., Kenova House, Farmer's Road, London, S.E. 5. Sole Agents: **Heatly & Gresham Ltd.,** 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

ROLLMAKERS

British Rollmakers' Corporation Ltd., Crews, Agents: **Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.,** Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

ROLLS FOR PAPER & RUBBER MANUFACTURE

Miller Co. Ltd., Edinburgh. Agents: **Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.,** Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

ROOFING MATERIAL

D. Anderson & Sons, Manchester & London. Rok Roofing, Paints, etc. Agents: **Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd.,** Byculla.

Helliwell & Co., Ltd., Brighouse. Patent Glazing Bars. Agents: **Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.,** Byculla.

McNeil, F., & Co., Ltd., 10, Lower Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1. Bituminised Roofing Felt. Agents: **Heatly & Gresham Ltd.,** 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

RUBBER AND PLASTIC INDUSTRIES

CHANCE & HUNT LTD., England. Carbon Black. Selling Agents: **I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.,** P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

I. C. I. LTD., Dyestuffs Division, England. Rubber Chemicals and Colours. Selling Agents: I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Northern Rubber Co. Ltd., Retford, Notts. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

RUST, ACID AND HEAT RESISTING STEELS

Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Rust, Acid and Heat Resisting Steels. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

SANITARY WARES & FITTINGS

Allied Founders Ltd., London. Cast Iron Enamelled Baths. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Fordhams Pressings Ltd., Wolverhampton. Mfrs. of Seamless Steel & Enamelled Flushing Cisterns, Cattle Drinking Bowls, etc. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co., Private Ltd., Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

John Slater (Stoke) Ltd., Stoke Mfrs. of Sanitary & Hospital Fireclayware. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co., Private Ltd., Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Johnson Bros. Ltd., Stoke. Mfrs. of Sanitary Earthenware. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co., Private Ltd., Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

J. & R. Howie Ltd., Hurlford. Fireclay Works, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Sole Agents for Bombay State. R. K. Shapurji & Co., Prospect Chambers, 319, Hornby Road, Fort, P.O. No. 1065, Bombay 1.

Robert McARD & Co., Ltd., Denton. Mfrs. of Sanitaryware, W. C. Seats. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co., Private Ltd., Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Samuel Booth & Co., Ltd., and Barking Brassware & Co., Ltd., England. Mfrs. of Sanitary Metal Fittings. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co., Private Ltd., Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Twyfords Ltd., England. Sanitaryware. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

SCIENTIFIC & MARINE INSTRUMENTS

Aldis Brothers Ltd., Sarehole Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 28, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Amal & Co. (Alfred, J.), Schaffhausen, Switzerland. Testing Machines, Planimeters, Integrators. Sole Importers: Volcas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Chadburns (Liverpool) Ltd., Park Lane, Alntree, Liverpool 10, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Cossor Radar Ltd., Cossor House, Highbury Grove, London N. 5. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

C. Plath, Stubbenhuk 25, Hamburg 11, Germany. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Decca Navigator Co., Ltd., 1-3, Brixton Road, London S.W. 9. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Decca Radar Ltd., 1-3, Brixton Road, London S.W. 9. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Edo Corporation, Export Dept., Washington D. C., U.S.A. Agents: Hind Co., 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Electroacustics GmbH, Kiel, Westring 425-429, Germany. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Henry Browne & Son Ltd., 71, Leadenhall Street, London E.C. 3. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Kelvin & Hughes (Marine) Ltd., 99, Fenchurch Street, London E.C. 3. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Leeds & Northrup Company, Philadelphia. Indicators, Recorders, Controllers, etc. Electrical Measuring Instruments. Agents: Harcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

London Electric Firm Ltd., Brighton Road, South Croydon, Surrey, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, 30, Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham 54, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Ross Ensign Ltd., North Side, Clapham Common, London S.W. 4. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Schermuly Pistol Rocket Apparatus Ltd., 51, Coleman Street, London E.C. 2. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

S. G. Brown Ltd., Shakespear Street, Watford, Herts, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, U.S.A. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Submarine Signal Co. (London) Ltd., Shakespeare Street, Watford, Herts, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Superintendent of Issues, Hydrographic Supplies Establishment, Creechbarrow House, Taunton, Somerset, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Thomas Mercer Ltd., Eywood Road, St. Albans, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Thomas Walker & Son Ltd., 58, Oxford Street, Birmingham 5, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

T. Francis & Sons, Electric House, Turner Bridge, Bolton, Lancs, England. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

SEWAGE EQUIPMENT

Cakebread Robey & Co., London. Makers of Drain Cleaning Appliances. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

Hughes & Lancaster Ltd., London. Makers of Sewage Ejectors, etc. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Byculla.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Belships Co., Ltd., Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W. 1. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Bibby Bros. & Co., Martins Bank Building, Water Street, Liverpool. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, Paris. To and from Continental and Mediterranean Ports. Representatives: Volkart Bros., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Ellerman's City & Hall Lines Ltd., Bankside House, 107, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Hoegh Line. Service of the Hoegh Line to and from U.S.A., Atlantic and Gulf Ports. Representatives: Volkart Brothers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Holland-Bombay-Karachi Line and Holland-Bengal-Burma Line. Service of the United Netherlands Navigation Co., Rotterdam, to and from European, Continental and Mediterranean Ports. Representatives: Volkart Brothers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Java Pacific & Hoegh Lines—Service of Java Pacific Line, Amsterdam, and Lief Hoegh & Co., A/S, Oslo to and from Ceylon, Malayan Union, Indonesia, Philippines and West Coast of U.S.A. and Canada. Representatives: Volkart Brothers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

L. Smit & Co.'s Internationale Sleepdenst, Westplein 5, P.O. Box 1012, Rotterdam. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Maersk Line—Service of A. P. Moller, Copenhagen, to and from Japan. Representatives: Volkart Brothers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

T. & J. Harrison, Morsey Chambers, Liverpool. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Thos. & Jno Brocklebank Ltd., Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

SIZING MATERIAL

Houghton, E. F. & Co., Philadelphia. Agents: Harcastle, Waud & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

SMALL TOOLS-METAL & WOOD WORKING

Firth Brown Tools Ltd., Sheffield, England. Files, Drills, Augers, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

SOUND RECORDING MAGNETIC TAPES

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., International Division, Minnesota, U.S.A. Sales Distributors. Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Birmingham 8, England. Sales Distributors. Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

SPEED INDICATORS & RECORDERS

Hasler Telegraph Works, 26, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

SPORTS GOODS MFRS. AND DEALERS

A. G. Spalding & Bros. Ltd., "Sports Goods." Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

I. C. I. LTD., Sporting Ammunition Dept., England. ("ELEY" and "KY-NOCH" Cartridges, Gun Powders, etc.) I. C. I. Ltd., Plastics Division: ("Luron" Fishinglines, "Survon" for Tennis racquets.) Representatives in India: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

SPRAY PAINTING EQUIPMENT

Adolf Ehnman, Germany. Alup Air Compressors, Hydraulic Car Lifts, Car Washers, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Aerograph Co. Ltd., London, England. Spray Painting Equipments. Agents: John Fleming & Co. Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261153.

B.E.N. Patents Ltd., High Wycombe, England. Air Compressors, Spray Painting plants, Tyre Inflators, Car Washers, Spark Plug Cleaners. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

DeVillbiss Company, Toledo 1, Ohio, U.S.A. Agents: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

Morris, B.O., Ltd., Coventry, Polishers. Agents in India: Armstrong Smith Ltd., Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

SPRINGS

Cope & Timmins (London) Ltd., 91 93, Paul Street, Finsbury, London E.C.2. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street.

STATIONERS

Flak Davey & Co., Wainwright Street Works, Aston, Birmingham 6. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street.

HARDTMUTH, L. & C. (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Koh-i-Noor Pencil Factory, Chard, Somerset. Agents: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export) Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Perry & Co., Ltd., "Perry" Steel Pens and other Stationery Items. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

PIRIE, APPLETON & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Stationers, Chadwell Heath Mill, Essex. Agents: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export) Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Stephens, H. C. Ltd., "Stephens Inks," etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

STEAM, DIESEL & ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES & SPARES

Vulcan Foundry Ltd., Newton-Le-Willows, Lancashire, England. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9 Forbes Street, Fort.

STEAM & WATER TURBINES

Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton. Steam Turbines. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Hitachi Limited Tokyo, Japan. Steam & Water Turbines. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Svenska Turbinfabriks Aktiebolaget Ljungstrom (Stal), Finspong, Sweden. Manufacturers of Steam Turbo-Alternators, Refrigeration and Ice-making Plant. Representatives: Asca Electric India Private Limited, Yathi Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

STEAM TRAPS & VALVES

Richard Klingers Ltd., Klingerit Works, Sidcup, Kent. Agents: Hardcastle, Wand & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

Vclam Engineering Co., Ltd., 18/22, Erskine Street, Leicester, England. Agents: Hardcastle, Wand & Co., Private Ltd., Alice Buildings, Bombay 1.

STEEL

C. D. Walzholz, Hohenlimburg, Germany. Cold Drawn and Cold Drawn Steel Strips, Wire, Section and Profiles. Distributors: F. Bock & Co., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

STAHLUNION-EXPORT G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf. Steel materials and products of all kinds. The Stahlunion Company Limited, 61, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. The Stahlunion Company Limited, India House, 4th Floor, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Telegraphic Address: "MARCASTEEL," Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta and Delhi.

STEEL & BRASS

Harrison (Birmingham) Ltd., Bradford Street Works, Birmingham 12. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Vossloh Werke, G. M. B. H., Werdohl, Westfalia, Germany (Brit. zone). Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

STEEL (STAINLESS)

Brown Bayley Steels Ltd., Leeds Road, Sheffield. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Fox (Samuel) & Co. Ltd., Sheffield, England. Alloy and Stainless Steel Sheets, Bars, Strip and Wire. Sole Representatives: The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.

Republic Steel Corporation, U.S.A. Agent: Ahmed A. Fazlabbay, Private Ltd., Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

WARDLOWS LTD., Sheffield, England. Manufacturers of Stainless Steel Sheets and Rods. Agents: Gaytee & Co., Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."

STEEL CASTINGS & FORGINGS

Darlington Forge Ltd., Darlington, County Durham, England. Steel Castings and Forgings. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Eduar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Makers of High Speed Steels, heavy C. S. castings and Metal Working Tools. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

Wm. Beardmore & Co. Ltd., Glasgow. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Spratt Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

ARTHUR LEE & SONS LTD., Sheffield, (Lee of Sheffield Ltd.), Sheffield, England. Manufacturers of Cold Rolled Steel Strips, Free cutting Steel, Bars, Rounds and Hexagons, Stainless Steel Strips, High Tensile Steel Wires, etc. Representatives for Bombay: Eastern Trading & Engineering Co., Alice Building, 3rd Floor, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Dorman Long & Co. Ltd., Middlesborough, England. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines) Grams: "BALMER".

Dunford & Elliott (Sheffield) Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf Works, Sheffield, England. Mining Drill Steel Bars. Sole Representatives: The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Makers of High Speed Steels, Heavy C. S. Castings and Metal Working Tools. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

English Steel Corporation Ltd., Sheffield. Tool & Alloy Steel. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Exors of James Mills, Ltd., Stockport. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakefield House, Spratt Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds (South Wales), Ltd., Cardiff. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Spratt Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Huntsman B. (Sheffield) Ltd., Sheffield, England. High Speed and Tool Steel. Sole Representatives: The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

Hallamshire Steel & File Co., Ltd., Hallamshire Works, Sheffield 3, England. Manufacturers of Black & Bright Bars in Alloy & Special Carbon Steels, Wire & Rods, etc. Sole Agents: H. Chokai & Co., Ltd., 108/108, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Johnson Richard & Nephew Ltd., Manchester, England. Mild Steel Wire. Sole Representatives: The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

Power, Fredrick A. & Sons (Salford) Ltd., Edgbaston, Birmingham, England. Bright drawn Steel Bars. Sole Representatives: The United Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

Shipmans (Sheffield) Ltd., Sheffield, England.
Silver Steel and Polished Music Spring
Wire. Sole Representatives: The United
Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd.,
Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

Steel Company of Wales Ltd., London.
Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.,
Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard
Estate, Bombay 1.

Summers, John & Sons Ltd., Hawarden
Bridge Steel Works, Shotton, Chester,
England. Steel Sheets. Sole Representa-
tives: The United Steel Companies
(India) Private Ltd., Himalaya House,
Palton Road, Fort.

United Steel Companies Ltd., Sheffield,
England. Sole Representatives: The
United Steel Companies (India) Private
Ltd., Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

STEEL PLATES

Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Scunthorpe,
England. Mild Steel Plates for Ship-
builders, Bridge builders, Structural
Engineers, Boiler Makers, etc. Steel Angles,
Channels, Joists, Tees, Sheet Piling and
Flats. Sole Representatives: The United
Steel Companies (India) Private Ltd.,
Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort.

STEEL PRODUCTS,

Charles Cooper (Tipton) Ltd., England.
Mfrs. of Cold roll, hardened and tempered
Steel strips. Sole Agents in India: Alsals
Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Bombay 1.

Firth Co. Ltd., England. Mfrs. of High
Carbon borle and Acid Steel wires and
other Steel Products. Sole Agents in
India: Alsals Ltd., 9, Wallace Street,
Bombay 1.

Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Steel Windows &
Doors Mfrs., Smethwick, Birmingham.
Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BAL-
MER."

Richard Hill Ltd., England. Mfrs. of
"MAXWELD" brand Steel fabric for
Concrete reinforcement. Sole Agents in
India: Alsals Ltd., 9, Wallace Street,
Bombay 1.

Williams & Williams Ltd., Chester. Makers
of Steel Windows & Doors. Agents:
Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

STEEL WOOL

Stewols & Co., King Edward Road, Sewri,
Bombay. Agents: Killik Nixon & Co.,
Private Ltd., Killik House, Home
Street, Fort.

STONEBREAKERS & GRANULATORS

Baxter W. H. Ltd., Leeds. Knapping Motion
Stonebreakers and Granulators. Sole
Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India)
Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road,
Bombay 1.

Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Makers
of High Speed Steels, Heavy C. S. Castings
and Metal Working Tools. Agents:
Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Byculla.

STUD WELDING EQUIPMENT

Crompton Parkinson Ltd., London. Agents:
Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield
House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay 1.

SUFLEX SLEEVINGS

SUFLEX LTD., 35, Baker Street, London
W.1. Suflex Sleeveings. Representa-
tives: Latham Abercrombie & Co.,
Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home
Street, Fort.

SUGAR MACHINERY

A. F. Craig & Co. Ltd., England. Complete
Sugar Plant. Sole Distributors: William
Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Associated Engineering Manufacturers of
Australia Pty Ltd., Bowen Street, Mary-
borough, Queensland, Australia. Sugar
Machinery. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves
Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay.

FAWCETT, PRESTON & CO., LIMITED,
Bromborough, Cheshire, England.
Representatives: James Finlay & Co.
Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

SURGICAL GOODS AND INSTRUMENTS

Herts Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Surgical Dress-
ings. Sole Agents: J. L. Morrison, Son
& Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor
Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay 1.

I. C. I. LTD., Plastics Division, England.
(Surgical Nylon Sutures, etc.) Selling
Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd.,
Post Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Sterling Rubber Co., Ltd., Canada. Agents:
Ahmed A. Fazelbhoj (Private) Ltd.,
Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines,
Bombay 1.

T. J. Smith & Nephew Ltd., Surgical Dress-
ings 'Elastoplast', 'Gynsone', etc. Sole
Agents: J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India)
Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol
Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Thos. Glover and Son, Ltd., "Verlog"
Kneecaps, Anklets, etc. Sole Agents:
J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private
Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

COOKE TROUGHTON & SIMMS LTD.,
York, England. For Toolroom Micros-
copes, Colour Projectors, Optical and
Horizontal Comparators, Engineers'
Block Levels, Gauges, Surveyor's
Levels, Theodolites, Techeometers,
etc. Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co.
Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street,
P. O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. (Phone: 251882).
Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. (Phone: 231611) and 193,
Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams:
"PIOMETAL".

"TAPE RECORDERS"

Simon Sound Service, Ltd., London W 1,
England. Sales Distributors: Eastern
Electric & Engineering Co. 127, Mahatma
Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

TELEGRAPH & RADIO COMMU- NICATION EQUIPMENT

Great Northern Telegraph Works. Division
of the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Ltd., Copenhagen S V, Denmark. Sales
Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineer-
ing Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay 1.

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hartell
Road, West Dulwich, London. Agents:
Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

"TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CARRIER COMMUNICATION APPARATUS"

Auteco Mediterranean S.A.T.A.P. Milan,
Italy. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric
& Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi
Road, Bombay 1.

Automatic Electric International Corp.,
Chicago 7, Illinois, U.S.A. Sales Distri-
butors: Eastern Electric & Engineering
Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay 1.

Automatique Electrique S.A. Antwerp,
Belgium. Sales Distributors: Eastern
Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma
Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Lenkurt Electric Co., Calif, U.S.A. Sales
Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineer-
ing Co. 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay 1.

TESTING MACHINES (PHYSICAL)

COATS MACHINE TOOL CO., U.K., for
Shorff Scleroscopes, Hardness Testers
etc. Sole Agents: Pioneer Equipment
Co., Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street,
P. O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. (Phone:
251882). Also at 1, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta 1. (Phone: 231611) and 193,
Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams:
"PIOMETAL."

HARRY W. DIETERT INC., Detroit,
U.S.A., Manufacturers of Sand Testing
Equipment. Sole Agents: Pioneer
Equipment Co., Private Ltd., 139,
Meadows Street, P. O. Box 1909,
Bombay 1. (Phone: 251882). Also at
1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. (Phone:
231611). and 193, Mount Road,
Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

SOLUS SCHALL LTD., U.K., for Ultra-
sonic Flaw Detectors and other Non-
destructive Testing Equipment. Sole
Agents: Pioneer Equipment Co.,
Private Ltd., 139, Meadows Street, P. O.
Box 1909, Bombay 1. (Phone: 251882).
Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
(Phone: 231611) and 193, Mount Road,
Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

TEXTILE ENGINEERS

Allen Beam Co., New Bedford, Mas-
sachusetts. Wrapper Beams, etc.
Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady &
Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road,
Fort, Bombay 1.

Bates Textiles Machine Co., Ltd., Leicester,
England. Hosiery Finishing Machinery.
Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady &
Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road,
Fort, Bombay 1.

British Northrop Loom Co., Ltd., Daisfield,
Blackburn, England. Automatic Looms.
Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady &
Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road,
Fort, Bombay 1.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Co., U.S.A.
High Speed Warping & Sizing Machinery.
Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady &
Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road,
Fort, Bombay 1.

Devoge & Co. Ltd., Manchester, England
Jacquards, Card Cutting Machinery, etc.
Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co.,
Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort,
Bombay 1.

Durrant G. & Sons, Ltd., Textile Specialists.
Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady &
Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort,
Bombay 1.

Kershaw (H.) & Son, Ltd., Mossley. Roller
Cloth, Sizing Flannel, etc. Sole Repre-
sentatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,
12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort,
Bombay 1.

Lang Bridge Ltd., Accrington. Cotton
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing
Machinery. Sole Representatives: W. H.
Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman
Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Macadam & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Stamping Paste & Mordant Glaze. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Oldham Rope & Twine Co., Ltd., Oldham. Cotton Rope and Banding. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

O'Neill, S., & Sons, Ltd., Paper Cones & Tubes. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Petrie & McNaught Ltd., Rochdale, England. Wool Washing, Carbonising and Drying Machinery, etc. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Rudman & Co., Ltd., F. E. Manchester. Mercine Glaze, Epsom Softening. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Sanderson & Co. (Textile Engineers), Ltd., Manchester, England. Yarn Conditioning Machinery, etc. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Tatham (William) Ltd., Belfield Works, Rochdale, England. Cotton Waste and Woollen Machinery. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Tragaso Products Co., Ltd., Hooton-Gum Tragaso and Gum Tragon for sizing and finishing. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, U.S.A. Mfrs. of Textile Winding Machinery. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Walrus Fibre Mfg. Co., Ltd., Rochdale, Lancashire, England. Card, Cana, etc. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Whitley E. Gordon, Leeds, England. Woollen & Worsted Finishing Machinery, etc. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Wilson & Ingham. Mirfed Card Clothing, Burnishing and Stripping Brushes. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Woonsocket Napping Machine Co., Woonsocket, U.S.A. Raising Machines. Sole Representatives: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

TEXTILE EQUIPMENT

Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd., Kingsburg, London, N.W. 9. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Lindemann Maschinenfabrik G. m. b. H., Dusseldorf, Germany. Scrap Sheers & Presses, Hydraulic Baling Presses for Cotton, Jute, etc. Sole Importers: Volcas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Stowara Fibre & Can Co., Ltd., Moston, Manchester. Fibre and Steel Card Cana. Agents: Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

TEXTILE & TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

NIXON (ALFRED) SON & TURNER, Chartered and Incorporated Accountants, 40, Brassnose Street, Manchester, 2, England. British Representatives for The Indian Textile Journal, (Private) Ltd., and M. C. Rutnagar & Co., Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

TEXTILES

Attenborough, C. W. & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England. Sole Agents: Batlibol, C. J., & Co., 319, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Cepes Fabrics Ltd., Manchester. Manufacturers of Cotton and Art Silk Dress Fabrics, Furnishings, etc. Sole Agents: W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd., 15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Held Brothers Ltd., Bradford, England. Sole Agents: Batlibol, C. J., & Co., 319, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Keith & Henderson, Ltd., London. Sole Agents: Batlibol, C. J., & Co., 319, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

Les Petits-Fils de C. J. Bonnet, Lyon, France. Pure Silk Piecegoods, Brocades, etc. Agents: T. Byramji & Co., Central Bank Building, Fort.

TEXTILES MANUFACTURERS

Dan River International Corporation, 1407, Broadway, New York, N.Y. Cotton, Woollen and Art Silk Piecegoods. Agents: Windmere (India) Private Ltd, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEUE AUGSBURGER KATTUNFABRIK, Augsburg (W. Germany). Manufacturers of Cotton, Spun Rayon and Rayon Fabrics. Sole Agents for India: M. Daldas & Sons, 190, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SIBER & WERLI LTD., Zurich (Switzerland). Manufacturers of Rayon & Nylon Fabrics. Sole Agents for India, etc. M. Daldas & Sons, 190, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 30124.

TESSITURA DE MERATE, COMO (Italy). Manufacturers of Rayon & Nylon Fabrics. Sole Agents for India, etc. M. Daldas & Sons, 190, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 30124.

THERMOMETERS

British Rototherm Co., Ltd., London. Industrial Thermometers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co., (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

TIES

F. STERN & CO., LTD., London. Manufacturers of "FINESE" Silk & Rayon Neckties. Sole Agents for India excluding Delhi: M. Daldas & Sons, 190, Princess St., Bombay 2. Phone: 30124.

LES SUCCESSIONS DE C. JOURNET, LYON (France). Manufacturers of Silk & Rayon Neckties. Sole Agents for India: M. Daldas & Sons, 190, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 30124.

TILE & MARBLE MANUFACTURERS

Isoleringsaaktiebolaget WHB., Goteborg. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

Johnson, H. & R., Ltd., Tunstall. Manufacturers of Glazed Tiles "Crystal" Brand. Agents: A. H. Shah & Co., Private Ltd., Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

TOILETRIES

Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd., London. Makers of high class Soaps and Perfumes and Toilet requisites. Agents: The Anglo-Thal Corporation, Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street.

Delavelle (H. B.) Ltd., "Go" Stick Deodorant, etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Gala of London Ltd. Nail Colour, Lipsticks, Liplines, etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Herts Pharmaceuticals Ltd., "Nivea" Creme etc. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

John Gosnell & Co., Ltd., Lewes, England. Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Requisites. Agents: T. Byramji & Co., Central Bank Building, Fort.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (Gr. BRITAIN) LTD., England. Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Imperial Chemical House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Morny, Ltd. Perfumery & Toilet Specialists. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Thomas Christy & Co., Ltd., Glycethymoline, Liquid Lanoline and Zepto Tartar Removing Pencils. Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

TOOLS MFRS. AND DEALERS

ACKERMANN U. SCHMITT K. G., Postfach 28, Stuttgart, 13, Germany. Electric Tools. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Charles Thomas & Co. Ltd., Wainwright Street, Astar, Birmingham 6. Agents: 7 Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

English Steel Corporation Ltd., Sheffield. Engineers' Small tools, files, Hack saw Blades, etc. Sole Concessionaires: Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Hack Saw Ltd., England. "Aven" Hack saw Blades, Frames and Metal Cutting Band Saws. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Ideal Machine Tools & Eng. Co. Ltd., England. Precision Tools. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Job Wheway & Son Ltd., England. Electrically Welded Steel Chains, Shackles. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Nuckey Scott & Co. Ltd., England. "Warrior" Brand Taps & Dies. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Peter Stubs Ltd., England. Files, Gravers, Scrapers, Tool Holder Bits, Tool Steels. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Turton Bros. & Matthews Ltd., Sheffield. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

VEERKOOPKANTOOR VANDER HEEM
N. V., Maanweg 256, The Hague, Holland. Electric Drills. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

TOOL STEEL

WALTER SPENCER & CO., LTD.
Sheffield, England. Manufacturers of Highspeed Steel, Alloy Tool Steel, Carbon Tool Steel, etc., etc. Milling Cutters, Twist Drills, Reamers, Slitting Saws, Files, Carbide Tipped Tools, Lathe Tools, etc. Agents: Gaytee & Co., Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."

TRACTION GEARS AND UNITS

Wiseman, Alfred & Co. Ltd., Glover Street, Birmingham 9. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

TRACTORS & PLOUGHS

International Harvester Export Co., Chicago, U.S.A. Agricultural Machinery and Implements, McCormick-Deering Tractors, (Agricultural and Industrial). Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Chinchpokli Road, Bombay 12.

John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd., Leeds. Diesel Crawler Tractors from 40 BHP to 150 BHP. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Marshall, Sons & Co. Ltd., Gainsborough. Diesel Tractors (Wheel Types). Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Oliver International, S.A., Illinois, U.S.A. Oliver Tractors and Agricultural Implements. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

TRAIN LIGHTING BATTERIES & ACCUMULATORS

Pritchett & Gold & E. P. S. Co. Ltd. Manufacturers of Accumulators of all types. Head Office: 50, Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria, London. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., P. O. Box No. 225, Bombay. Telephones: 27021, 27022. General Manager for India: Niren N. Ghose, J.P., D.F.H. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E.

TRANSFORMERS

BRYCE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Kelvin Works, Backbridge, Wallington, Surrey, England. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

Gresham Transformers Ltd., Hanworth. Transformers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Hitachi Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. Transformers. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Yorkshire Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Dewsbury. Transformers. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Zenith Electric Co. Ltd., London, N.W. 2, England. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES

Fibre Case Co. Ltd., 36/8, Peckham Road, London, S.E. 5. Agents: Soho House, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

TUBE WELL DRILLING AND BORING EQUIPMENT

English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London. Sole Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

TYGAN FLYSCREENING

Fothergill & Harvey Ltd., Manchester. Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

TYGLAS INSULATION

Fothergill & Harvey Ltd., Manchester. Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

TYPEWRITERS, CALCULATORS, ADDING MACHINES & TELEPRINTERS

Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.P.A., Ivrea, Italy. Typewriters, Calculators, Adding & Listing Machines. Representatives: Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Olivetti Telescriventi, Via Viotto 9, Torino, Italy. Teleprinters. Representatives: Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Pallard Ltd., Yverdon (Switzerland). Hermes Typewriters. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Serlo S. P. A. Macchine per Scrivere e da Calcolo, Via Mellerio 1, Milano, Italy. Everest 10 Key Calculating Machines. Representatives: Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

UPHOLSTERY

I. C. I. LTD., Leather cloth Division, England. "REXINE" & "VYNIDE" Leather cloth. Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Imperial Chemical House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

VACUUM BRAKE EQUIPMENT

Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., 137, Abby House, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1. Locomotive and Rolling Stock Fittings. Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

VACUUM CLEANERS & FLOOR MAINTENANCE MACHINES

Breuer Electric Mfr. Co., Chicago 6, Illinois, U.S.A. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

VALVES (WATERWORKS)

Ham Baker & Co., Ltd., England. Valves, Penstocks Fittings, etc. Agents: John Fleming & Co., Private Ltd., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

J. Blakeborough & Son, Ltd., Brighouse. Makers of Valves all types, and other Waterworks Appliances. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Byculla.

VEE ROPE MFRS.

Fenner, J. H. & Co., Ltd., Marfleet, Hull, England. V-Belts and V-Belt Drives. Agents: Greaves, Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

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B. S. Mohindar & Co., 451, Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co. Private Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Fort.

VENTILATORS

Greenwood & Airvac Ventilating Co., Ltd., Kingsway, London. Manufacturers of Airvac Ventilators and Railway Carriage Ventilating Fittings. Agents: J. D. Jones & Co. (Bombay) Private Ltd., Ruston Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Robertson, Thain Ltd., Mersey Iron Works, Ellesmere Port, Wirral, Cheshire. Sole Agents: Heatly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

Bob Martin (Export) Ltd., "Condition Tablets and Dog Remedies." Sole Agents: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

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WATER FILTRATION

CANDY FILTER CO., LTD., London. Manufacturers of all types of Water Purification and treatment Plant. Agents: Candy Filters (India) Private Ltd., Forbes Bldg., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

Metafiltration Co., Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex. Metafilters for Laboratory and Industrial use. Agents: Roberts McLean & Co., Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Permutit Co., Ltd., London. Manufacturers of Base Exchange and Soda Lime Water Softeners, Water Purification Plant. Agents: J. Stone & Co. (India) Private Ltd., Yaffi Building, Goa Street, Ballard Estate.

WATER METERS

AQUAMETRO LTD., Basle, Switzerland. Meters for Water and other Liquids. Sole Importers: Voltas Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London. Venturi Meters and Recorders. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., 198, Janshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

C. G. E., Liège, Belgium. Agents: India Metal Agencies, P. Box No. 1966, Bombay 1.

Cleveland Meters Ltd., Yorkshire. Makers of Water Meters. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

CONTIMETER, COMPAGNIE CONTINENTALE D'APAREILS, De Mesure, Bruxelles, Belgium. Manufacturers of Water Meters, Gas Meters and Geysers. Agents: Gaytee & Co., Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Killmarnock, Inferential and Positive. Agents: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

L. S. Kahn & Son Inc., New York, U.S.A. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Taylor of London Ltd., London, England. Water Meters, Waste & Cocks Fittings. Agents: John Fleming & Co. Private Ltd., Baxton Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

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ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD., London, (Calgen). Selling Agents: I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

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WEIGHING MACHINES

Aktiebolaget Stathmos, Eskilstuna, Sweden. Sales Distributors: Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road Bombay 1.

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British Reinforced Concrete & Engineering Co., Ltd., Lichfield Road, Stafford, England. Sole Agents: Healey & Gresham, Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

WELDERS (ELECTRIC & GAS)

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British Twin Disc & Clarifiers Ltd., London, England. Diesel Welding Plant, Portable and Stationary. Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 6, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261494 (3 lines). Grams: "BALMER."

Elektriska Sverkningsaktiebolaget "ESAB", Sweden. Magnetic Crack Detectors, Welding Plants, etc. Agent: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

F. Bode & Sons Ltd., England. Welding positioners and fixtures for welding operation. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

New Process Welders Ltd., England. All Types of Spot Welders, Seam Welders, etc. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Welding Supplies Ltd., England. Electrodes & Welding Plants, Magnetic Crack Detectors, and Gas Cutting Machines. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

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Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester. Makers of Steel Window Frames. Agents: Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd., Byculla.

WINDOWS FOR RAIL, ROAD AND MARINE TRANSPORT

Beckett Laycock & Watkinson Ltd., Acton Lane, London, N.W. 10. Sole Agents: Healey & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

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Drambuie Liqueur Co. Ltd., 12, York Place, Edinburgh 1. Agents: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 28.

Wm. Gaymer & Co., Ltd., Attleborough-Norfolk, England. Agents: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 28.

Martell & Co., Cognac, France. Agents: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 28.

WIRE BRUSHES

Gem Brushes (Luton) Ltd., Gem Works, Minerva Road, Park Royal Road, London, N.W. 10. Sole Agents: Datsun, Raviraj & Co., 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 39333.

WIRE PRODUCTS

Firth Co. Ltd., England. Mfrs. of High Carbon Basic and Acid Steel Wires and other Steel Products. Sole Agents in India: Alsaales Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Bombay 1.

Somerset Wire Co. Ltd., Somerset. Wire for Rope and Spring Making, Pre-stressed Concrete Wire. Agents: Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS

Allan Whyte & Co. Ltd. (Unit British Ropes Ltd.), Glasgow. Wire Ropes. Agents: Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.

HALL'S BARTON ROPE CO., LTD., 100, New Cleveland Street, Hull, England. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Limited, P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

JOHN SHAW LTD., Worksop, England. Manufacturers of Steel Wire Ropes. Representatives for Bombay: Eastern Trading & Engineering Co., Alice Building, 3rd Floor, 339, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Thos. Holdsworth & Sons Ltd., Drighlington, England. Sole Agents in India: Anil Private Ltd., 57 Stock Exchange, New Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Whitcross Co. Ltd., England. Wire Ropes. Agents: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

Wm. Jas. Glover & Co., Ltd., Lancashire, England. Agents: Keshavnal Naraldas Jallwala, 157, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Wright's Ropes Ltd., Steel wire ropes of all descriptions. Sole Agents: William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

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Air Associates Inc. Electronic Equipment Division, 511, Joyce Street, Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Nera, P.B. 4060, Pilestredet 75c, Oslo, Norway. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, 30, Rocketteller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Rediffon Limited, Broomhill Road, London, S.W. 18, England. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Robertson Radio-Elektro, P.O. Box 75, Eggersund, Norway. Agents: E. W. Stevens & Co., Private Ltd., 4, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

Varco Manufacturing Co., Washington D.C., U.S.A. Agents: Hindco, 27, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

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Charles Hirst & Sons Ltd., England. Hardened & Tempered Steel Card Wire. Agent: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

George Clayton Ltd., England. Polished Flat Iron Reed Wire. Agent: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

John Rigby & Sons Ltd., England. Steel Wire for Springs, Planos, Stitching, Rods, Screws, Pins, Drawn Pinion Sections & Powder Metallurgy Products, Paper Clips, etc. Agent: Armstrong Smith Private Limited, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 185, Bombay 1.

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FINNISH CELLULOSE ASSOCIATION, 5 Esplanadgatan 2, Helsinki, Finland. Representatives: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.

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Thomas Robinson & Son Ltd, Rochdale. Woodworking and Flour Milling Machinery. Sole Agents: Marshall, Sons & Co., (India) Ltd., Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

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ELSWORTH LTD., Sheffield, England. Manufacturers of Woodworking Saws and Woodworking Tools. Agents: Gaytee & Co., Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."

Sheffield & Halamshire Hack Saw Co., Ltd., Sheffield, England. Agents: Keshavlal Naraldas Jaliwala, 157, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Wadkin Ltd., England. Woodworking Machinery of all types, viz., Planers, Moulders, Routers, etc. Sole Distributors: William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

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William Hunter & Co (Wool Export) Ltd., Bradford. Wool Merchants and Top Makers. Sole Agents: The Anglo-Thal Corporation Ltd, Ewart House, Bruce Street.

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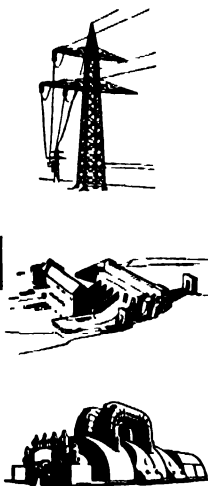
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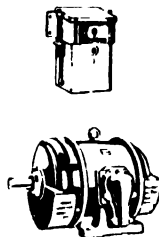


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Branches: Bombay, Bangkok, Singapore,

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Telegraphic Add.: "Ewart," Bombay.

Tel. No. 25-2261 (3 lines).

Manager: G. A. D. Porter.

Assistants: -

I. W. Revell (Signs per pro),

V. A. Castellino. "

Civil Engineering Dept. Manager:—N. H. Taylor.

Codes used: Bentley's, Acme and "New Standard" (half-word).

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The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents & Secretaries: Tyrole Concessionaires Private Ltd., Recondo Private Ltd.

ANIL PRIVATE LTD., Importers, Exporters & General Merchants, 57, New Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251153-251871. Grams: "PRAMILA."

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Apex Traders, Importer, Exporter & Commission Agent, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ARAS & ARAS, Rating Surveyors and Municipal Tax Consultants, 24, Dalal Street, Bombay 1.

ARDESHIR B. CURSETJEE & SONS (PRIVATE) LTD., Stevedores, Dubashes and General Marine Contractors, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Greyhound". Phone Nos. 20103, 28543 and 33077.

ARDESHIR, D., & CO., Importers and Exporters of Bristles, Behramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Tel. Add: "Dardeshir".

Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, 113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Arlabs Private Ltd., India House, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Pioneer Manufacturers of Dyestuffs.

ARMSTRONG SMITH PRIVATE LTD., Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. Postal Address: P.O. Box No. 185, Bombay. Telegraphic Address: "ADNERS", Bombay. Telephone: 38271/2.

Engineering Department:

Western Rly. Stores Lane, Haines Road, North, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 11. Telephone: 40220.

Branches at:—

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Madras: Catholic Centre, 2, Armenian Street, Madras 1. P.O. Box No. 1018, Madras.

Delhi: 5-B, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi P.O. Box No. 670, New Delhi.

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Manager: R. Barreto.

Secretary: S. R. A. Aliyar.

Calcutta Branch Manager: K. J. Choksi. Assistants: U. G. Kalyanpur, K. S. Krishnan.

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ARTBANGLE PICTURE LIMITED, Manufacturers of Celluloid Spectacle Frames, 204, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. Phones: 26-1144 and 26-3095. Factory at Village Road, Kandivli. Phone: 84186. Grams: "Artbangle".

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"Artistic" Leather Goods Manufacturers, Manufacturers of Ladies Handbags, No. 2, Phiroz Building, Apollo Pier Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Arvind & Co., Insurance Agents, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Agents for Indian Trade & Gen. Ins. Co. Ltd. Tel. Address: "Selection." Phone No. 263232.

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Bombay Branch—Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. **Manager** : E. M. Smythe.

Atlas Engineering Co., Stockists of Machine Tools, Oil Engines, Woodworking Tools, Saws and Machines. Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Empire House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Ellorafabs".

Auto Agency, Importers of Automobile Parts & Accessories. Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

Autocars Ltd., Automobile Engineers. Office & Workshop: 43, Queen's Road, Bombay 2. Tel. Address: "AUTOCARS."

Auto-Equipment Ltd., Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4. Direct Importers of Automobile Parts and Accessories.

Autogenous Welding & Repair Co. Ltd. Welding Specialists & Heavy Machinery Repairers. 63, Fergusson Road, Bombay 13.

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Baker Brothers, Enamels, Varnishes, Plastic & Cellulose Lacquers, Thinners, & Fine Chemicals. 31, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 72621. Grams: "Bakercolor."

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 Kelsall & Kemp Ltd., Rochdale.
 Lebel (China) Ltd., Osaka, Hongkong & Singapore.
 Lebel (Australia) Ltd., Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane & Perth.
 Ryjack Production Ltd., Manchester.
 H. C. Sleigh Ltd., Melbourne C.I., Australia.
 St. Martin Preserving Company Ltd., Maldenhead, Berks., England.
 Otto Aldag Export, Hamburg, Germany.
 General Milk Co., Los Angeles, California.
 W. & J. Whitehead (Laisterdyke) Ltd., Bradford.
 R. G. Bailey & Co. Ltd., Bradford.
 Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Punalur.

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Mettur Industries Ltd., Mettur Dam.

Madras Representatives for :—

British Cellophane Ltd.
 Donald Macpherson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 Horrocks Crewdson & Co., Ltd.
 Lustre Fibres Ltd.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.
 Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd.
 Courtsaulds (India) Ltd.

Begbie, Phillips & Hayley Ltd. (Incorporated in England), Merchants, Behramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Beharilal Ramcharan, Bankers & Commission Agents, Empire House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills Ltd., Empire House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

BELL & CO. (Private) LTD., Sole Distributors of German "PFAFF" and Swedish "HUSQVARNA" Sewing Machines, Bell & Co.'s Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Tel. Address: "PFAFF." Phone No. 255213.

Bell, Russ & Co. Private Ltd., Merchants, Anand Bhavan, 346, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Managing Agents, Russ, France & Co. Tel. Address: "Cottage", Bombay.

BELTEX PRIVATE LTD.

Managing Agents :
KARAKA & CO.

Manufacturers of Leather Beltings, Picking Bands, Buffers, Picker Savers, Check Straps, Check ends, Laces and other sundry loom fittings. Sole manufacturers of: "OLIVE BRAND" Picking Bands in India.

Head Office:

Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6. Phones: Office: 7205, Works: 51289.
 Grams: "LEATEX" Ahmedabad.

Bombay Branch:

43 Tamarind Lane, Bombay 1.
 Phone: 251501
 Grams: "RUSHNABAND"
 BOMBAY

Belvandi Sugar Farm Private Ltd., Industrial Assurance Building, opp Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay.

Bengal Stores & Agency, Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

Bennett & Co., Govt. Auctioneers & Valuers, 130, Apollo Street, Fort.

BENNETT, COLEMAN & Co., Ltd.**Publishers and Fine Art Printers.****Proprietors of—**

The Times of India.
The Illustrated Weekly of India.
The Evening News of India.
Filmfare.
Navbharat Times (Hindi).
Dharmayug (Hindi).
The Times of India Annual.
The Times of India Directory and Year Book.

Head Office: The Times Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.

Phone: 26-8071 (10 lines). Post Box 213.

Telegraphic Address: "Indiana."

GENERAL MANAGER:

J. C. Jain, M.A.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

P. K. Roy M.Sc., Business Manager.
 P. L. Sah, B.Com., Secretary and Accountant.
 T. V. Parasuraman, Circulation Manager.
 D. M. Arolker, Dip., Social Welfare (Cal.), Establishment Officer.
 L. F. D'Souza, Engineer.

EDITORIAL:**The Times of India**

Editor: Frank Moraes, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Asst. Editors: N. J. Nanporia; Sham Lal; M. V. Desai; D. K. Sharda.

News Editor: D. F. Thomas.

Asst. Editor (Commercial): G. M. Land.

Chief Reporter: U. G. Blurur.

Asst. Editor (Sports): N. J. Leontzini.

The Illustrated Weekly of India.

Editor: C. B. Mandy.

The Evening News of India.

Editor: Frank Moraes, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

News Editor: M. J. George.

Filmfare.

Editor: C. B. Mandy.

The Navbharat Times.

Editor: A. K. Jain.

Resident Editor (Bombay): H. S. Dwivedi.

Dharmayug.

Editor: Satyakam Vidyalkar.

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Advt. Manager: T. S. Ramnath.

Asst. Advt. Managers: J. D. Dheer & E. P. E. Sequeira.

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R. C. Aggarwal, N. C. Antani, Camer Saleh, V. V. Chitamb, B. R. Chopra, N. Chand Jain, D. D. Mogrella, S. R. Oswal, J. M. Patel, N. M. Patel, R. M. Patole, M. Savara, H. D'Souza, V. M. D'Souza.

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Superintendent: A. Davidson.

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Superintendent: M. P. Kanga.

Binding Dept.

Superintendent: K. A. Valdia.

Process Dept.

Superintendent: J. M. Pinto.

News Dept.

Superintendent: K. A. G. Krishnan.

Rotary Dept.

Superintendent: V. K. Bhasin.

Stereo Dept.

Superintendent: A. J. D'Souza.

Photogravure Dept.

Acting Superintendent: T. J. Lawrie.

Stores & Despatch Dept.

Superintendent: T. P. George.

London Office.

Branch Manager: G. M. Biggs.
 4, Albemarle Street, W.1.
 Phones: Regent 0016 and 0017.
 Cables: "Inditradex", London

Calcutta Office.

Branch Manager: J. S. Jogi.
 13/1, 13/2, Govt. Place East.
 Phone: 23-5183-4.

Delhi Office.

Branch Manager: J. M. D'Souza.
The Times of India (Delhi Edition),
 Post Box No. 1046,
 10, Daryaganj.
 Phones: 28161 (8 lines); 28169.

Bhabha & Co., Importers, Exporters & Commission Agents, opp Crawford Market, Baria Building, Carnac Road, Bombay 3. Phone: 39910.

Bhabha & Sons, Y. H. A., Passports, Passengers, Shipping & Travel Agents, Caterers and Contractors for B.I.N.N. & Co. Ltd., Baria Building, opp Crawford Market, Carnac Road, Bombay 3. Tel. Address: "BHABHA." Phone No. 39910. Branches at Surat, Porbandar, Jamnagar.

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Chairman & Managing Director:—N. B. Bhagat, Mech. Engineer (India), sust. M. A.M.E. Wel. soc., O.M. Inst. Wel. (London), also Managing Director of The Indian Expanded Metals Private Ltd.

Residential Address at Bombay: Anand Bhuvan, Carmichael Road, Bombay. At Mulund: Hill View. Phones: Office—255437, 255001-2-3. Works—62741-2; Residence—40398. Tel. Address: "Bhagatson."

Bhaldas Cursoudas & Co., 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Machinery Importers and Dealers.

Bhaldas Mawji & Co. Ltd., Cotton Merchants & Exporters, Khandelwal Bhavan, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 26-2781. Grams: "Bamaw."

Bharat Barrel & Drum Mfg. Co., Ltd., 95, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.

Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Delhi. Bombay Distributors: **Bharat Sales Ltd.,** Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Bharat Cycle Company, Cycles and Accessories Dealers. Barucha Building, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Bharat Drug House, Distributors for "Dumex" products. Shree-Jee Bhuvan, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 12.

Bharat Electric and Engineering Corporation, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Telegram: "Godgrace." Phone 256374. Dealers in all kinds of machinery.

Bharat Industrial Co., 77-79, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. Bombay Branch: **Bharat Insurance Building,** Elphinstone Circle, Fort.



Pesticides, Manure Mixtures, Fertilisers, Minerals, Ores and Chemicals (Agriculture), Paints & Pigments

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Hexamar House, Sayani Road, BOMBAY 28.

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Factories: 62452, 71456.

Grams: **HEXAMAR,** Dadar, Bombay.

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Factories at Poona, Nagpur, Delhi for Manufacture of "Bharat Tiles". Under licence from Bharat Tiles & Marble Private Ltd.

Stockists at:—Baroda, Kathiawar Ports, Indore and all over India. Tel. Address: "Entente," Bombay. Phone No. 251291 (two lines). Codes used: Bentley's, A.B.O. 6th.

Bharat Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Swastik Mills Compound, Fergusson Road.

BHARAT TRADING COMPANY, Ball and Roller Bearing Dealers, 71, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Grams: "Fanbeating." Phone: 29250.

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H. O. & Factory:—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bhavnagar

Managing Director: D. M. Merchant.

BHAVNANI & SON PRIVATE LTD., Associates of Spleers (Export) Ltd of London, 23 38, Imperial Chambers Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay Importers of all kinds of Paper, Boards, Newsprint, Printing Machinery and Material. Phone: 263552 Grams: "Kaybhav".

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BHIWANDIWALLA & CO., H.M.D.H., Abkari, Salt, Sugar, General Merchants and Insurance Agents. Head Office: 583, Chitra Bazar, Girgaon Road, Bombay 2. Tel. No. 30064 (21 lines). Tel. Address: "HOMANICBID".

Salt Department:—

278, Samuel Street, Vadgad. Tel. No. 38679. Tel. Address: "KINGSALT".

Shipping:—

The Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd. Managing Agents: Messrs A. H. Bhivandiwalla & Co. (Bombay) Private Ltd., 14, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation Bombay 1. Tel. No. 37137. Tel. Address: "GREATSHIP".

Sugar Department:—

A. H. Bhivandiwalla & Co., 93-95, Kazi Sved Street, Khand Bazar. Tel. No. 21977. Tel. Address: "Sugarhouse".

Insurance Department:—

B. H. Bhivandiwalla & Co. Chief Agents: The South India Insurance Co., Ltd. and New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort. Tel. No. 34260. Tel. Address: "BRKAGLE".

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Bill & Co., Chemists & Druggists, Empire Mahal, Tram Terminus, Dadar.

Binani Commercial Co., Ltd., Metal Merchants & Commission Agents, 28-30, Anant Wadi, Bombay 2. Phone: 38001/3.

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Birla Brothers, Ltd., Industry House, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

Blackie & Son (India), Ltd., Publishers 103/5, Fort Street. Telephone No. 26-1110. Telegrams: "Blackie", Bombay.

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Bombay Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Bombay Ammonia & Refrigeration Co. Ltd., Ice making and cold storage engineers. Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay Armoury, Arms & Ammunition and hunting Requisites Dealer. 331, Abdul Rehman Street.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD., THE, 9, Wallace Street, Fort. Merchants, teak timber and other hardwoods, tea, coffee, etc. Directors: R. E. Forrester, O.B.E., Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., M. G. R. Aitken, Pratapsingh Mathuradas and Arvind N. Mafatlal; Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers: Wallace & Co.; Correspondents in Europe: Wallace Bros. & Co. (Holdings), Ltd., 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3. Code used: 2nd Bentley's. Tel. Address: "Romford".

Phone No. 263032. P. O. Box No. 201.

Bombay & Calcutta Cycle Co., Popalwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE, THE, Red House, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Proprietors: The Bombay Chronicle Co. Private Ltd., Tel. Address: "Chronicle." Phone No. 22037. G. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

BOMBAY COMPANY (PRIVATE) LTD., THE, Merchants, Exporters & Importers of Cotton, Wool, Piecegoods, Metals, Machinery, etc.

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Branches: Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, New Delhi, Amritsar, Jammagar, Alleppey, Cochin, Calicut and Tuticorin.

Managing Directors: E. S. Vernon Jones, Bombay J. R. Tew, Bombay.

Managers: K. Sundaram, Madras. G. V. Nath, Calcutta H. A. K. Hood, Cochin

Assistants, Bombay: Cotton and Wool Dept.: A. B. Whitehorn.

Export, Import & Mill Stores Dept.: D. A. Bond, D. R. T. Wickham, N. P. Henry.

Engineering Dept.: J. H. Hague. Fibreglass Dept.: F. A. Gough.

Managing Agents:—

The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sholapur. The Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd., Sholapur. The India Merchandise Co. (Private) Ltd. B. C. L. (Private) Ltd. The Ratnhar Press Co., (Private) Ltd. B. M. D. Agency (Private) Ltd.

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Agents (Engineering Equipments):—

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H. R. Hiltner-Dunn (Electronic Scale Preventers).

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Martin Black & Co., Ltd. (Wire Ropes).

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Samuel Griffiths (Willen Hall) Ltd (Power Presses, Drop Hammers).

Speilchem (Equipments for Chemical Industries).

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Strachan & Henshaw Ltd. (Mechanical Handling Plants).

The Lees-Bradner Co. (Thread-milling & Hobbing Machines).

U. K. Agents:—Messrs. Wyer & Hawke.

Corresponding Firm:—4, Crosby Square, Messrs. Wallace Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, E. C. 3.

Tel. Address: "Woodcreek." Phone No. 26-3031 (Seven lines).

Post Box 1081, Bombay.

Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Bombay Crystal Ice Works, No. 170, Love Lane, Victoria Gardens Post, Bombay 27.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Dealers for Dodge Cars & Trucks, Chrysler & Fiat Cars, Mopar parts & Accessories; Distributors for

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We manufacture all kinds of Drums and Cans for Dyes, Chemicals and Liquid, etc. Only one trial of your order will satisfy you. Phone: 263042.

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BOMBAY FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD Head Office: "Henley House" (2nd floor), Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 548, Bombay 1. Directors:—Mannobhai Doonarsoo (Chairman), M. A. Fazalbhoy, F. H. Kemple, Pallonji Shapoorji Mistry; S. R. Damani; Bhagwandas Goenka, S. Ramaniathan; Framroze S. Mehta (Managing Director). Telegrams: "Bombinsure." Phone Nos. 26-2893 (2 lines). Business transacted:—Fire, Loss of Profits by Fire, Earthquake, Riot or Civil Commotion, Motor Car, Personal Accident including Aviation, Burglary, All Risks. Fidelity guarantee, Marine, etc. Manager—K. K. Dastur.

BOMBAY GARAGE PRIVATE LTD., THE Mehr Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

Managing Agents: F. M. Chitoy & Co. Private Ltd. Telegram: "Friendship." Telephone: 42026 (4 lines).

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Distributors: Chevrolet, Vauxhall, Buick, Pontiac, Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Opel Cars.

Dealers: Plymouth Cars, Fargo Trucks, Perkins Diesel Engines, Tyres, Batteries, Spare Parts and Accessories.

BOMBAY GAS CO., LTD., Administration & Finance Offices and Show Rooms: (Ground floor), Empire House, 214, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort and Works—Chinchpokli, Parcel.

General Mgr. & Secretary: S. Chowdhary. Tel. Add.: "Cristolite." Phones: Works 42023 (3 lines), Administration and Finance Offices and Show Room: No. 261271 (3 lines), P. O. Box 85.

Bombay General Agency, Regd. General Merchants and Stores Suppliers, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort. Tel. Address: "Faithful."

Bombay Glassworks, The, Glass Manufacturers and Indent Operators, Manmala Tank Road, Bombay 16.

Bombay Import & Export Agency, Importers of all kinds of Yarns, Trimmings and Sari Borders, Cama House, opp. Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort.

Bombay Letter Foundry Ltd., Type Founders & Printers' Providers, 7A, Nickadwary Lane, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Bombay Metal Industries, Non-Ferrous Metal Refiners & Rollers. Office: Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort. Factory: 61-C, Currey Road, Bombay 12.

Bombay Metal Products Co., Metal and Hardware Merchants, 88, Khadliker Road, Bombay 4.

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Chambers, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
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Bombay Photo and General Agency,
Merchants, 520-22, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

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Directors: Sir Purnshotomas Thakurdas,
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Agents:—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.
Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home
Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR, THE, "Red
House," Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Proprietors: The Bombay Samachar
Private Ltd. Phone No. 22037 Tel.
Address: "Samachar." G.P.O. Box No.
676, Bombay.

**Bombay Scientific Glass Industries, Private
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fusion Bottles and all sorts of Laboratory
apparatuses, etc. Runston Building, 2nd
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BOMBAY SENTINEL, THE, "Red House,"
Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Proprietors:
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Phone No. 22037. G.P.O. Box No. 981,
Bombay.

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Mogul House, 377, De Lisle Road, Bombay
11.

Bombay Silk Mills Ltd., Industrial Estate,
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Artificial and Pure Silk Fabrics and Spun
Silk Yarn. Phone : 74644. Grams :
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Bombay Stationery Mart, Props.: Gulam-
hussein Ahmedally & Co. Private Ltd., 74,
Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bom-
bay. Phone Nos. 20143-34653.

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porters and Stockists of High Speed,
Tool Steels, Constructional Steel, Stainless
Steel and other Alloy Steels. 241, Kumb-
harwadin, opp. 2nd Sutar Lane, Bombay
4. Phones : 75807, 23047; Residence :
61716. Grams : "SHISHIRCO."

**BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC
SUPPLY, LIMITED.**

**CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION DE-
PARTMENT:** Sorab Mansion, 35,
Mursban Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
P.O. Box No. 109.

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Colaco, B.E., A.M.I.E.E.; R. D. Modak,
B.A., B.Sc., B.S. (Engg.); S. A. A. Pinto,
M.A., LL.B.; M. M. Talwar, B.S.E.F.,
(U.S.A.); Dr. P. R. Saraiya, D. Phil.
(Oxon) M.Sc. *Telegraphic Address:*
"ADISEBS", *Telephone Nos.:* 261741/
42.

Managing Agents: Killick Industries Ltd.,
Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

Local Office: Electricity House, Santa Cruz
(East).

**BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC
SUPPLY LIMITED.**

Local Office: Electricity House, Santa
Cruz (East), Bombay 25. Tel. 88011.

Officers: N. P. Kirpalani, n.sc. (Tech.),
(Manchester), Resident Manager; R. Y.
Apte, B.Sc. (Engg.) (Banares), Assistant
Manager (Commercial), M. J. A. D'Lima,
A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.E.,
Assistant Manager (Engineering)

**Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co.,
Ltd.,** Western India House, Sir Pherozshah
Mehta Road, Fort.

Bombay Woven Netting Works. Manu-
facturers of Wire-netting Products, Iron
Market, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9. (*For
further particulars see under Wire Products
Mfrs. & Dealers*).

**BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. (INDIA)
PRIVATE LTD.** Registered Head
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Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 680, Bombay.
Phone No. 261136. Tel. Address :
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Bombay 22. Phone: 62445.

**Borivil Hosiery Mills, Hosiery Manufac-
turers,** 63, Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha
Market, Bombay 2.

Bottomley & Co., A.C., Engineers, Agents
and Contractors, Wavell House, Graham
Road, Ballard Estate.

Boyer & Co., 38, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 263619. (Army Contractors,
Mines & Minerals & General Merchants
and Cinema Proprietors, at Belgium)

BRADY, W. H. & CO., LTD., Brady
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Merchants, Mill Agents, Machinery
Dealers, Exporters and Importers.

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Assistants:—*Bombay:* V. Mathalone, H.
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Bayley, E. F. Moir, G. Parker, R.
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G. E. Spears, N. V. Iyer, A. W. Rennie,
P. V. D'Souza, S. H. Advani, J. Jolly,
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Branches:—Mercantile Buildings, Lal
Bazaar, Calcutta; 154/55, Popham's
Broadway, Madras; Mahatma Gandhi
Road, Kanpur; Reid Road, Ahmoda-
bad; 95, Jail Road, Coimbatore;
16, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

**Codes used—A.I., A.B.C. 5th & 6th
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Post Box No. 26.

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34552 (Insurance Dept.); 41316
(Godown); 60562 (Brady Engineering);
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Works).

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G. Claidge & Co., Ltd., The Empire
Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
The Brady Engineering Co., Ltd.,
The New Great Eastern Spg &
Wvg Co., Ltd., The Belapur Co., Ltd.

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The Law Union and Rock Insurance
Co. Ltd., Insurance Office of Australia,
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The Andrew Machine Construction Co.
Ltd., Humblifer Installations.

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Bates Textile Machine Co., Ltd., Hosiery
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Brady & Co., W. H., "Brad" Special-
ities for Textile Mills.

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and Patent Clutches.

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High Speed Warpup & Sizing
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Specialities.

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down & Railway Cranes.

Davidson & Co., Ltd., Sirocco Fans.

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H. Fenton Co., Hosiery Machinery.

Healds & Reeds Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
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Hick, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Engines
and Power Plant.

Hoffman Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Automatic
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Kunt Ltd., Geo., Steam, Water and Oil
Meters.

Kershaw & Sons, Ltd., High Textile
Cloths.

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Lang Bridge, Ltd., Bleaching &
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Exporters, Commission & Insurance
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Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. K. S. Nicholson, *Proprietor.*

Tel. Address: "Breul." Phone No.
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156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.
Manufacturers of Quality Plastic
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Reay Road Bridge, East.

Tel. Address—"Bombusket." Phone
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Phone: 30465.

Tel Add: "BRITAPHONE".

Head Office: Calcutta.

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British Commonwealth Insurance Co., Ltd.,
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Houses Ltd., London, and The B. D. H.
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Dorset

Head Office:—BOMBAY: Imperial Chem-
ical House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
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Branches at:—

CALCUTTA: 58/D, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta 16, P.O. Box 9024. Phone No.
44-5640.

MADRAS: 99, Nynappa Nalck Street,
Park Town, Madras 3. Phone No.
4371.

DELHI: P.O. Box 1150, Harbans Singh
Street, 24, Daryaganj, Delhi. Phone:
25772.

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British Engineering Co., Machinery Im-
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British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
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Manufacturers of electrical underground
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wires, joint boxes and all accessories,
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Road, Bombay 1 Phone: 37837. Grams:
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Ltd., The, Bharat House, Apollo Street,
Bombay 1.

British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong Bank Building, Veer Nariman
Road, Bombay 1.

Brooke Bond India Private Ltd., Gresham
Assurance House, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta
Road, P. O. Box 271, Bombay Phone
No. 22527. Grams: "BLENDEBS."

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Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Budroodin Mahomedally & Sons, Provisions,
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238, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone:
22235. Grams: "DIEMSONS."

Bunge & Co., Limited (Incorporated in
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Grams: "KEROPET"

Phone No. 268061 (10 lines).

Post Box No 688.

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Grams: "BURMAHSHEL."

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Post Box No. 193.

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Churchgate, Bombay.

Grams: "BURMAHSHEL."

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Post Box No. 612 A.

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Site,
Trombay

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Grams : "BESREFIN"
Phone No. 62221 (10 lines)
Post Box No. 1725
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P. O. Box No. 290.
Tel. Address—"Tabloid," Bombay.
Telephone No. 255339.

City Sales Office :
Janmahoomi Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
Works : 88-C, Old Parbhadevi Road, Bombay 28. Phone No. 61908.

Byramjee Jeeljeebhoy & Co., Alice Building, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort.

BYRAMJI & CO., T. Merchants and Manufacturers' Representatives. Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Phone : 251400. Grams : "SWEETSMILE." Bombay. Codes : Bentley's, A.B.C. and all standard commercial codes. Partners : T. Byramji. Dhun T. Byramji.

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Calcutta Essence Supply Co., Dealers & Importers of Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals & perfumery compounds. Mulchand Mansion, 1st Floor, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Grams : "Supralux." Phone No. 22623.

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Telegrams : "Caltex."

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Operating Department.

Manager, Operations : R. J. Vlado.

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Manager, Finance & Accounting : R. B. Brown.

Chief Accountant.—R. G. Marshall.
Bombay District Office.

District Manager.—J. M. O'Garra.

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CALTEX OIL REFINING (INDIA) LTD., Registered Office : Caltex House, 8, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Refinery Address : Caltex Oil Refining (India) Ltd., Post Bag 145, Visakhapatnam 1, Andhra State.

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Manager :—D. M. Berdine, Visakhapatnam.

Director :—J. R. Price, Bombay.

Secretary :—R. B. Brown, Bombay.

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Telephone No. 26-8081, Bombay.

Capitol Electric Co., Electrical Goods, Importers, Stockists and Contractors, 112, Marine Mauson, 1st Marine Street, Bombay 2.

Caprihans (India) Ltd., Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, Janmahoomi Chambers, Fort, Street, Bombay.

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Cassinath M. B. Eduljee Sons, Stevedores, Dubashes to Messrs. Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co., 17/19, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone : 261657.

Cawasji Behramji & Co., Shipchandlers, Dubashes, Importers, Exporters and General Merchants. City Ice Building, 298, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 20097.

CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT (Departmental Stores), General Merchants and Mill Agents, "Churchgate House," Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegraphic Address: "Tapestry." Phone No. 20433.

C. Bole & Co., Dealers in Machinery and Engineering Stores such as Lathes, Drills, Shaping, Milling, Planing Machines and Engineering tools. Sole Agents for precision Tools and Instruments manufactured by C. Stiefelmayer, Esslingen, West Germany, 61, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

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CEMENTATION COMPANY LTD., THE, Civil Engineers & Contractors. Kasturi Building, Jamsheji Tata Road, Bombay. Phone: 36288. Grams: "GROUTING."

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Accountant: S. C. Shah.

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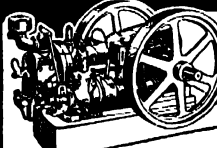
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DANDEKAR, G. G., MACHINE WORKS, LTD., Bhilwadi, Dr. Thana, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Dandekarco."

Dawn-Docker Company (Estd. 1930), Commission Agents. Offering services for all trade in Import and Export. Represents Merchants & Mine-owners, Manufacturers, Machinery makers, Marine suppliers. 32, People's Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 262846. Grams: "DANDEKERCO," Post Box No. 120, Bombay 1. Bankers: Indian Bank Limited, Bombay.

Darshinimal Tandon & Co., Importers of all kinds of Yarn. Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Darukhanawalla, F. K., & Co., Shipchandlers, 7, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

Das & Company, Das Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Dyestuffs, Chemicals & Sizing Materials.

DATSON, RAVIRAJ & CO., 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Phone: 39333. Grams: "DAFYARE." Importers and Exporters, Specialists in Foundry Supplies, Welding Rods, Electrodes, Equipments and Accessories, Hancock Oxygen Cutting & Profiling Machines, High Temperature Refractory Cements, Boiler Laggings, Boiler Fittings, Packings and Jointings, Wire Brushes, Caschardening Compounds, Industrial Protective Appliances, etc. Calcutta Office: 33, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.

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Factory:—148, Kasha Pith, Poona 2. Phone 2163.

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DAVAR, M. C., & CO., 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Importers & Stockists of Aromatic Chemicals, Essential Oils & Perfumery Materials. Agents for Esrolko Ltd. (Formerly Flora), Switzerland; Messrs. M. M. Hatherbach & Co, Penang Essential Oils.

Davar, N. & Co., Interior Decorators and Painting Contractors, Calcutta National Bank Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261880. Showroom: Hampton Court, Woodhouse Road, Colaba, Bombay.

Dave Bros., Photo Artists, Dealers in Photo & Cine Materials, Waterloo Mansion, opp. Regal Cinema, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 35158.

Daver & Co., Import & Export Agents, Lakshmi Bldg., 4th Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "DAVERCOMAH".

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Deepak Electric Corporation, Electric Goods, Stockists & Distributors, 43, Bhagwadi, Kalbadoli, Bombay 2.

DEETH, W. H., & CO., Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate. General Merchants and Manufacturers' Representatives. Telegraphic Address: "Berdeeth." P.O. Box No. 320, Bombay.

Denis Malcolm & Co Private Ltd., Manufacturers' Agents, Kund House, 267, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), P.O. Box 438. Phone: 252423. Telegraphic Address: "Mydom", Bombay. Codes: Bentley's, Lombard and Private. Registered Office: Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subash Road, Calcutta. Branch Offices and Agents: Madras, Delhi, Karachi, Lahore and Rangoon.

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Offices & Factories: 70558, 70559 & 73586. Residence: 24-1710, 38231.

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Devidayal Sales Private Ltd., Darukhana, Reay Road, Bombay 10. Phone: 70558-59, 73586. Grams: "DEVISTEEL".

Dewan Raj Kumar, Trade Marks & Patents Attorneys, Advertising Consultants & Publishers' Representatives, 78, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, P. O. Box No. 711, Fort, Phone No. 252044. Tel. Address: "Rajmilap".

Dhanpatmal Jawaladas, Banker, Mill Owner, and Commission Agent, Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

Dharampur Leather Cloth Co. Ltd., Manufacturers of heavy upholstery materials. 10, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 1. Phone: 40518. Grams: "PUNEM".

Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., "Prospect Chambers," 317-21, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. Manufacturers of Acids and Chemicals, Commercial and Pure, Alum, Alumina Sulphate, Manure Mixtures, Single, Double and Triple Superphosphates; Glue; Sodium Sulphide, Super Phosphate and Phenyls, etc.

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Dhiraaj Pen Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Fountain Pen Manufacturers, Nagardas Road, Andheri (East), Bombay.

DEHRAJAL & CO., 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 27012. Grams: "RICEMILL." Importers & Distributors of Ball & Roller bearings Stock holders of F.A.G. & SKF bearings and Distributors of British TIMKEN Bearings.

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Diamond Surgical Dressings Works, 881, Arthur Road, Bombay 11.

DIANA SOAP CO., Manufacturers of Household, Laundry and Textile Soaps & Chemicals, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens, Bombay 27. Phone: 40700. Grams: "Disoco."

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Darvi Trading Company, Old Custom House Road, Bombay 1. Tel. Address: "Mangalyam."

Dickinson, John, & Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in England). Kumbhta Street, Fort.

London Office: Dickinson House, 35-38, New Bridge Street, London, E.C. 4.

B. J. Rust, Area Manager, India.

E. St. J. Gastrell.

J. R. Baillie.

K. Ravi Varma.

Tel. Address: "Lionbrand." Phone: 26-3386 (2 lines). Post Box No. 58.

Diddawala, C., Importers, Exporters of Mill Stores & Machinery Merchants, Khathau Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 33111.

Dilranjan Plastic Corporation, 40, Elphinstone Bldg., Veer Nariman Road, Bombay.

Dinanath Sons, Importers, Exporters & Manufacturers' Representatives, 466, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39619.

Dinshaw, N., & Co., Hardware, Paint, Paper and General Merchants, 14, Ismail Building, Flora Fountain, Bombay 1. Phone: 28388. Tel. Address: "DEALINALL."

Dinshaw Khodadad & Co., Provision Merchants, Crawford Market.

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DODGE & SEYMOUR (INDIA), PRIVATE LTD., Laxmi Building, 2-B, Ballard Road, Bombay. Phone: 263674. Grams: "EXIMCO."

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DONGRE, & CO., PRIVATE LTD., K. T., Manufacturing Chemists. Manufacturers of DONGRE'S BALAMRIT. Chairman & Governing Director: R. V. Dongre, 384, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

Tel. Address: "Balamrit." Phone No. 71525.

Doongurse & Sons, Agents, Importers, Exporters, Wool, Hair, etc., Manekji Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dorabji, C., & Co., Manufacturers' Representatives and Agents, Motilal House, 22D, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. Tel. Address: "Equitable." Phone No. 252169.

Doric Products, Manufacturers of Doric Pens, Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DORR-OLIVER (INDIA), LIMITED, "The International," 16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1. Engineers to the Process Industries including the Processing of Chemicals, Sand, Minerals, Water and Sewage. Phone: 242361. Grams: "DORROLIVER"

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Branch Manager: R. C. Mody, J.P.

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EASTERN ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING CO. (Estd. 1909), 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Post Box No. 459. Phone No. 252337 (3 lines). Tel. Address: "Easlek-trik." Bombay. Electrical, Electronic and Mechanical Equipment. G. B. Laboratory and precision electrical measuring instruments, electrical meters, Resistance Testers, Oscillographs, Avo instruments, Record measuring instruments, talkie equipments, studio equipments, cameras, lighting equipments, power plants, battery chargers, heating and cooking appliances, and allied electrical apparatus, equipment and machinery, Radio Broadcast Transmitters, Communication Equipment and Industrial plants.

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Eastern Import & Export Co., The Manufacturers' Representatives, Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Eastern Radio & Refrigeration Co., Radio, Refrigeration, Telephone and Electrical Engineers, 8, Beaumont Chambers (2nd Floor), Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1196, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone : 22752. Grams : "EASREF", Bombay.

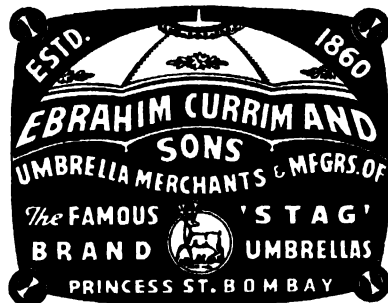
EASTERN STORES & TRADING CO. PRIVATE LTD., THE, Shipchandlers and Government Contractors, 115, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone Nos. 30065 & 30066. Grams : "Energy".

Eastern Tape Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers of Spindle Tape and Wicks. Ferguson Road, Swastic Silk Mills Compound, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.

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Phone : 35958.

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Manager :—B. W. Hintze.

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Exporting Agents :—Textiles, Vegetable Oils and Seeds.

Embi Desai & Co., Glassware & Plastic Manufacturers and Dealers, Toilets & Rensult Ink Manufacturers. Office : Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, P.O. Box 1116, Bombay 1. Phone : 28182. Depot : 108, Ardeshir Dady Street, near C.P. Tank, Bombay 4. Process Works : 51, Bhandari Street, near Round Temple, Bombay 4. Factory : Patel Katate, Goregaon (East), Bombay. Workshop : 8A, Dhobi Wadi, Seti M. N. Charities Compound, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2. Phone : 29827. Ahmedabad Office : Jayabhuvan, Balahannuman, Ahmedabad. Tel. Address : "Ashwinco."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., THE, (Incorporated in England, 1840), 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Tel. Address : "Employers." Phone No. 34552. Branch Manager : R. E. Blair.

ENGINEER, ERUCH D., & CO., Machinery, Mill and Gin Stores Suppliers and Sole Agents : Crossley Bros. Ltd., Mfg. Oil and Gas Engines, Crossley House, Apollo Street, Tel. Address : "Ollengines." Phone No. 251876.

ENGINEERING & AGENCIES PRIVATE LTD., Suppliers of German Textile and Engineering Machinery, French Bank Building, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams : "Unitex." Phone : 28504.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD., Engineers & Contractors. Managing Agents : L. & T. (Management) Private Limited, P.O. Box 278, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone : 26-3331 (8 Lines). Tel. Address : "LARSENBERO."

Directors : Mr. H. Holck-Larsen, Mr. S. K. Toubro, Mr. E. B. Mogensen, and Mr. S. R. Chadda (Ex-officio).

Branches :—Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Cochin, New Delhi.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC CO., LTD., THE (Incorporated in England with Limited Liability.) Manufacturers of Heavy Electrical Plant and Apparatus, Water Turbines, Steam Turbines, Gas Turbines, Diesel Engines, Electric and Diesel Electric Locomotives, Refrigerators and Domestic Appliances.

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Calcutta: D-3, Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Post Box 2224. Telephone No. 22-3891.

Bombay: 249, Dr. Dadabhai Naorji Road, Post Box 752. Telephone No. 26-3221.

Lucknow: 11, The Mall, Hazratganje, Post Box No. 117. Telephone No. 901.

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ESTRELA BATTERIES LIMITED. Manufacturers of all kinds of Dry Cells & Batteries for Flashlights, Motor Cars, Radios, Special Instruments, etc. On Government, Army and Railway Lists. Office at Yusuf Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 255161.

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Branches: Akola, Karanjia, Pusad, Akot, Basim, Umerkhed (Madhya Pradesh).



(Estd. 1929)

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man Circle, Bombay.

Inter-Mission Business Office, Financial
Headquarters, American Missionary
Societies, 364, Hornby Road. Tel.
Address: "Mecosa." Phone No. 26661.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES (REGD.),
Booksellers & News Agents. Above
Central Camera Co., 195, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay. Phone 26-4101.

International Book House Ltd., Book-
sellers & Publishers, 9, Ash Lane, Mahatma
Gandhi Road.

International Cotton Corporation Ltd.,
Cotton Merchants, Importers and Ex-
porters, Indian Globe Chambers, Fort
Street, Bori Bunder, Bombay. Phone:
262968.

International Dental Co., Direct Importers
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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone:
22829. Grams: "Acrylic."

International Electric Trading Co., Im-
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Bombay 2. Phone: 26613. Grams:
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refrigerators; radios; domestic appliances,
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International Mercantile Corporation,
Importers-Exporters, 313, Himalaya
House, Jn. of Hornby & Palton Roads,
Bombay. 306/11 Section A, Street No. 8,
Aden, Camp.

International Motor Co., Sandhurst Bridge,
Bombay 7. Telegraphic Address: "Inter-
motor." Telephone No. 41928.

Proprietors: S. Guevrek Private Ltd.,
Automobile Importers and Repairers.
Managing Director: S. Guevrek.
Accountant: D. S. Wagle.

International Paper Company, Dealers in
all kinds of Papers & Boards; 26,
People's Building, 3rd Floor, Sir
Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone:
26-3161.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER & GENERAL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LTD.



TRADE MARK

Office: Alkarim Manzil, Phaltan Road,
Bombay No. 1 (India). Phone: 261843.

Factory: 18, Argyle Road, Wadi Bunder,
Bombay No. 9 (India). Phone: 38124.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Rubber and
Canvas Footwear, Gum Boots, Rubber Heels
& Soles, Hosepipes, Industrial Rubber
Goods, Waterproofing of Textiles, etc., etc.

International Talkie Equipment Co. Private Ltd., Cinema Machinery, 17, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 20892.

International Trading Company, Importers, Exporters & Manufacturers' Agents, Manhar Buildings, 187, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Interseas Corporation, Importers, Exporters, Agents and General Merchants. Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

INVESTA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED, Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort.

Business:—

Public Limited Industrial Finance Corporation.

Directors:—

A. D. Shroff (Chairman).
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.O.S.I.
Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.
N. H. Tata.
J. D. Chokai.
Dilaukh Ram.
S. Moolgaokar.

Secretary:—R. H. Colah.

Accountant:—P. R. Patel.

Tel. Address: "Intacoop". Phone Nos. 251612 & 251911.

INVESTA MACHINE TOOLS & ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort.

Manufacturers of:—

Precision Machine Tools such as Lathes, Drilling Machines, etc. and heavy Complicated Ferrous Castings up to 3 tons each for Diesel Engines, Pumps and other Specialised Machinery.

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Directors:—

S. Moolgaokar (Chairman).
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.
A. A. Jandevale.
Hirjee Cowasjee Jehangir.
T. V. Baddeley.
T. M. Jagtiani.

H.O.:—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort.
Principal Officer of Managing Agents: R. H. Colah.

Works:—Pala Street, Clerk Road, Byulla.

J. V. Pandit (Works Manager).

D. H. Kohiyar (Accountant).

Tel. Address: "Inmactools," Bombay (Head Office); "Vestatools," Bombay (Works).

Phone Nos. 251612 & 251911 (Head Office), 42004-5 (Works).

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort.

Directors:—

J. R. D. Tata (Chairman).
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Sir Chunilal B. Mehta.
Dinsbaw D. Bomer.
J. D. Chokai.
N. H. Tata.
A. D. Shroff (Managing Director).
J. N. Patuek (Secretary).
R. H. Colah (Assistant Secretary and Accountant).

Tel. Address: "Vescor". Phone Nos. 251612; 251911.

Isabella Co-operative Bank Ltd., Isabella Bank Building, Sandhurst Road East, Bombay 9. Registered in 1930.

ITALAS PRIVATE LTD., Assayers, Samplers, Surveyors, Geologists, Consultants and Public Analysts. Head Office: 141, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Phones: 281141-2. Grams: "ITALABO". Chain of Laboratories at: Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur, Visakhapatnam, Ahmedabad and Goa.

ITALINDIA COTTON CO. PRIVATE LTD. (Estd. 1922). Exporters of Piece-goods, Yarns, Seeds and Importers of Egyptian, American, Sudan and African Cotton, Pima Cotton, Staple Fibre, Art Silk and Silk Yarn. Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2629. Tel. Address: "Artbonesch."

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IWACOM PRIVATE LIMITED, Manufacturers of Plastic Umbrella handles, 204, Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay. Phones: 26-1144 & 26-3995 Grams "IWACOM" Factory at Village Road, Kandivli. Phone: 84186.

J. Arthur Rank Film Distributors (India) Ltd. Distributors of films produced by the Rank Organisation and Republic pictures Head Office. 33A, Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Phone: 241594. Grams: "Jardisto". **Jt. Managing Directors:** R. L. H. Davidson and K. N. Sahgal.

J. K. Chemicals Ltd. (Owners of) The Eastern Chemical Co. (India), J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

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Associated with: William Jacks & Co. (Ceylon) Ltd., Colombo.

Machine Tool Department, Pump Department, Carborundum Department and Small Tools Department, Bharat House, Apollo Street.

Head Office:—Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

Manager:—S. F. Meadows.

Assistant Manager:—R. Roberts.

Accountant:—J. N. Vachha, A.C.A.

Tractor, Earthmoving & Construction Dept.:—G. K. Bethi, V. K. Deshpande, S. Z. Kothari, M. L. Patel and B. G. Achar.

Electrical/Engins Dept.:—B. S. Rao, M. S. Kulkarni and E. F. Driver.

Building Dept.:—D. Minotra and B. K. Pradhan.

General Dept.:—J. D. W. Brown and B. G. Bhatt.

Machine Tool Dept.:—J. B. Day, J. S. Rodrigues, C. S. R. Sarma and G. N. Hemmady.

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Carborundum Dept.:—C. Gora and J. H. Witter.

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Jafferjee Hussanally & Sons, Sanitary Goods Dealers, Plumbers and Contractors, 68, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 8.

Jagilvandas Nandalal & Co., Wholesale Stationers and Manufacturers, 237, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 8.

Jagtiani Bros., Importers and Stockists of Electrical Goods, 53, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

JAGTIANI, J. T., Specialists in Scientific and Medical Laboratory Equipment. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. National House, 6, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Post Box 332, Bombay 1. Phone: 36229. Grams: "FACMARE."

JAI DAYAL KAPUR (Distributors for Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., Jagadhari) 8, Mirza Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 27107. Grams: "JAIKAPSO".

Branches: Delhi, Lucknow and Madras.

N.B.—Madras and Lucknow Offices are the distributors for 'Bellapur Paper & Strawboard Mills Ltd.' for South India and Lucknow respectively.

JAI DAYAL KAPUR & SONS PRIVATE LTD., Paper Merchants & Stationers, 8, Mirza Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 27107. Grams: "JAIKAPSO".

Head Office: Chawli Bazar, Delhi 6.

Branches: Madras, Kanpur, Lucknow and Amritsar.

Jaico Publishing House, Booksellers and Publishers, 125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bell Lane, Bombay 1 Grams "Jaico Books". Phone No. 252104. Branches: Delhi, Calcutta and Madras

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Jalpur Metals and Electricals Ltd., Manufacturers of all kinds of Metals and Alloys, House Service Meters, Conductors, etc., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 26-1744 (5 Lines). Head Office: Jalpur.

Jairamdas & Sons, Importers and Stockists of Files, Tools, Saws, Precision Instruments Suppliers to Government & Railways, 169, Narain Dhuru Street, Bombay 8. Grams: "Jairamsons." Phone No. 81120.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" (Established 1832), Anglo-Vernacular daily. J. B. Marzban & Co. Private Ltd., Ballard House, Mangalore Street, Fort. Tel. Address: "Jamshed" Bombay. Phone Nos. 26-2571 & 26-2572.

JAMES & CO. PRIVATE LTD., Merchants and Agents, Manufacturers of Jameite Roller Laggings, 34, Lamington Road (N.), Bombay 8. Phones: 41271 and 74265. Regd. Office: Calcutta.

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JAMNADAS MORARJEE & CO., Stock, Share and Finance Brokers, Old Stock Exchange Building, 8/10, Dalal Street, Fort. Phone Nos. 23787 & 38365. Res.: 242470.

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Jehangir P. Lentin & Co., Shipchangers, Steamship Furnishers & Suppliers of all labour, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Jenson & Nicholson (India) Ltd., Manufacturers of Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, etc. Mackinnon Mackenzie Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261294.

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Head Office: Fairlie House, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Phone No. 22-3070. Tel. Address: "Watertube", Calcutta.

Managing Director: H. Joavona.

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C. W. Owen: General Manager.

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No. 64, Calcutta.

Telephone Nos. 26-2697 and 26-2698, Bombay.

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Codes.—A.B.C. 5th and 6th Editions
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Jumna Thread Mills Private Ltd., Sewing Thread Manufacturers, Head Office: 81, Paltan Road, Bombay Phone Nos. 26-1924 and 26-1925 Factory: Koratti, Kera's State. Phone No. Chakudi 64.

Jupiter Tube Corp., Ltd., Lead Tube Manufacturers, Reay Road, Dharukhana, Bombay 10.

J.V. MEHTA & CO., Automobile and Radio Specialists, Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4. Phone Nos. 70225-26. Prop. Res.: 74178. Grams: "JEVIMRHTA."

JYOTI LIMITED, Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Phone No. 30635.

Kaball & Co. Private Ltd., Importers and Distributors for Agricultural Machinery, Head Office: 15, Paltan Road, Fort, Bombay. P.O. Box 1160. Phone No. 26-1413. Grams: "Agriplants" Distributors in India for Fairbanks Morse & Co. Inc. (U.S.A.).

Kabbur, Ltd., S. K., Chemicals & Dyestuffs, 3, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "DIAZO". Phone: 26-1627.

Kachwalla, M. A., & Sons, Importers & Distributors of Glass Sheets, etc., 97-99, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

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Kalamazoo Parchment Paper Co., India, Elphinstone House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Engineers, Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phones: 26-1744 (5 Lines).

Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze and Zinc Sheets and Strips, Agra Road, Kuria North, Bombay 37. Phone: 87984 (3 Lines).

Kamani Metallic Oxides Private Ltd., Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide, for Commercial and Pharmaceutical requirements, Agra Road, Kuria North, Bombay 37. Phone: 87984 (3 Lines).

Kamdar Private Ltd., Furnishers & Decorators, Show Rooms, Industrial Building, opp Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 37378.

Kamlashankar P. Joshi & Co., Distributors & Stockists of Ball Bearings and Mill Gin Stores, 72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Kamrudin Adamjee & Co., Motor Car Hood & Upholstery Materials Specialists, 185, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road, Bombay No. 8.

Kanara Engineering Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Refrigeration and Mechanical Engineers.

Kanchanal Vadilal & Co., Chemists & Druggists, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

Kanjil Govind Kerson, Builders & Contractors, Military Contractors & Electrical Engineers, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay & Murbad Road, Kalyan.

Kanjil Jadhavji & Co., Masjid Bridge, Bombay 9. Clearing, Forwarding, Shipping & Landing Stevedores.

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Kantilal Company, Dealers in Batteries, Torches, Bulbs, etc., Jamnabai Building, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Kantilal & Company, Importers of Cycles & Accessories, 170, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Kantilal Keshavji & Co., Electrical Licensed Contractors, Manufacturers of Spherohot, Water Heaters. 80-82, Vitthalwadi, Bombay 2.

Kantilal Sanghvi & Co., Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele. No.—Office: 84261; Residence: 28185. Tel. Address: "Expim."

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Karimjee Trading Co. Private Ltd., Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, 7, Homji Street, Bombay 1.

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General Manager:—S. V. S. Iyer.

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Liladhar Pasoo & Co., Shipping and Clearing Agents, 282, Narshi Natha Street, Bombay 9.

Lilaram Kewalram & Sons, 12, Kishore Building, opp. Edward Cinema, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Bankers, Manufacturers' Representatives.

Lintotype and Machinery, Ltd. Printing Machinery Manufacturers. Head Office: 21, John Street, Holborn, London, W.C.1. Works: Altrincham, Cheshire. Head Office for India: Central Avenue South, Calcutta. Manager for India: T. King, Bombay Branch: 11-13, Horniman Circle. Manager: C. G. Raman. Tel. Address: "Lintotype." Phone No. 251068. Madras Branch: 10/29, Mount Road.

Lintas Limited, International Advertising Agents. Khetan Bhuvan, 198, Jambhodji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation.

LIONEL EDWARDS (PRIVATE) LTD., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Head Office at Calcutta. Freight and Steamship Agents. Managing Agents: India Steamship Co., Ltd. Agents: American Export Lines, Inc., New York. Pacific Far East Line Inc., San Francisco. Waterman Steamship Corp., Mobile, Alabama. Farry Lines Inc., New York. M. Nemasee, Hongkong. Codes used: Bentley's 1st & 2nd Editions and New Bce Code. (Tel. Address: "LIONWARDS"—All Offices.) Phone Nos. 20-1241/43. Post Box 1000.

Lipton, Ltd., Ilasco House, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Lipton." Phone No. 262769.

Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, N. J. Apthorpe-Webb, J. S. Bapasa, N. B. Vakil, C. J. E. Grundy, J. J. Vakil, K. J. Chokshi, N. A. Modi. Cable Address: "Legal." Bombay. Phone: 251281.

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Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Laxmi Building No. 2, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

LLOYD TRIESTINO, Navigation Company, General Agency, Bombay Post Box No. 1080, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone No. 252388. Grams: "Lloydiano."

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Resident Secretary—K. W. M. Campbell. Tel. Address: "Londiano." Phone: 252305.

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LUCAS INDIAN SERVICE PRIVATE LTD., Dealers & Repairers of Motor Car Electrical Equipment, Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment and Aircraft Electrical Equipment. Head Office: 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 23301. Tel. Address: "Lucasind" Branch Offices at: Wellesley Street, Calcutta and Pattulias Road, Madras.

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Lund & Blockley Ltd., Jewellers, Silver-smiths, Tower Clock Specialists, 150, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay. Phone: 39298.

Lusob Trading Co., Consulting Engineers, Machinery Importers and Dealers, Sole Selling Agents to S. S. Marathe & Co., Lonavia, Manufacturers of Asphalt Mixers, Tar Rollers and Wheel Harrows. Bell Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Lusobtraco." Phone No. 84412.

Luxmi Engineering Works, Engineers & Metal Founders, 197, Corner of Grant Road, Bombay 8.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD. (Managing Agents—James & Co., Private Ltd.), 34, Lamington Rd. (N.), Bombay 8. Telegrams: "Taurus." Phone: 41271 & 74265. Regd. Office: 25, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1. Manufacturers of "Vala" Paints, Enamels, Varnishes & Distempers and "Valamold" Plastic Roofing Compound. Agents for Valentine's "Valapar" Products. C. L. Paricha, Manager for Bombay.

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MACHINE TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS, Engineers, Hardware Merchants and Industrial Suppliers. Approved Suppliers to D.G.S. & D. and Other Government Departments, Railways and Prominent Workshops, Stockists of Ball and Roller Bearings, Tool Steels, Hardware and Small Tools, etc. Main Office: 24, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Phone Office: 22868. Residence: 242125. Tel. Address: "Machtools."

MACHINERY PAINTS & CHEMICALS (INDIA) LTD., Manufacturers of Enamels, Varnishes, Lacquers, Distempers, Dry Colours, Cement Colours, etc., 143, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. P.O. Box No. 1406. Tel. Address: "Machpaints." Phone No. 27755.

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Telegraphic Address: "MACKINNON," Phone No. 26-8021. P.O. Box No. 128.

Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Publishers, 276, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Phones: 281372-281184. Tel. Address: "Biblicos." J. H. Collins, Manager.

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Macropolo, D. & Co., Ltd., Kermani Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Cigarette, Cigars and Tobacco Manufacturers and Importers. Tel. Address: "Macropolos." Phone No. 33683. Factory at Kalachowki (Paral), Bombay. Branches at: 11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta and Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

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Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 37181. Tel. Address: "Sugarmills."

Mahendralal, B., Cotton, Woollen & Silk Merchants, Muljee Jetha Market, Dwarkesh Gully, Bombay 2.

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5. International Harvester Company, 180, North Michigan Avenue, Chicago (Load and Passenger Carrying Chassis).
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7. John Inglis Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada (Heavy Machinery for Paper Mills, Chemical Plant, Mining Equipment and Bolders).
8. Horsfall & Bickham Ltd., Saltord, Lancashire (Card Clothing).
9. Richard Thomas & Baldwins (Sales) Ltd., 47, Park Street, London W.1, England (Electrical Steel Sheets, Strips, Stampings and Laminations).
10. Valor Societe De Vente D'Aciers Lorrains-Paris, 17, Rue De Surene, Paris 8, France. (Iron & Steel Materials).
11. Sidelor, Dept. Exportation Material de Voie, 96, Rue Amelot, Paris, France. (Rails and Sleepers).
12. William Robertson Ltd., Morris Brook Works, Latchford, Warrington, U.K. (Iron & Steel Materials).
13. Rochester Ropes Inc., New York, U.S.A. (Wire Ropes).
14. Toto Seiko Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan. (Iron & Steel Materials).

Associates of:—

1. Iwai & Company, G P O Box 226, Tokyo, Japan. (Iron & Steel Materials).
2. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd., 10, Marunouchi 2-Chome Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo, Japan. (Iron & Steel Materials).
3. Habag Export & Import GMBH, Goltsteinstr 10, Dusseldorf, West Germany (Iron & Steel Materials).
4. Luria Steel Trading Corporation, 511, Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. (Iron and Steel Materials).

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References:—National Bank of India Ltd., London; Irvin Trust Co., New York, Hamburg Bank Hamburg. Member of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

Mahomedally Essofoboy Kaderbhoy, Importers & Stockists of Glassbeads, Needles, etc., 88, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

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 Merck-Sharp & Dohme Int., Inc., New York, U.S.A.
 Merck & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.
 Miles Laboratories Inc., U.S.A. & U.K.
 The Outline Co., London.
 Organon Laboratories, Ltd., London & Holland.
 Ottico Meccanica Italiana, Rome.
 Sherley's Veterinary Preparations.
 Stanton Instruments Ltd., London.
 Sterling Products International Inc., Newark, N. J., U.S.A.
 Sunvic Controls Ltd., London (Scientific Instrument Division only).
 Ward's Natural Science Establishment Inc., Rochester, N. Y.
 William R. Warner Ltd., London.
 Warner-Lambert International New York, U.S.A.

MARTIN BURN LTD., Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Post Box 278, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-4102.
 Gram: "Martinburn".
 Branch Manager: K. B. Sethna.
 Head Office: 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
 Branches at: Delhi, Kanpur.
 London Office: Martin Burn Ltd. (London Agency), Martin Burn House, 71, Queen Street, London, E.C. 4.
 Managing Agents:—

Burn & Co. Ltd., Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Hooghly Docking & Eng. Co. Ltd., Robert Hudson (India) Private Ltd., etc., etc.

dasrani & Co., Importers-Exporters and Manufacturers, Hanuman Bhlg, Tambakhanta, Bombay 3.

daster, A. M., & Co., Manufacturers of all kinds of Scales and Weights, 179-81, Janjkar Street, Bombay 3.

MATA LACHEMI COMPANY, Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, Hussain Chambers, Nana-bhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Laomati." Phone: 28655.

MATHER AND PLATT, LTD., Engineers, Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, P. O. Box No. 327, Bombay. Phone No. 26-3555. Calcutta Office: 7, Hare Street. Head Office and Works: Park Works, Manchester. London Office: Park House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W. Tel. Address (all Offices): "Sprinkler." Manufacturers of The Grinnell Sprinkler and Fire-Extinguishing Appliances, Electrical and Pumping Machinery, Armoured Fire Doors, Steel Roller Shutters, "Vortex" Humidifiers, Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Machinery, Food Canners Machinery, etc.

Mavji & Co., F. D., General Importers of Stationary, Shoe Materials and Sundries, 11, Horniman Circle, Tel. Address: "CAN-VAS." Phone: 21687.

MAY & BAKER (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD., Head Office: Karimjee House, Sir Pheroz-shah Mehta Road, P. O. Box 693, Bombay; Calcutta: 7, Old Court House Street, P. O. Box 2023; Madras: Furushotham Buildings, 193, Mount Road, P. O. Box 693; New Delhi: Chaudhary Building, "K" Block, Connaught Circus, P. O. Box 693; Gauhati: Jasomanto Road, P. O. Bag 693. Tel. Address: "Embechem." Bombay, "Bismuth," Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Gauhati.

MAZAGON DOCK LTD.

Ship Builders, Ship Repairs & Mechanical Engineers, Mazagon, Bombay 10. Telephones: 42011-14. Night Telephone: 42747. Grams: "MAZDOCK."

General Manager: G. E. Kerr, M.I.E.S., M.I.M.A.E., A.M.I.N.A.

All Types of hull and Engine repairs carried out to passenger, tanker and dry cargo ships. Coasters, tugs, oil flats, lighters and launches designed and built. Steel-work fabrications, ferrous and non-ferrous foundry work, steel forgings, electrical and automobile work, all types of timber constructions and general mechanical engineering work carried out under fully qualified European and Indian supervision.

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Secretary:—K. M. Sankalia.

Accountant:—S. R. Patil.

Engineers:—(a) Bombay:—B. V. Apte (Chief Engineer), C. M. Shah, B. L. Patel, D. E. Samuels, M. S. Lal, Geo. De-Frescheville (Chief Mechanical Engineer), M. K. Keshava Rao.

Regional Manager, Madras:—K. Subba Rao.

(b) Madras:—P. S. Nilakantan.

Chief Executive: Shriram Chokhani.

Commercial Manager: S. Srinivasan.

Assistants:—B. R. Korgaoker, A. V. Vaidya, B. Sadanand, C. V. Raman, R. R. Kadaba.

Labour Officer: Y. D. Vichare.

Stores Purchase Officer: K. Joshi.

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MEHTA & COMPANY

Importers & Exporters
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 METAL MERCHANTS

Latiff House, Argyle Road,
 Iron Market,
 Bombay 9

Phone: 30963. Grams:
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Mehta & Sons, L. N., Importers & Exporters, Piece-goods, Yarn & Typewriters, etc. Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Mehta & Co., Ltd., K. L., Dealers in Electrical goods. 35, Bhangwadi, Kalba-devi Road, Bombay 2.

MEHTA & COMPANY, P. N., Importers & Exporters; Rayon, Nylon & Cotton Yarns from Holland, France, U.K.; and Europe Wool Tops, Wool-Itayon-Nylon Blended Tops, etc from U.K. and the Continent, Cook's Building, 324, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort Grams "Mazdiyesni." Phone No. 38588.

Mehta, S., & Co., Mill, Gln Stores Suppliers, Ancees Chambers Annexe, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.

Mehta Sanghvi & Co. (Est'd. 1942). Importers & Dealers in Chemicals and Dyestuffs, 303, Samuel Street, Bombay 3

Mehta Textile & Hardware Stores, Hardware, Tools, Engineering Stores, Pipe fittings & General Merchants. 158/160, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

MENLEY & JAMES LTD., Manufacturing Chemists (Incorporated in England with limited liability). Bombay Branch: 141, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Menora Hosiery Works Ltd., Manufacturers of Hosiery knitted wears. Ruby Terrace, opp. 3rd Pasta Lane, Bombay 5.

Menty, S. M., & Co., 11-13, Horniman Circle Fort, Bombay 1. Stockists of all kinds of canvas for all purpose, Hessian, Gunnes, Flax and Jute Twines, Plastic Sheets, Oil Cloth, Leather Cloth, Book binding cloth, Waterproof Cloth, etc., and Manufacturers of Tarpaulins, Holdalls, Klt Bags, Salls, Awnings, etc., etc. Tel Address: "Tarpaulin." Phone No. 23620.

Mercantile Essential Oil Company, Dealers in Indian Essential Oils. Stockists of Palma Rosa Oil (Motha & Sofia) and Ginger Grass Oils, 6, Mint Road, Fort Phone No. 261357. Grams: "Geranol"

MERCANTILE TRADING CO.

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Office: Guizare Kasmi, Mazgaon, Bombay 10. Phone No. 40794. Gram: "Track".

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Merchants Bros., Mill Gln Store, Brushes and Fire-fighting Equipments Dealers, 151, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. (See under "Mill Gln Store".)

MERMAID PAINTS PRIVATE LTD., Manufacturers of "Mermaid" and "Chakra" Brand Paints for all purposes, Printing Inks, Varnishes, etc. Alice Buildings, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27017. Tel. Address: "Waudco."

MERWANJEE BOMANJEE DALAL, Stock, Share, Bullion, Exchange and Finance Brokers, Allahabad Bank Bldg., Apollo Street, Fort. Tel. Address: "Giltedged." Phone No 25-5317.

Merwanjee Poonjajee & Sons Private Ltd., Manufacturers of Chutneys, Pickles, Curry-Powder, etc., Poonjajee Building, Prince's Dock, Bombay 9. Phone: 23833. Grams: "CHUTNEY."

Metal Distributors Ltd., Importers & Exporters of Metals. 12/18, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

Metal Printers Co., The, Agakhan Building, 4th floor, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

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11, Worli Road, Bombay 18.

Grams:  Phone: 75432, 75433, 75434.
METAMELT Bombay 18. 75434.

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Metcalf & Hodgkinson, Ltd., Marine Surveyors and Assessors, Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, Ballard Estate.

Tel. Address: "Bullwanger," Bombay Phone No. 26-2526.

Metrod Electric Stores, Dealers in heating & Cooking Appliances, Vithal Sayana Building, 60, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER INDIA LTD., Motion Picture Distributors.

Tel. Address: "Metrofilms." Phone Nos. 24-2105, 24-2108.

Head Office:—"Metro House," Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

Branches at Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras.

Metro Industrial & Mfg. Co., Manufacturers of quality "METRO" Brand Stainless Steel Utensils. Harihar Nivas, Khetwadi 3rd Lane, 258, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Metro Motors, "The Motor House," Hughes Road, Bombay 7. Automobile Engineers and Dealers

Metro Music, Gramophone and Radio Dealers, Kalhadevi Road Tram Junction, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

Metropolitan Garages Ltd., Automobile Engineers. Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

Midway Service Corporation (India), Electrical Engineers & Contractors, Shree Krishna Nivas, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Milan Spring Works, Manufacturers of all Types of Springs. 39, Khandia Street, Bombay 8.

Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd. (Established-1902), Victoria House, Victoria Road, Bombay 27. Road-making Machinery, Contractors' Plant and Timber. London Office: Pinners' Hall, E.C. 2. Works: Blahops, Stortford, Herts. Branches throughout the World. Tel. Address: "Jarrah." Phone No. 72103, P.O. Box No. 202, Bombay 1. Manager for India: P. Sukumaran. Agents. Throughout India.

Minerva Furniture Works, 67, Queen's Road, opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay 2.

MINIMAX, LTD., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of "Minimax" Chemical Hand Fire-Extinguishers and Engines, Janmabhoomi Chambers, 29, Fort Street, Bombay 1.

Head Office for India: Mercantile Building, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Telegraphic Address—"Minimaxial." Phone No. 26-2879.

Mira Chemical Works, Chinchpokli, Bombay 27. Manufacturers of Calcined Glauber's Salt.

Miranda, Ltd., S. S., Merchants. Champsli Rhimji Road, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

MISTRY, M. H. J., Import & Export Merchant. Established 1900. Address: "Florenca," 17th Road, Khar, Bombay 21. Tel. Address: "Munchtiles." Phone: 88085. Codes used: Bentley's & Schofield's S Letter. Bankers:—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.

Phone: 41022. Estd. 1915.
Grams: "INFLUX". Incorporated 1955.

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MITRA & CO., S., Agents and Chief Distributors for:—W. Canning & Co. Ltd., Birmingham, England. Manufacturers of Electroplating and Polishing Equipments and Materials. Bachubai Building, 187, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone No. 26-3087. Grams: "Mludeshi." Branches at Calcutta and Madras.

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The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation.

Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.

The Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute.

Model Art Printery Private Ltd, Raised printing specialists, 4, Nanabhoj Lane, Fort. Phone: 38550.

Model Mills, Nagpur, Ltd. Agents—Banallal Abirchand Dadabhoj & Co. Registered Office: Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Modern Electric Co., Engineers, Contractors and Temporary Illumination specialists, 46, Cawasji Patel Street, Opp Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 28703.

MODERN MECHANICAL & MARINE WORKS, Ship Repairers and Engineers, 93, Marine House, Dongri Bridge, Bombay 9. Telegrams: "Marineluck." Phone Nos. 71319 & 41523.

Modern Photo Stores and Studios, Photographic Goods Dealers and Photographers, 355, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.

MODERN TRADING COMPANY, Importers, Dealers & Distributors in Radios, Radio Accessories & Electrical Domestic Appliances, Main Agents and Distributors of Bush Radios for the Whole Republic of India. Head Office: Sukh Sagar, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road, Bombay 7. Phone: 74546. Tel. Address: "Lokshewak."

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Branches at:

New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore City, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Modi & Company, K. B. (Estd. 1911), Direct Importers of Cycles, Motor Cycles & Accessories. Ebrahim Mansion, 366/68, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Modi & Modi Co., Dealers in everything Electrical, 16, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone No. 31219. Grams: "REFLECTORS."

Mody, J. E. & Sons, Coffee Specialists, 161, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone No. 261698.

Mody, R. E., & Co., Dealers in Plywoods, Wood, Fibre Boards, etc., and Commission Agents, Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay. Phone No. 41186. Grams: "Timbers."

MOGUL LINE LTD., 16, Bank Street, Fort. Regular Service from Bombay and Karachi to Mauritius, and Red Sea Ports. Managing Agents—Turner, Morrison & Co. Private Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Pilgrim Booking Office, Nos. 4 and 5, Mahomed Haji Saloo Siddiek Musafirkhana, Carnac Road. Phone No. 26-2780. London Correspondents—G o o f f r e y Turner & Co., Ltd., 7, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate. Code used, A.B.C. 6th Edition and Company's Private Code. Telegraphic Address: "Mogul". Telephone Nos. 25-1321 to 25-1327 P.O. Box No. 191.

MOHAMADI FINE ART LITHO WORKS (Proprietors: Allibhoy Sharafally & Co., Private Ltd., Bombay) Mohamadi Bldgs., Mazagon, Bombay 10. Phone: 40235 & 42087. Grams: "KORAN"

Mohamed Umar Chandbhoy, General Exporters and Commission Agents. Estd.: 1836 A.D. 150, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Tel. Address: "SAPREE"

Mohamedalli Gulamhussein Imani, Gold and Silver Thread Lament Merchants, 13, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 3.

Mohan Brothers, Suppliers of Imported Wines, Cigarettes & Provisions to Ships & Embassies, 9, Ismail Building, Flora Fountain, Bombay 1. Phone: 22417. Grams: "GEEALEEBEE". Branches: Delhi, Jodhpur, Hyderabad-Dn. and Calcutta

Mohan Sons (Bombay) Private, Ltd., Merchants, & Manufacturers, 125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay. Phone No. 22127. Tel. Address: "Protection"

Mohanlal & Co., Toilet, Perfumery & Patent Medicines & General Merchants, 61, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Mohanlal & Co., Marble, Tiles & Sanitary-ware Merchants, 49, Duncan Road, Bombay 4.

Monitor Radios, Dealers and Importers in Radios, opp. Roxy Talkies, 24, New Queen's Road.

Monotype Corporation Ltd., The, 1st Floor, India House, Opp. G.P.O., Bombay. Phone No. 263167. Tel. Address: "Remonotype."

MONSANTO CHEMICALS OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD., Wakfield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2624. Grams: "MONSANTO" Importers of Industrial Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Chemicals & Plastics powders manufactured by Associated Companies in U.S.A., U.K., Australia and Canada. Branch Offices: 1) The Exchange, 5, Mission Row, 2nd Floor, Calcutta 1 2) 3 8, Ajmeri Gate Extn. Scheme, near Turkman Gate, New Delhi.

MONTANA PRIVATE LTD., Regd. Office: Rahmtoola House, Hornby Street, Bombay 1. Tel. Address: "Metalsmith" Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metals. Chairman: Y. A. Jaadanwalla, Mg. Director: Dr. F. R. Goldschmidt. Phone Nos.: Head Office:—30154, Refinery:—75715.

Moolchand & Co., R., Dealers in Pipe-Fitting and Sanitarywares, 44, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Mooljee Jaitha & Co., 185, Princess Street, Bombay 2. P. O. Box No. 2295. Phone No. 20058. Tel. Address: "Coronet." Oil Merchants and Commission Agents, etc. Oil Dept.: Narai Natha Street, Bombay. Phone: 20125.

Mooljee Sicka & Co., Indian Tobacco, Bidi, Bidi Leaves and Tea Merchants, Tea Estate Owners, Landlords, Exporters & Importers. Sicka Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 72552. Branches at: Gondia (M.P.), Dargeling, Champa (C.P.), Aurangabad (Maharashtra), Lucknow, Kanpur, Ambala. Head Office: 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta. Phone: 33-2745.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD., Number of Looms 1,652, Spindles 71,652. Agents: Pharnal Sons Private Ltd., Directors: Gopikisan Pharnal, Mohanlal Pharnal, Sanwalram R. More, Motilal Tapuria, Basdeo Kanoria

Secretary: P. B. Mody, M.Com., LL.B. Manager: P. S. Bagaria, M.A.

Registered Office at the Mill, Sopanbang Road, Parel, Bombay. Phone No. 60021 (Three Lines). Tel. Address: "MOGOCO"

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MORISON, J. L., SON & JONES (INDIA), PRIVATE LTD., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Tel No. 26-1823. Tel Address: "Conflict." London Associated Company.

Morison, J. L., Son & Jones Ltd., 6, Alhambra Street, London W.1. also at Lagos, Port Harcourt, Accra, Calcutta, Karachi, Chittagong, Colombo, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok.

Sole Agents for:—

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J. Goddard & Sons, Ltd., Goddard's Plate Powder, Silver Cloth Liquid Polish, etc.

James Pascall Ltd., Confectionery.

Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., "Marmite."

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Motabhooy Gulabdas & Co., Neptune Building, 104, Apollo Street, Bombay 1

MOTANDAS & CO., T., Wines and Provisions Import-Export, 1st Marine Street, near Metro, Post Box 1896, Bombay 1.

Branches: Sadar Thana Road, Delhi, Station Road, Jaipur, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur, invite inquiries for Indian Goods for export.

Motchand & Co., Engineers & Contractors, United India Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Motlal Bawala, Share, Stock and Finance Brokers, Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

Motlal Dayabhai & Sons, Jewellers, 208, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

Motlal Vijbhukhandas, Bullion Merchants, 155, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Motiwala & Sons Private Ltd., Importers, Exporters, Yarn and Piece-goods Merchants, 91, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3. Phone: 23318. Grams: "Premium"

Motor Hood Depot, The, Motor Body and Upholstery materials, 480, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 71097. Grams: "MOTORHOOD."

MOTOR INDUSTRIES CO., LTD., Manufacturers of Fuel Injection Equipment & Spark Plugs. Stockists of Automobile Parts & Accessories. 41, Queen's Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39065. Grams: "ELEMENT" Head Office: Post Box No. 93, Bangalore. Branches: Madras & Calcutta

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD., THE (Incorporated in England with Limited Liability), Jehangir Wadia Bldg., 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Flora Fountain, Fort. Fire—Motor—Marine—Accident—Workmen's Compensation, etc.

Tel. Address:—"Motumicon."

Phone No. 255136 (3 Lines).

Post Box 505.

Branch Manager:—K. C. Carley.

Motwane Radio Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Muchhals, & Co., H. E., 170, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

MUKAND IRON & STEEL WORKS

LTD. (Managing Agents: Jewwan Private Ltd.). Owners of Electric Steel Melting Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steel & Iron Foundries. Manufacturers of Mild Steel Bars and Rods in Tested and Commercial Qualities, Steel Castings, Manganese Steel Castings and Cast Iron Castings for Railways, Wagon Builders, Locomotive Works, Cement Works and other Industries. Works and Admn. Offices: Bombay-Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay 37. Phone: 07471 (4 lines). Grams: "STEEL", Bombay; "JEEWAN", Kurla.

MULCHAND SOORCHAND, Dealers in Copper and Brass Rods, Pipes, Sheets, Sheathings, Rivets, Washers, Metals, etc., Tambakanta, Pydhownie, Bombay 3. Phone No. 73465. Tel. Address: "Mulsur."

Mulraj Khatau & Sons Private Ltd., Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort. Phone Nos. 20-1093/94. Directors: Morarji Mulraj (Chairman), Dr. Dharanusey Mulraj Khatau, J. P. Chandrakant Mulraj Khatau, Lalitkumar Mulraj Khatau, Abhay Laxmidas Khatau. Tel. Address: "Emandeo."

Mulvaney & Co., Ltd., John L., Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road.

Munshi & Co. Ltd. (Estd. 1914). Engineers & Engravers, Speciality in Dies. 187, Bapu Khote Street, Pydhownie, Bombay 3.

Munshi & Co., Transport Agents, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.

Musry, G. N. Private Ltd., Importers & Exporters, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort. Phone: 261435.

N. P. Master & Co., Exporters & Importers, 17, Gunbow Street, Fort.

NADIRSHAW & BROS., Engineers, Brass & Iron Founders, Manufacturers of all sorts of Machinery Spare Parts, Boiler-maker Work and Contractors. "Silver Talkies" Building, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 71504.

Nadirshaw Printer & Co., Suppliers of Dental Goods and Equipment, 121, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

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23058 "Tenderers".

Nagindas Kilabhai & Co., Direct Importers of Mill Gin Stores, Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NANDLAL GANDHI & CO., Exporters of Vegetable oils, Oil Seeds, Oil Cakes, Spices & Textiles. Rehman Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 252118 Gram: "ASPIRING".

NARANDAS PRAMANANDAS, 2nd Floor, Mithawala Building, 272, Vadgadi (Samuel Street), Bombay 3. Tel. Address: "Shergola". Phone: 38881.

Head Office:—37, Armenian Street, Calcutta. Tel. Address: "Kundlaker." Phone: 333499. General Importers, Exporters and Dealers in Dyestuffs and Chemicals.

Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Cotton Merchants & Textile Exporters Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort. Phone: 261316.

Narendra Electric Stores, Electrical Goods & Appliances Merchants, 158, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Narentray & Company, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Cycles and Accessories, 453, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone No. 38486.

Nariman B. Bharucha & Sons (Late of Pallanji Edulji & Son), Builders, Contractors & Sanitary Engineers, Khalukdina Terrace "B", Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 26. Phone No. 40914. Grams: "HARUKSONS."

NAROTAM & PEREIRA PRIVATE LTD., Shipping and Insurance Agents, Bunkers, Landing Contractors, Stevedores, Dubashes, Colombo and Galle. Registered Office: Scindia House, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate. Tel. Address: "Jalathurg." Bombay. Phone No. 26-2461. Directors: Ramdas Kilchand (Chairman), S. C. Sheth, Ratanchand Hirchand, F. X. A. Pereira, R. P. Vevalna, J. C. Nanavati, S. C. Banker.

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Branch at: Sheikh Memon Street.

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Narsi Mulji & Co., 170, Khoja Moholla, Bombay 9. Merchants, Commission Agents, Importers & Exporters of Grain, Seeds and Gums.

Nasserwanji & Co., Contractors to Government and Indian Navy, 10-B, Homji Street, Fort. Phone No. 39776. Tel. Address: "Beatific."

Partners:—Jeejeebhoy N. Dubash and Rusi N. Dubash.

Naterwalla, & Co., S. E., Dealers in Canvas, Tapestries & Furniture Cloth & Railway Stores, Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.

National Advertising Service, Ltd., People's Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Grams: "Jeyenjeyn." Bombay. P.O. Box No. 511. Tel. No. 261846. Associates all over the world.

National Bearing Co., Ltd., 26, Calicut Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of Ball Bearings.

National Carbon Co. (India) Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., Steelcrete House, Dinsha Wacha Road, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1. Phone No. 35955. National Cash Registers, Adding, Accounting and Analysis machines. Agents for India: "Addressograph" Adding and Embossing machines, Friden Calculators, Multigraph and Multilith Printing machines and Banda Duplicators. Head Office: CALCUTTA.

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Directors:

A. D. Shroff (Chairman).

J. D. Choksi.

N. H. Tata.

E. K. Cole.

F. S. Allen.

Hirjee C. Jehangir.

S. Moolgaokar.

Managing Agents: The Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

Works: Shri Shakti Mills Compound, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. Phone Nos. 75342-3. General Manager, H. V. Major.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

Works & Offices: Industrial Estate, Lalbaug, Bombay 12. Phones: 42096-7-8. Grams: "Nateeln." Makers of Power & Distribution Transformers, Electric Motors, Motorised Grinders, Monobloc pumps, etc.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association, Limited. *Head Office*: National Employers' House, 1-4, Bury Street, London, E.C. 3. Fire, Motor, Workmen's Compensation, etc.

Head Office for India: "Kamali Chambers," 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 730.

Manager for India:—K. L. Pasricha.

Branch Manager:—H. K. F. Nariman.

Telegraphic Address: "EMPLO-MUTUA."

Telephone: (2 Lines): 26-2823 & 4.

National Engineering Co., Oil Engines, Machinery & Engineering Stores, 9-D, 103, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

National Engineering Works, Structural Engineers & Builders, Das Chambers, 26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

National Garage Private Ltd., The Largest Service Station & Automobile Engineers, Warden Road, Bombay No. 26.

National Glass Bottle Co., Direct Importers of Soda Water Regulators, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The, 110, Modova Street, Fort. Manufacturers of Gramophone Records.

NATIONAL HELICOPTERS PRIVATE LIMITED, Rotary Wing and Fixed Wing Aircraft sales and maintenance. Stockists of Aircraft parts and spares. Radio and Authorized Instrument shop.

Head Office: Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay. Phone: 37191 (5 lines). Grams: "COALPITS".

Depot: Hangar No. 1, Santa Cruz International Airport, Bombay. Phone: 63291 (Extn. 11).

NATIONAL MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS LTD., Kalwe, Thana. Tel. No. 64/1075. Manufacturers of Textile Spinning Machinery.

National Plastic & Allied Industries Ltd., (Globe Mills Passage, Bombay 13. Manufacturers of Plastic Goods.

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Shri A. D. Shroff

Shri Jiwanlal C. Chinal

Shri Rasiklal J. Chinal

Shri T. V. Baddeley

Shri Mathuradas Mangaldas Parekh

Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey

Shri Arvind N. Mafatlal.

Secretary & Manager: Shri C. G. Mahant.

Works Manager: Dr. M. D. Patekh.

MANAGING AGENTS:

CHINAL AND COMPANY PRIVATE LTD., 79, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

National Steel Equipment Co., Manufacturers of steel turnlures, Nalgaum Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

NATIONAL STORES, Wine and General Merchants Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 263121. Grams: "AVIJA."

National Wire Head Works (Private) Ltd., Manufacturers of Wire Heads, Lakshmi Bldg, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 26-2166 67.

Navlakhi, J. V., & Co., Stationers, Kanta Terrace, 538, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

NEAR EAST TRADING CO. (INDIA), 32, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone Nos. 33407 & 251757. Tel. Address: "WIDE-SPREAD."

NENSEY NARANDAS TOPAN (ESTD. 1925), Importers-Exporters & Commission Agents. Hemanan Bldg. Tambakata, Pydhownie, Bombay 3. Gram: "YARN-LILLY". Phone: 31148.

NENSEI MONJI, Contractor, Stone and Sand Supplier, 123, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Head Office .. Tel. 251054.

Bholwada Quarry .. " 61150.

Sand Dept. .. " 40186.

Kurla Quarry .. " 86158.

Telegrams: "Stonesand."

Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd., The, Transacting Life, Fire and Miscellaneous Insurance, 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone Nos. 252258 & 252259.

Nestle's Products (India) Ltd., Kaiser-I-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate. Tel. Address: "Nestbrand." Telephone No. 261318. P.O. Box No. 318.

NETTLEFOLDS OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

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NEW CONSOLIDATED CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Engineers and Contractors. Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 30154. Grams: "Projects." Chairman: A. A. Jaidenvala. General Manager: K. Z. Gandhi.

New Era Agencies Ltd., Chemicals Importers & Stockists, Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 30967.

New Era Paint Works, Building, Painting Contractors and makers of Industrial & Decorative Air-Dry Crinkle Finishes, Synthetic Hard Enamels, Glossy Oil Paint, Ready mixed Oil Paints, Flat Washable Oil Bound Distempers, Varnishes, Oils, Dry Colours, etc. Opp. Byculla Station, Byculla, Bombay 27. Tel. Address: "Newera." Phone No. 40097.

NEW GREAT INSURANCE CO. OF INDIA LTD., THE, Principal Office in the Union of India at 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Paid-up Capital Rs. 20,00,000

Chairman.—Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.

General Manager.—Shri M. G. Mody.

Business Transacted.—Fire, Marine, Accident and Miscellaneous Insurance.

Branches at: Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Baroda, Bangalore, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Chittagong, Cochin, New Delhi, Hyderabad (Dn.), Hubli, Indore, Jalgaon, Jalna, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Mangalore, Nagpur, Nairobi, Poona, Surat and Vijayawada

Representatives at: Amsterdam, Brussels, Colombo, Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala, London, Mwanza, Mombasa, Rotterdam, Victoria (Mahe-Seychelles).

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "AMINTIND." Manager for India, A. J. Shah.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD. Head Office: Bombay, New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, P.B. No. 960. Phone: 259151. Grams: "Nissurance".

Board of Directors:

A. D. Shroff (Chairman).

J. R. D. Tata (Vice-Chairman).

Ambalal Sarabhai.

Ramulwas Ramnarain.

Dinsha K. Daji.

Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

Javanthilal R. Mehta (Life Policy-holders' Director).

Sir V. N. Chandavarkar, Kt. (Life Policy-holders' Director)

N. K. Petigara (Life Policy-holders' Director).

Bhagandas C. Mehta

J. D. Choksi.

B. K. Shah (Managing Director).

Deputy General Manager: T. K. Desai.

Authorised Capital .. Rs. 6,00,00,000

Subscribed Capital .. " 5,34,07,950

Paid-up Capital .. " 1,06,41,530

Transacts Fire, Marine, Motor,

Machinery and all classes of Accident Insurance Business.

Indian Branches:

Calcutta, 4, Lyons Range, P.O. Box 113.

Madras, 4-5, First Line Beach, P.O. Box 270.

New Delhi, Connaught House, Connaught Place, Opp. B.O. A.C. Office, P.O. Box No. 46.

Kanpur, Kasturba Gandhi Road, P.O. Box No. 371.

And also at: Adoni, Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Asanwol, Banaras, Bangalore, Bareilly, Cochin, Calcutta, Cuttack, Guntur, Hubli, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jamshedpur, Kakinada, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madurai, Meerut, Nagpur, Nasik, Patiala, Patna, Poona, Rajkot, Sangli, Shillong, Srinagar, Surat, Tiruchirappalli, Trivandrum, Vishakhapatnam.

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London Agents: Messrs. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd., Regis House, 48-46, King William Street, London E.C. 4.

New India Hardware Mart, Shipchandlers, Mill Stores Suppliers, 162, Narayan Bhuru Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38665. Grams: "FREBETRADE".

NEW INDIA MOSAIC AND MARBLE CO., PRIVATE LTD., Brabourne Stadium (North), Churchgate, Fort, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of "NIMMO" plain cement and marble mosaic flooring Tiles in wide range of Patterns and attractive Colours. Suppliers of finished marble of the finest quality and in varieties of colours. Also undertaking marble works of every description. *Factory*, Industrial Estates, Lalbaug, Bombay 12. Grams: "Nimm-cotte". Phone: 41773.

New Jack Printing Works Ltd., Seksaria Mills Compound, Globe Mills' Passage, off DeLisle Road, Bombay 13. Phone No. 62021. Grams: "Newjacks".

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NEW STANDARD CHEMICALS CO., PRIVATE LTD., (Ltd. 1916) Importers, Wholesale Dealers and Stockists of Textile Dyes, Industrial Chemicals and Sizing Materials. Suppliers to Railways, Government Departments and Mills. 281, Samuel Street, Vadgaol, Bombay 3. Tel. Address: "Particular." Phone Nos 32400, 23841, 86510. *Managing Directors:* Harilal Narani and Keshavlal Narani Bhatt. *Secretary:* Jayantilal S. Rajyagar. Room Branch: Gopal Bhuvan, Bhrana Road, Kanpur. Phone 2858.

New Standard Engineering Co., Ltd., Carroll Road, Bombay 13. Structural & Mechanical Engineers and Founders.

NEW SURGICAL TRADING CO., THE, Direct Importers and Manufacturers' Representatives. Bulakhidas Building, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, P. O. Box 2321, Bombay 2. Telegraphic Address: "Coworker." Phone No 34138. Dealers in Surgical Scientific and Laboratory Equipments, Hospital Steel Furniture and Sundries. Proprietor: C J Patel.

NEW TRINITY METAL WORKS PRIVATE LTD., Manufacturers of Tin Containers of all Sizes, Shapes & Varieties, 41-42, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Tel. Address: "METACAN." Telephone No 41900.

New United Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd., Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay 1. Phone: 37181.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., Hongkong Bank Building, 16, Veer Nariman Road, Fort. Tel. Address: "Newzeo." Post Box No. 125. Phone No. 22034 (3 lines). *Manager:* D N. Chalmers. *Assistants:* T. P. Panthakey, H. Karani, A. Monteiro.

Nicols & Company, Typewriter Experts (a complete line of Typewriter business), Kerani Building, above D. Macropolo's, Hornby Road, Fort. Telegraphic Address: "Typeexpert." Telephone No 38523.

N. Jannadas & Co., Freight Brokers and Travel Agents, 16, Bank Street, Fort.

Non-Ferrous Metal Refinery, The, 24, Sitafalwadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Phone: 73572. Grams: "Nometry." Manufacturers of White Bearing Metals, Tin Solders, Type Metals, etc. Lead Seals and Zinc Boiler Plates made to any desired size.

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MADRAS: Airways Building, 9, Mount Road. Grams: "INDOVER".

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., Macmillan Building, 276, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. *Local Manager:* R. W. Cole. Tel. Address: "Norbuil." Phone No 261404.

Norton & Gregory Ltd. (London), Manufacturers of Drawing Office Requisites. Office of the Representative: India and Pakistan, Commerce House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., 16, Bank Street, Post Bag 10041, Fort, Bombay. *Branch Manager:* H. P. Meadows. Telegraphic Address: "Nufam." Telephone: 251985.

Novelties, The (Bombay Automobiles), Hughes Road, Bombay. Phone No 41448.

NUSERVANJI, RUTTONJI NAZIR & SONS, Coal Merchants, Landing, Clearing, Bunkering Contractors, 5, Hannan Street, Fort. Phone Nos. Office—22312 and 251759. Coal Bunder 40953—Res. 41992.

Nutex (India) Private Ltd., Specialists in Transfer Labels and Silk Screen Printing and Stencils. Devkaran Mauson Block No 1, 3rd Floor, Princess Street, Bombay 1. Grams: "NIN64RK".

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., Macmillan Building, 276, Hornby Road, Fort.

Odhavji, B., & Co., Iron, Steel and Hardware Merchants, Government & Railway Contractors, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9.

Odhavji Devdas & Co., Chemicals & Colour Merchants, 357, Vakli Building, Samuel Street, Bombay 3.

Onseeds Trading Co., Private Ltd., The, Currimjee Building, 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone No 251261. Tel. Address: "Ravtrade." Exporters of all kinds of Oilseeds, Oils, Oil Cakes, Spices, Grains and Textile Piecegoods.

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Oliver, F. P., & Co., Ltd., Agents, Import and Export Merchants, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Post Box No. 50. Phone No. 22715. Tel. Address: "Australis".

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Onlooker, The (A. MacRae & Co., Ltd.), United India Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Omrigar, D. C. & Co. Private Ltd., Wine & Spirit Merchants, 354, Abdul Rehman Street, opp Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

Opil, The Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Manufacturers of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals. 64/66, Tulsi Pipe Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

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Orient Longmans Private Ltd., Publishers, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay Offices at Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Hyderabad (Dn) and Dacca.

N. B. Cooper, Manager; G. D. Shalekar, Asstt. Manager. Tel. Address: "Longmans." Phone No. 261811.

ORIENT TRAVEL AGENCY (INDIA), 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 34969; Grams: "Ofatnd." Licensed Clearing & Shipping Agents.

Branches: Kandla & New Delhi.

Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., (Incorporated in India, 1947), Oriental Buildings, Bombay 1.

Oriental Import & Export Agency, Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, 52, Shrikrishna Nivas, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2. Phone: 28662.

Oriental Languages Bureau, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

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Oriental Steel & Metals Co., Iron Market, Bombay 9. Dealers in Iron, Steel & Metals.

ORMERODS (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD., Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort Post Box No. 410, Bombay. Codes used.—A B C. 5th and 6th Editions, Bentley's "Second" and Complete Phrase and Private. Tel. Address: "Ramshead," Bombay. Phone Nos. 27077-78 (2 lines).

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Telegrams: "Oslerco."
Telephone: 27034-5-6.

OVERSEAS TRADE & AGENCIES (INDIA), Importers & Exporters, Chemicals, Starches, Minerals, etc. Beaumont Chambers, 27/23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "VISTRO." Phone 33942.

Overseas Trading Co. (Estd. 1906), Licensed Clearing & Shipping Agents, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261725.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, Publishers, Oxford House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1; Bharat Insurance Building, Mount Road, Madras; Mercantile Buildings, Lal Bazar, Calcutta and London, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4.

Agents in India for:—George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., The University Tutorial Press Ltd., American University Presses, Ginn & Co.'s *Beacon Readers*.

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P. REI & COMPANY, Machinery and machinery spare parts. Importers, 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 28256. Grams: "Piraico."

P. Vrajlal & Co., Direct Importers of all kinds of stationery and fountain pens. 240, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 8.

Packers (India) Co., Packing Consultants and Packing Material Suppliers. Manufacturers' Representatives, 34-38, Hamam Street, Fort. Phone No. 2-2019. Tel. Address: "Packwell."

Packing Materials Corporation, Mfrs. & Dealers in Waterproof Packings Materials, Khed Gully, Gokhale Road (South), Bombay 28. (See under "Waterproof Packing Materials.")

PALANPUR VEGETABLE PRODUCTS LIMITED, Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort

Manufacturers of.—Vanaspathi and Allied Products.

Managing Agents: Investa Industrial Corporation Limited, Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. Factory:—Taleynagar, Dhuranhar Road, Palanpur (North Gujarat).

Directors: M. N. Dalal (Chairman), N. H. Tata (Special Director), A. H. Bhiwandwalla, Capt. Ata Muhammad Khan, M. A. Fazalbhoy, Chhotubhai H. Mehta, Damodar M. Ghia.

Managing Agents' Principal Officer.—R. H. Colah.

Tel. Address: "Paveta" (Palanpur).
"Palanpro" (Bombay).

Phones: 251612, 251911 (Bombay); 34 (Palanpur).

PANALAL MOHANLAL & CO., 80, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone No. 30211. Direct Importers of pipes, fittings and valves of all sorts.

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Managing Agents:

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The Yeola Elec. Supply Co., Ltd.
The Igatpur Elec. Supply Co.
Modern Shuttle Mfg. Co. Ltd.

PANDYAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. (Fire, Marine, Misc.). Head Office—Madurai, South India. Bombay Branch Tel. Address: "Legresh." Phone No. 255084 (2 lines). Graham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Branch Manager:—J. R. H. Portlock.

Paradise Tea Co. (Tea Merchants), Sambhava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

PARAMOUNT DYES & CHEMICALS PRIVATE LTD. Regd. Office.—Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort. Sole Distributors of Coal-Tar Dyestuffs, Intermediates, Synthetic Detergents, etc. of International Division. Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. Phone: 20535. Grams: "Paramount."

Paramount Engineering Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 251964. Tel. Address: "Sharu."

Paramount Films of India Ltd., Hague Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PARAMOUNT HARDWARE MART, Iron & Steel merchants, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9. Phone No. 22932. Grams: "PARAMART," Bombay.

Paramount Industrial Stores, Importers, Exporters & Machinery Merchants, 15, Ropewalk Street, Fort.

Parakh Brothers Private Ltd., 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Consulting Chemical Engineers, and Exporters of Sheep Casings, Guts, Skins and Fancy footwear.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY LIMITED, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, Canada Building, Dr. Dalabhy Naroji Road, Bombay 1. Head Office for India, Burma and Ceylon.

General Manager.—J. J. Keane.

Asst. General Manager (Sales).—A. T. Ford.

Asst. General Manager (Admin).—R. Narayana Iyer.

Telegraphic Address:—"Cascara," Bombay. Post Box No. 88. Phone Nos. 26-2831, 26-2832 and 26-2833.

Parle Products Mfg. Co., Manufacturers of Biscuits & Confectionery, Thackersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone 263906.

PARRY & CO LTD., Head Office: Dare House, Madras 1.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore, Cochin, Cuddalore, Ootacamund, Secunderabad, Vizagapatam and 23 sub-Branches.

Bombay Office.—"United India Building," Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, P.O. Box 506, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone Nos. 251537/38. Telegraphic Address "DIESEL."

London Associates.—Messrs. Parry, Murray & Co. Ltd., 13, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1.

Managing Agents: The Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co. Ltd., Madras.

Factories at Pugalur and Samskot.

Parry's Confectionery Ltd., Madras.

Factory at Nellikuppam, South India.

Associated Companies: East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd., Madras. Factories at Nellikuppam and Ranipet, South India.

Associated British Oil Engine (Export) Ltd., London.

Brush Export Ltd., London.

Pamba River Starch Co. Private Ltd., Madras.

Factory to be established in Tiruvalla, Travancore.

W. J. Bush Product Private Ltd., Madras. Factory at Nellikuppam, South India.

The Mofussil Warehouse & Trading Co., Private Ltd., Madras.

Secretaries and or Treasurers.—The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Tiruvalla, Travancore.

Factory at Pamba River, Tiruvalla, Travancore.

Canvey Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Madras. Factory to be established at Peltavayalal, South India.

ENGINEERING:

All-India Agents—Andrew Barclay Sons & Co. Ltd., Kilmarnock, Scotland. Manufacturers of Locomotives of all types.

Associated British Oil Engines (Export) Ltd., London. Mirriele Pettet, Pettet Fielding & McLaren Oil Engines.

The Buda Company, Illinois. Manufacturers of M.S. Wheels & Axles.

Chain Belts Company, Milwaukee. Manufacturers of every description of Chains, chain belts and conveyors.

Eternit S.p.A. Genoa, Italy. Manufacturers of Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes.

Gowrhouse Metal Works, Rajapalayam. Wood Screws.

Honares (Ceylon) Ltd., Colombo. Tea Drying Equipment.

James Hendry Ltd., Glasgow. Manufacturers of Laminated Belting.

Jonas Woodhead & Sons Ltd., Leeds. Manufacturers of Springs.

Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore, Manufacturers of Electric Motors, Transformers.

Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd, Kirkee (Limited North Indian Franchise). Manufacturers of Diesel Engines.

Railway Mine & Plantation Equipment Ltd., London. Diesel & Steam Locomotives, Tipping Wagons, Rails, Points & Crossings and General Light and Main Railway Equipment.

L. Sterne & Co., Glasgow. Manufacturers of Refrigerating Plants, Ammonia Condensers, Water Cooling & Brine Cooling Plants and Ice making Plants of all sizes and for all purposes.

Templeton Kenly & Co., New York. Manufacturers of Hydraulic, Ratchet & Screw Jacks.

CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS:

The Anglo-French Phosphate Co. Ltd., London. Rock Phosphate.

The Egyptian Phosphate Co. Ltd., London. Rock Phosphate.

Freeport Sulphur Co., New York. Sulphur

International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, Chicago. Phosphate.

Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. S.A., Amman. Phosphate.

Ruhr-Stickstoff A.G., Bochum. Nitrogenous Fertilisers.

PHARMACEUTICALS:

Chas. Page & Co., Ltd., London. Chlorinated Tar Acids.

P. Beiersdorf & Co. A.G., Hamburg:—Adhesive Plasters and Industrial Tapes. Consolidated Midland Corporation, New York. Manufacturers of Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals.

Ethicon Suture Laboratories Ltd, Edinburgh. Sutures.

Government Oil Factory, Calcutta. Shark Liver Oil and Allied Products.

Hindustan Antibiotics Private Ltd., Bombay. Penicillin and other Antibiotics.

Nepera Chemical Co Inc., New York. Manufacturers of Fine and Pharmaceutical chemicals.

The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam. Gauze Surgical Dressings, etc.

Whitby & Co. (Manchester) Ltd., Manchester. Surgical Gloves.

GENERAL SALES:

The Parker Pen Co. Ltd., London.

The Parker Pen Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

The Parker Pen Co. Ltd., Janesville.

The Parker Pen Co. (France) S.A., Paris.

Chelpark Co. (Private) Ltd., Madras.

GENERAL SALES:

Agents Blyth and Platt Ltd., Watford. Polishes.

Horlicks Ltd., Slough, England and Australia. Milk Foods.

W. J. Bush & Co. Ltd., London, and W. J. Bush Products Private Ltd. Madras. Manufacturers of Essences, Essential Oils and Chemicals.

Agents in Madhya Pradesh only.—British Drug Houses Private Ltd. Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Corn Products Co. (India) Private Ltd., Bombay. Manufacturers of Glucose, Squashes, etc.

MANUFACTURERS of Sugar, Confectionery, Acids, Ceramics, Fertilisers, Tipping Wagons, Light Railway Equipment and Accessories.

Parth & Co., S. (Estd 1923), Art printers & Specialists in folding Boxes & Embossed Labels for perfumery, medicines. Aniline Dyes & Textile Trades. 7, Chandra Mahal, Girgaum, Bombay 2.

PATEL BROS., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, 6, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.

Partners.—Sohrab P. Patel; Jehangir P. Patel and Shavaksha P. Patel. Telegraphic Address: "Patelbros." Phone Nos. 25-1236 (4 lines). Post Box No. 399.

Patel & Sons, Dr. K., 249, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Dealers in Dental Goods, Portable Pumping and Generating Sets and their Spare Parts. Phone No. 203762.

PATEL COTTON COMPANY PRIVATE LTD., 6, Veer Nariman Road, Fort. Cotton Exporters, Importers, Merchants and Commission Agents. Managing Director: Jehangir P. Patel. Directors: Sorabji P. Patel, Shavakshaw P. Patel. Secretary: R. D. Ghadiali. Tel. Address:—"Patelcotto." Phone: 25-1236 (4 Lines). Post Box No. 399.

Patel Engineering Co., Ltd., United India Bldg., Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 28304.

PATEL INDIA PRIVATE LTD., Largest Distributors for well known Photographic & Cinematographic Goods for India, Head Office: 190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. Telegrams: "PATELIND", Phone Nos. 263683-263684. Branches at: Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras.

Patell, P. R., & Co. Private Ltd., Mherwan Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Import and Export Merchants. Managing Director: Sorab Patell. Representatives in England, U.S.A., China, Japan and Continent. Phone No. 20393. Residence Phone: 36216. Tel. Address: "Pilot," Bombay.

Patruni Sons & Co., Silk, Artificial Silk & Cotton Yarns. 69, Nakhoda Street, Bombay 3.

Patson (India) Corporation, Optical, Dental, Cine and Novelties, 2, Regal Cinema Building, Apollo Pier Road, Fort, Bombay.

Pavri Sons & Co., Export-Import Merchants. P.O. Box No. 463. 93/97, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Payne & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public. Kaplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort. Telephone Nos. 26-2284 and 26-2285. Telegraphic Address:—"Paynes," Bombay.

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Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd., Chief Offices: High Holborn, London, W.C. 1. Bombay Office: Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phone No. 261642.

Pearl Glass Manufacturing Co., Patel Estate, Goregaon East, Bombay. Manufacturers of all kinds of bottles and glassware. Office: 44, Cawasji Patel Street, Post Box No. 1627, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 28182. Grams: "Ashwinco." Process Works: 51, Bhandari Street, Near Round Temple, Bombay 4. Depot: 108, Ardeshir Dady Street, Near C. P. Tank, Bombay 4. Workshop, 8A, Dhobi Wadi, Sett M. N. Charities Compound, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 29827

Pearline—Paris Private Ltd., Manufacturers of high and beauty preparations. Rahman Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Pearlab."

Peerbhoy, E., & Sons, 64, Mohamedalli Road, Bombay 3. British made Stak-A-Bye Tubular Chairs.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Agents: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Private Ltd, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Marine Superintendent: Capt. A. L. W. Masterton; Assistant: Marine Department: G. B. Thompson, R. A. Greenland. Superintending Engineer: W. A. H. Taylor; Asst. Superintending Engineer: S. A. Morrison; Asst. Engineering Department: J. R. Lino; Cargo Superintendent: Capt. N. Houston, O.B.E.; Asst. Cargo Superintendent: F. H. Blackett; Medical Superintendents: Dr. G. E. S. Stewart, M.B.B.S., M.B., Ch.B. (Edn.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.); Dr. R. B. Batwiala, M.B.B.S.; Dr. F. S. Pavri, M.B.B.S.; Ag. Superintendent of Supply: H. W. Cooper; Superintending Chief Stewards: A. W. Wilson, W. Rattray and C. Q. Chappell; Inspector of Catering: E. F. Evison. Shore Superintendent: W. P. Edwards; Shore Chief Steward: J. H. W. Nicholas. Docks: Workshop and Stores—Mazagon.

Tel. Address: "MACKINNONS".

Phone No. 26-8021. P.O. Box No. 122.

PERFECT MACHINE TOOLS CO., All Machine Tools such as Lathes, Drilling and Hacksawing Machines, Power Presses, Sheet Metal Working, Tin Box Making Machinery, Woodworking and Saw Mill Machinery, Industrial Plants, etc., Bell Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 28781. Grams: "SUKAN".

PETROLEUM AND MINERALS LTD., Head Office: Rahimtoola House, Hornji Street, Fort. Burnah-Shell Kerosene Agents. Chairman: A. A. Jasdenvala; Managing Directors: Pannachand M. Vora and Pannachand H. Shah. Telephone Connections.—Head Office: 30154. Sales Office: 72599.

Pharmed Ltd., Manufacturers and Distributors of Biologicals & Pharmaceuticals. Pharmed House, 141, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261141. Grams: "Pharmed."

Philatelle Orient, Stamps, Albums, etc., 2nd Floor, 12/13, Metropolitan Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), P.O. Box No. 943, Bombay 1.

Phillips & Co., Chemists, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.

PHIPSON & CO. PRIVATE LTD., 6, Apollo Street. Telegrams: "Phipson," Bombay. Tele. Nos. 252284 and 252285. Branches in India—Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Bangalore.

Pakistan Subsidiary Company—Registered Office at Wallace Road, Karachi 2, Pakistan.

Associated Company in U.K.—Caldbeck Phipson & Co. Ltd, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

PHIROZ N. MOTABHOY & CO. PRIVATE LTD., Textile Stores Specialities. Sole Selling Agents for Swastik Bobbin's Mfg. Co. Private Ltd., Hyderabad. Motabhooy Building, Corner of Meadows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 38417. Tel. Address: "Eeloo."

Photophone Equipments Private Ltd., Affiliated with Radio Corporation of America. 11, Marine Lines, Bombay. Phone: 22068. Tel. Address: "ARCAM".

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Phones : Works : 2755

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Floor, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 25-1501

Pickfair Pictures Corporation, Motion Pic-
tures Distributors, Dealers in Cinema
Equipment and Accessories, Bombay
Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort,
Bombay.

PIONEER CHROMATE WORKS, LTD.,
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Industries Private Ltd. Office : Shreenivas
House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel.
No. 268638. Manufacturers of Sodium &
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Bichromate, Chromic Acid, Chrome Alum,
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Telegraphic Address "Rupescoin,"
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Pioneer Consolidated Company of India,
Ltd., Manufacturers' Representatives
and Agents, Importers and Exporters.
Head Office : 2, Clive Row, Calcutta.
11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Pioneer Enamelling Works, for Enamel
Signboards and Enamelware, 24, Laxmi
Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Pioneer Engineering Co., Electrical and
Mechanical Engineers and Machinery
Manufacturers, 57, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay. Phone : 34907. Grams.
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Director :—B. S. Lalkaka, BA
Manager and Secretary :—F. R. Moos,
B.A., A.C.A., D.Com., I.M.O., A.O.I.S.
(Lond.).

Regd. and Head Sales Offices : 113/115,
Mahatma Gandhi Road, 2nd Floor, opp.
Rajabai Tower, Fort, Bombay 1.

Telegrams :—"Magnesia". Phone No.
22843.

Pioneer Sports Ltd., Sports Goods
Dealers, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

Pitamber & Co., Scindia House, Ballard
Estate, Freight and Chartering Brokers
and Brokers to The Scindia Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd. Phone : 261066.
Grams : "Sagarputr".

Pitamberdas Lalubhai & Co., Aluminium
and Brassware Mfrs., 86, Kanarsi Chawl,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

**PLASTIC EXTRUDERS PRIVATE
LTD.,** Manufacturers of "POLYPAK"
Plastic Tubes, Rods, Coils, etc. 204,
Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby
Road), Fort, Bombay. Phone : 26-1144
and 26-3995. Grams : "Extrusion."
Factory :—Village Road, Kandivli ;
Phone : 84186.

**PLASTIC & INDUSTRIAL CORP.
PRIVATE LTD.,** Amar Building, Sir
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for Industrial, Utility and Household use.
Trade Mark "PIC" & "PICPOL." Grams
"PICPLAST." Phones : 23263, 251027
and 627590.

Plasto-Metal, Leading Manufacturers of
Bakelite Bottle Caps, Lalgar Mansion,
Harvey Road, Bombay 7.

Plummer Bros. & Co., Importers & Manu-
facturers' Representatives, 107, Mahatma
Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone
No. 20877.

Pochee, C. S., & Son (Estd. 1884). Manu-
facturers of Pochee Incandescent Lanterns,
Mantles, etc., 586, Chitra Bazar, Girgaum
Road, Bombay 2.

Podar Mills Ltd., Podar Chambers, Parsi
Bazar Street, Fort, Mills at DeLisle Road.
Grams : "Podargirni."

PODAR GROUP OF CONCERNS

Central Office : Podar Chambers,
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All Codes used.

Phone : 27065 (6 lines).

The group operates principally
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Trade (Podar Trading Co., Ltd., and
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Silk Fabrics (Shree Shakti Mills Ltd.,
and Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co.,
Ltd.), Manufacture of Plastic Goods
(Hindusthan Plastics Ltd.), Manu-
facture of Hurricane Lanterns
(India Industrial Works (Private)
Ltd.), as also in the import and
export trade generally.

Polish Ocean Lines, Bharat Insurance
Building, 15/A, Horniman Circle, P.O.
Box No. 559, Bombay 1. Head Office : 24,
10, Lutego, Gdynia, Poland. London
Office : Gdynia-America Shipping Lines
(London) Ltd. Branches & Agencies
throughout the World. Phone Nos. 27024 &
27025. Grams "Pollines," Bombay.

Pollack & Co., F. W., Essential Oils, In-
dustrial Fine, Aromatic & Pharmaceutical
Chemicals, 11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Polson Limited, 65B, Dockyard Road,
Mazgaon, P.O. Box No. 367, Bombay 1.
Branches : Calcutta and Madras. Managing
Agents : Polson Agencies Ltd. Butter &
Casein Factory : Polson Model Dairy,
Anand and Patna Coffee Factory :
Mazgaon, Bombay. Gift and Local Sales
Bureau : No. 237, Frere Road, opp. G.P.O.,
Bombay. London Agents : Levett Ltd.
Grams : "Polson."

POLYCHEM LIMITED, manufacturers of
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45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Phone : 33259 & 25-1301 Grams :
"POLYCHEM".

POONAGER BILIMORIA & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors,
Appraisers, Adjusters for Insurance
Coys. and Rating Surveyors & Valuers,
Cama Bldg., 21-26, Dalal Street, Fort.
Phone No. 23625.

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Proprietor : Fruit Farm Products, Manu-
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Salt, Fresh, Dry & Frozen Fish & Meat.
Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta
Road, P.O. Box No. 20, Fort, Bombay.
Phone : 262120

POONJIAJI, M. M., & CO., 40/42,
First Marine Street, Bombay 2. Manu-
facturers & Exporters of "SHIP BRAND"
"GREEN LABEL" Indian condiments,
Mango Chutneys, Mango Pickles, Madras
Curry Powder and Sugar (Cane Vinegar).
Telegraphic Address : "Preserve." Codes
used : Bentley's 6th and Private. Tele-
phone No. 22412.

Popular Electric & General Stores, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Everything Electrical, 414, Hararwalla Building, Golpitha Corner, Bombay 4.

Popular Pharmacy (Regd.) (Prop., Kalbag Ltd.), Dispensing Chemists, Dhun Building, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay No. 7. Phone No. 71884.

Popular (Imp-Exp) Trading Co., Importers and Exporters, Javeri House, 110, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38000.
Grams: "MAXSPIN." Sole Importers for products manufactured by: Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Zurich; Switzerland Reimers & Furst, M. Gladbach, Germany; Kellwerke Maschinenfabrik, Hamburg, Germany; Rheydt Maschinen & Spindel-fabrik (Rhld.) Germany. (For further particulars see Bombay Agents for Overseas Firms Section)

Powercrafters, Engineers, 31, Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

POWERS SAMAS ACCOUNTING MACHINES (Sales) LTD., "Khetan Bhavan", 198, J. Tata Road, Churchgate, P.O. Box 600, Bombay 1. Phone No. 37367. Tel. Address: "POWSAMAS" Maintenance Department. "Ewart House," Bruce Street. The All British Accounting Machines. A Company of the Vickers Group

Prabha & Co., V., Printers, Stationers, Book-binders & Die-Sinkers, 476, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Prabhat Products Co., Manufacturers of Gas Mantles, Lanterns and Accessories, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Prabhudas & Co., Importers of Surgical & Scientific Goods, 255/30, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

PRABHULAL L. PANDYA & CO., Salt Freight and Chartering Brokers, Steamships Agents and Stevedores, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 251794. Grams: "Prapanalya." Branches: Okha, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Port-bunder, Navalakh and Kandla.

Prasfulchandra & Co., Electrical Goods & Engineering Tools Merchants, Hararwalla Bldg, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Pramashaw Motor Co., 420, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

Precious Electric Co., Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Distributors of Philips Lamps and Radios.

Premier Aerated Waters Private Ltd., Mfgs. Aerated Waters, Lamington Road North, Bombay 8. Phone 74282 Grams "BIRGITL"

Premier Art Printing Works, Fine Art Printers and Label Manufacturers, 17-B, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Premier Chromate & Chemical Works Ltd., 402, Cadell Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay 28. Phone No. 61019. Tel. Address: "Chromchem."

PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Constructional Engineers and Contractors. Registered Office: Construction House, Ballard Estate Bombay. Chairman: Gulabchand Hirachand Secretary: B. D. Sardesai Allied Companies: The Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., Specialists in construction of Dams, Tunnels and Bridges. The All-India Construction Co. Ltd. The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Hume Concrete Pipes and Hume Steel Pipes lined and outcoated with cement concrete for high pressure. The Building Construction Co., Ltd., Cooper Engineering Ltd., Engineers and General

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Premier Electric Co., Ltd., Electrical Goods (Stockists and Dealers), Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort.

Premier Furnishing & Decorating Private Ltd., Furniture & Interior Decorators, 7, Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street Extension, Fort. Phone: 37532.

Premier Glass Traders, Importers of all kinds of Glass, Frames, Plywood, Mounts, Glaziers' Diamonds, etc., 74/78, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "Reason." Phone: 23815.

Premier Machine Stores Co., Dealers in Files, Engineering Tools & Machinery, 66, Nagdevi Street.

Premier Offset Works, Offset Photo Lithographers and Colour Printers, Swadeshi Mill Property, Roxy Cinema Compound, Bombay 4.

Premier Traders, Agents for Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., 95 Netaji Subash Road, Bombay 2

Premier Typewriter Co., 235, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, above Kemp & Co., Fort. Dealers in Typewriters. Phone No. 261737.

Premji Haridas & Co (Estd. 1911) Bhanushali Chambers, 166/170, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.

Press Process Studio, for Designs, Blocks, Slides, Stereos, etc. Victoria Mills, 2nd Floor, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

Press Trust of India Limited (News Agency), Petit Building, 357, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "Press-trust." Bombay. Phone: 27213.

Primera Corporation, Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, 10, Bruce Street, Bombay 1

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General Manager in India: Niren N. Ghose, D.F.I. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E.

Sales Representative: D. R. Purchase.

Sales Engineer: R. R. Karandikar.

Battery Engineer: D. Pratt.

Personal Assistant to General Manager: Miss M. V. de Lima.

Produce Dealers Private Limited, Currinjli Building, 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 251261. Grams: "Peanut." Exporters of Oil Seeds, Essential Oil Seeds, Oils, Spices, Crude Drugs, etc.

Progressive Corporation, Ltd., Publishers, Publishers' Agents and Booksellers, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road.

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Bankers: Devkaran Nanji Banking Co., Ltd, Bombay 2, Bank of Baroda Ltd., Bombay 1.

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SELVEL SYNDICATE, All-India Outdoor Publicity Organisers, Hashim Building, 38, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sentinel Assurance Co. Ltd., The, Prospect Chambers, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

SEPULCHRE BROTHERS (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD., Importers-Exporters and Merchants, Taj Building, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 754, Bombay.

Tel. Nos 261871 and 261872. Tel. Address: "Beleat".

Managing Director: R. C. L. Van Damme.

Managers: M. Sanker; P. V. Ramanayya; P. S. Shivram, D. T. Ghundy and J. C. Oonwalla.

Branches:

Calcutta, P.O. Box No. 2041. Manager: M. Parakat. Madras: P.O. Box No. 91. Manager: K. B. Chandran. Cochin: P. O. Box No. 49. Manager: P. R. Vidyadhar. Visakhapatnam: 20/359, Godevari Street. Manager: Y. N. Murty.

SETHISONS PRIVATE LTD., Distributors, Export, Import & Sales Representatives for India to Dorr-Oliver (India) Ltd., for starch industry equipments. Head Office: 12, Rampart Row, Bombay 1. Office Phone No. 34969. Residence Phone No. 27223. Tel. Address: "SETHISON." Branch: New Delhi.

Managing Director: S. B. Sethi.

SEWRI ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CO., PRIVATE LTD., Civil Engineers and Contractors, Specialists in Design & Construction of Reinforced Concrete Structures.

Office:—Savoy Chambers, West Wing, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 26-3941 & 26-1156. Post Box No. 319, Bombay 1.

Tel. Address: "Tirod," Bombay.

Godown:—222, New Sewri Road, Sewri.

Engineers: C. V. Deshpande, B.E., M.I. Struct. E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.), P. R. Tongaonkar, B.E. and R. P. Deshpande.

Consulting Engineer: G. P. Bhandarkar, L.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.).

Shah & Bros., Files & Hardware Merchants,
234, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Shah & Co., R. J., Merchants, Commission
Agents and Forest Contractors, Hassan
Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Shah, A. H., & Co. Private Ltd., Jan Mansion,
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone
26-1930 Grams: "OCSAH". *Sole
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(Tiles); Johnson Bros. Ltd. (Sanitary-
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(Sanitaryware fittings); John Slater
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clayware); Robert McARD & Co., Ltd.
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(China Tableware).

Shah Brothers, Indentors of Paper, Boards,
Newsprint, etc. 6, Mallharao Wadi,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

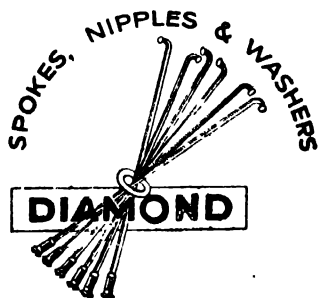
Shah Chhaganlal Savchand, Importers and
Exporters, Cotton Piece-goods, Silk
Merchants, 504, Kalbadevi Road, New
Silk Bazar, Bombay 2.

Shah, & Co., C. J., Sole Agents for L. C.
Smith Corona Typewriters, Inc. and
Saraya Sugar Factory, Churchgate House,
Churchgate Street, Fort.

**SHAH CONSTRUCTION CO., PRIVATE
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Experts, 198, Churchgate Reclamation,
Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1. Phone:
37144. Grams: "SHPERTRADE"

Shah, & Co., D. D., Oil Paint Manufacturers,
93, Kika Street, Bombay.

Shah, & Co., H. T., Incandescent Gas Lights,
Electrical Goods Dealers, Ahmed Bldg.,
Golpitha, Bombay 4.



Manufactured by
SHAH INDUSTRIES

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366/68 Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay 2

Phone: 39038 Grams: "CYCLEBELL"

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Merchants, 109-111, Nagdevi Street,
Bombay 3.

SHAH & SUNDAR

Agents & General Merchants.

Importers and Dealers in.—Auto-
mobile Parts and Accessories, Ma-
terial Handling Equipments, Lubri-
cating Oils, Garage Instruments and
Hardware.

Address: 7-10, Horniman Circle,
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Street, Bombay 2.

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Building, Opp Crawford Market,
Bombay 3.

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Morrison & Co. Private Ltd., 16, Bank
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LTD.,** Manufacturers of Coal-tar products
Specialists in Asphalt flooring, Roof Water-
proofing, Damp-proofing, Decking, Canal
linings, etc. Contracts executed under
guarantee 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay
1. Phone: 252185. Grams: "TAHSTIL".
H O. 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta
Branch Manager. Shri P. Raghavan

SHALIMAR TRADERS, Sole selling Agents
for "ECON" trucks for entire India, for
"GEEP" torches for Bombay State, P O
Box No 1020, 111, Mahatma Gandhi
Road, Bombay-1. Phone: 254368 Grams:
"SWANKY"

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all kinds of foreign and Indian make
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Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Shamsun & Co., Importers of Radios, Record-
changers, Watches, Time-pieces, Electrical
Appliances, Fountain pens, Hardware etc.,
11, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone
No 252167. Tel Add: "Shamsun."

Shantilal & Co. Ltd., Fluorescent Tubelight
and Accessories Importers and Distri-
butors, 195-197, Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay 3.

**SHAPARIA DOCK & STEEL CO.,
PRIVATE LTD.,** Structural Engineers and
Shipbuilders, Contractors, Iron &
Brass Founders, Suppliers to Director-
General of Industries & Supplies, Railways
and Public Works Departments, Special-
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Ornamental Gates, Rolling Shutters,
Collapsible Gates, Tugs, Cargo & Passenger
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Life-Boats, Row Boats, Whalers, Dinghies,
Pressed Steel Un-sinkable Boats, Diesel
Engine, Stone Crusher, Fire Fighters,
Lead-White for Cast Iron Pipe Jointing,
Hollow Steel Rollers, Steel Cabinets, Sates,
etc. and Engineering Stores and Tools
Suppliers, Sewri, Bombay 15. Tel. Ad-
dress: "SHAPARIA" Phone No 60071
(2 Lines).

**SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO. PRIVATE
LTD.,** Building Contractors to Govern-
ment and Railways, 70, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 251534.

Shapurji, R. K. & Co., Importers & In-
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Chemicals, Laboratory Reagents, Selenium
metal, Bacteriological Peptone, Stains,
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and Perfumery Raw Materials, Pressure
Gauges, Sanitary ware, 319, Dr. Dadabhai
Naoroji Road, P O B. 1065, Fort, Bombay.
Grams: "SEVENSEAS."

SHARDA ELECTRIC & RADIO CO. PRIVATE LTD.

159/63, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Electrical Accessories, Wires &
Cables, Conduits & Fittings, Over-
head Line Material, Electricity
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etc. Distributors: "MEM" Switchgear
& Starters.

Phone: 20478.

Grams: "TEAKCASING"

Sharp & Tannan, Chartered Accountants,
Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street,
Fort.

Sharp, R., & Son, Ltd., Stevedores, Dubashes
and Marine Contractors, Kai-er-i-Hind
Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard
Estate. Tel. Address: "Granite." Phone
No. 262440.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., LTD., Mer-
chants and Agents, 3, Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Head Office: Calcutta. Other branches at
Madras, Delhi & Dibrugarh.

London Correspondents. R. G. Shaw &
Co., Ltd., 14 and 19, Leadenhall Street,
E. C. 3.

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tants.* P. A. Latham, G. Crasemann,
J. Mouat, (Signs per pro), S. Wadhvani,
L. A. Nazareth, G. M. Palekar

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Brand Fertilisers in Western India;
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Allan Whyte & Co., Ltd, Glasgow
(Unit, British Ropes Ltd) (Wire
Ropes).

Amalgamated Coalfields, Ltd., Calcutta.

American Cyanamid Co., Inc., New
York ("Cyanogas," Calcium Cyanide
for Plague Control).

Schweppes (Overseas) Ltd., London
(Fruit Juices and Cordials).

Colotex Ltd London (Colotex board
for heat-insulation and acoustics).

Isbrandtsen Inc New York (Cargo
service between India, American
North Atlantic Ports, China and the
Far East)

Deutsche Damapfischfahrts-Gesells-
chaft "Hansa" Bremen

(Cargo Service between India/North
Continental and Red Sea Ports).

Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

Rewa Coalfields, Ltd., Calcutta.

The Tinplate Company of India, Ltd.,
Calcutta.

Venesta Ltd., London (Ornamental
Plywood and Furniture).

Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate
Private Ltd., Jaipur (Soapstone
(Talcum) Powder and Lumps).

Udawalpur Mineral Development Syndi-
cate Private Ltd., Jaipur (Soapstone
(Talcum) Powder and Lumps).

The Associated Soapstone Distributing
Co. (Private) Ltd., Jaipur.

London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd.,
Calcutta. (Varnishes and Paints).

Codes used: Acme, Bentley's Complete
Phrase Code and Second Phrase Code.
Tel. Address: "Shawlace." Phone
No. 264051 (Seven lines). Post Box
No. 203.

Sheraton & Co., Show-room, "Chateau
 Windsor," opp. Brabourne Stadium,
Churchgate Street, Post Box No. 109-A,
Bombay.

Sheth, S. C., & Co., Private Ltd., Dealers in
Mill Stores, Bobbins & Shuttles, Textile
Auxiliaries, Sizing Materials, Colours,
Chemicals, Beltings, Leather goods for
Textile Industry, Raja Bahadur Mansion,
14, Hamam Street, Fort. Tel. Address:
"Agmol." Phone No. 255358.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

BOMBAY CENTRAL AGENCY OFFICE

Singer Building, 207, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. P.O. Box 176.
Grams: "Singer", Bombay.
Phone: 26-3187 (3 lines).

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY

Singer Building, 207, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. P.O. Box 619.
Grams: "Coreguis", Bombay.
Phone: 26-3187 (3 lines).

MANUFACTURING TRADE DEPARTMENTS AT:

CALCUTTA

29, Waterloo Street, P.O. Box 456, Calcutta 1.

Grams: "COREGNIS". Phone: City 2637.

BOMBAY

Singer Building, 207, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Grams: "COREGNIS". Phone: 26-3187 (3 lines).

AHMEDABAD

Jackaria Masjid, Relief Road, Ahmedabad 1.

BANGALORE

171, Commercial Street, P.O. Box 78, Bangalore 1.

Grams: "COREGNIS". Phone: 5521.

KANPUR

Commercial Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Kanpur.

Grams: "SINGER". Phone: 2104.

DELHI

21, Faiz Bazar, Darya Ganj, Delhi 7.

Grams: "COREGNIS". Phone: 25423.

SHEETHIA, S. D., & CO., PRIVATE LTD. Coal Merchants, Landing and Bunkering Contractors, Colliery Agents. Head Office: 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Phone: 22 6936 7. Bombay Office: Podar Chambers, Parson Bazar Street, Fort. Phone Nos. 20434 (Office), 40888 (Depot) and 40902 (Res.). Grams: "SHEETHIACO".

Shetty Automobiles, Direct Importers of Automobiles Parts and Accessories, etc. Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.

SHEWAKRAM & SONS (Jewellers & Tailors), 315, 317, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay. Phone: 23517. Grams: "CLUSTER". Department Stores, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters. Jewellery, Watches and Presentation Articles, Kashmir Arts and Crafts, Furs and Carpet. Branch at Simla.

SHIVAJI C. CAMBATA & CO. PRIVATE LTD., Colliery Proprietors and Agents, Coal Contracting, Stevedores, Dubashes and Bunkering Contractors. General Merchants and Contractors. Proprietors: The Rakhikol Collieries. Managing Agents: The Eros Theatre & Restaurant Private Ltd., Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation, Fort. Tel. Address: "Coapita." Telephone No. 37191 (5 lines).

SHILPI LTD., Advertising, Shahibag House, 13, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 264201. Grams: "SHILPI". Manager: Nalin Ezekiel. Major clients include the Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Sarabhai Chemicals, Calico

Mills, The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Mhatre Pen and Plastics (Plastic pens), Air India (part account) etc.

SHIP SALES CO.

Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 263598 AFTER HOURS, 35070. Grams: "SHIPSALLES" Bombay (Code-NewBox) Brokers for the Sale and Purchase of Steamers and New buildings, also Floating Equipment of every description. Towage Contractors. Advisers and Consultants on all Types of Marine Crafts including Dredgers, Tugs, Launches, Ferries, etc. MARINE INSURANCE

SHISHIR & CO., 62, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Sole Agents—World Famous "POLDI" Steels Importers and Stockists:—High Speed and Tool Steel, Stainless Steel, Crucibles, etc. Phones: 23047 & 75807. Show Room Residence: 61716. Grams: "Shishiro."

Shivlal Motilal, Hansraj Building, 50-60, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay No. 3. Oil and Oil Cake Manufacturer and Merchant, Exporter & Importer, Supplier of Fertilizers & Indian Produce. Phone Nos 70035 and 61157. Tel. Address: "Fathomless"

Shree Bombay Watch Co., Direct Importers of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, 160, Hornby Road, Fort.

Shree Industrial & Commercial Syndicate Ltd., 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

SREE KARNATAK AGENCIES, Foundry equipment dealers, 48, Western India House, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Shree Mahavir Electric Trading Co., Stockists of Electrical Goods and Appliances, 182, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., DeLisle Road, Bombay 13.

Shree Ram Trading Co., Importers, Exporters and General Agents. Phone: 20350. Grams: "Aryadesh." 195, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Shree Shakti Mills Ltd., Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Mills at Mahalaxmi.

Shroff, R. P., & Sons, Stock Exchange Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

Shuttleworth & Brett, Exchange Brokers, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SIEMENS BROTHERS & CO., LTD., (Incorporated in England) Bombay Branch: 249, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

K. M. Kalapesi, LEE, Manager, Bombay Branch. Tel. Address: "SIEMENS," Bombay Phone: 26-3221 (3 lines) Post Box No. 1062. Head Office in India: D-5, Clive Bldg., 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. F. C. Cash, Manager for India.

Manufacturers of Electric Underground Cables, C.M.A. Wires & Cables, Insulating Materials, Telephone Equipments and Cables, Dry, Inert and Leclanche Cells, Electric Lamps of all Types, Fluorescent Tubes, House Service Meters, Ceiling & Table Fans. Agents for: Electrical measuring Instruments & Telegraph Apparatus, manufactured by Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd., London.

SIEMENS ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING CO. OF INDIA (PRIVATE) LIMITED., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Manufacturers' Representatives.

Sole Representatives for:

SIEMENS-SCHUKKERTWERKE, A.G.
SIEMENS-HALSKE, A.G. of Western Germany. Manufacturers of all types of Electrical equipment and Telecommunication, Steam and Hydro-Power plants, Instruments, Cables, Electrical precision machinery, Telephone equipment, Electricity meters, Water meters, and other Electrical appliances.

Head Office: 81/83, Veer Nariman Road, Post Box No. 490, Bombay 1.
Phone: 35007-8-9 Telegram Address: "SIEMINDEL".

Branches: Calcutta and New Delhi.

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SIGMA LABORATORIES, 24, Moghul Lane, Matunga, Bombay 16. Manufacturers of high quality Pharmaceutical preparations and Proprietary Products. Phone No. 61468. Grams: "Signalab."

Sigman & Co., Importers & Exporters, 802, Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.

Simplex Art Floorings Private Ltd., Flooring and Interior Decorators. Specialists in Marble, Tiling, Mosaic, Terrazzo and all Decorative Stone Work. Office: "La Citadelle," 95, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Factory: "Shant Shree" (formerly Lovji Castle), Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay.

Phones: Office: 241340. Factory: 60023. Tel. Address: "Simplex."

Simplex Concrete Works and Construction Co., Engineers, Contractors and Manufacturers, "La Citadelle," 95, Queen's Road, next to Central Government Offices, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Simplex." Tel. No. 241340.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of ladders such as wooden Single, Folding, Extension & Telescopic Tower Ladders, Boat Oars & Bamboo Ladders, etc. Specialists in "AJAX" Fire Brigade Ladders similar to English "AJAX" Ladders.
Phone: Call on 70663. Grams: Ladderman.

SINDEI CLEARING AGENCY, (ESTD. 1930) Godown Keepers & Clearing and Forwarding Agents, 384-C, Dabhakar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 22646. Grams: "BELANISONS".

SIR KASTURCHAND PRIVATE LTD., Exporters, Importers, Financiers, Commission Agents, Automobile Distributors and Repairers. Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 53. Phone No. 263170. Tel. Address: "Dagaco." Show Room: Kastur Nivas, French Road, Chowpatty, Bombay. Phone: 40941.

Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of CO₂-Liquid, Dry Ice, Aerated Water Machines and their Spare Parts, Connaught Road, Masagon. Tel. Address: "Carbonic." Phone No. 40812.

Sirur, N., & Co. Private Ltd., 70, Forbes Street, Temple Bar Building, Fort. Managing Agents. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Minerva Mills Ltd., Modern Mills Ltd. Tel. Address: "Chamundi." Phone No. 251067.

Sivaramakrishnan, M., Importers, Exporters & Manufacturers' Representatives, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

S. K., & Co., Dealers in Electrical Goods, Gopal Nivas, 133, Princess Street, Bombay 3.

SKF BALL BEARING CO., PRIVATE LTD., THE, Head Office: Mustafa Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, P.O. Box No. 71, Fort, Bombay 1. Branch Office: 18, Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box No. 588, Calcutta. Manufacturers and Distributors of Ball and Roller Bearings, Roller Bearing Axleboxes, Split Belt Pulleys, Roller Bearing Inserts, Jockey Pulleys for Ring frames and Limeshafting Equipment. Managing Director: J. Higham. Codes used: Western Union and Private. Tel. Address: "Skefko." Phone Nos. 252241 (2 lines), Bombay and Bank 225494 (2 lines) Calcutta.

SKODA (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD., Consulting Engineers and Suppliers of heavy industrial plants, such as Sugar and Cement Factories, Steam and Hydro-Electric power stations, etc. from Czechoslovakia, Vulcan Insurance Building, Churchgate Reclamation, P.O. Box 1903, Bombay. Tel. Address: "CZECH-PLANT."

Small Tools & Hardware Supply Agency, Specialists in every kind of Tools, 120, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 31177. Grams: "Smalltools."

S. Mehta & Co., Annes Chambers, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.

SMIDT, F. L., & CO. (BOMBAY) PRIVATE LTD., Engineers, Manufacturers and Designers of Cement factories, Eros Cinema Building, 42, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Phone No. 37096. Tel. Address: "Folas-midh".

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH & INTERNATIONAL CO., Manufacturers of Ethical Pharmaceuticals (Incorporated in U.S.A. with Limited Liability). Bombay Branch: 232, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261868. Grams: "Smithkline."

Sobhraj Keloomal, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

SODDER & CO., A. M. (Established 1888). Custom-House Agents No. 1, Passenger & Recruiting Agents, General Clearing, Shipping, Forwarding and Godown Arrangements. Passages Booked by Sea, Air & Rail, Bank Street Building, Top Floor (Behind State Bank of India), Bank Street, Fort, P.O. Box 708, Bombay. Telegrams: "Speedy." Phone: 23863.

SOHO HOUSE, Manufacturers' Representatives for Sultcase Locks and Fittings, Rivets, Eyelets, Hardware, Carriage Motor Materials, Padlocks, Bossfoundry & Curtain Rails, Hand Tools, Sofa Springs, Lorry Locks, Zip fasteners, Radios, K. K. Rose Head and other types of Nails, Chamols Leather, etc., Lohar Street, Bombay 2. Tel. Address: "Sultcase." Phone No. 20779.

SOMANI & CO. PRIVATE LTD., Sole Distributors for India:—A. O. Smith Corp. (U.S.A.), Marlow Pumps (U.S.A.), Gebr., Ritz & Schweizer (Germany), Hammelrath & Schwenzer (Germany), Graymor International Inc. (U.S.A.), Mehta Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "Rajasthaa." Phone: 39459.

"Sonico," Photographical Material, Wholesalers & Chemists and Druggists, 171, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 263976. Grams: "SONIPHOTO."

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SORABJI D. DARUWALLA, Manufacturers & Importers of all kinds of Rubber Goods. Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone No. 30348. Grams: "Redcrown."

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD., Canada Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay Phone No. 26-2944. Grams: "British." Manager: Mr. A. J. V. LeCoq, Inc. and Head Office, New Zealand. All classes of Insurance excluding Life.

South India Shellac Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The, Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Manufacturers of Shellac, Buttonlac, Seed (Grain) Lac, Bleachedlac, Shellac-Wax, Shellac-Varnish, Sealing-wax, French Polish, Indelible Inks, Phenyles, Liquid Soap and Allied Products.

Southern India Trading Corp., Paper Merchants & Commission Agents, Himalaya House, Hornby Road, Fort.

Spence Limited, 29/33, Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26. Telephone: 72446.

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Grams: "Torpedos."

Post Box No. 1003.

Phone No. 73261.

Head Office:—Mount Road, Madras.
London Agents: Spencer & Co. (India), Ltd., 55-56, Broad Street Avenue, E.C. 2.

Bombay Manager:—F. W. Audsley.

Assistant:—Dev Raj.

Sole Distributors:

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A. & A. Crawford Ltd., Leith.

Beck & Co., Bremen.

Hollinger, J., France.

Boord & Son Ltd., London.

Canada Packers Ltd., Toronto.

Canadian Breweries Ltd., Toronto.

Carlsberg Breweries Ltd., Copenhagen.

H. D. Davies & Co. Ltd., London.

Distillers Agency Ltd., Edinburgh.

Drumblie Liqueur Co. Ltd., Edinburgh.

Wm. Gaymer & Co. Ltd., London.

Huntley & Palmers Ltd., Reading.

John Haig & Co. Ltd., Markinch.

Lanson Pere et Fils, Reims.

Martell & Co., Cognac.

E. I. Michel & Co. Ltd., London.

Nash Kelvinator Corporation, U.S.A.

Nash Kelvinator Ltd., Crewe, England.

Ronson Products Ltd., London.

Sandeman, George G. & Sons & Co. Ltd., London.

Sir Robert Burnett & Co. Ltd., London.

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Spring Co., Spring Specialists, Mill Store Suppliers and Contractors, Marol, Audheri, Bombay 14.

STALUNION CO., LTD., THE, India House, 4th Floor, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Telegraphic Address: "MARCASTEEL". Bombay. Steel materials and products of all kinds. *Calcutta Office*: 30, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Also at Delhi.

Standard Chemical and Pharmaceutical Co., Atlas Mills, Reay Road, Mazagon, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Germol." Phone No. 40842.

STANDARD GENERAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD., THE (Incorporated in India), (Estd.: 1944), 17/B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Transact all general insurance business. Grams: "STANGENAL". Phones: Office 30529 & 34931; Secy's Residence: 27093.

Head Office: 9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phones: Bank 4225/4226.

Branches at:—Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Assam, Bhavnagar, Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, Poona, Ludhiana, Ellora, Narayanganj.

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Division Office: Standard-Vacuum Building, 17, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Tel. Address: "NOCOS." Phone No. 249151 (10 lines). Post Box No. 355. Code used—Private.

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Asst. General Manager: R. S. Matson.

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General Sales Manager (Acting)—P. K. Hixon.

Division Operations Manager—T. Anderson.

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Chief Sales Engineer (Acting)—P. A. Dunbar.

Public Relations Manager—M. Chatterji.

Public Relations Officer—J. R. Malhotra.

Bombay Territory Office:—Standard-Vacuum Building, 17, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Telegraphic Address: "STANVAC". Telephone No. 249151 (10 lines). Post Box No. 181. Code used—Private.

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Operations Manager—T. J. Mitchell.

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VOLKART BROTHERS, Volkart Building, 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Post Box No. 199. Telegram: "VOLKART". Telephone: 261531 (8 lines). Swiss Firm, Established 1851.

Manager: A. Mueller.

Partners: Peter Reinhart, Balthasar Reinhart.

Head Office: Winterthur (Switzerland).

Branch Offices: Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Madras, Tellicherry, Karachi, Chittagong, Colombo.

Departments: Cotton, Cotton Futures, Cotton Waste, Fibres, Shipping Lines Agencies, Insurance, Factories, Export (Essential & Vegetable Oils, Coir Yarn, Fibres, Coffee, etc.).

Codes: Universal Trade Code, Bentley's Complete Phrase, Bentley's Second, A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Corresponding Offices: Volkart Brothers (U.K.) Ltd., London; Volkart Brothers Co., New York; Volkart Brothers Inc., New York, New Orleans, Boston, Pasadena, Brownsville, Memphis, Dallas; Volkart Hermanos de Mexico S.A. de C.V., Torreón, Cd. Obregon; Agencias Volkart S.A., Mexico City; Volkart Irmaos Ltda., Sao Paulo; Volkart G.m.b.H., Bremen 1; Volkart Brothers Turk Ltd., Izmir; Ed. A. Keller & Co. Ltd., Hongkong; Nichizui Trading Co. Ltd., Osaka, Tokyo.

VOLTAS LIMITED, 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Head Office: Bombay 1.

Branches: Calcutta, Malaya, New Delhi, Cochin, Bangalore. Offices: Lucknow, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad, Nagpur, Bhojal, Jalpur, Coimbatore, Madurai and Vijayawada.

Directors: J. D. Choksi (Chairman), B. Reinhart, R. H. Schuepp, S. Moolgaokar, K. C. Pakhle, H. C. Naegeli, S. K. Handoo and R. F. S. Talyarkhan. Managers of Bombay Office: Mr. R. H. Schuepp, General Manager and Managing Director; Mr. S. K. Handoo, Jt. Managing Director; Mr. H. C. Naegeli and Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan, Deputy General Managers. Departments: Agricultural Machinery, Construction Equipment, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Electrical, Mechanical, Textile Machinery and Mill Stores, Paper Machinery, Machine Tool, Pharmaceutical, Chemicals, Vitamins, Typewriters and General Import Department. Codes used: Universal Trade Code, Bentley's Complete Phrase, Bentley's Second. Tel. Address: "VOLTAS". Phone: 26 8131. Post Box No. 900.

VON KOHORN EASTERN CORPORATION LTD., (Incorporated in the Bahama Islands with Limited Liability), Taj Mahal, Strand Road, Bombay 1. Plant Design and Engineering Services for the Production of Viscose and Acetate yarns, Staple Fibre, Tyre Cord Yarns, Transparent Cellulose Sheeting and Synthetic Fibres. Phone: 219101. Grams: "WORLD-RAYON", Bombay.

Vora, J. C., & Co., Dealers in Hardware, Bolts, Nuts & Screws, Automobile Parts & Engineering Stores, Modi Chambers, French Bridge, Bombay 4. Tel. Address: "Godsal".

Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd., Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Wadhvani & Co., Provision Merchants & Manufacturers' Representatives, 7-10, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

For Pure Diamonds

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GRANT Rd. BOMBAY - Phone: 71483

WAGLE PROCESS STUDIO & PRESS PRIVATE LTD., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 262923.

Managing Director: V. D. Wagle.

Directors: M. V. Wagle, Mrs. Savitribai V. Wagle.

WAKEFIELD, C. C., & CO., LTD., White House, 91, Walkeshwar Road. Head Office for India, Burma and Ceylon. Manufacturers of Industrial Lubricants, the famous "Castrol" Motor Oils, Mechanical & Hydrostatic Lubricants and Castrol Garage Equipment.

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Manager for Bombay: A. Marsh.

Assistants: J. G. Kennedy, F. Clegg, N. S. Chari, J. Sequeira, C. V. Deshpande.

Sales Representatives: J. A. Parkhill, B. Price, M. D. Shetye, R. K. Shilohri, V. Y. Gupta, S. P. Savant, G. D. Scott, E. Hariharan, V. Krishnan, V. J. Ross, G. M. Edwards.

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WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Sugar and Sugar Factory Machinery Manufacturers. Sugar Factory at Walchandnagar, P.O. Walchandnagar, District Poona.

Agents:—Walchand & Co., Private Ltd. Telegraphic Address: "WALSAKHAR". Telephone No. 26-2171 (five lines).

WALLACE & CO., Merchants, 9, Wallace Street. Partners: Wallace Brothers & Co. Ltd., Europe; Hon. P. M. Theisger, Europe; W. G. Lely, Europe; A. F. Wallace, Europe; A. F. L. Theisger, Europe; Sir A. A. Bruce, Europe; The Bombay Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd. and the East India Rubber Corporation, Ltd., Agents for: F. F. Christien & Co., Ltd., Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. Tel. Address: "Romford" Phone No. 26-3032. Post Box No. 201.

Wallace & Co., J. P., Machinery and all supplies for Textile Mills, Shale Building, 28-32, Bank Street, Fort. Phone: 20820. Grams: "Walpy".

Wallace Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Registered Office: 9, Wallace Street, Fort. Telephone: 26-3281.

Wallace, P. R., & Sons, Ltd., Elphinstone Building, 10, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Wallem & Co. (India), Ltd., India House, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Phone: Office: 26-3001.

Ward, Thos. W. (India) Ltd. (Subsidiary of Thos. W. Ward Ltd., Sheffield), Registered Office:—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Wasslamull Assomull & Co., Importers-Exporters & Manufacturers, 3-A, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "Wasslamull".

Walanmal Boolchand, Importer, Exporter & Manufacturers' Agent, 534, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. P.O. Box 2233.

Waterproof Corporation Ltd., Manufacturers of Plain Jute Union and Hessian Cloth, Old Anjirwadi, Bombay 10.

WATERPROOF PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., PRIVATE LTD., Manufacturers of all kinds of Waterproof Paper in Rolls for packing, Textile Goods, Machinery, etc. Alice Buildings, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27017. Factories: (1) Anjirwadi, Mazagon, Bombay 10; (2) Netivall Baug, Kalyan.

Water Supply Specialists Ltd. Sole Agents for Myer's Pumps, 8, Hanam Street, Fort, P.O. Box 684.

WEIL COMPANY, Stadium House, 2nd Floor, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 36587. (Import-Export). Cables: "WEILETCO."

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Rawsons (Labelling Machines) Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, England (Labelling Machines for any Industry).

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SAUVEN Perforating Machine Co., London. (Perforating Machines).

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Samuel Jones & Co. (Export) Ltd., London. (Adhesives for Commercial and Industrial use).

Crown Cork Co. (Belgium), S.A., Merxem, Belgium (Crown Corks and Crown Corking Machinery).

J. Gagnaire & Cie, Golfe Juan, France (Natural, Synthetic, Essential Oils & Food Colours).

Sagrera Soler, Barcelona, Spain (Cork Products).

Adrian & Klein, S. A. Benicarlo-Spain (for Essential Oils & Resinoids).

W. Sanderson & Sons, Messina, Italy (Essential oils).

Cavo, Bischofszell, Switzerland (Cider & Fruit Juices).

Obleptin A.G. Bischofszell, Switzerland (Pectin).

John A. Benckiser, Ludwigshafen—W. Germany (Citric, Tartaric Acid and Detergent).

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- Winterwerb Streng & Co., G.m.b.H., Mannheim, W. Germany (any kind of Machinery for Aerated Waters).
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- C. F. Roser, G.m.b.H., Stuttgart. (Plastic Sheets & Art Leather).
- Citrus & Canned Products Association, Tel-Aviv, Israel. (Essential Oils & Concentrates).
- Crown Cork & Seal Co. Inc., Baltimore, New York. (Complete Line Beverage Machinery Plant Equipment).
- Florasynth Laboratories Inc., New York, U.S.A.
- Florasynth Laboratories (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, Canada (Aromatic Chemicals, Essential Oils, Food Colours & Flavouring Essences).
- Nu-Grape International Ltd., Hamilton—Bermuda, B.W.I. (Fruit Concentrates).
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- Western India Engineering Co., Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Manufacturers, Signal Hill Avenue, Sewree, Bombay 15.
- WESTERN INDIA ENGINEERING CORP. PRIVATE LTD.,** Manufacturers' Representatives, Electrical Engineers and Contractors. Head Office: Gama Chambers, 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Branch Office: Sitabuldi, Nagpur. Directors:—D. N. Purandare, Jayant L. Desai and N. N. Purandare. Phone No. 22610. Tel. Address: "WIECOL."
- Western India Hardware Mart, Hardware Merchants & Direct Importers, 16, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Tel. Address: "Viscosity." Phone: 28739.
- Western India Match Co., Ltd., The, Match Manufacturers, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
- Western India Oil Distributing Co., Ltd. Petrol and Allied Products, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Telephone No. 39078 Branch at Madras. Telegrams: "Westoilco."
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- Western India Trading Co., Hague Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate. Stockists of all well-known Printers' requisites. Sole Agents for Costes of India Ltd., Lithographic and Printing Inks; American Type Founders Sales Corporation, World's Largest Manufacturers of types. Hunter Penrose Ltd., National Carbon Co., Inc. (New York), Photo Engraving Carbons, Marmon Offset Machines. Tel. Address: "Sargonco." Phone No. 26-3366.

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Wheeler, A. H., & Co. Private Ltd., Eruchshaw Bldg. 249, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1; 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1, and 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad. Railway Bookstall Proprietors. Agents for Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., Publishers, Virrol Ltd., Boveril Ltd., and The Bro Swan Ltd., Makers of "BURO" Ball Point Pens.

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Telephone No. 26-3915, Bombay.

Post Office Box 204, Bombay 1.

WIGGINS TEAPE & ALEX PIRIE (EXPORT) LTD., Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Stockists of High Grade GATEWAY Papers manufactured at their Mills in the United Kingdom. Agents for Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd., London, Paper Merchants and L. & C. Hardtmuth (Gt. Britain) Ltd., "Koh-i-Noor" Factory, Somerset, Pencil Manufacturers. Telegrams: "Wlachmore." Phone No. 261022.

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W. Green Son & Waite, London, S.E. 5. Dandy Rolls for Watermarking.

R. R. Whitehead & Bros., Ltd., Oldham, England. Woollen Pressed Felts.

Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Moleskin for Printing, Blowing Wrapper for Woollen Mills.

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The Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 151, Cambridge Street, Manchester 1, England for Endless Rubber Blankets for Controlled Compressive shrinkage machines and printers Rubber Blankets for printing presses.

WILLIAMSONS (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD., Textile Mill Stores & Machinery Suppliers, 10, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay. Directors: S. Sunmerrsgill, A. Summersgill, K. B. Parakh, B. L. Gupta, George Hallas & A. P. Williamson. Phones: 20415 & 25106. Tel. Address: "BELTMAKERS." Post Box No. 1176. Secretaries: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta. Branches: 670/22, Motilal Hirabhai Market, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad. 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Agent: Mr. A. P. Jagannathan, Coimbatore. Also Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., at New Delhi, Madras, Kanpur and Lahore.

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Wilson Brothers Hobbin Co., Ltd., Sekasaria Chambers, 135, Meadows Street, Bombay. Director: W. A. Robinson. Tel. Address: "Sonwil." Phone No. 39684.

Wiltshire Dairy Farm, "Win Villa," 23, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay No. 8.

Windmere (India) Private Ltd., Importers, Exporters of Cotton Piece-goods & Yarn and Commission Agents 110, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 18, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone: 34433.

WRITERS' EMPORIUM PRIVATE LIMITED, Printers, Publishers, Booksellers, Lithographers, Engravers and Advertising Consultants, People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

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Secretary: Miss Dhun P. Munshi, M.A.

XACA (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD., Cinema Equipment & Photographic Material Importers. Sole Distributors for "Wotan" products of Wotan Studio, such as projection & photographic Lamps, Seneca Mirlo Cinema Carbons & Prevost Talkie Equipments. Gopal Niwas, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Phone: 29907-36918. Grams: "XACA." Branches: Delhi-Calcutta-Madras.

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27919.

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Y. M. Pathare & Co., Engineers, 41, Meadows Street, Post Box No. 1428, Bombay 1.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., 10, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. Address: "Yorkshire." Phone No. 25-2321. Post Box No. 842.

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., The, Manufacturers of Ayurvedic & Allopathic (Including Biological) Products, Gokhale Road (South), Bombay 28.

Zenith Assurance Co., Ltd. Head Office: Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Jal H. Mehta, *Chairman*; M. S. Dastur, *General Manager*. Tel. Address: "Zenithlife," Bombay. Telephone No. 252361.

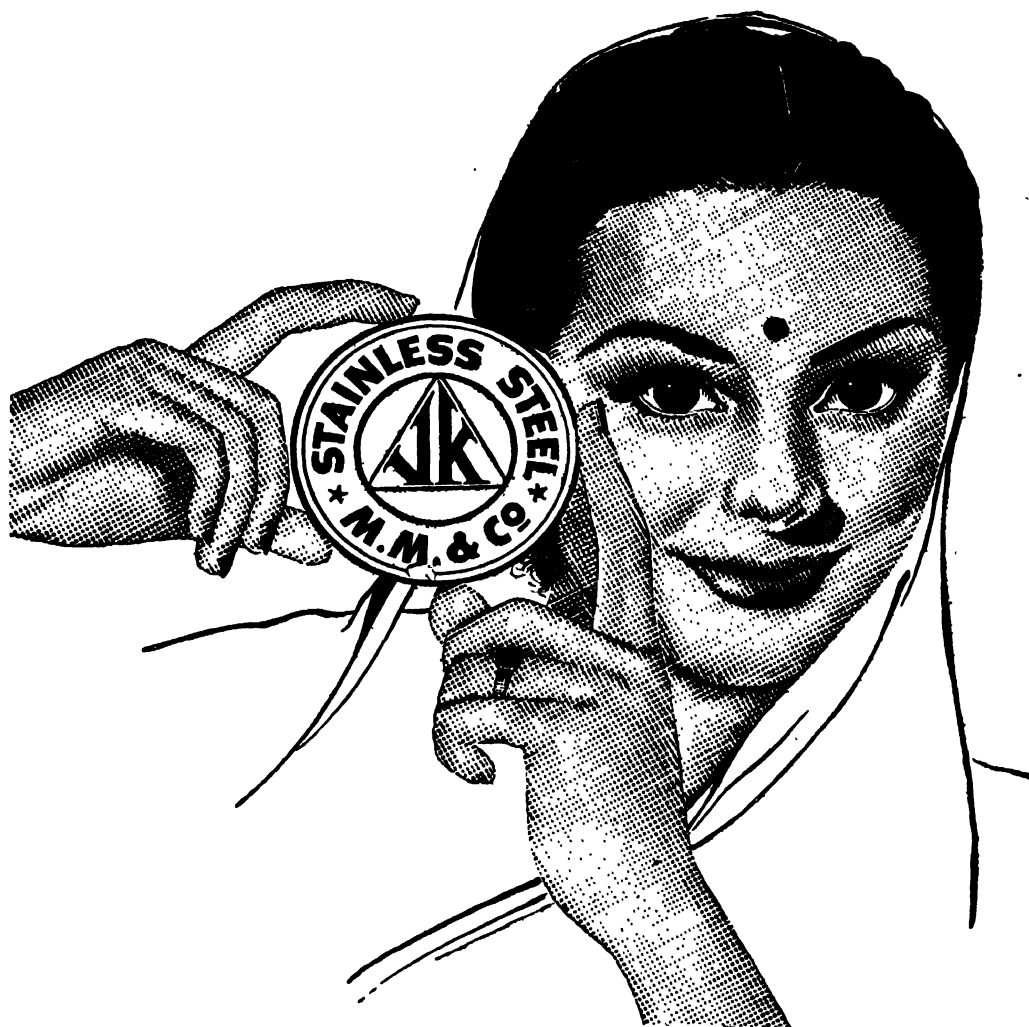
Zenith Electric Stores, Electrical Goods Importers & Stockists, 51, Ahmed Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.


Zenith Iron Works, Expanded Metal and Iron & Steel Products, 46, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Zenith Safe Manufacturing Co., Lock & Safe Merchants, 249, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

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ABRASIVES

"ABCO"—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone : 39032.

Abdeally, B. M., & Co.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone : 29090.

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Gaytee & Co.—Janmabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—16, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
Grind-Well Abrasives Limited.—Karlun Chambers, 40, Hamam Street, Fort.

Jacks, William & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

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Spence Ltd.—Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.

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Burroughs Corporation. See Adding Machines (India) Private Ltd.

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Prince, H. I., & Son.—9, Lily Court, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

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Blackwoods India Ltd.—Kasturi Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1. Post Box 1912.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.—Steelcrete House, Dinsha Watcha Road, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay 1. Agents for Addressograph, Multigraph Corporation.

ADVERTISING AGENTS AND CONSULTANTS

Advertising & Sales Promotion Co.—Ali Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTS PRIVATE LTD.—Advertising and Publicity Service. 26A, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Fully accredited by I.E.N.S. Member of A.A.A.I., A.B.C., The Indian Merchants' Chamber and All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. Phone : 26-3374. Grams : "STREVIDA."

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Grant Advertising, Inc.—Liberty Building, Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Green's Advertising Service Agents.—Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Publicity Consultants.

Gujarat Advertising Agency Ltd.—Dahanukar Building, 480, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

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Lintas Limited.—Khetan Bhuvan, 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, P.O. Box 758, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

Mahadeo, T. S.—Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MEDIA AGENCY PRIVATE LTD.—31, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone : 251703. Grams : "MEDIAD."

Modern Advertising Bureau.—Mathuradas Bhuvan, Khetwadi Back Road.

National Ad-Sales Ltd.—Jan Mansion, 61, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

National Advertising Service Ltd.—Advertising Consultants, Associates all over the world. People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

New India Publicity Co., The.—Podar Chambers, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

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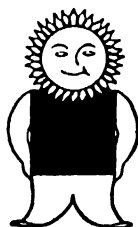
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Anil Trading Co.—Sharaf Manslou, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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Bombay Co., Ltd.—9, Wallace Street, Fort.

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Central Agency Ltd.—The.—81, Paltan Road, Fort.

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 Corn Products Co. (India), Ltd.—Shree Nivas House, Waudby Road.
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 Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd.—Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Fort.
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 Vasantral Goverdhandas & Bros.—75, Mahomedali Road, Bombay 3.
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 Vikram Padamsay & Co.—Rustom Building, 29, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.
 Vissani, Sons & Co.—9, Wallace Street, Fort.
 Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.—Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
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AGENTS, INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.—Fort Chambers, 65, Tamarind Lane, Corner of Dean Lane, Fort (Motor & Fire).
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 Arvinda Trading Co., Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
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 Gandhi & Co.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.
 Govindjee Madhowjee & Co., Ltd.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
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 Jeena & Co.—10, Veer Nariman Street, Fort.
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 Kooverjee V. Curumsey & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
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 Mohan Sons & Co.—125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
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 Nanji V. Dossa & Co.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Purnhotamdas Ishwardas & Co.—Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Raghavji Kanji & Co.—All Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Sarabhai & Sons.—Prospect Chambers, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
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 Cambata Industries Ltd.—Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
 Cooper Engineering Ltd.—Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
 Darvi Trading Co.—84, Old Custom House Road, Fort.
 Drewet Chowna & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
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 New India Corporation.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

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 Das & Company.—Das Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Duncan Stratton & Co., Ltd.—5, Bank Street, Bombay 1.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at: Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.
 Eastern Machinery and Trading Co.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
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 Kaball & Co., Ltd.—15, Bastion Road, Fort.
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 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—I.C.I. House, Dougall Road, Bombay 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 New India Corporation—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.
 P. Rai & Company.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Paramount Industrial Stores.—15, Ropewalk Street, near Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
 P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
 Somanl & Co. Ltd.—Mehta Building, Melows Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Spence Ltd.—Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.
TALWARKER BROTHERS PRIVATE LTD., W. R.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 30367. Grams: "PUMPENAMEL."
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VOLTAS LIMITED.—Chinchpokli Road, Bombay 12.

AIR-COMPRESSORS

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 Brady, W. H., & Co. Ltd.—12, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.
CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL CO., LTD.—Liberty Building, 41/42, Marine Lines, Bombay. Phone: 242447.
 Dodsall Limited.—Industry House, J. Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at: Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.
GATTEE & CO.—Jannabhoorni Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.
 Great Western Engineering Works.—"Sea View," 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—I.C.I. House, Dougall Road, Bombay 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Estate, Fort.
TECALEMIT (INDIA) LTD.—Managing Agents: Heattly & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 255756 & 255757. Grams: "TECALEMIT." Lubrication, Refuelling, Metering Equipment and Air Compressors.
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AIR-CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION

Air Conditioning Corporation Ltd.—Construction House, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Bharat Electric & Engineering Corporation.—28, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Blue Star Engineering Co. (Bombay) Ltd.—Kasturi Bldg., Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.—534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Distributors for Chrysler Air-temp Air-Conditioners.

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Duncan Stratton & Co.—5, Bank Street, Fort.

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Fleming John & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

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Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

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Indamer Company Ltd.—Hanger 1, Near Aerodrome Office, Juhu, Bombay 23.

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TECALEMIT (INDIA) LTD.—Managing Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 255756 & 255757. Grams: "TECALEMIT." Lubrication, Refuelling, Metering Equipment and Air Compressors.

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Dun Aluminium Factory.—225-229, Tardeo Road, Bombay.

Indian Aluminium Ltd.—Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 2.

Indian Standard Metal Co., Ltd.—Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay 27.

Jeewanlal (1920), Limited.—Liberty Building, Marine Lines, P. O. Box No. 562, Bombay 1.

Kotkar Enamel Works.—888, Arthur Road, North Lamington Road.

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Bhedwar & Bhedwar.—Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Bilaney, M. M., M.Sc. (Engr.) (Lond.).—Medows House, 39, Medows Street, Fort.

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Girdharlal, Bhavani Prasad.—Jai Hind Building No. 2, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2
Hazrat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
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Dastur & Co.—Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
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Chimanlal Desai & Co.—Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort.
Cinesales.—Tutorial School Building, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

City Motor Company, The.—Modi Chambers, French Bridge, Bombay 4.

Commercial Auto Store.—Mani Bhuvan, French Bridge, Bombay 7.

Continental Automobiles Ltd.—Luxmi Bhuvan, 466, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 72866. Grams: "CONAUTO."

Conwest Ltd. Opera House, Bombay 4.

Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd. (Motor Dept.)—Shree Pant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

D. Walker & Sons.—Prospect House, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Eastern Motor Corporation.—Indra Nivas, Bhatwadi Road, Bombay 4.

Fleming John & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

Foreign Products Distributing Co.—491, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

H. S. Chaddha & Sons.—483, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.—6, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 34205. Grams: "MANUFACTURER." Selling Agents for "PRADIP" Auto Lamps.

International Motor Co.—Sandhurst Bridge.

J. V. Mehta & Co.—Automobile and Radio Specialists, Opera House Tram Terminus, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

Kamlashanker P. Joshi.—72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Kandawalla & Co.—13, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

K. L. ANAND & SONS.—484, S. Valabhkhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 76083. Grams: "AUTOANAND". Specialists for Austin and Hillman, Hindustan and other car parts and latest car gadgets and novelties.

Katara Motor Co.—13-14, Modi Chambers, French Bridge, Bombay 4.

Kothari Brothers & Co.—Prospect House, Sandhurst Road, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4.

Mehta Motor Stores.—197, Sardar Valabhkhai Patel Road, Banaji Nivas, Bombay 4.

MOTOR INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.—Manufacturers of Fuel Injection Equipment and Spark Plugs and Stockists of Automobile Parts and Accessories, 41, Queen's Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39065. Grams: "ELEMENT." Bombay Manager: Mr. P. C. Sekharan. Head Office: Post Box No. 93, Bangalore.

National Automobile Co., Ltd.—Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.

Nishat Trading Co.—461, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Onler, F. & C., Ltd.—New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Paramount Automobiles Ltd.—14, New Bhatwadi Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Paramount (India) Ltd.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

PREMIER AUTO ELECTRIC LTD.—69, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Phone: 70101. Grams: "PREAULEC." Central Service Station and Distributors in India for AUTO-LITE and Marelli Electrical Service Parts, GE Sealed Beams and Prakash Spark Plugs and Batteries. Branches at: Calcutta and Madras.

Provincial Motor Car Co., Ltd.—Opp. Opera House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Regal Motors.—Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

Rane Limited.—New Queen's Road, Bombay.

Reliance Automobiles.—Manu Mansion, 475, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

SABHARWAL BROTHERS.—484, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. Grams: "JEEPKNIG." Head Office: 992, Hamilton Road, Delhi 6. Branch: 21, Princep Street, Calcutta 13. Specialists in Jeep Parts.

Shah & Sunder 7/10, Horniman Circle, Botawala Building, Bombay 1.

Sethi Trading Co.—New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

SHETTY AUTOMOBILES.—Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4. Direct Importers and Stockists of Motor Parts, Accessories, etc. Phone: 34822. Grams: "BIPISSETTY."

SKF BALL BEARING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Mustafa Building, 19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 71, Bombay.

Spence Ltd.—Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.

S. S. Prabhu.—Ghamat Terrace, opp. Dadar W. Rly. Station, Bombay 14.

TECALEMIT (INDIA) LTD.—Managing Agents: Healty & Gresham Ltd., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 255756, 255757. Grams: "TECALEMIT." Grease Nipples and Guns, Filters, Elements, Metal Flexibles, etc.

Universal Automobiles.—461, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Universal Service Corporation Ltd.—457-9, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BAKELITE

Central Bottle Trading Co.—Padamal Annexe, Chakia Street, Bombay 3.

C. P. Doshi & Co.—Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Embl Desai & Co.—Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Post Box No. 1116, Bombay 1.

Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd.—Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

Rubako Industries.—Behramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Swadeshi Glass Works Depot.—25, Bank Street, Fort.

VIJAY BAKELITE TRADING CO.—70/72 Chakia Street, Bombay 3. Manufacturers and distributors of all kinds of Bakelite Caps, Glass Bottles, Rubber Caps, Corks, Washers and all kinds of Rubber Stoppers.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

American Express Bakery.—A. E. B. House, Clare Road, Byculla.

Britannia Biscuit Co., Ltd.—Rany Road Bridge, East.

Carr & Co., Ltd.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.

Clare Road Bakery.—"Win-Villa," 9, Clare Road, Byculla.

Hiscocks, E. & Co.—"Win-Villa," 9, Clare Road, Byculla.

HUNS DEWAN & CO.—P.B. No. 4518, 158, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, Bombay 8. Phone No. 74139. Grams: "BISCUITS." High Class Biscuits Manufacturers.

Kyani & Co.—Jer Mahal Estate, Dhobi Talao.

Mahajan Bros.—Anand Nivas, Girgaum Road.

Maross & Co.—13, Meadow Street, Fort.

Mongini, Limited.—45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Pahelavi Bakery.—101, Umerkady.

Paimor, A., & Co.—C-128, Cumballa Hill.

Parle Products Mfg. Co.—Bomanji Master Lane, Kalbadevi.

Pearse & Co.—Opp. Imperial Bank, Apollo Street, Fort.

Raj, H., & Company.—98, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Renown Biscuit Co.—Contractor Building, Connaught Road, Byculla.

Shalkh & Co.—94, Ali Umar Street.

Standard Bakery.—82, Nizam Street, Bhandi Bazar, Bombay 8.

Star Bakery.—180, Nalgaum Cross Road, Dadar.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.

Anil Bearing Stores.—103, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Tel. Address: "CHEAPSTOCK."

Associated Export-Import Corporation.—381, Dr. N. D. Road, Bombay 1.

Ball Bearings & Machinery Corporation.—172-74, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Battibol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines).

Grams: "BATTIBOLCO." Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Colimabore and Vijayvada Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.

BEHARAT TRADING CO.—71, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Grams: "FANBEARING." Phone: 29250.

DEHRAJAL & CO.—15, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 27012. Grams: "RICEMILL." Importers and Distributors of Ball and Roller bearings, Stockholders of F.A.O. and SKF bearings and Distributors of British TIMKEN bearings.

Great Western Engineering Work.—"Sea View," 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Greentose Corporation (India).—24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Healty and Gresham Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Jayant Engineering & Mill Stores, 39, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

JAWARMAL GULABCHAND.—Meher House, 15, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: 39491, 20734 and 252360. P.O. Box No. 1883. Grams: "MANASGANGA."

Ball bearing and Machinery Merchants and Mfrs. of Oil Expellers.

Jhala, R. T., & Co.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

MACHINE TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS.—24, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Phones: Office: 22668, Residence: 24-2425. Grams: "MACHTOOLS."

Mehta, J. V., & Co.—Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.

Motor Trade Supply Co.—Parikh Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

NATIONAL BEARING CO., LTD.—28, Calicut Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Head Office and Works: Jaipur (Rajasthan).

Calcutta Office: Indian Exchange Building, Royal Exchange Place Extension. Manufacturers of Ball and Roller Bearings, Railway Axle Boxes and Steel Balls in India under Licence from Messrs. Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., U.K. and Sole Distributors in India for Hoffmann Ball and Roller Bearings.

Ramanlal H. Shah & Co.—75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, P. O. Box 452, Fort.

SEK BALL BEARING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Mustafa Building, 19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 71, Bombay.

Spence Ltd.—Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.

Thakorlal & Co.—47, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Universal Services Corporation Ltd.—457/9, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Upper India Trading Co., Ltd.—Ravel Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

BATTERIES

AMZEL PRIVATE LTD.—Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Distributors: Zellite Storage Batteries and Plates. (Sales and Service: Nasser House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4).

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Bombay Garage Ltd.—Meher Building, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

Chloride & Exide Batteries (Eastern) Private Ltd.—Savoy Chambers, Wallace Street, Fort. G.P.O. Box No. 382. Phone No. 262188

(2 lines). Calcutta Office: 59-C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 20. General Manager: H. R. Gregson. Bombay Manager: H. Bebbington. Calcutta Manager: C. H. Walker. Madras Representative: R. Knight

Estrela Batteries Limited.—Yusuf Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Everready Batteries.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

General Radio & Appliances Private Ltd.—Opera House, Bombay 4.

Himco (India) Ltd.—Kurla Road, P.O. Box No. 3, Andheri, Bombay 41.

Industrial Machinery & Tools Corp.—Indira Nivas, 1st Floor, New Bhatwadi Street, Bombay 4.

Mehta Motor Stores.—Banji Nivas, Sandhurst Road.

Osler (India), Ltd., F. & C.—New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Provincial Motor Car Co., Ltd.—New Queen's Road, opp. Opera House, Bombay 4.

Sarabhai & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Solar Batteries & Flashlights Ltd.—Industrial Estates, Lalbaug, Bombay 42.

Standard Batteries Ltd.—Vakola, Bombay 25.

Universal Services Corporation Ltd.—457/9, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BEARINGS AND SHAFTINGS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.

Excellent Engineering Co.—11, Botawalla Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

EXCELSIOR COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.—116, Sarang Street (Khoka Bazar), Bombay 3. Phone: 20463. Grams: "BIGSALES." Shaftings, Bearings, Beltings, High-Speed and Tool Steels.

Great Western Engineering Works.—"Sea View," 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Mehta Nanavati & Co.—Barbhai Moholla, 96, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

P. L. Bhatt & Co.—5, Bharat House, 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 34454. Cable: "DIGNIFIED."

P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

BELTING (TEXTILE) MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.

Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Altex Limited.—147, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—106, Apollo Street, Fort.

Ashok Engineering Co.—24, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Medows Street, Fort.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Bharat Electric & Engineering Corporation.—28, Apollo Street, Fort.

Birkmyre Brothers.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay Mill Store Supply Co., Ltd.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Card Clothing & Belting Ltd.—J. K. Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Diwan Bros.—51, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

EDGAR HANDLEY & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—135, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 22934 & 39684. Grams: "TROJAN."

Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

General Trading Corporation.—36-B, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Greenrose Corporation (India)—24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Harjimal Kidernath & Co.—87, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal & Co.—45, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Honesty Trading Corporation.—27, Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.

Industrial Stores Agency.—59, Forbes Street, Fort.

Jashwantlal Maneklal & Co.—40, Veer Nariman Street, Fort.

Jayant Engineering & Mill Stores.—39, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Jhala, B. T., & Co.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Kooverji Devshi & Co.—164, Lohar Street.

Laxminarayan Mill Supply Co.—Noble Chambers, 116, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Lewis & Tylor (India) Ltd.—Sorab House, 237, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, P.O. Box 949, Bombay 1.

Maneklal & Sons.—176, Narayan Dhuru Street, Barbhai Moholla, Bombay 3.

Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mehta & Co., S.—Aneca Chambers Annexe, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.

Merchants Bros.—151, Nagdevi Street.

Modern Machine Tools Co.—88, Nagdevi Cross Lane.

Modern Mill Stores.—97, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

New India Hardware Mart.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 4.

Premier Machinery Stores Co.—66, Nagdevi Street.

Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ROYAL HARDWARE MART.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Phone: 38621. Grams: "MANILARPE." Distributors for Dunlop Beltings and Hoses and "COMET" Brand Hair Beltings.

Shah Trading Corporation.—Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, P.O. Box No. 2299, Bombay 2.

Sheth S. C. & Co., Ltd.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.—Jeroo Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Spence Ltd.—Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.

Techno Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd.—India House, Fort Street, Bombay 1.

Textile Works Ltd.—49/55, Apollo Street, Fort.

Thakorlal & Co.—47, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Volta Limited.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.—Manufacturers of Leather Beltings, Picking Bands, Buffers, Roller Skins, Pickers, Washers, Laces, etc. Dharavi, Bombay 17.

Phone Nos. 62621 & 62622. Grams: "EASTKIP."

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

D. S. COUTINHO & CO.—Billiard Table Manufacturers, etc., 91-93, D'Lima Street, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

DAWSON & CO.—24, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Phone: 251017. Grams: "CUSHIONS." Billiard Table Makers, Wood Working Machines, Machine Tools, Furniture, Fretwork, etc.

SHERATON & CO.—Works & Office: 131, Medows Street, Fort. Phone: 31330. Furniture & Billiard Table Manufacturers.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS

Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., The—Bombay Office and Factory: Reay Road Bridge, East. Tel. Address: "BOMBISKET."

Phone No. 73581 (2 lines).

Carr & Co., Ltd.—Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate.

HUNS DEWAN & CO.—P. B. No. 4518, 158, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, Bombay 8. Telephone No. 74139.

Telegraph Address: "BISCUITS." High Class Biscuits Manufacturers.

J. B. Mangharam & Co.—12, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Parle Products Manufacturing Co.—Bomanji Master Lane, near Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay 2.

Renown Biscuit Co., The.—Connaught Road, near Victoria Gardens, Bombay 27.

Shangrila Food Products Ltd.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Spencer & Co. Ltd.—Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

BLOWERS

PIONEER EQUIPMENT CO., PRIVATE LTD.—139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1882. Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. Phone: 231611 and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

UNITED INDIA ENGINEERING CO.—76/78, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 251492. Grams: "UNICONARAM." Engineers and Machinery Dealers.

BOBBINS AND SHUTTLES

Acme Bobbins & Shuttles Ltd.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.

Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Altex Private Limited.—147, Esplanade Road, Fort

Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.

BRIGHT BROS. PRIVATE LTD.—156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 1. Grams: "BRIPOS." Phones: 41699 & 75151. Manufacturers of Plastic Bobbins, Pins, for the Textile Industry.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

Empire Trading Co.—76-A, Ali Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Greentoe Corporation (India).—Cama Buildings, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort.

Indo-Textile Stores. The.—16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Industrial Trading Agency.—Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 31782. (Healds, Reeds, Wire healds and Shuttles.)

Kooverji Devahi & Co.—164, Lohar Street.

Laxminarayan Mill Supply Co.—Noble Chambers, 116, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Mehta Parikh & Co.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.

Modern Mill Stores.—97, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Modern Shuttles Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—15, Forbes Street, Fort.

National Trading Company.—263, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

ORIENTAL MILL SUPPLY CO. PRIVATE LTD.—29-A, All Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort. Phone: 20328. Grams: "OMILCO."

Piroz N. Motabhy & Co., Ltd.—Motabhy Building, Corner of Meadows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Sardesai & Company.—14, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

Shah Bros. & Co.—Raja Bahadur Compound, Hamam Street, Fort.

Shamsun & Co.—11, Bruce Street, Fort.

Sheth, S. C., & Co., Ltd.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.

Texmaco (Gwalior) Ltd.—Gwalior. Sales Office: 254-A, Annie Besant Road, Bombay 18.

Universal Textile Bobbin Co.—164, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Wilson Brothers Bobbin Co., Ltd.—Seksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.

BOILER TUBES & ACCESSORIES

EVERGREEN CORPORATION.—Gopal Niwas, P.O. Box No. 2733, Bombay 2. Phone: 20891. Grams: "IMPTUBE." High Pressure Seamless Boiler Tubes, Stay Tubes, Corks and Valves Jointings and Packings and other boiler Appliances.

BOILERS-AGENTS, PRESERVATIVES AND COMPOSITIONS

Ardesahr D. Wadia & Sons.—93, Apollo Street, Fort.

Autogenous Welding & Repair Co., Private Ltd.—63, Ferguson Road, Bombay 13.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Daver, B. F., & Co.—Appa Baug Estate, 41, Queen's Road.

Greentoe Corporation (India).—Cama Buildings, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort.

Hardcastle, Wand & Co., Ltd.—Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

Healty and Gresham Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Kooverji Devahi & Co.—164, Lohar Street.

Moolobhoy, Ahmed S., & Sons.—281, Nagdevi Street.

Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd.—113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUNEGAR, N. E., & CO.—Boiler, Economiser, Steam Plant, Solutions and Paints Specialists. Union Bank New Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 30278. Telegrams: "ACMECOMPO", Bombay.

Richardson & Cruddas.—Byculla Ironworks, Parel Road.

Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

BOILER MOUNTINGS & FITTINGS

Autogenous Weldings Repair Co. Private Ltd.—63, Ferguson Rd., Bombay 13.

Evergreen Corporation.—Peerbhoy Building, No. 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33038. Grams: "SANIPIPES."

KILBURN & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Gresham Assurance House, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251908. Grams: "TASCONIUM."

"BOLINJKAR" BELT LACINGS

NAGDEVI TOOL-STEEL MART.—186-88, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23058. Grams: "TENDERERS."

BOLTS, NUTS AND SCREWS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.

Abdulkhader Shamsuddin & Co.—48 Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.

Abdullah Faizullahbhai Ltd.—Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.

Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Bharat Trading Co.—316-A, Vithalhai Patel Road.

Bhatt Brothers.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Bombay Engineering & Metal Works.—Delgamwalla Chambers, Nesbit Road, Bombay 10.

Bombay Metal Products Co.—86, Khandewadi, Bombay 4.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Churchgate Street, Fort.

Dhanj Ram & Sons.—236, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at: Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

Evergreen Corporation.—Peerbhoy Bldg. No. 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Gaytee & Co.—Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

GUEST, KEEN, WILLIAMS LTD.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 575, Bombay 1.

Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Jaswantlal Maneklal & Co.—40, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Jaysukhlal & Bros.—82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

MANILAL SHETH & BROS.—Congress House, Vithalhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 71481. Importers of SAE Bolts and Nuts and Spring Centre Bolts. Grams: "RIVET."

NAGDEVI TOOL-STEEL MART.—186-88, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23058. Grams: "TENDERERS."

NETTLEFOLDS OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 1502, Bombay 1.

Patel, U. D., & Co.—11, Bank Street, Fort.

P. Rathlal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

Shah Chhaganlal Ladhubhai—54, Mudli Bazar (Mandvi), Bombay 3. Phone: 34522.

Sriram & Co.—97, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Soho House.—Vithal Sa'ana Building, Lohar Street.

Sulemanjee Valljee Kutyanawalla & Co.—Kika Street, Null Bazar.

T. Salebhoj & Co.—54, Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.

WESTERN INDIA HARDWARE MART.—16, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Grams: "VISCOSITY." Phone: 28730.

BOOK MANUFACTURERS

A. G. BOOKWALA & CO.—9, Mirza Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 34925. Manufacturers of well-known "Good Luck" Exercise Books, Note, Letter & Duplicate Books and all sorts of Account Books. Grams: "EXERCISES."

CRYSTAL STATIONERY MART.—Manufacturing Stationers, 146, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Deepl Stationery Mart.—88-B, Khadilkar Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 71413.

BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Allibhoy Sharafally & Co., Ltd.—373, Ebrahim Rahimtullah Road. Allied Publishers and Stationery Manufacturers, Ltd.—Stronach House, 15, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE.—Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phones: 263051; 261431. Cables: "BOOKLORE." Branch Offices: 67, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta 13; "East View," 199, Mount Road, Madras 2; India Palace, Connaught Circus, New Delhi 1.

BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO., LTD.—Times Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Blackie & Sons (India), Ltd.—103/5, Fort Street, Fort.

Bombay Book Depot, The.—217, Charul Road, P.O. Girgaum, Bombay 4.

CLARIDGE, G., & CO., LTD.—Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 263201 & 263202. Grams: "BRAD."

Collins, F. J.—Opp. Army & Navy Stores, Ltd., 143, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Cooper, K. & J.—Swadeshi Mills Estate, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Current Technical Literature Co., Ltd.—Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Economist Publication (India).—7, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

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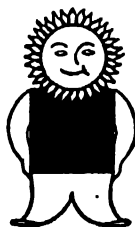
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McKenzie Ltd.—Sewri.

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Pallonji Eduljee & Son.—25, New Charni Road, Bombay 4.

Premier Construction Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Shah Construction Co. Private Ltd.—198, Jamsheji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.—70, Medows Street, Fort.

Simplex Concrete Works & Construction Co.—"La Citadelle", 32, Queen's Road.

Simpson, D. R., & Co.—Gamdevi Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

Swastik Rolling Shutters & Engineering Works.—Parel Station Road, Bombay 12. Phone: 62041. Grams: "SWASTIKROL".

Tejoo Kaya & Co.—Tejoo Kaya Park, Vincent Road, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Timber Wood Syndicate.—Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay. Phone: 86673.

United Construction Corporation.—Shrinivas House, 3rd Floor, Waudby Road, Fort.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Arco Steels.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

Chandulal Narandas.—96, Kika Street, Bombay 4.

COLE, R. A., PRIVATE LTD.—22, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. (Post Bag 10076). Phones: 251517 8. Grams: "DERAC". Manufacturers of Thermocole Building Boards and Acoustical Tiles.

Healty and Gresham Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Kanakia Corporation.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 8.

MAHOMED JANMAHOMED.—68, Pydhoni Road, Khadak, Bombay 9. Phone: 70663. Scaffolding Materials as Bamboos, Balbis, Folding Ladders, Wooden Planks, etc. can be had on hire and sale.

NEW INDIA MOSAIC AND MARBLE CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Ebrabourne Stadium (North), Charchgate, Fort, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of 'NIMMCO' Plain Cement, Marble Mosaic Flooring Tiles in wide range of quality and Colours, Pietra (Terrazzo) Tiles, Chequered Tiles and Steps for heavy duty, Pre-casted Marble Mosaic Slabs, Sita Work, Artistic Articles in Marble Mosaic, etc. Factory: Industrial Estates, Lalbaug, Bombay 12. Grams: "NIMMCO TILE." Phone: 41773.

Phoenix Plywood Depot.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

Teamsan Traders.—Post Box No. 3162, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Vortex Manufacturing Co. Private Ltd.—9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 262130. Grams: "ALSALES".

BULLION

Begraj Gupta.—207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Hemchand Mohanlal & Co.—Deoki Bhawan, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

Khimji Poonja & Co.—Wadia Building, 17/19, Dalal Street, Fort.

Merwanjee Bomanjee Dalal.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Motilal Vilbhukhandas.—156, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Pyarelal Gupta & Co.—207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Ramasurup Gupta & Co.—705, Cotton Exchange, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

BULLION SMELTERS & SHEETS MAKERS

Donalhai Rustomji Choksi & Co.—1st Agiary Lane, Kharakva, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

CABLES & WIRE MFGRS.

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay 1.

Devidayal Cable Industries Private Ltd.—Darukhanna, Reay Road, Bombay 10. Phones: 70558-59, 73580. Grams: "DEVISTEEL".

Fleming, John, & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

Henley's Telegraph Works, Co., Ltd.—Henley House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Indian Cable Co., Ltd.—Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay 1.

Johnson & Phillips Ltd.—Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 25457. Grams: "JOHNPHIL".

PREMIER RUBBER & CABLE INDUSTRIES.—Jamal Building, 211, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38551. Grams: "RUBERGOODS."

CALENDAR MANUFACTURERS

Bombay Calendar Co.—44, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

Commercial Art Engravers Ltd.—4th Floor, Tutorial School Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS.—111-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251437. Fine Art Printers, Bookbinders, Calendar Manufacturers.

★ CALENDARS
★ FANS
★ SHOW CARDS
★ POSTERS
★ LABELS
★ BOXES

VINAY CALENDAR CO.,
Litho. Offset & Colour Printers.

104, Ardeshur Dadi Street, Cawasji Patel Road
Phone 14-72293. BOMBAY 4.

CAMPBOR IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bhavanidas Gangadas & Co.—233/35, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

Gopaljee & Co.—218, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

KANTILAL SANGEVI & CO.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phones: 34261. Residence: 26188. Grams: "EXPIM."

CANNERS (FRUITS & VEGETABLES)

Fruit Farm Products Co.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

JAMES SMITH & CO.—Canners and Manufacturers of 'SIL' Brand Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, Juices, Syrups and all other items of Provisions, etc. of guaranteed quality under hygienic conditions. Office: Sreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort. Telegrams: "HEROINE." Phones: 261334 & 262564.

KALVERT, A., & CO.—90/92, Mazagaon Road, Bombay 10. Phone: 42414. Grams: "CURROSAUCE." Manufacturers of Mango Chutney, Pickles, Curry Powder, Condiments, Squashes, Vinegar, Sauce, Syrups, Prunato, Canned Alphonso Mango Slices and Pulp, Prawa Balchow, Jams, Canned Vegetables, Moglai Mutton, Biryani & Curry.

Panama Distributing Co.—38C, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE PRODUCTS & MADHU CANNING LTD.—Fruit, Vegetable and Fish Canners. Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Squashes, Crushes. Suppliers to Defence Services. Factory: Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18. P. B. 6551. Phone: 74351. Grams: "PUREO."

S. G. Phadke & Sons.—Kamal Park, 167, Shilva Park, Bombay 28.

Victory Food Canners Ltd.—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Writer & Co., Dr. D—Opp. Rangari Chawl, Bhawan Shanker Road, Bombay 28.

CANTEEN STORES SUPPLIERS

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.

Akbarally Ebrahimi.—38/c, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Fruit Farm Products.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Mahomed Husain & Bros.—106, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Poonjiljee, J. M. Jehangir.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Salemahomed Pajamsee & Co.—141, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.

Smith Stanstreet & Co., Ltd.—Stan House, Barrack Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Vasiralli, Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

CARBON PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

KORES (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Plot No. 10, off Haines Road, Worli, Bombay 18. Manufacturers of Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Duplicating Stencils and Accessories.

LATHEAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

CARBONIC ACID GAS DEALERS

Akbarally Mahomedally & Co.—Dawoodi Building, 316, Abdul Rehman Street.

Eastern Bunkers, Ltd.—Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Esoofally Mahomedally & Co.—102-104, Bhusari Moholla, Bombay 3.

General Import Co. (India)—Heera Building, 1st Floor, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

Birdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd.—Connaught Road, Mazagaon.

CARD CLOTHING

Card Clothing & Belting Ltd.—J. K. Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CARGO SUPERINTENDENTS & SURVEYORS

L. DEWAN & SON.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phones: 261341, 263469. Cable: "RAILCUMSEA."

CARPETS MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

Bokhara Palace.—Opp. The Taj, Apollo Bunder, Fort.

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Ellora Furnishers.—Madhvan Building, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

Hassaram, K., & Co.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Hindustan Fabrics.—Fulchand Nivas, Chowpatty Seaface.

Hotchand Motumal.—331, Hornby Road, Fort.

INDIAN ART MUSEUM PRIVATE LTD.—Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3. Phone: 20726. Grams: "INDARTMUSE."

Indian Durries Emporium.—64, Mahomedali Road, Bombay 3.

Kabul and Kashmir Store.—15, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort.

M. Daldas & Sons.—190, Princess Street.

Mirzapur Carpet Industries.—"Nishat," 24, Mangalore Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 27340.

Modern Indian Art Crafts.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Noorbhai Jivaji.—Tyeb Manzil, Bhendy Bazar, near Tram Junction.

Peerbhoy & Sons, E.—Prop.: Indian Durries Emporium, 64, Mahomedali Road, Bombay 3.

Royal Carpet & Tapestry Emporium.—Dina Buildings, 58, Queen's Road, opp. Marine Lines Station.

Royal Carpets & Cane-Furniture Manufacturing Co.—Mani Bhuwan, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

CASEIN MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Akbarally Ebrahimi—38 c, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams "Tusslar."
Bullion Dairy Farm.—170, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 21712. Casein Manufacturers.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
Latham Abercrombie & Co Private Ltd—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Polson, Ltd.—Jn of Belvedere & Dockyard Roads, Bombay 10.
Poonjiajee, J. M. Jehangir.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay

CATERERS, PURVEYORS & BAZAR SUPPLIERS

BRANDON & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Phone: 20333.
Carim, E. A.—138-40, Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla, Bombay.
Fruit Farm Products Co.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Mongini Limited—45 47, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Palmer, A. & Co.—C-123, Cumballa Hill.
Pearse & Co.—Opposite Imperial Bank, Apollo Street.
Pioneer Coffee House.—46, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Pyrke's Provision Stores.—373, Hornby Road.
Rabadi, K. N. & Sons—19, Bopa Lane, Chaudanwadi.
Simalgonkar, B. L.—Caterer, 41, Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tambe, H., Ltd.—Sangrli Sadan, Girgaum Road.
Wayside Inn.—38, Rampart Row, Fort.

CEMENTS IMPORTERS & DEALERS

Batlibol & Co—Engineers & Machinery Importers Head Office. Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay Phone Nos 30006-9 (4 lines) Grams "BATLIBOCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Colmbatore and Vijayvada Associates. Bangalore and Secunderabad
Hardcastle Waud & Co Private Ltd—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1
Killick Nixon & Co Private Ltd—Killick Building, Home Street, Bombay 1
M Diddas & Sons—190, Princess Street, Bombay 2

CEMENT AND CONCRETE COMPANIES

Asbestos Cement Ltd—Mulund
Associated Cement Companies, Ltd—Opp Churchgate Station, Fort.
Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd—8, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
DIALDAS, M. & SONS.—190, Princes Street, Bombay 2. Dealers in "POLAR BEAR" White Cement, "LION" Colorcement & "CEMPEKO" Waterproof Cement Paint, etc., etc.
Gammon India Private Ltd—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort
Jacks, William & Co., Ltd—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
McKenzies, Ltd.—Sewri.
Modern Concrete Art Industries—Opp Cave, Bombay 42
Raval & Co.—21, Bank Street, Fort.
Simplex Concrete Works & Construction Co—"La-Citadelle" 32, Queen's Road.

CHAINS (SHORT LINK AND CABLE)

ABDEALLY, B. M., & Co.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.
AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
Fleming, John & Co., Private Ltd—PB No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT

Great Western Engineering Works—Sea View, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5 Phone: 36016 Grams: "GREWENWORK"
KILBURN & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Gresham Assurance House, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251908.

National India Engineering Co. Ltd.—7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Raj-Der-Kar & Co.—Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 27304.
Techno Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vitthaladas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

ALEMBOIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., BARODA.—Distributors in Bombay: Alembic Distributors, Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone: 263605, 261684 & 261661.
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.—502, Cadell Road, Worli.
Bock, F., & Co.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.
BOMBAY SEWREE' CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Manufacturers of Activated Fuller's Earth. Managing Agents:—F. Bock & Co., P.O. Box 1288, Bombay. Phone: 255033.
Chemo-Pharma Laboratories Ltd—Plot No. C.S. 215, Sewri, Bombay 15. Phone: 63231 Grams "CHEMOLABS"
DAVER, B. F., & CO. (ESTD. 1868).—Chemical Engineers, Siding Stores Manufacturers, Pioneers in the making of Boiler Preservatives and Compositions and Soap Makers, Appa Bagg Estate, 41, Queen's Road, opp. Catholic Gymkhana.
Dharamlal Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 317-21, Dr. Dadabhoy Naorji Road, Fort.
Eastern Chemical Co. (India), The.—Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 32031. Grams: "EASTCHEM"
Hardcastle Waud & Co., Private Ltd—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Hindusthan Chemical Works Ltd.—Advanl Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "DICHROMATE."
I C I. (India) Private Ltd—P.O. Box 310, Bombay 1
INDOSAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.—401, Himalaya House, 19, Paltan Road, Bombay 1. Factory: Kandivli. Phones: Office: 261721; Factory: 84271. Grams: "SALICYLIC." Manufacturers of: Salicylic Acid Technical, Sodium Phenetic, Salicylic Acid B.P.—Sodium Salicylate.
KAMANI METALLIC OXIDES PRIVATE LTD.—Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 26-1744 (5 lines). Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide for Commercial and Pharmaceutical requirements.
Mira Chemical Works—Chinchpokli, Bombay 27.
Parekh Bros., Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Pioneer Chemical Company—158, Tulsi Pipe Road, Bombay 16.
Pioneer Chromate Works—Managing Agents: The Chromate Industries Ltd. Shreenivas House, Outram Road, Fort.
Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd. of Bombay & Kharaghoda—113/115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, 2nd floor (opp. Rajabhai Tower), Fort, Bombay.
Sardesai Brothers Private Ltd—14, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261296
Stewart's Laboratories.—327, Hornby Road, Fort.
VELU & CO., PRIVATE LTD., P. K.—P. O. Box No. 514, 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 34641. Grams: "LACQUER."
Western Chemical Industries.—Goregaon (East), Post Malad, Bombay.

CHEMICALS (GLASS INDUSTRY)

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
VASUDEV MITRA & CO.—Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Phone: 28182. Grams: "ASEWINCO." Depot: 108, Ardeshir Dady Street, near C.P. Tank, Bombay 4. Dealers in Fine and Heavy Pharmaceuticals and Suppliers of Paper and Mill Gin Stores.
VELU & CO., PRIVATE LTD., P. K.—P. O. Box No. 514, 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 34641. Grams: "LACQUER."

CHEMICALS (IMPORTERS & STOCKISTS)

Akbarally Mohamedally & Co.—316, Abrful Rahman Street, Bombay 3.
AMALGAMATED CHEMICALS & DYESTUFFS CO. PRIVATE LTD.—138, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18. Phones: 10747, 14087 & 10823. Grams: "ACEDEEGEE."
Amersy Khimjee & Co.—Varjivan Mansion, 56, Princess Street.

AMRITAL & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—11, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. P.O. Box 256. Phone: 262291. Grams: "RASEK." Sole Agents in India, Pakistan, Burma & Ceylon for L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd., England. Manufacturers of Aniline Dyes, and Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A., Manufacturers of Textile and Leather Chemicals and Agricultural Insecticides and Fungicides.

Anglo-American Dyestuffs Corporation Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 339993.

Anglo-Thal Corporation, Ltd.—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort. Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co. (Estd. 1922)—3, Gilder Lane, off Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort Asiatic Dyestuff Agency.—308, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3. Associated Agencies (Bombay).—47, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

B. N. Trivedi & Co.—13, Hamam Street, Fort.

BAKER BROTHERS.—31, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 72421. Grams: "BAKERCOLOR." Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Plastic and Cellulose Lacquers, Thinners, and Fine Chemicals.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Batlibol, C. J., & Co.—319, Hornby Road, Fort.

Bhatia Trading Co.—1, Shree Ram Market, Vadgadi, Bombay 3 Bhavanidas Gangadas & Co.—233-35, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

Bock, F., & Co. Shale Building, Bank Street, Bombay 1.

Bombay Chemicals Ltd.—Maneckji Wadia Building, 126, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

C. Agrawal & Co., Ltd.—43-44, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 21341. Cables: "AGRAWALCO"

Capitol Colour & Chemical Co.—77-87, Mirchi Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Chavannes & Co., Ltd.—Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Chem. Col. Co.—326, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

CHEMICALS & DYES

MANUBHAI SHAH & CO.

297, SAMUEL STREET, VADGADI
BOMBAY 3

Importers and Stockists of
**CHEMICALS - DYES
STARCHES and MILL
FURNISHERS**

Grams: "CHAKOR"

Phone: 27655

CHEMIDYE TRADING CO., LTD.—Kamer Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 32424.

Chika Limited.—5th floor, Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay 1. Phone: 31522. Grams: "DYK-COLD".

Choksi Brothers.—315, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

CIBA DYES PRIVATE LTD.—Royal Insurance Bldg., Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Phones: 37184, 37186, 37186 and 37187. Post Box 479.

Columbia Chemi-Colour Industries Private Ltd.—Block 1/D, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay 18.

Continental Drug Co., The.—135, Worli Road, Worli. Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Private Ltd.—Plot No. 80, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli.

Das & Company.—Das Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Dhamdhare, K. H.—Devkaran Mansion, 45-47, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Dharamchand & Co.—349, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Doctor Shah & Co.—Swadeshi Mills Estate, Bombay 4.

Dubash Freres & Co.—Victoria Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Dulabhdas, P., & Co.—265, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

Durga Laboratories.—71, Bhandari Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Dwarkanadas & Sons, Ltd.—Mehta House, 89, Apollo Street, Fort.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

EAST & WEST TRADING CO., THE.—Advani Chambers, 4th Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1 (India). Grams: "BARRAGE." Phone: 262904. Sole Prop., T. J. Lalvani. Branches: 232, Govindappa Naicken Street, G. T. Madras. Grams: "COLORPRINT." Phone: 55273.

Empire Industrial Works.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Fine Dyestuffs and Chemicals (India) Ltd.—75, Apollo Street, Fort. Firoz Trading Co., Ltd.—Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Francis Klein Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort Bombay.

French Dyes & Chemicals (India) Ltd.—"Adelphi", 8, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Galliera Ltd.—42, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 33520. Grams: "BURINDYEN."

Gandhi Sons Ltd.—232, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

General Industrial Chemicals.—Beaumont Chambers, 27/33, Meadows Street, Fort.

Getz Bros. & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Ghia, B. L.—Behramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road Fort. Golden Chemicals, Ltd., The.—Ghodbunder Road, opp. Jogeshwari Station, Jogeshwari.

Gulabchand Natha'al & Co.—45E, Mirchi Lane, Bombay 3. G. Umakant & Co.—107, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Hazarat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Imperial Chemical Industries (Dyes Dept.). Crescent House, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate.

India Textile Agencies.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Indian Commercial Co., Ltd.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Indo-British Chemical Co.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Indo-Colour Trading Co.—267, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

INDOKEM, PRIVATE LTD.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort. Phones: 255096 97.

Jadavjee Goverdhandas & Co.—58-60, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Kabbur Ltd., S. K.—3, Bastion Road, Fort.

KANTILAL SANGEVI & CO.—Mehrwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phones: 34261. Residence: 28185. Grams: "EXPIM."

Kerr, F. S., & Co., Ltd.—125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort. Phone: 38672.

Khatani Valabhdas & Co. Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1.

Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd. Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

KIRTIKUMAR & CO.—80, Bhandari Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3. Phone: 20583. Grams: "LALITKIRTI."

Kirtikumara Chandulal & Co.—313, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay. Kroz & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

MARTIN & HARRIS (PRIVATE) LTD.—Savoy Chambers, Wallace Street, Bombay 1.

Mata Lachhmi Co.—Hussaini Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

MAY & BAKER (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Karimjee House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Branches:—Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Gauhati.

Mehta Sanghvi & Co.—303, Samuel Street, Bombay 3.

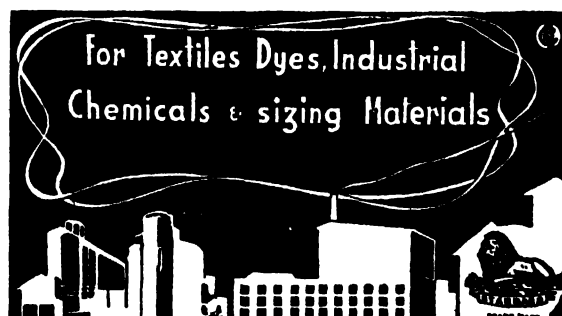
M. H. Mehta & Sons, Ltd.—Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2624. Grams: "MONSANTO." Bombay. Branch Offices: (1) Monsanto Chemicals of India, Ltd., The Exchange, 5, Mission Row, 2nd Floor, Calcutta. (2) Monsanto Chemicals of India Ltd., 3 8, Ajmeri Gate Extn. Scheme, near Turkman Gate, New Delhi.

Nanavati & Co., Ltd.—16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Narandas Pramanandus.—Mithuwalla Building, 272, Vadgadi, Samuel Street, Bombay 3.

Narayandas Jagjiwan & Co.—60, Garibdas Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.



The New Standard Chemicals Co. Private Ltd.

281, SAMUEL STREET, VADGADI. POST No. 3.

PHONE: 23844 * BRANCH AT: KANPUR * GRAMS: "PARTICULAR."

OVERSEAS TRADE & AGENCIES (INDIA).—Beaumont Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "VISTRO." Phone: 33942.

Parekh Bros., Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
P. D. Vora.—314, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
Pioneer Chromate Works.—Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, Fort.
Pragjee Brothers.—Dholy Building, Vadgadi.
Progressive Trading Co.—50, Easaji Street, Bombay 3.
P. R. Patell & Co. Ltd.—Mehruan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Raj-Der-Kar & Co.—Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
For Research Industries. Phone: 27304.
Sandoz Products Ltd.—3, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Scientific & Industrial Supplies Corporation.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd.—Navsari Building, 240, Hornby Road, Fort.

Sepulchre Brothers (India) Ltd.—Taj Building, 210, Hornby Road.

SHAH, M., & CO.—Kanjli Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Shamsun & Co.—11, Bruce Street, Fort.

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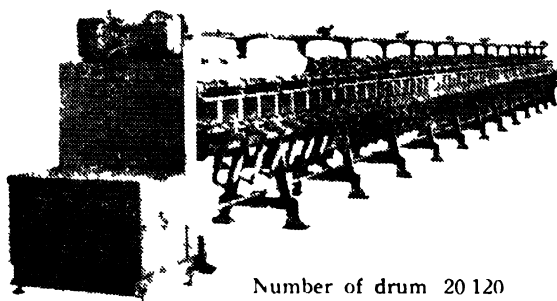
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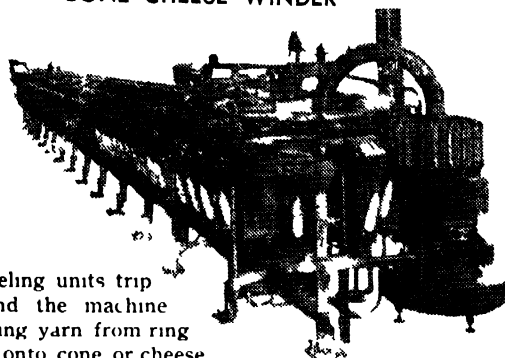
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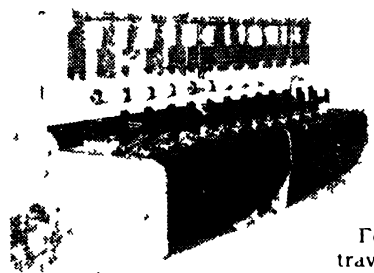
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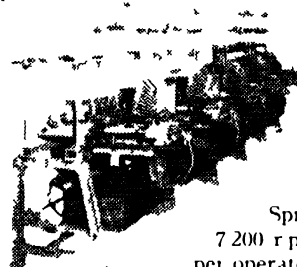
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Damji Rattansi & Co.—Poddar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Devdaval Fulsaram (Cotton Department).—Darukhana, Reay Road, Bombay 10. Phone: 70554-59/73586. Grams: Devisteel.
Goel Bros., & Co., Ltd.—Navsari Chambers, Fort.
Husein Mussa Virjee & Co.—Sheriff Hassam Building, Khoja Moholla, Bombay 9.
India Corporation Ltd.—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CORPORATION, LTD.—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Bori Bunder. Post Box 1574. Grams: "INTERCOTCO." Phone: 262966. Cotton Merchants, Importers and Exporters.

Italinda Cotton Co., Ltd.—71/73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Laxmi Cotton Traders.—10, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
Madhavaji, S., & Co.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Manharlal, K. & Co.—19, Chinch Bunder.
Mohanal Motilal.—4th Floor, Yussuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Mooljee Jathia & Co.—185, Princess Street.
Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd.—Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort.
Narsee Nagjee & Co.—3, Chinch Bunder, Bombay 9.
Navnitlal Chundil Shah—37, Marwari Bazar, Bombay.
Pagnon & Co.—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.
Parmanand Maneklal & Co.—Maskati Mahal, Lohar Chawl.
Patel Bros.—6, Vir Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.
Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.—6, Vir Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.
Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., The.—New Cotton Depot, Sewree.
Pavri, J. K.—10, Karim Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort.
Podar Trading Co. Ltd.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Poddar & Co., A. M.—32, Rampart Row, Fort.
Premchand Trading Ltd.—7, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
Prinji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Chambers, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Pyarelal Gupta & Co.—207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Raghavji Kanji & Co.—Alli Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Ramdas Khimji Bros.—Warden House, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Rankisandas Sagarmal.—Kalyan Bhuvan, 354, Kalbadevi.
Ramasurp Gupta & Co.—705, Cotton Exchange, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Ratansey K. Khona.—Noble Chambers, 116, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Raw Cotton Co. Ltd.—111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Robertson & Son, Edward T.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P. B. No. 306, Bombay.
Rodocanachi & Co.—Jiji House, 17, Ravelin Street, Fort.
R. Popatlal & Co.—17, Tara Mansion, opp. Rly. Station, Bombay 19.
Sant Ram & Sons Ltd.—77, Meadows Street, Fort.
Savalidas Madhavdas—Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Sree Krishna Trading Co., Ltd.—11, Alli Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.
Viram Ladha & Co.—238, Dongri Street, Mandvi.
Volkart Brothers.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

COTTON MILLS

Apollo Mills, Ltd.—Agents, Rajputana Textiles (Agencies) Ltd., DeLisle Road, Chinchpokli. Spindles: 56,468 and Looms 898.
Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills Ltd. (formerly Meyer Mills Ltd.)—Managed by Board of Directors, Empire House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road, Bombay. Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 50,596 and Looms 1,021.
Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills).—Agents, Nowrosji Wadia & Sons Private Ltd., Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate. Bombay Mills at Naigaum Road, Dadar. Spindles: 137,152 and Looms 2,453.
Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Textile Mills).—Agents, Nowrosji Wadia & Sons Private Ltd., Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate. Bombay Mills at Elphinstone Road, Parel. Spindles: 86,400 and Looms 1,631.
Bradbury Mills, Ltd.—Agents, Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., State Bank Bldg, Bank Street, Fort. Mills at Ripon Road, Jacob Circle. 44,784 and Looms 860.
Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Century Mill and Zmith Mill). Agents, Birla Bros Private Ltd., Industry House, 150, Churchgate Reclamation. Mills at Globe Mill Passage, Worli. Spindles: 126,752 and Looms 2,898.
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd.—Mv. Director, Mr. V. J. Piani. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Spindles: 28,032 and Looms 698.
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd. (Jehangir Wadia Mill).—Mg. Director, Mr. V. J. Piani. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Spindles: 11,876.

Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir & Co. Private Ltd., 23, Ready-money Mansion, Vir Nariman Road. Mills at Coorla. Spindles: 24,848 and Looms 880.
Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Dhun Mills).—Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Purshotam Vithaldas & Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel. Spindles: 56,500 and Looms 1,106.
Dawn Mills Co., Ltd.—Agents, Ramnarain Sons Ltd., State Bank Bldg, Bank Street, Fort. Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 40,992.
Dhanraj Mills, Ltd. (formerly Assur Virji Mills, Ltd.).—Agents, Ramgopal Ganpatral & Sons, Private Ltd. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 37,052 and Looms 786.
Digvijaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. (formerly Dinshaw Petit Mills).—Agents, Jethabhai Khatau & Co. (Agencies) Ltd. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Lalbaug, Parel. Spindles: 44,980 and Looms 1,176.
Edward Textiles, Ltd.—Agents, Puranmal Bubna Sons, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 48,718 and Looms 928.
Elphinstone Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.—Managed by Board of Directors, Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Mills at Elphinstone Road, Parel. Spindles: 41,300 and Looms 846.
Finlay Mills, Ltd.—Agents, James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort. Mills at Government Gate Road, Parel. Spindles: 49,528 and Looms 784.
Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd.—Agents, James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Fort. Mills at Main Road, Dadar. Spindles: 45,264 and Looms 1,018.
Hind Mills Ltd. (formerly David Mills Co. Ltd.) (Mills Nos. 1 and 2).—Agents, Hind Agents Ltd., 15, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Mills at Carroll Road, Parel. Spindles: 71,596 and Looms 1,347.
Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.—Agents, Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at Kipon Road, Jacob Circle. Spindles: 45,080 and Looms 1,122.
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Agents, Damodar Thackersey Mulji & Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at Lamington Road, North, Jacob Circle. Spindles: 47,981 and Looms 1,152.
India United Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 1 (formerly Jacob Mill).—Agents, Agarwal & Co., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Mills at Suparibaug Road, Parel. Spindles: 95,220 and Looms 2,229.
India United Mills Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Alexandra Mill).—Agents, Agarwal & Co., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Mills at Ghorupdeo Road, Chinchpoogly. Spindles: 35,840 and Looms 742.
India United Mills Ltd., Mills No. 3 (formerly E. D. Mill).—Agents, Agarwal & Co., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Mills at Ghorupdeo Road, Chinchpoogly. Spindles: 81,260 and Looms 752.
India United Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 4 (formerly Rachel Mill) (formerly Hongkong Mills).—Agents, Agarwal & Co., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Mills at Chinchpoogly Road, Kalachowki. Looms 1,872.
India United Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 5 (formerly Manchester Mill).—Agents, Agarwal & Co., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Mills at Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, Kalachowki. Spindles: 28,940 and Looms 684.
Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1.—Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Tricundas Vandrayan & Co. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Lalbaug, Parel. Spindles: 30,940 and Looms 956.
Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Birla Mills, Ltd. No. 2).—Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Tricundas Vandrayan & Co., Lal Baug, Parel. Mills at Tokerey Jivraj Road, Sewree. Spindles: (burnt by fire) and Looms 97 (Not Working).
Jubilee Mills, Ltd.—Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Chamanlal Mehta & Co. Private Ltd., Bharat House, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at Tokerey Jivraj Road, Sewree. Spindles: 35,328 and Looms 748.
Kamala Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills).—M. L. Tapuria, Esq., Director. Office: Kilchand Devchand Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at Tulsi Pipe Road, off DeLisle Road. Spindles: 56,976 and Looms 1,055.
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—Agents, Khatau Makanji & Co., Ltd., Laxmi Buildings, 6, Ballard Pier, Fort. Mills at Haines Road, Byculla. Spindles: 92,852 and Looms 1,489.
Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Mill Nos. 1, 2 & 3.—Agents, Killick Industries, Ltd., Killick Building, Home Street, Fort. Two Mills at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, and third at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Spindles: 120,504 and Looms 1,846.
Modern Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 1 (formerly Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. No. 2).—Agents, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort. Mills at Elphinstone Road, Parel. Spindles: 28,464.
Modern Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Bomanji Petit Mills).—Agents, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street. Mills at Mahalaxmi. Spindles: 22,536 and Looms 644.

Moon Mills, Ltd.—Managed by Board of Directors. General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Mills at Tokersey Jivraj Road, Sewree. Spindles: (burnt by fire). Looms 875.

Morarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—Agents, Messrs. Piramal & Sons. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Suparibaug Road, Parel. Spindles: 70,416 and Looms 1,652.

New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Agents, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Brady House, 12-14, Vir Nariman Road, Fort. Mills at 63, Chinchpokly Road. Spindles: 45,944 and Looms 432.

New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—Agents, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Brady House, 12-14, Vir Nariman Road. Mills at Victoria Gardens Road, Chinchpokly. Spindles: 19,012 and Looms 1,018.

New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—Lala Kailashpat Singhania, Managing Director, J. K. Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Mills at Gorupdeo Road, Chinchpokly. Spindles: 64,052 and Looms 1,267.

New Pralhad Mills (formerly Planet Mills).—Proprietors, Amrit Banaspathi Co., Ltd., East and West Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 42,756 and Looms 1,003.

Phoenix Mills, Ltd (formerly Britannia Mills).—Agents, Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort. Mills at Tulsipipe Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 69,208 and Looms 1,190.

Podar Mills, Ltd. (formerly Toyo Podar Cotton Mills, Ltd.)—Agents, Podar Sons Ltd., Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street. Mills at DeLisle Road. Spindles: 32,600 and Looms 930.

Prakash Cotton Mills Private Ltd. (formerly Sekaria Cotton Mill No. 2)—Managed by Board of Directors, Sekaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort. Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 26,656 and Looms 586.

Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kilachand Mills, Ltd.)—Agents, Ravindra Manganlal & Co., Ltd. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Haines Road, Mahaluxmi. Spindles: 32,160 and Looms 107.

Ruby Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sorab Mills).—Agents, Chunilal Jeewandas & Co. Office: 49-55, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at Woollen Mill Gully, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Spindles: 20,376 and Looms 430.

Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—Agents, M. G. Investment Corporation Ltd., Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay. 1 Sassoon Mills, at Mount Estate, Mazagon. Spindles: 60,784 and Looms 1,251. 2 New Union Mills, Lower Parel. Spindles: 34,100 and Looms 873.

Sekaria Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill Nos. 1 & 1A (formerly Currumbhoy and Mohamedbhoy Mills).—Managed by Board of Directors, 139 Medows Street, Fort. Mills at DeLisle Road. Spindles: 72,796 and Looms 1,158.

Shree Madhav Mills Ltd. (formerly Madhavji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd.)—Agents, Piramal Radhakishan & Co., office on Mill premises. Mills at Foras Road. Spindles: 30,052 and Looms 838.

Shree Madhusudan Mills.—Proprietors, Messrs. Hall & Anderson Ltd., Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Globe Mills Passage, DeLisle Road, Bombay 13. Spindles: 66,816 and Looms 1,640.

Shree Nivas Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.)—Agents, The Marwar Textiles (Agency), Ltd. Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mills at DeLisle Road. Spindles: 60,070 and Looms 1,640.

Shree Ram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Crescent Mills, Ltd.)—Agents, Bhogilal Menghraj & Co., Ltd. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 73,260 and Looms 935.

Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd. (formerly Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd.)—Managed by Board of Directors, 15A, Elephantstone Circle, Fort. Mills at DeLisle Road. Spindles: 67,380 and Looms 1,012.

Sayaji Mills Ltd—Props., Kathwada, Ahmedabad. Sayaji Mills No. 2 (formerly Hirjee Mills, Ltd.)—Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 47,844 and Looms 884.

Simplex Mills Company, Ltd.—Agents, Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort. Mills at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla. Spindles: 34,840 and Looms 1,274.

Standard Mills Co., Ltd.—Agents, Mafatal Gagalbhai & Sons, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay. 1. Standard Mills at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Parel. Spindles: 54,796 and Looms 1,633. 2. New China Mills at Sewree. Spindles: 42,792 and Looms 776.

Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.—Agents, Tata Industries, Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort. Mills at Kurla. Spindles: 72,236 and Looms 2,000.

Swan Mills, Ltd.—Agents, James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Mills at New Sewree Road. Spindles: 39,328 and Looms 551.

Swastik Textile Mills Ltd.—Managing Agents: Messrs. P. Kashinath & Co., Dubash Market, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay. Mills at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Looms 240.

Tata Mills, Ltd.—Agents, Tata Industries, Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort. Mills at Dadar Road. Spindles: 65,488 and Looms 1,800.

Victoria Mills Ltd. (formerly Satya Mill, Ltd.)—Agents, Mangaldas Mehta & Co., Private Ltd., Bharat House, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at DeLisle Road, Parel. Spindles: 60,050 and Looms 958. **Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.**—Agents, Thackersey Moolji Sons & Co., Sir Vitthaladas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort. Mills at Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokly. Spindles: 54,136 and Looms 1,209. **Total 66 Mills; 3,113,620 Spindles; 64,467 Looms.**

COTTON PIECEGOODS EXPORTERS

Ahmed Ebrahim Bros.—88, Chackia Street, Bombay 3. **Allied Exporters.**—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Arthur Import Export Co.—166, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33076. Grams: "FAIRYARN."

Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd—105, Apollo Street, Fort. **Askay & Co. Ltd.**—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bajaj Brothers Ltd.—Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. **Beardell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.**—16-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Bograj Gupta & Co.—Niru Villa, 387, Linking Road, Khar. **Bhagwandas Chatrabhuj & Co.**—20, Hamam Street, Fort. **Bulchand, Co., L.**—Moos Building, 610, Kalbadevi Road.

CAWASJI MANCHERJI KAPADIA & SONS.—241-43, Shaikh Memon Street, Post Kalbadevi.

Chimanlal Patel & Co.—174, Hornby Road, Fort. **Chinoobhai & Bros., Ltd.**—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Dadani Silk Store.—24, Lansdowne Road, near Regal Cinema, Apollo Bunder.

Devidas Mulji Kapadia.—Yusuf Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Dilaj & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Dinanath Sons.—466, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

D Ram & Co.—Krishna Nivas, New Silk Bazar, P.O. Box 2376, Bombay 2.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711; **Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.**

Eastern Import & Export Co., The.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Gore & Co.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. **Govila (India) Ltd.**—Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Haji Ahmed Husan & Co.—Topiwala Mansion, Mohamedally Road, Bombay 3.

Haneef, S. M., & Co.—Bachooali House, Hajee Bachooali Road, Bombay No. 2.

Harilal Manilal & Co.—346, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Hasanram, K. & Co.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road.

Hazarat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. **Hinatlal Manilal & Sons.**—346, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Hind Trading Co.—Ali Chambers, 78-80, Tamarind Lane, Fort. **Hindustan Export & Import Corp., Ltd.**—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Hoosain, M. A., & Bros.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

India Textile Agencies.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

INDIAN ART MUSEUM PRIVATE LTD.—Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3. Phone: 20726. Grams: "INDARTMUSE."

Italindia Cotton Co., Ltd. (Est'd. 1922).—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

Jamnadas Nanjee Mangrolwalla.—83-85, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. **Jasswala & Co.**—R. M., 105, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.

JAYANT TRADING CO.—Sir Vitthaladas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort. **Exporters & Importers and Cotton Merchants.** Phone: 31118. Grams: "BEACHWAY."

Jessanglal V. Shah.—Dwarkanah Gully, 1st Floor Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.

KANTILAL SANGHEVI & CO.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone Nos. 34261. Residence: 28185. Grams: "EXPIM."

Kapadia & Co.—19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kapadia Trading Co.—Botawalla Building, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road.

KESHAVALAL TALAKCHAND.—India House, Opp. G.P.O., Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-3363. Grams: "CHANDRO-DAY." Branches at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Coimbatore, Madras and Salem. Agencies at London, Manchester, and Addis Ababa.

Kimatral & Co., G.—New Silk Bazar, Bomanji Master Road, Bombay 2.

Kishinchand Chellaram.—Guzder House, Dhobi Talao.

Kotak & Co.—Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kotecha & Co.—Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Fort. **K. Metharam.**—491-3, Kalbadevi Road.

Krishna Corporation (Bombay) Ltd.—Nanjee Building, 17-B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Mansukhlal Kantilal & Co.—Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Mata Lachmi Company.—Husseni Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
MOTIWALLA & SONS PRIVATE LTD.—91, Mohamedali Road, Rangoonwalla Building, Bombay 3. Exporters of Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn of all kinds of textile goods.
Motiwalla & Sons, Ltd., H. V. M. Moosa.—91, Mohamedali Road, Rangoonwalla Building, Bombay 3.
Mulraj G. Dungarsey & Co., Ltd.—21, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
NAKIMPEX TRADERS.—24, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 251681. Grams: "NAKIMPEX."
Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd.—Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort.
N. M. Brothers & Co.—Shreeji Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl, Post Box No. 2163, Bombay.
Patell, P. R., & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Podar Trading Co., Ltd.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Poonjilal J. M. Jehangir, J. P.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay
Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Chambers, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Ramdas Khimji Bros.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Ramjee Samjee Virani (India) Ltd.—185, Bazargate Street, Fort.
Ramchand Amburam.—Above Govind Chowk, M. J. Market, Bombay 2.
Rowe & Rowe.—381, Hornby Road, Fort.
Seabee Export Import Co.—9, Waudhy Road, Fort. Phone: 34678.
Shree Krishna Trading Co., Ltd.—11, All Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.
Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.—Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Sudan Trading Corporation.—Dhan-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Tarachand Pararam.—Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.
Tavaria Brothers.—Dhan-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Todi & Co.—41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Trading Co., L. R.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort.
TRANS-UNION COMMERCIAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 319, Hornby Road, Fort. Grams: "TRANSMETER." Phone: 251610.
Tulsidas V. Patel.—Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
T. Vrajilal & Co.—405, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Utoomal & Assudamal Co.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.
Valibhai Kurnuddin.—101, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Vaswani (India) Ltd.—496, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Velji Kaldas & Sons.—90-92, Khand Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
Windmere (India) Ltd.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Bombay
Yacob Ahmed Brothers (ESTD 1895).—Topiwalla Mansion, Mohamedali Road

COTTON PIECEGOODS IMPORTERS

Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
Arthur Import Export Co.—168, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38076. Grams: "FABYARN."
Kapadia & Co.—19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.
Mahendralal, B.—Muljee Jetha Market, Dwarakesh Gully, Bombay 2.
Cotton, Woollen and Art Silk and Piece-goods, Merchants and Importers.
Windmere (India) Ltd.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COTTON AND YARN MERCHANTS

Amersey & Sons.—Foltham House, Ballard Estate
Asky & Co. Ltd.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
Associated Services, Ltd.—Alli Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.
Bhaldas Cussondas & Co.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bhaldas Mawji & Co., Ltd.—Neptune Building, 166, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay Co., Ltd.—9, Wallace Street, Fort.
Bombay Import & Export Agency.—Cama House, opp. Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort.
Breul & Co.—Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Champaklal R. Sheth.—Khetwadi 9th Lane, Bombay 4.
Chimanlal Mohanlal & Co.—Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie.
Chinulhal Madhowlal & Co.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Drennan & Co.—Neville House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.
Finlay, James, & Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Gill & Co.—E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
Goculdas Dossa & Co.—55, Apollo Street, Fort.
Greaves Cotton Co., Ltd.—1, Forbes Street, Fort.
Haji Jiva Haji Khamisa & Co.—119-139, Tamba Kanta, Mumbadevi Road.
Hanaraj Harji & Sons.—118, Kansara Chawl.
Hirji Nensey & Co.—Horniman Circle, Fort.
Jassawalla, R. M., & Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
Jaybhara Yarn Trading Co.—77, Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.
Kanji Shivji & Co.—Cotton Exchange, Sewree.
Khimji Viram & Sons.—Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort.
Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd.—45/47, Apollo Street, Fort.
Kishinchand Chellaram.—Guzdar House, Dhobi Talao.
Kooverjee V. Curumsey & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
KOTAK & CO.—Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "KOTAKANDCO." Phone Nos. 263182 and 261046.
Lalji Ramji & Co.—17, Chinch Bunder, Mandvi.
Louis Dreyfus & Co.—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Madhavdas Amersey & Co.—Oriental Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Motabhoi Gulabdas & Co.—Mubarak Manzil, 104, Apollo Street, Fort.
Nanji V. Dossa & Co.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
Patel Brothers.—Elphinstone Building, 10, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.—The New Cotton Depot, Sewree.
Patuck Sons & Co.—Small Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Pavri Sons & Co.—95-97, Bazargate Street, Fort.
Raghavji Kanji & Co.—116, New Chinch Bunder Road.
Ralli Brothers, Ltd.—21, Ravellin Street, Fort.
Ramkandas Sagarmal.—Kalyan Bhuvan, 854, Kalbadevi Road.
Ratilal Dayabhai Shah.—Tambakanta, Pydhownie, Bombay 3.
Raw Cotton Co., Ltd.—111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Robertson & Son, Edward T.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Senkelchand G. Shah & Co.—Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta.
Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
Sarabhai & Sons.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
Sarupchand Prithiraj & Co.—401, Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road.
Sassoon, David & Co., Ltd.—Maneckji Wadia Building, 125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Sassoon, E. D. & Co., Ltd.—E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
Sewaram Girdharilal.—354, Kalbadevi Road.
Shewakram & Sons, K.—Next to Kalbadevi Post Office, P. O. Box 2344, Bombay.
Spinner, E., & Co.—8, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Suleman & Co., Ltd.—27, Kolsa Moholla.
Todi & Co.—41, Hamam Street, Fort.
Vadilal Dolatram & Sons.—14, Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie.
Virji Ladha & Co.—10, Chinch Bunder.

COTTON WASTE

Adamji Lookmanji & Co.—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.
Arvinada Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bajaj Brothers Ltd.—Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—Churchgate Street, Fort.
Chunilal & Co.—100, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2 Grams: "COTONWASTE"
Hardacre & Co., J.—Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.
International United Trading Corporation.—80-90, Lohar Chawl.
Jashwantlal Maneklal & Co.—40, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Jehangir J. M. Poonjilal.—Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Kotak & Co.—Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
Kotacha & Co.—Commissionariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Fort.
Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Chambers, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Ramanlal Chhotalal Shah.—21, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1.
SAPT TEXTILE PRODUCTS (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Sapt Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
Velji Kaldas & Sons.—90 92, Khand Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
Voltas Ltd.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Windmere (India) Ltd.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CROCKERY

Alladin Dhanji.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl.
Bawa Crockeries Ltd.—89, Mohamedali Road, Bombay.
Bombay Potteries & Tile Ltd.—Pipe Road, Kurla, Bombay.
Currimbhoy, L., & Co.—156, Chakia Street, Bombay 3.
Dossa, S. R. & Co.—186, Sheriff Devji Street (Chakia), Bombay 3. Phone: 39248.
RAMIR JAMAL & COMPANY.—Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Order Suppliers in Glassware, Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Platedware, Fancy goods and Household articles. Showroom: 14-16, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Phone No. 34763. Grams: "CRITERION."

Kanthawala, N. & Co.—77, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Matani Bros.—84, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
 Moosa Omer & Co.—Junction of Mahomedally Road & Carnac Road.
 Salfy Glass Palace—Ebrahim Building, Mahomedally Road.
 Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.—401, Sheriff Devji Street, Bombay 3.
 Shrivji, K. S. & Co.—144/146, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
 United Glass Works.—111, Bhandari Chakla Street, Bombay 3.

CRUCIBLES MANUFACTURERS

Choksi Brothers.—315, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 K. B. Gandhi & Co.—277, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

CURIO DEALERS

Chinese Museum.—Radio House, Apollo Pier Road, Fort.
 "DECORA" RAVAL TILES & MARBLE PRIVATE LTD.—
 Edena, 97-A, Queen's Road. Phone: 242310.
 Eclipse Jewellery & Curio.—Next to Regal Cinema, Museum.
 Grand Bazar.—25, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.
 Hotchand Motunlal.—331, Hornby Road, Fort.
 INDIAN ART MUSEUM PRIVATE LTD.—Carnac Bridge,
 Bombay 3. Phone: 26726. Grams: "INDARTMUSE."
 Indian Arts Emporium—Bombay Mutual Annex, 2-C, Cawasji
 Patel Street, P.O. Box No. 1716, Fort, Bombay
 Maganlal N. Maniar.—63, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bombay 2.
 M. Daldas & Sons.—190, Princess Street.
 Purasram, U. N.—Standard Building, 336, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Sharda Stores.—104-106, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
 Sobhagya Kankan Store.—27/A, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.

CUTLERY MERCHANTS

Abdulkayum Esaullly & Bros.—193, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Aladdin Dhanji.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl.
 Jawa Crockerley, Ltd.—89, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
 Dossa, S. R. & Co.—186, Sheriff Devji Street (Chakla), Bombay 3.
 Phone: 39248.
 EBRAHIM ALLIBHOY & SONS (Estd. 1934).—Importers and
 Exporters, 260-64, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Phone: 33463.
 Esmail, M.—Esmail Building, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Esmail Tarmohamed & Bros.—222, Cutlery Bazar.
 Esaullly Rahimbhoy.—205, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Grand Bazar.—25, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.
 Haji Ahmed Mohamed & Co.—219, Cutlery Bazar.
 Hamir Jamal & Co.—Showroom: 14/16, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Jafferjee Kamrudin.—91-93, Bhusari Moholla, Bombay 3.
 Javerji Bros. & Co.—345-49, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd. Forbes Building, Home
 Street, Fort.
 Mahomedally Esaullbhoy Kaderbhoy Motiwala.—88, Sarang Street,
 Bhusari Moholla, Bombay 3.
 Manseta, N., & Bros.—165, Lohar Chawl, Fort.
 Manukhlal Kantilal & Co.—185, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess
 Street.
 Matani Bros.—84, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
 Mahomedally Abdullaly.—75-77, Bhusari Moholla, Bombay 3.
 Moosa Essa & Co.—Corner, Kalbadevi Road, 6, Maniar Building,
 Pydhowne Tram Junction, Bombay 3.
 NEW INDIA GENERAL STORES.—33, Meadows Street, Fort,
 Bombay.
 Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.—141, Chukla Street, Bombay 3.
 Sanghani & Co.—178-80, Abdul Rehman Street.
 S. G. Kothari & Co.—88-90, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Shaikh & Co.—94, All Umar Street, Bombay 3.
 Shrivji, K. S. & Co.—144-46, Sheriff Devji Street, Bombay 3.
 Vael Bros. & Co.—Topiwala Mansion, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
 Yacoub Ahmed Brothers.—Topiwala Mansion, Mahomedally Road.

CYCLES AND CYCLE ACCESSORIES DEALERS & IMPORTERS

Advance Trading Corporation.—Hathi Building, Bhangwadi, Kalba-
 devi Road, Bombay 2.
 Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road,
 Fort, Bombay.
 Allied Industries Producers.—Orient Hotel Building, opp. Crawford
 Market, Fort.
 Bombay & Calcutta Cycle Co.—413-G, Vasantwadi, Kalbadevi
 Road, Bombay 2.
 B. PAREKH & CO.—H.O., 383, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
 Branch: 8A, Peerbhoy Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
 Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Cycles, Cycle
 Accessories and Surgical goods. Sole Distributors in India
 for—Continental Gummi Werke, Hanover, and Nova Pressa-
 meters and stethoscopes, Germany. Grams: "GUMMI-
 WORKS." Phone: 34563.

Cycle Trading Co.—425, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Delhi Cycle Trading Co.—Bharoocha Building, Kalbadevi Road,
 Bombay 2.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House,
 Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711;
 Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

GUPTA CYCLE COMPANY.—172, Bharucha Building,
 Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 27788. Grams:
 "GUPTACYCLE."

HIND CYCLES LTD.—Manufacturers of Complete Cycles &
 Cycle Parts, 250, Worli, Bombay 18. Managing Agents: Birla
 Bros. Private Ltd. Phones: 42091-42092. Grams: "CYCLE-
 HIND."

Indo Cycle Co.—Opp. Bhangwadi, 445, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

JANKIDAS & CO.—192, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone:
 34436. Grams: "WHEELBIKE." New Delhi Office: 23/F,
 Connaught Place, New Delhi. Phone: 42104; The Mall,
 Simla. Phone: 2385.

Kantilal & Company.—170, Princess Street, Bharucha Building,
 Bombay No. 2.

Kathjwar Cycle & Motor Co.—525-27, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

K. B. MODI & CO.—8, Ebrahim Mansion, 366 68, Kalbadevi
 Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39038. Grams: "CYCLEBELL".
 Importers of cycles, motor cycles & Accessories. H. O.
 Ahmedabad.

KUSUMGAR & COMPANY PRIVATE LTD., V. B.—Kalbadevi
 Road, P.O. Box No. 2071, Bombay. Direct Importers of
 all types of Cycles and Cycle Accessories. Phone:
 22904. Grams: "PICKERFIRM."

Modern Cycle Stores.—435, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Modi & Co., K. B.—366/68, Kalbadevi. Bombay 2
 Mohan & Bros., G.—Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort,
 Bombay.

NARENDRA ROY & COMPANY.—453, Kalbadevi Road,
 Bombay 2. Phone: 38486. Direct Importers and Whole-
 sale Dealers in Cycles and Accessories.

National Manufacturing Co.—105, Bazargate Street, Fort.

NEW POPULAR CYCLE MART.—367, Kalbadevi Road,
 Bombay 2. Phone: 23697. Grams: "NEWCYCLE". Direct
 Importers of Cycles & Accessories.

Prem Brothers.—Kitab Mahul, 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Primera Corporation.—207, Sir Vithaldas Street, Fort.

SHAH INDUSTRIES.—8, Ebrahim Mansion, 366 68, Kalbadevi
 Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39038. Grams: "CYCLEBELL".
 Manufacturers of 'DIMOND' brand Cycles Spokes,
 Nipples & Washers.

Shah Trading Agencies.—10, Hamam Street, Fort.

Sorabji D. Daruwalla.—Round Building, Kalbadevi Road.
 Phone: 30348

Standard Cycle Co.—429, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

CYCLES & MOTOR CYCLES

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House,
 Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; Phone: 26-2711;
 Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

GLOBE STORES CO.—Sitaram Building, Dadabhoy Naoroji
 Road, Bombay 1. (Near Crawford Market). Phone:
 262502. Grams: "GLOSTOCO." Sole Agents for "MAICO"
 German Motor Cycles.

DAIRY COMPANIES

Baker's Dairy Farm.—Rusheesh Bhuvan, Gell Street, Jacob Circle.
 Beales Dairy.—York House, opp. Tramway Depot, Colaba Causeway.
 Bullion Hotel & Bullion Dairy Farm.—170, Sheikh Memon Street.
 Bullion Sweet Mart & Bullion Dairy Farm.—Jackeria Building,
 Musjid Bunder Road.
 Byculla Dairy Farm.—10, Sussex Road, Parel P.O., Bombay 12.
 Champion Dairy Co. (Estd. 1903).—New Petit Mansion, Sleater
 Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.
 Clifton Dairy.—238, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Diarvi Trading Co.—64, Old Custom House Road, Fort.
 Empress of India Dairy Co.—180, Lamington Road.
 Hiscocks, E., & Co.—"Win-Villa," 9, Clare Road, Byculla.
 Indian Express Dairy.—49, Kapur Mansion, Hughes Road.
 Infants & Public Milk Supply Co.—11, Calcutt Street, Ballard Pier.
 Newton Manufacturing Co.—10, Sussex Road, Parel P.O., Bombay 12.
 Palmer, A., & Co.—C-123, Cumballa Hill.
 Parsian Dairy Co.—1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Resashah Dairy Farm, The.—Dubash Building, Sleater Road,
 Grant Road.
 Royal Hygiene Dairy Farm.—Cool Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
 Rosah Dairy Farm.—Chandavarkar Road, Borivli.
 Shapur Dairy Farm.—Mount Road, Opp. P.O., Masagaon.
 Victor Supply Co.—Taher Mansion, Nepean Sea Road.
 Wiltshire Dairy Farm.—"Win-Villa," 23, Clare Road, Byculla.

DAIRY MACHINERY IMPORTERS

Batlilol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBOLCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Raj-Deer-Kar & Co.—Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 27304.

DAMP COURSING

GLADSTONE LYALL & CO., LTD.—Bharat Nagar, 342, Grant Road, Bombay 7. Phone: 75039. Grams: "GLADSWYLL." Bombay Manager: A. V. Ryan. Head Office: 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

DEAF APPLIANCES

General Radio & Appliances Ltd.—Opera House, Bombay.

WESTREX CO., INDIA.—Metro House, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. P.O. Box 1232. Tel. Address: "WESTREX." Phone Nos. 242273 & 242274.

DEBT COLLECTORS

INDO-FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE.—505, Kalbadevi Road, opp. Edward Cinema, Bombay 2. Phone: 22848.

DECORATORS

Amzel Private Ltd.—Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Art Flooring & Construction Co.—10, Sleater Road, near Grant Road.

BHAWAR HOME FURNISHERS & DECORATORS.—66, Karwar Street, Mint Road, Fort, near G.P.O. Factory: Famous Cine Building, Eaines Road, Mahaluxmi, Bombay 11. Phone: 263771.

Cooper & Co.—53, Abdul Rehman Street.

DAVAR, N., & CO.—Calcutta National Bank Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 26-1880. Interior Decorators and Painting Contractors. Showroom: Hampton Court, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Dewjee Canjee & Co.—156, Sheriff Dewjee Street and Mohamedali Road.

Jayanand Khira & Co., Ltd.—Kothare Building, Sandhurst Bridge. Kalabhai Karson & Sons.—256, Sandhurst Road.

Kamdar Ltd.—Industrial Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Fort.

KHANNA & COMPANY, S.—Mustafa Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "CRETECO." Bombay. Phone: 251162. Specialist in Coloured Cement Rendering, Artificial Malad Stone facing, Terrazzo Flooring & Victorite plastering.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.—34, Lamington Road (North), Bombay 8.

McKenzies, Ltd.—Interior Decorators, Sewri.

MEHRE PATIL & CO., B.—Bombay Mutual Building, Corner of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road and Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone: 263570.

Mistry Ebrahim Suleman & Co.—116, Esmail Curtay Road, Bombay 3. Modern Furniture Works.—141, 3rd Cross Road, Shivaji Park Road, Bombay 28.

More & Co., S.—34/38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 252019. Gram: "PACKWELL." Decorators, Painting Contractors and Sign Painters, Specialists in Shop Fronts and Commercial and Dispensing Displays.

New Era Paint Works.—Opp. Byculla Station, Byculla.

Pavri & Sons, F. H.—126, Pavri House, Gunbow Street, Fort. Premier Furnishing & Decorating Ltd.—7, Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street Extension, Fort.

Raja Furniture Mart.—Poolchand Nivas, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7.

Roberts, John & Co., Ltd.—Jorawar Bhuwan, 93/B, Queen's Road. Simplex Art Floorings Ltd.—"La-Citadelle," 32, Queen's Road.

DENTAL GOODS

SHARAT DENTAL SUPPLY CO.—Standard Building, 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 34675. Direct Importers of Dental equipment, Artificial Teeth, Plaster of Paris, etc.

Dental Corporation of India.—121, Esplanade Road, Fort. I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CO. (Formerly Ahura Traders).—Davar House, 199, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. Direct Importers of Dental Goods, Artificial Teeth, Plaster of Paris, etc. Phone: 21529. Grams: "ACRYLIC."

J. L. Morrison Son & Jones (India) Ltd.—Contractor Bldg., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Mazda Dental Depot.—Navsarl Chambers, Outram Road, opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort.

NATIONAL STEEL EQUIPMENT CO.—Naigaum Road (near Spring Mills), Dadar, Bombay 14. Phone: 61755. Grams: "BEDLOCKER." Makers of Hydraulic Dental Chairs.

Patel & Sons, Dr. K.—249, Hornby Road, Fort.

Rawal Shankarlal & Co.—Esplanade High School Building, 1st Floor, 160, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

DIAMOND, PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS

ABDUL KAYUM EBRAHIM (Estd. 1902).—64, Mohamedally Road, Bombay 3. Phone: 31279. Manufacturing Jewellers, Jewellery, Diamonds and Precious Stones.

Anandlal Decharlal & Co.—177-119, Sheikh Memon Street.

Behardas Harichand & Co.—Poonamchand House, Kharakuva, Marwar Bazar.

Bhogilal Leherchand.—134-136, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2. Bhojwani Brothers.—24, Munira Lodge, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.

Chimanlal Manchand & Co.—Queen's Road, Bombay 4. Chimanlal Popatlal Minawalla—Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

CHUNILAL & CO.—17-19, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29991.

CULTURE PEARLS DEALING CO.—Madras Building, 2nd Floor, 148, Mumbai Road, Bombay 2. Wholesale and Retail dealers in (Real) Culture Pearls and other Jewels.

Dahyalal Makanji Zaveri.—Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Dalchharam Nanchand & Co.—7, Dhanji Street.

Dharmamal Jeardas.—Mulji Sticca Building, China Baug, Vithalbal Patel Road.

Fulchand Kasturchand.—163-165, Sheikh Memon Street.

Gazdar Ltd. (Jewellers).—Taj Mahal Hotel, Colaba.

Godedji Dosji & Co.—10, Dhanji Street.

Harilal Lalji & Co.—149, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Hemchand Mohanlal & Co.—Devki Bhuvan, Dhanji Street, Bombay 8. Jhaveri Bros. & Co.—Medows Street, Fort.

Keshavlal Dalpatbhai Zaveri.—Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

K. Wadia & Co.—324, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri.—149, Shiroff Bazar.

MAGANBHAI & LALLUBHAI.—184-186, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2. Jewellers, Direct Importers and Exporters of Real and Cultured Pearls, Platinum, Precious Stones, Watches, Synthetic, Rough and Cut. Phone No. 23785. Grams: "MOTIBUTTON."

Mohamedali Zainal Alireza.—"D" Sitaram Building, Hornby Road. Motilal Davabhai & Sons.—208, Walkeshwar Road.

Nagindas Virchand Jhaveri.—44-46, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

Narotamdas Bhai (Estd. 1864).—Lamington Road, Bombay.

New Pearls Trading Agency.—Patel Building, 70-A, Sheikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar.

Pearls, Gems & General Agency Ltd.—General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Punemchand Ghaslil.—126-128, Zaveri Bazar.

Puram, R. V.—Manufacturing Jewellers, Diamond and Pearl Merchants, 62, Medows Street, Fort. Phone: 24045. Grams: "FAIRVALUE."

Ramesh Jewellers.—Jai Hind Estate, Building No. 3-A, Bhuleswar, Bombay 2.

RAMNIKLAL C. KOTHARI & CO.—16, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 251632. Grams: "ASTROGEMS." Platinum, Palladium, Diamonds, Precious Stones and other Precious Metals.

Roopchand Punjab Jewellers.—French Bridge, opp. Opera House, Bombay 4.

Ruby & Co.—Cutch Castle, opp. Opera House.

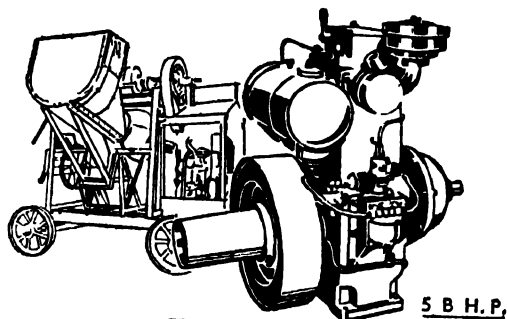
Surajmal Lallubhai & Co.—859, Kalbadevi Road.

TRIBHOVANDAS BEHIMJI ZAVERI (ESTD. 1851).—241-43, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 23741. Leading House for Gold Ornaments, Diamonds and Silver Presentation Novelties.

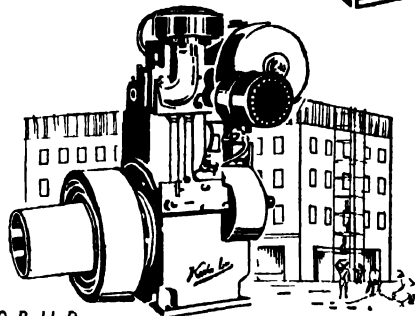
DIESEL ENGINES IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

Batlilol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBOLCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.

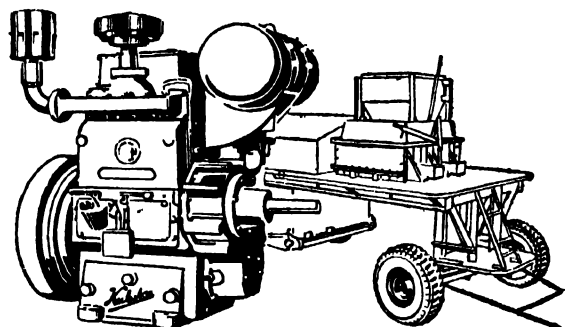
SHARAT ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CORPORATION.—Free Press Building, Ground Floor, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 25374. Grams: "GODGRACE."



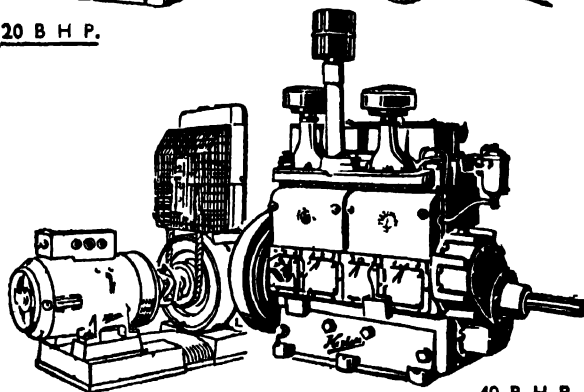
5 B.H.P.



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We pledge
our full support
in the development of
New India

Kirloskar

DIESEL ENGINES

*K*IRLOSKAR diesel engines are used for all industrial and engineering purposes. Outstanding reliability, rigid construction and efficient performance—the outcome of years of experience in sound design and workmanship—make Kirloskar diesel engines popular in the field of constructive engineering.

These engines are designed in such a way that they can be handled easily even by unskilled labour.



KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES LTD., KIRKEE, POONA 3

Blackwood Hodge India Private Ltd.—Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay.

British Engineering Co.—108, Apollo Street, Fort.

Cooper Engineering Ltd.—Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DIESEL (INDIA).—105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone : 251192. Grams : "AUTOMIZER." Authorised dealers for India of Ford Diesel Engines.

Drewet Chowna & Co.—Lentini Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Shreeniwas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone : 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

Eastern Machinery and Trading Co.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

EXCELLENT ENGINEERING CO.—11, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Phone : 28601. Grams : "HARI-KRIPPA." Importers, Exporters, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—Forbes Street, Bombay 1.

For Reliable Supply of :

All American, English, Continental & Japanese Engine Spares : Fuel Injection Equipment in Bosch Type, Bryce Type and Special Types.

Sole Distributors: **Hercules Engines & Parts.**

Contact :

HONESTY TRADING CORPORATION
1st Floor, Beaumont Chambers, Bombay 1.

Phone : 253534

Grams : "HOTRACO"

Indian Commercial Co., Ltd.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Investa Machine Tools and Engineering Co., Ltd.—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Bombay 1.

Jhala, R. T. & Co.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Kabali & Co., Ltd.—15, Bastion Road, Fort.

Khimandas Jagumal & Sons (Estd. 1910), Sind.—12, Hornby View Building, Gunbow Street, Fort.

Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd.—Killick House, Home Street, Bombay 1.

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

MANOHAR BROTHERS.—Husseini Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Veer Nariman Street, Fort. Phone : 33496. Show Room : 4, Commerce House, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Branch at Madras.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Ballard Road, Bombay 1.

NOFCO ENGINEERS.—P.O. Box 270, Bombay 1 (India). Cable : "NOFCO." Phone : 262452.

Power Machines Corporation—31, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
Proto Engineering Co., Ltd.—173, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay.

William Jacks & Co. Ltd.—Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES MFRS.

Amritlal & Co. Private Ltd.—Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd.—38A, Sayani Road, Parel, Bombay 28.

BOMBAY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LTD.—Maneckji Wadia Bldg., 129, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone : 251970. Grams : "PYRETHURUM." Manufacturers of Pyrethrum Extracts, Pip Insecticide and Disinfectants.

Burmah-Shell Oil, Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Chimanlal Patel & Co.—174, Hornby Road, Fort.

Chlorogen Co.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Din Products Ltd.—9-A, Ash Lane, Off Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Gelgy Insecticides Ltd.—135, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18. Phone : 70823. Grams : "GEIGY."

HARBO TRADING SYNDICATE.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. Phone : 22719. Grams : "HARBOSYN." Experts in extermination of White Ants.

Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Holmes Laboratory.—Upper Forjett Hill, Bombay 26.

I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. Box No. 310, Bombay 1.

Industrial Minerals & Chemical Co.—125, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Jones, J. D., & Co. (Bombay) Ltd.—Rustom Bldg., Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Sardesai Brothers Private Ltd.,—14, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. Spencer & Co., Ltd. Bombay 26

STANDARD CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Atlas Mills, Reay Road, Bombay 10.

Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.—17, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

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Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—16, Queen's Road, Estate, Bombay.

Norton Gregory Ltd. (London).—Office of the Representative in India and Pakistan. Commerce House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Pioneer Equipment Co. Private Ltd.—130, Meadows Street, P.O. Box No. 1909, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams : "PIOMETAL". Phone : 25-1882. Agents in India for Messrs. Cooke, Troughton & Sims Ltd., U.K.

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Armstrong Smith Private Ltd.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

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Lawrence & Mayo (India) Ltd.—274, Hornby Road, Fort.

Pioneer Equipment Co. Private Ltd. 139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box No. 1909, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams : "PIOMETAL". Phone : 25-1882. Agents in India for Messrs. Cooke, Troughton & Sims Ltd., U.K.

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 Shri Laxmi Cloth Trading Co.—135, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Usha Dyeing & Printing Works.—Sir Shapurji Bharucha's Bungalow, Khetwadi 12th Lane, Bombay No. 4.
 Vasudev Dyeing Works.—816, Dr. Cawasji Hormusji Street, opp. Sonapur Church, New Marine Lines Railway Station, Bombay 2.
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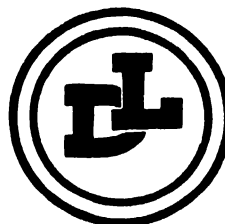
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Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort.

Malik Electric Works.—Low Level, Victoria Road, Mazagaon.

Maneckji, G. B., & Co. Ltd.—Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort.

Manu Electric & Engineering Works.—Kanji Goculdas Building, 160, Lohar Chawl.

Mather & Platt, Ltd.—Hamilton House, 8, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Mehta & Co., Private Ltd., K. L.—Est'd. 1923. Importers and Dealers in Electrical Goods, "MEM" Switch Fuse and Motor Control Gear, 35, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39994. Grams: "DRAKA". P.O. Box No. 2103.

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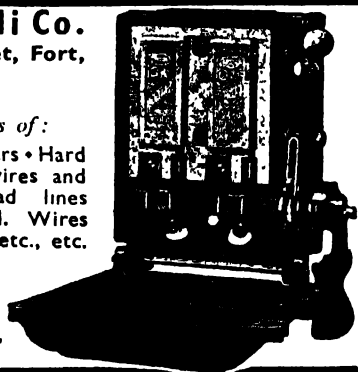
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Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder.

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Kilburn & Co., Private Ltd.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Minerva Machinery Corporation—22, Apollo Street, Fort.

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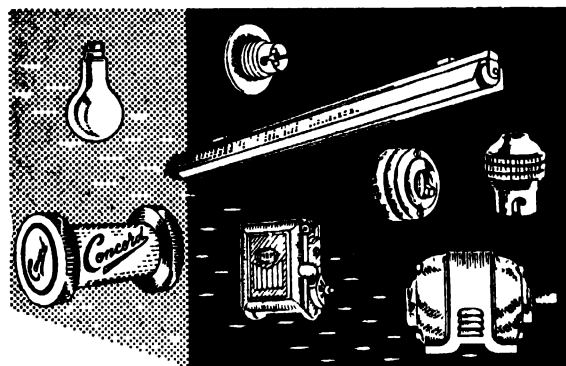
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Sunkil Electric Co.—Kafji Goculdas Building, 168, Lohar Chawl.

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J. V. Mehta & Co.—Opera House Tram Terminus, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

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Deepak Electric Corporation.—44, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi.

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Eastern Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

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Gaytee & Co.—Jammabhom Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1.

General Electric Co. (India) Ltd.—Magnet House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

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Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta Road, Fort.

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EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Shreenivas House, Wandub Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711; Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

Eastern Electric & Refrigeration Co.—14, Hamam Street, Fort.

Eastern Trading & Engineering Co.—Alice Building, 4th Floor, 339, Hornby Road, Fort.

Economic Electric Co., Ltd.—Jall Road (East), Dongri, Bombay 9.

English Electric Co., Ltd.—249, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

EXCELLENT ENGINEERING CO.—11, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Phone: 28601. Grams: "HARIKRIPPA." Importers, Exporters, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives.

Gandhi Electric Industries Private Ltd.—Swadeshi Mills Estate, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

General Radio & Appliances Private Ltd.—(Formerly Fazalbhoy Ltd.)—Opera House, Bombay 1.

Harda Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—17/19, Bastion Road, Fort.

HINDUSTAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.—Thackersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of ACSR Conductors and Cables, Transformers, Electric Motors, Switchgear, etc. Engineers, Contractors and Suppliers of Plant, Machinery and Equipment. Branches/Representatives all over India. Works: Howrah and Faridabad. Tel. Address: "UDYOG." Phone Nos.: 26-1121, 26-1122, 26-1123.

Ina Machinery Corporation.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Industrial & Agricultural Equipment Co.—29, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Jacks, William, & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Janak Engineers.—4th Floor, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Jayems Engineering Co.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Jyoti Limited.—Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Phone: 30635.

Kabali & Co., Ltd.—15, Bastion Road, Fort.

Karachi Electric Stores (Bombay) Ltd.—537, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd.—Graham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort.

Manohar Bros.—Hussaini Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Marconi Engineering Co.—75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Modi & Modi Co.—16, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

National Electrical Industries, Ltd.—Lalbagh Industrial Estate, Lalbagh, Bombay 12.

Parsram & Co.—65, Pudar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

P. Rai & Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.

Patel Electric Co., Ltd.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Popular Electric & General Stores.—414, Harharwalla Building, Corner Golpitha, Bombay 4.

Power Machines Corporation.—31, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "POWERMACO."

Protos Engineering Co. Ltd.—173, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay.

Radiant Engineering Co.—79, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.

Royal Machinery & Trading Co.—8, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

R. S. Traders.—10, People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Spence Ltd.—Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.

Surya Prakash Engineering Co.—21, Forbes Street, Fort.

Suryodaya Trading Co.—Behind Reserve Bank, Ground Floor, Bombay 1.

UNITED INDIA ENGINEERING CO.—76/78, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251492. Grams: "UNICONARAM." Engineers and Machinery Dealers.

ELECTRODES

DATSON RAVIRAJ & CO.—43, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Phone: 39333. Grams: "DATNARE."

Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.—Wakenfield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Volta Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

ELECTROPLATERS, ELECTROTYPERS & GILDERS

Aeme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.

Javeri Bros. & Co.—Meadows Street, Fort.

Kohnoor Electro Gilders Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay 4; Phone: 71786; Electroplaters, Barrel-Platers, Electro-Tinners & Galvanisers: Specialists in Chrome, Silver, Nickel, Bronze, Brass, Tin Cadmium, Oxidizing and Galvanizing.

Lund & Blockley.—Sassoon Institute, 150-154, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

R. Lalithar & Brothers.—Shinde Wadi, 220-D, Vincent Road, Dadar, Central Railway, Bombay 14.

SAIFEE ELECTROPLATING WORKS.—Electroplaters in Chromium, Nickel, Galvanize and Silver. Also Bronzing and Oxidisers in any Colour, 139, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3. Phone No. 70937.

Scientific & Industrial Supplies Corporation.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

ELECTROPLATING MATERIALS

Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Medows Street, Fort.
 Battibol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30000-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATTIBOLCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.
 Chokel Brothers.—Kanjil Mansion, 315, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Hardcastle Waud & Co. Private Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
 K. B. Gandhi & Co.—277, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 MITRA & CO., S.—Agents and Chief Distributors for W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, England. Manufacturers of Electroplating and Polishing Equipments and materials. Bachubai Building, 187, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 263087. Grams: "MLUDESHE". Branches at Calcutta and Madras.
 Shah Trading Corporation.—Opp Crawford Market, Oomrigar Building, P. B. No. 2299, Bombay 3.

EMPTY OIL DRUMS AND BARRELS MERCHANTS

Adamji Lookmanji & Co.—Bahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.
 A. S. Yousuf Dhoraniwala.—Mazagaon Road, Bombay 10.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Esafally Dawoodbhui.—18, Doctor Street, Bombay 3.
 Hoosaini Co.—Mount Road, near Nasrabad, Horse Stable Compound, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
 Motibhoy Rajan & Co.—Tram Terminus, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
 R. M. Rajan & Co.—Tram Terminus, Mazagaon.

ENAMEL SIGNBOARDS

PIONEER ENAMELLING WORKS.—24, Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Post Box 1130, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-1560. Grams: "NAVJOT".
 Vazir Enamel Works Ltd.—31, Tank Bunder Estate, Bombay.

ENAMELWARE

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Bawa Crockeries Ltd.—89, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.
 Currinhoy, L. & Co.—150, Chukka Street, Bombay 3.
 Dossa, S. R. & Co.—186, Sheriff Deyji Street (Chakla), Bombay 3. Phone: 39248.
 Hindustan Export & Import Corporation Ltd.—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Khatan Chhatrabhai.—40-41, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
 PIONEER ENAMELLING WORKS.—24, Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box 1130, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-1560. Grams: "NAVJOT".
 Vazir Enamel Works Ltd.—31, Tank Bunder Estate, Bombay.

ENGINEERING STORES (IMPORTERS & DEALERS)

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.
 ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.
 Abdulkhader Shamsuddin & Co.—48, Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Abdullahbhai Faizullahbhai, Ltd.—Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Adamally Gulamhusein.—191, Khoka Bazar, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Ahmedally Jiwabhai & Co.—88-88, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
 Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 AMRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Apollo Engineering Co.—84, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Ardeshr D. Wadia & Sons.—93, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Ashok Engineering Co.—24, Noble Chambers, Parsie Bazar Street, Fort. Tel. No. 31445. Gram: "REVOLUTION".
 Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd.—Commerce House, Currinhoy Road, Ballard Estate.
 Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Medows Street, Fort.
 Battibol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30000-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATTIBOLCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Bharat Electric & Engineering Corporation.—28, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Bhutt Brothers.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Brady, W. H., & Co. Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.

C. Bole & Co.—61, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay.
 Central Tool & Equipment Co.—32, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Chadha, B. M., & Co. Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P. O. Box No. 671, Bombay.
 Chokel, H., & Co.—100, Medows Street, Fort.
 Daulatram Ratanji & Co.—208, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Devidayal Engineering Corporation, Darukhana, Reay Road, Bombay 10. Phone: 70558-59 73586. Grams: "DEVISTEEL".
 DINSHAW, M. H., & CO.—105, Apollo Street, Fort, P. O. Box 448, Bombay. Grams: "AEOORAT." Phone: 251458.
 Excellent Engineering Co.—11, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Fleming, John & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.
 GARLICK & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.
 GAYTEE & CO.—Jannabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.
 G. C. Vora & Co.—107, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.
 General Trading Corporation.—Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Gln Store Co.—76, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd.—198, Jamsheji Tata Road, Bombay 1.
 Great Eastern Trading Co.—107, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
 Greentose Corporation (India) (Cama Buildings, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Hardcastle Waud & Co. Private Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
 Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal & Co.—45, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Industrial & Agricultural Equipment Co.—29, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 International Tools & Hardware Stores.—84, Kika Street, Bombay 4. Phone: 73636. Grams: "SANITARY".
 Jairamdas & Sons.—158-160, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 James Tools & Hardware Co.—109-111, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Javant Engineering & Mill Stores.—39, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 John Fleming & Co. Private Ltd.—Bastion Road, Bombay 1.
 Jones, J. D., & Co. (Bombay) Ltd.—Kustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Kamleshankar P. Joshi.—72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 MACHINE TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS.—24, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Phone: Office: 22868. Res.: 242425. Grams: "MACHTOOLS".
 Marine & Mills Agencies.—197, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Mehta Hardware Mart.—81-83, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Mehta Nanavati & Co.—Barbari Moholla, 96, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Modern Machine Tools Co.—88, Nagdevi Cross Lane.
 NAGDEVI TOOL-STEEL MART.—186-88, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23058. Grams: "TENDERERS".
 New India Hardware Mart.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Panalal Mohanlal & Co.—89, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Paramount Tools Company.—3, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Patel, U. D., & Co.—Bank Street Building, Fort.
 P. Ratilal & Co.—48, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
 Rasiklal, K., & Co.—Mehta Building, Medows Street, Fort.
 Shah & Brothers.—234, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Shah Engineering Stores.—88, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Shahu Patel & Co.—109-111, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Small Tools & Hardware Supply Agency.—129, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: No. 31177. Grams: "SMALLTOOLS".
 Standard Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
 Techno Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Post Box No. 811, Bombay.
 T. M. Tyabji & Brothers.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Trinity Electric Syndicate.—Princes Street, Bombay 2.
 T. Salehbhooy & Co.—54, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Vadilal & Co., C.—40, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Viswabharati Trading Co.—60, Modi Street, Fort.
 Vora, J. O., & Co.—107, C. P. Tank, Bombay 4.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.
 Abdeally, B. M., & Co.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Abdul Husein Esafally.—Contractor, 91-93, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 3.
 Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The.—Antop Hill, Wadala, Bombay 19.
 Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Air Conditioning Corporation Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.

Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd.—16, Bank Street, Fort.
 Alfred Herbert (India), Ltd.—Kaiser-I-Hind Building, Ballard Estate.
 All-India Construction Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Ballard Estate.
 Allied Construction Co., Ltd.—Panalal Bansilal Mansion, 24/B, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Apollo Engineering Co.—84, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd.—Commerce House, Ballard Estate.
 Associated Machine & Tools Co.—130, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Autogenous Welding & Repair Co. Private Ltd.—63, Ferguson Road, Bombay 13.
 Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.—16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
 Batliboi & Co.—Forbes Street, Fort.
 Bhagat & Sons, Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Bharat Electric & Engineering Corporation.—28, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Billington, W., & Co., Ltd.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street.
 British Engineering Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 British Steel Piling Co. (India) Ltd.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Candy Filters (India), Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
 Cementation Company Ltd.—Kasturi Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.
 Chadha, B. M., & Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P. O. Box 671, Bombay.
 Chokal, H., & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Chotani Electric Engineering Co. Ltd.—57, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Curtis, & Co., Ltd. J.—36-40, Mahalaxmi Bridge Arcade, Bombay 11.
 Diamond Electric Co.—18, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Dinshaw Master & Co., Ltd.—247, Nagdevi Street.
 Dretwet, Chowna & Co.—Lentlin Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Duncan, Stratton & Co., Ltd.—5, Bank Street.
 Economic Electric Co., Ltd., The.—Jell Road (East), Dongri, Bombay 9.
 Economy Traders.—Dholandas Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 26.
 Edgar Handley and Company Limited.—139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Electric Cable & Machinery Co.—45-47, Forbes Street, Fort.
 Engineering Construction Corporation Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
 Engineer, Eruch D., & Co.—Crossley House, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Esaully Adams & Co.—134, Nagdevi Street.
 Excellent Engineering Co.—11, Botawalla Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Fabricated Steel & Construction Co., Ltd.—Panalal Bansilal Mansion, 24-B, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Fleming John & Co. Private Ltd.—Sukhadwala Building, 21, Bastion Road, Fort.
 Fleming Shaw & Co., Ltd.—Sorab House, 235, Hornby Road.
 Fowler, John & Co. (India), Ltd.—Marshall's Building, Ballard Road.
 Francis Klein & Co. (Bombay) Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.
 Gagrut & Co.—160, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Gammon India Private Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate. Grams: "GAMMON".
 Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
GARLICK & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF INDIA, LTD., THE.—Magnei House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
 Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.—108, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.
 Greaves, Cotton & Co., Ltd.—1, Forbes Street, Fort.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—Wakefield House, Spott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
 Halderbhoj Esmalljee & Co.—168, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Hardcastle Waud & Co., Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Haydari Construction Co., Ltd.—111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Heatly & Gresham, Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Fort.
 Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.—Henley House, Ballard Estate.
 Hind Constructions Ltd.—United India Bldg., Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Ballard Estate.
HINDUSTAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD., THE.—Thackersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of ACSR Conductors and Cables, Transformers, Electric Motors, Switchgear, etc. Engineers, Contractors and Suppliers of Plant, Machinery and Equipment. Branches, Representatives all over India. Works: Howrah and Faridabad. Tel. Address: "UDYOG." Phone Nos. 26-1121, 26-1122, 26-1123.

Huge Engineering Co.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.
 Huges & Davies.—101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Indian National Construction Co.—All Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Industrial Electrical Engineering Co.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, 10, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Jacks, William, & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Jayems Engineering Co.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 J. J. Engineering Co.—22, Gowalla Tank Road.
JOHN THOMPSON (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone: 26-3144. Grams: "WATERTUBE."
KAMANI ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD.—Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 26-1744 (5 Lines). Manufacturers of High Tension Transmission Line Towers and Steel Structures; "Tractmount" Road Rollers; also Importers of Mechanical Equipments for Mining, Quarrying, Deep-Well Drilling, Rolling Mill Plants, Shipyard Installations, Cranes, Dredgers, Compressors, Excavators, Conveyors, Winches, Loading and Winding Plants; Electric Power Generating Plants, Transformers, Telephone Equipments, Steel, Copper and Galvanised wires, Steel Equipments for Granaries and Warehouse, Cement Works, Nut and Bolt Mfg. Plants, etc., Rolling Stock-Wagons, Coaches, under-Frames, etc. for all Types and Gauges; Diesel and Crude Oil Engines, and all Sorts of Light, Medium and Heavy Machineries. Managing Agents: Kamani Bros. Private Ltd.

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 Kumar Engineering Works.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Kurwa & Kajiji.—142-144, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, P. O. Box 278, Bombay.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.—Marshall's Buildings, Ballard Road, Fort.
 Mather & Platt, Ltd.—Hamilton House, 8, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
 Mayashanker Thacker & Co.—47-A, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Mazagon Dock, Ltd.—Mazagon.
 McKenzies, Ltd.—Sewri.
 Minimax, Ltd.—63, Moreland Road, Bynulla.
 Modern Electric Co.—46, Cawasji Patel Street, opp Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Modern Electrical Trade Syndicate.—Wassimul Building, 182, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
 Modern Mercantile Works.—Lotus Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.
 Modern Textile Engineering Works.—194-A, Trimbak Parashram Street, Golpitha, Bombay 4.
 Modv Trading Co.—50, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Motchand & Co.—United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Muncherjee Byramjee & Co (Est'd 1882).—Jerabhoj Street, 100, Foras Road, near Municipal Workshop, Bombay 8.
 Nadirshaw & Bros.—Silver Talkies Building, Khetwadi Back Road.
 National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—Post Box 3146, Bombay 3.
 New Consolidated Construction Co., Ltd.—Rahimtoola House, Honaji Street, Fort.
 Pandit & Co.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Paramount Engineering Co.—Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort. Phone: 20901. Grams: "SHARU".

Poonager, Billimoria & Co.—Cama Building, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort. Phone No. 23625.

Premier Construction Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Protos Engineering Co., Ltd.—173, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay.

Reliance Electric & Hardware Stores.—55, Krishna Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl.

Reliance Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Byculla Ironworks, Byculla.

Sampat & Co.—39, Yusuf Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SAURASHTRA ENGINEERING CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.—Jammabhoorni Chambers, 29, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Phone—Office: 262866; Factory: 67242. Grams: "SIN-SANATY." Specialists in Textile Dobbys.

SEWRI ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Savoy Chambers, West Wing, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: 263941 and 261456.

Sewri Engineering Works.—234, Sewri Road, Bombay 15.

S. G. Phadke & Sons.—Engineers & Contractors, 6, Meadows House, 39, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.—70, Meadows Street, Fort.

Sharp, R., & Sons.—Kaiser-I-Iind Building, Ballard Estate.

Simpson, D. R., & Co.—33, Gamdevi Road, Bombay 7.

Simplex Concrete Works & Construction Co.—"La-Citadelle", 32, Queen's Road, Bombay.

SKF BALL BEARING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Mustafa Building, 19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 71, Bombay.

Smidth & Co. (Bombay) Ltd., F. L.—42, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

Stewarts & Lloyds of India, Ltd.—Himalaya House, Palton Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Structural Engineering Works Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

Surveyors & Co., Ltd.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Fort.

Swastik Rolling Shutters Engineering Works.—Parel Station Road, Bombay 12. Phone: 62041. Grams "SWASTIKROL".

Taherbhoy Goolamhusain & Bros.—Mazagaon Dock.

Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd.—Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street.

Techno-Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Trinity Electric Syndicate.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Turner, Hoare & Co. Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

United Engineering Corporation.—Datoobhoy Building, 5, New Queen's Road.

Universal Asphalt Products & Construction Co.—"La-Citadelle," Queen's Road.

Universal Construction Co.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Verma, Ramlal G.—Bell Building, 4th Floor, 6, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Vickers (India), Ltd.—Killick Building, Home Street, Bombay.

Voltas Ltd.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Western Engineering Co.—Western India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. P.O. Box 75.

Western India Engineering Corp. Ltd.—Cama Chambers, 23, Meadows Street, Fort.

ENGRAVERS AND DIE-SINKERS

Commercial Art Engravers Ltd.—4th Floor, Tutorial School Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

CLARIDGE, G., & CO., LTD.—Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: 263201 and 263202. Grams: "BRAD." Ghaisas, G. J., & Co.—Ramchandra Building, Tram Terminus, Ulgaum.

MANKAME BROS.—Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, Engravers and Die-Sinkers, 405, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 23960. Grams: "SCULPSIT."

Mitbawkar, G. A., & Co.—Jehangir Wadia Building, 80, Bruce Street, Fort.

Mitra, H. P., & Co.—Krishna Cinema Building, New Charni Road.

Munshi & Co., Ltd.—187, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 73559. Grams: "SPECIALDIE."

Premier Art Printing Works.—107, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

Shah Trading Corporation.—Oomrigar Building, 1st Floor, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

Studio Ratan Datta Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Thacker & Co., Ltd.—Rampart Row, Fort.

TIMES OF INDIA PRESS, THE.—Hornby Road.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Ashok Industries.—182, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort.

Bombay Envelope Manufacturing and Printing Works.—227, Frere Road, Fort.

Evergreen Syndicate.—19, Hamam Street, Fort.

Jalderson & Brothers.—154, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mercantile Stationery Manufacturing Co., The.—Podar Chambers,

Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Model Art Printery Ltd.—4, Nanabhai Lane, off Churchgate Street, Fort.

Noble Stationery Mart.—Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Ryland Paper Box Manufacturing Co.—Lakhami Building, 34,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

ESSENCES

Akbarally Mohamedally & Co.—316, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Gujrat Essence Mart.—120, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Indiana Chemical Works (India) Ltd.—Atlas Mills Compound, Reay Road, Bombay 10.

Farry & Co., Ltd.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Akbarally Mohamedally & Co.—Dawoodi Building, 316, Abdul Rehman Street.

Anil Trading Co.—Sharaf Mansion, 32, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

AROMATIC PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS PRIVATE LTD.—

Importers and Indentors of Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals and Perfumery Raw Materials. 42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort. Grams: "DISCOVERY." Phone: 23151.

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B. C. Patel & Co.—Sal Bhuvan, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

CALCUTTA ESSENCE SUPPLY CO.—Mulchand Mansion, 1st Floor, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Dealers and Importers of Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals and Perfumery Compounds. Grams: "SUPRALUX." Phone: 22623.

Cox & Co., Ltd., H. S.—24, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

DAVAR, M. C., & CO.—143, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Aromatic Chemicals, Essential Oils and Perfumery materials. Agents for: Esrolko Ltd. (Flora), Switzerland.

D. D. Shah & Co.—Anees Chambers Annexe, Carnac Road, Bombay 1. Dhandhere, K. H.—45-47, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. Tel. No. 30683.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

F. Bock & Co.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Bombay 1.

FIDALLI ABDULRASUL ATTERWALLA & CO. (Estd. 1890).—12-14, Mirza Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 30941. Grams: "PALMAROSA." Manufacturers and Exporters of Palmarosa Oil and other Essential Oils.

Gujrat Essence Mart.—126, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Kapadia & Co.—19, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

K. Metharam.—491-3, Kalbadevi Road.

Kirtikumar & Co.—80, Bhandari Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

Latham Abercrombie & Co., Private Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

MANER CHEMICAL COMPANY.—Bhadaran Nagar, Ghod-bunder Road, Malad, Bombay. Cable Address: "AROMA-MALAD." Importers and Stockists of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals.

MERCANTILE ESSENTIAL OIL COMPANY.—5, Mint Road, Fort. Phone: 261357. Grams: "GERANIOL." Stockists of Palma Rosa Oil (Mottia & Sofia), Ginger Grass Oils. Dealers in Indian & Essential Oils.

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Parekh Bros., Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Oriental Aromatics.—Sharaf Mansion, 32, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Poonjiali, J. M. Jehangir.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Scientific & Industrial Supplies Corporation.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SIKRI BROTHERS.—78-6, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 33494. Grams: "OILMAN."

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C. Bhimjee Poonja & Sons.—20, Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.

CHUNILAL & CO.—74, Abdul Rehman Street, opp. State Bank, Bombay 3. Expanded Metal, Perforated Brass, Copper and Zinc Sheet, G.I. Square and Hex Wire Netting and Stainless Steel Netting Merchants. Phone: 27710. Grams: "HIRCHUNGI."

Daulatram Ratanji & Co.—208, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

East Asiatic Company (India) Private Ltd.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 26-2711.

Excel Importers.—89, Princess Street, Bombay 3.

Expanded Metal Depot.—91-93, Expanded Metal House, Abdul Rehman Street.

FAKRUDDIN & CO.—43, Abdul Rehman Street, Post Box No. 3066, Bombay 3. Phone No. 33034. Grams: "EXMETAL."

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Hindustan Wire Netting Co., Ltd.—55-57, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Hoosain, M. A., & Bros.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Indian Expanded Metals Ltd.—2nd Floor, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Jacks, William & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Keshavlal Naraldas Jaliwala.—157, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

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Sally, T. A., & Bros. (India).—20, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Shah & Co., Jaliwala.—"Jay Nivas", 36, Abdul Rehman Street, near Pydhonie, corner of Sutar Bazar, Bombay 3.

Sriram & Co.—97, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

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Kalyan & Sons.—Bode House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort. Muhammed Ahmed & Bros.—220, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay 3.

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Bhagwandas Chatrabhuj & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Ebrahim Allibhooy & Sons.—280-64, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Hoosain, M. A., & Bros.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

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National Fertilisers Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

Poonjlaji, J. M. Jehandir—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay

Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Chambers, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.

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Western Chemical Industries.—Goregaon (East), Bombay.

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Greaves Cotton & Co, Ltd—Forbes Street, Bombay 1.

Guest Keen Williams Ltd—Wakfield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1

HARDCASTLE & WAUD MANUFACTURING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Alice Building, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone : 27017. Tel. Address : "WAUDCO."

J. D Jones & Co (Bombay) Ltd—Rustom Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.

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ENAYATALI & CO.—262-264, Abdul Rehman Street. Dealers in all Famous makes Fountain Pens, Inks & Spare Parts. Stationers & Fountain Pen Merchants. Phone: 23759. Grams: "ENAYAT."

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Kiron & Co. Ltd.—73/75, Chhipi Chawl (Shamshet Street). Near Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2. Phone: 31532. Grams: "CIFPIN"

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Premier Fountain Pen Depot—296, Sholkh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Raja Fountain Pens Depot—115, Shamshet Street, Bombay 2

Runkhild Kothari & Co.—16, Apollo Street, Bombay 1

R. Punjabi & Co.—Sharuf Mansions, Princess Street, Bombay 2

United Commercial Co.—49, Mangaldas Building, 1, Princess Street

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ABRAHAM, SHAH & SONS.—Hague Building, Ballard Estate, Sprott Road, Bombay 1. Phones: 26-1837 and 26-2379.

DEWAN & SON, L.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phones: 261341, 263469. Cable: "RAILCUMSEA."

N. JAMNADAS & CO.—18, Bank Street, Fort. Phones: 20702, 39220. Grams: "BAXICO." Freight Brokers and Travel Agents. Approved Agents: I.A.T.A. & A.T.A.I.

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PITAMBER LALJEE & SONS.—Bharat House, 104, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Phones: 38946, 38030. Grams: "SAFE-SHIP." House Brokers to Bharat Line, Bombay.

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Bhagwandas J. Mistry—16, Banaji Street, Fort

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Brijmohan Banwarilal—61, Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

Dawson & Co.—24, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay 1

Dewjee Canjee & Co.—150, Sheriff Dewjee Street & Mohamedalli Road.

Ebrahim Jaffer & Co.—208, Chuckla Street, Bombay 8.

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Gujarat Furniture Works—Satar Sea View, 45, Chowpatty Sea Face.

Hindustan Fabrics & Stores Ltd.—Toolchand Nivas, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7

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Jaynand Khira & Co., Ltd.—Kothare Building, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7

Kamdar Limited—Industrial Building, opp. Church Gate, Fort

KANTILAL KARIA & CO.—Furnishers and Interior Decorators, Chowpatty View, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

Kay & Co.—42, Custom House Road, Fort

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 P. Shah & Co.—Dwarkanadas Mansions, 443, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Ratanlal Harilal Dalal & Co.—456, Peerbhoy Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 299990.
 Datta Industries.—Sitaram Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.
 Dhani Ram & Sons.—236, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
 International United Trading Corporation.—80-90, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Jashwantlal Manecklal & Co.—40, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Marine Sports.—101, 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.
 Reliance Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

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ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 299990.
 Evergreen Corporation.—Peerbhoy Building No. 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Fleming John & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.
GATTEE & COMPANY.—Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—1, Forbes Street, Bombay 1.

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 Keshowdas Hassanand Karachiwala.—256, Masjid Bunder Road, opp. Imperial Bank of India, Bombay 3.
 M. A. Kachwala & Sons.—97-99, Dhani Street, Bombay 3.
MAHOMEDALLY VALIJI ARSIWALLA.—76, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38400. Direct Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Glasses, Plywood and Picture Mouldings; Government & Railway Contractors. Godowns at: 24, Temkar Street, Near Nagpada, Bombay 8 and at 145, Jamli Maholla, Bapukhote Street, Bombay 3.
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 Oriental Import & Export Agency.—52, Shri Krishna Nivas, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.—141, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
 Swadeshi Glass Works Depot.—25, Bank Street, Fort. Grams: "AUTOGLASS."
 The Mahalakshmi Glass Works (Private) Ltd.—Haines Road, Bombay 11.

GLASSWARE MERCHANTS

Abbaashbhoy Kaderbhoy Arsiwalla.—68, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Alladin Dhanji.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl.
 All-India Trading Corporation.—25, Bank Street, Fort. Grams: "Autoglass". Agents for Palsa Fund Glass Products.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Bawa (Rockeries Ltd.)—89, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.
 Central Bottle Trading Co.—Padamsal Annexe, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
 Chunilal Desai & Co.—Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort.
 Currumbhoy, L., & Co.—156, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
 Daudbhoy M. Tayabally.—110, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
DOSSA, S. R., & CO.—186, Sheriff Devji Street (Chakia), Bombay 3. Phone: 39248.
EMBI DESAI & CO.—Office: Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Post Box No. 1116, Bombay 1. Phone: 28182. Depot: 108, Ardeshir Dady Street, near C. P. Tank, Bombay 4. Process Works: 51, Bhandari Street, near Round Temple, Bombay 4. Factory: Patel Estate, Goregaon (East), Bombay. Workshop: 8A, Dhobi Wadi, Seti M. N. Charities Compound, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 29827. Ahmedabad Office: Jayabhuvan, Inside Balahanuman, Ahmedabad. Grams: "ASHWINCO." Phone: 28182.
 Getz Bros & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
HAMIR JAMAL & COMPANY.—Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Order Supplier in Glassware, Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Platedware, Fancygoods & Household Articles. Showroom: 14-16, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Phone: 34763. Grams: "CRITERION."
 I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.
 Lachhwani & Co.—19, Hamam Street, Fort.
 M. Daldas & Sons.—190, Princess Street.
 Moosa Omer & Co.—Junction of Mahomedally & Carnac Roads.
 Salfy Glass Palace.—Ebrahim Building, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 2.
 Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.—141, Chakla Street, P. O. Box 3131, Bombay 3.
 Saubhagya Kankan Store.—27/A, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
 Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd.—Navsari Building, 240, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Shrivji, K. S., & Co.—144-46, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
 Swadeshi Glass Works Depot.—25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "AUTOGLASS."
TALWARKER BROTHERS PRIVATE LTD., W. R.—Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 30367. Grams: "PUMPENAMEL."
 Universal Glass & Industrial Corporation.—327, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Vazir Glass Works, Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
VELU & CO., PRIVATE LTD., P. K.—P.O. Box No. 514, 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 34641. Grams: "LACQUER."
 Vitrum Ltd.—Hamant Bhuwan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

GLYCERINE

GODREJ.—Godrej Soaps Private Ltd., P.O. Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.
 I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.
KANTILAL SANGHVI & CO.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phones: 34261 & 28185. Grams: "EXPIM."
 Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.—Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS (See Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, etc.)

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLERS TOOLS

SEAH TRADING CORPORATION.—Oomrigar Building, 1st Floor, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3. Goldsmith Tools and Hardware Merchants.

GRAIN AND SEED MERCHANTS

Bhanushali Brothers Ltd.—Bhanushali Chambers, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Birla Bros., Ltd.—Imperial Bank Annexe, Bank Street, Fort.
Damji Mawji & Co.—177, Khoja Gulli, Mandvi, Bombay 9.
Dewji Dhanji & Co.—Kilachand Mansion, 284, Kalbadevi Road.
Dhanpatmal Jawaladas.—Court House, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao.
Grain Merchants' Association.—Musjid Bunder, Mandvi.
Gulam Rasul Allahbux.—1-B, Bachooali House, Nowroji Hill Road No. 1, Bombay.
Haji Satar Haji Peermahomed.—91, Rangoonwalla Building, Mahomedali Road, Bombay 3.
Hariram Gopalji & Co.—110, Chinch Bunder.
Hashambhoy Aloo Mahomed & Son.—Dostmahomed Building, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.
Husein Mussa Virjee & Co.—Sheriff Hasam Building, Khoja Mohalla.
Joshi Jivandas Gangaram & Co.—282, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.
Keshalal Talakchand.—India House, opp. G.P.O., Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32363. Grams: "CHANDRODAY."
Khimji Poonja & Co.—Wadia Building, 17/19, Dalal Street, Fort.
Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.
Manekji Nensey & Co.—172/86, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Meghji Hirji & Co.—21, Chinch Bunder Road.
Nappoo Nensey & Co.—83, Olive Street, Bombay 9.
Narandas Rajaram & Co.—Navsari Chambers, Outram Road.
Omedchand Kashiram & Co.—Mudi Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
Padamshi Pancharia & Co.—Laxmidas Narsi Building, 182-184, Walkeshwar Road.
Pavri Sons & Co.—95/97, Bazargata Street, Fort.
Premchand Trading Ltd.—7, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
Premji Bhanji & Co.—Ardesair Mansion, Bhat Bazar, Bombay 9.
Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Building, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Ralli Bros., Ltd.—21, Ravellin Street, Fort.
Sarvajanki Grain Stores.—190, Doctor Street, Null Bazar.
Shah Ravji Jivraj.—282, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.
Shamji Velji & Co.—Anand Bhuvan, Narsi Natha Street, Bhat Bazar.
Shivjee Bhara & Co.—107, New Chinch Bunder Road.
Vasantlal Vadlal & Co.—215-17, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
Vaziralli Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
Velji Kalidas & Sons.—177, Samuel Street, Mandvi.
Yuvak Stores, Shri.—399A, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road.

GRAMOPHONE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Anandji Kalyanji Vasa.—Hathi Building, 448, Kalbadevi Road.
Bombay Phono and General Agency.—620-22, Kalbadevi Road.
Britannia Talking Machine Co.—407, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Columbia Gramophone Company Ltd.—Universal Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P. O. Box 1163, Bombay.
Ghisas, G. J., & Co.—Ramchandra Building, Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Gramophone Co., Ltd.—Universal Fire & General Insurance Co.'s Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Jawahar & Company.—133, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Masters Trading Co.—Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Metro Musics.—545, Kalbadevi Tram Junction, Dhobi Talao.
National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—110, Meadows Street, Fort.
Oriental Watch & Gramophone Co., The.—Opp. Western Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.
Rhythm House, The.—Opp. Army & Navy Stores, Fort.
Rose, S., & Co.—28, Rampart Row, Fort.

GRINDING & PULVERISING (POWDERING)

Arvinada Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
Batilbhai & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines), Grams: "BATTLEBOICO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.
Bharat Pulverising Mills.—Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Gujarat Clay Mills.—246, Reay Road, Bombay 10.

Jayens Engineering Co.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Standard Pulverising Co.—Atlas Mills Compound, Reay Road, Bombay 10.

GUMS WHOLESALERS

Balumal Santsaram.—204, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
Champaklal Morarji & Co.—193, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay.
Chandulal & Co., Lakhwala.—313, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
Damji Mawji & Co.—177, Khoja Gulli, Mandvi, Bombay 9.
DEVIDAS, N. & CO.—44, Dariyasthan Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39484. Grams: "ENGUM." Dealers in all sorts of Gums Saffron, Cacia, Cloves and Spices.
Dhirmen & Co.—Lakhani Building, 34, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
Gopaljee & Co.—218, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
Hashambhoy Aloo Mahomed & Son.—Dostmahomed Building, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.
I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.
JAVERI TRADERS.—P. O. Box No. 1977, Lakhani Building, 34, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 28787. Importers of Gums, Starches, Chemicals and Manufacturers of Textile Auxiliaries. Factory Phone: 62620.
Joshi Jivandas Gangaram & Co.—282, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.
Kirtikumar Chandulal & Co.—313, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay.
Laljee Godhoo & Co.—213, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
Narandas Kesurdas & Sons.—222/24, Vadgadi.
Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Chambers, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Ram Agency.—200, Kasi Sayed Street, Bombay 9.
Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.—Jeroo Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Stewart's Laboratories.—327, Hornby Road, Fort.
VALABHIDAS TEJPAL.—219, Vadgadi, Bombay 3. Phone: 23478. Grams: "BATTLEMENT."
Varjiwandas Hirjee & Co.—240, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
Vasantlal Vadlal & Co.—215/17, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
Vijaysinh Virchand.—248, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
Wagaji Lakhmidas Co.—208, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

GUN POWDER MFRS.

WADEI, K. L., & CO.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 261583. Grams: "WAD-HICO." Licensed Manufacturers of Explosives, Gunpowder, Safety Fuses, Gelatine Detonators, etc.

HAIR-DRESSERS

De Luxe.—Amarchand Building, Mayo Road.
Ginetta & Co.—Cecil Hotel, Apollo Bunder.
"Hygea"—Next to Chinese Restaurant, 4, Cusrow Baug, Colaba Causeway, Fort.
"Kay"—Habib Chambers, opp. Berkley Place, Byculla Bridge.
Maison Jean.—York House, Barrow Road, opp. B.E.S.T., Colaba.
Maison Nino.—Kismet, Chanda Raniji Estate, Colaba 5.
Primo.—Habib Flats, opp. Berkley Place, Byculla.
Ray.—22, Cusrow Baug, Colaba Causeway.
Taj Mahal Hair Dressing Saloon.—Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder.
Veronica.—Queen's Chamber, Queen's Road.

HARD BOARD

ANIL HARDBOARDS LTD.—Manufacturers of soft, hard and tempered board and by products. Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 263888 9. Grams: "ANILHARBO" Bombay. Manufacturers of Hard and Soft Boards.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—P. Box No. 73, Bombay 1.
NASH & CO.—103, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Govt & Rly. Contractors and also Dealers in Expanded Metal, Galvanised Brass, Copper Wire-nettings, Plain Zinc Sheets, Perforated Brass, Copper Zinc Sheets, Welded Mesh Green Wire-nettings, Asbestos Cement Sheets, Plain Corrugated Veneer Plywood, Masonite, Presswood, Plywood, Woven Wire Fence and Wire-netting, Decorative Plywood for furniture as a Teak, Mahogany, Walnut in all sizes and thickness. Phone: 33968.

HARDWARE DEALERS AND IRONMONGERS

Abbas & Brothers.—51, Bhajipala Street, Bombay 3.
 Abbas, A., & Brothers.—127, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Abbasbhoj Akbarally & Co.—Kika Street, 85, Gulaiwadi.
 Abbasbhoj Kaderbhoj & Co.—97, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
 "ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.
 ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Phone: 29990.
 Abdulhusein Escoffally Contractor.—91/93, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 3.
 Abdool Husein Jiwajee & Co.—241, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Abdulhussain Kamrudin.—183, Janikar Street, Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Abdulla A. Baker & Co.—89, Bhajipala Street, Bombay 3.
 Abdullahbhai Faizullahbhai Ltd.—Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Adamally Gulamhusein.—Sarang Street, 191, Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Adamji Lookmanji (Iron & Steel) Ltd.—Rahimtools House, Homji Street, Fort.
 Ahmedally Jivabhai & Co.—86-88, Lohar Chawl.
 Akbarally, F. H., & Co.—58, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
 Akbarally Mohamedally & Co.—318, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Aleock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.—Defence Works, Mazagaon.
 Alladin Virjee Nathani.—Darukhana, Mazagaon Street, Bombay 10.
 Allied Engineering & Trading Co.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
 Allied Trading Co.—39, Nagdevi Street.
 Arco Steels—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Asian Engineers.—Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd.—Commerce House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Meadows Street, Fort.
 B. C. Hardware Mart.—38, Bibijan Street, Nagdevi, Bombay 3.
 Baker, A. M., & Co.—218, Nagdevi Street.
 Bakshiram & Co.—Ahmed Building, 129, Modi Street, Fort.
 Balasnor Trading & Industrial Corporation.—Umrigar Building, 82, Lohar Chawl.
 Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
 Basimal Kanahyalal.—124, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Batlibol, C. J., & Co.—319, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Batlibol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street Fort Bombay Phone No 30008-9 (4 lines).
 Branches: "BATLIBOLCO" Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates Bangalore and Secunderabad.
 Beardell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Bhasin Brothers.—Court House, 1st floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.
 Bhukhanvala & Sons.—Meadows House, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Bhutt Bros.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 B. Kantilal & Co.—272, Musjid Bunder Road, opp Imperial Bank, Bombay 3.
 Bombay-Burma Hardware Store.—128, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Bombay Metal Products Co.—88, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.
BOMBAY TUBE & HARDWARE MART PRIVATE LTD.—284, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23604.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insee. Building, Veer Nariman Street, Fort.
 Brothers, J. D.—29-33, Lohar Street, Fort.
 Budhabhoj Noorbhoj & Co.—199, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Builders & Engineers Co.—Amaraville, 3, Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay 16.
 Calcutta Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.—68/D Mohomadali Road, Bombay 3.
C. AMICHAND & CO.—46A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Dealers in Hardware and Non-Ferrous Metals. Grams: "SHIPCOCK."
 C. Bole & Co.—61, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Central Machine Tools Agency.—43, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Chadha, B. M., & Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. P. O. Box 671, Bombay.
 Chamdawalla Traders.—321, Vithalabhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
 Chandulal & Co.—Kathawalla, 313, Samuel Street, Bombay 9.
 Chandulal Jethalal & Co.—2, Mirchi Gali, Katha Bazar.
 Chandulal Narandas.—96, Kika Street, Bombay 4.
 Chasman & Co.—Bell Building, 81/8 Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Chhabildas & Co.—78-A, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Chhaganlal & Co.—Carnac Bunder, Bombay No. 9. Phone 20751.
 Grams: "CONTRACTS."
 Chimanlal Desai & Co.—Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort.
CHIMANLAL VRAJLAL & CO.—Iron, Steel and Hardware Merchants, Latif House, Iron Market, Bombay 9. Phone: 30963.
 Chokai Brothers.—315, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Chokai, H., & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHUNILAL KHANNA & CO.—Saraswati Niwas, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

Commercial Traders.—23-25, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
 C. P. Doshi & Co.—Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
CURRIM, E. A. PRIVATE LTD.—Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers, 97, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 20216. Grams: "CAIM."

Curtis, J. & Co., Ltd.—36-40, Mahalaxmi Bridge Arcade, Bombay 11.
 Dawoodbhai, M., & Bros.—Hararwalla Building, Lohar Chawl.
 Desai, M. S., & Co.—77, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Deviprasad Khandelwal & Co., Ltd.—Iron Jatha, Carnac Bunder.
 Dewanchand Budhumall.—53/55, Bibijan Street, Bombay 3.
 Dohadwalla, R. H., & Co.—145, Nagdevi Street.
 Dretow Chowna & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Dubash Freres & Co.—Victoria Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Duncan, Stratton & Co. Ltd.—5, Bank Street, Fort.

ESCOFFALLY AHMADALLY.—Null Bazar, Mutton Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 71400. Grams: "HANDELOWERS." Hardware Tools and Machinery Merchants and Direct Importers.

Eusally Adamji & Co.—184, Nagdevi Street.
 Eusally Kamrudin.—34, Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Excellent Engineering Co.—11, Botawalla Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Fairdeal Hardware Stores.—206-A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
FIDRALLY GULAMALI.—163, Janikar Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39733.

Fleming, John & Co., Ltd.—Sukhadwala Building, 21, Bastion Road.
 Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Garlick & Co.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.
 G. C. Vora & Co.—107, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.
 General Trading Corporation.—36-B, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

General Tubes Ltd.—142-144, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Globe Stores Co., The.—Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Hornby Road.

Great Eastern Trading Co., The.—107, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
 Greaves, Cotton & Co., Ltd.—1, Forbes Street.
 Greentose Corporation (India).—Cama Buildings, 24-26, Dalai Street, Fort.

Gulamhusein Sulemanji & Co.—Manu Bhuvan, 24, Kika Street, Gulaiwadi.

Haiderbhoj Esmalji & Co.—168, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Harchandranl Sons.—229, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
 Hardware & Sundries Importing Agency.—Hanshaw Building, 19, Bank Street, Fort.

Harjimal Kidarnath & Co.—87, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Hatimbhoj, A., & Co.—Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
 Hatimbhoj Goolamhusein & Bros.—193, Nagdevi Street.
 Heptoola Noorudin & Co.—152-54, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal & Co.—45, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Hossain & Bros., M. A.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Husein Mussa Virjee & Co.—Sheriff Hasam Building, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay 9.

Indo Bombay Trading Co.—34, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Industrial Syndicate.—Lentin Chambers, Dalai Street, Fort.

INTERNATIONAL TOOLS & HARDWARE STORES.—84, Kika Street, Bombay 4. Phone: 73636. Grams: "SANITARY."

Iron & Hardware (India) Co.—98, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Jacks & Co., Ltd., William.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

JAIRAMDAS & SONS.—163, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "JAIRAMDAS." Phone: 31120.

Jashwantlal Maneklal & Co.—40, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.
 Jayant Metal Manufacturing Co.—152, Lohar Street, Bombay.

Jayantilal & Brothers.—38, Bibijan Street, Nagdevi, Bombay 3.

JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone No. 33038. Grams: "SANIPES."

Kamlishankar, P. Joshi.—72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Kanakia Corporation.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Kishanalal Narsidas Jalilwalla.—157, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Khanbhaty, H. A., & Co., Ltd.—45-47, Lohar Street, Bombay 3.

K. Kirtanalal & Co.—114-16, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Kishor Trading Co.—145, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Kurwa & Kajiji.—142-44, Abdul Rehman Street.

Lookmanji Moosaji, Diamond Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

MACHINE TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS.—24, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Phones: Office 22868, Residence: 242428. Grams: "MAGTOOLS."

Mahomedally Valibhoj.—88, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Maneckchand Jivraj & Co.—Darukhana, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentin Chambers, Dalai Street, Fort, Bombay.

Manseta, N., & Bros.—165, Lohar Chawl, Fort.

Marine & Mills Agencies.—197, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Mashruwalla, C. M., & Co.—172/74, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
MEHTA & COMPANY.—Latiff House, Argyle Road, Iron Market, Bombay 9. Phone: 30963. Grams: "NICERODS." Importers of Iron, Steel, Hardware and Metals.
Mehta & Co. S.—Anees Chambers Annexe, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.
Mehta Hardware Mart.—81-83, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Mehta, H. P., & Co.—112, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Mehta Textile & Hardware Stores.—158/160, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Modern Machine Tools Co.—88, Nagdevi Cross Lane.
Modern Mill Stores.—97, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Modi Trading Co.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Molooobhoy, Ahmed S., & Sons.—281, Nagdevi Street.
Nanlal Ambala & Co.—69, Nagdevi Street.
Narwalla & Co., S. R.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.
NATVERLAL & BROS.—Hardware Merchants and Direct Importers. 180, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 27910. Grams: "NATVERBROS."
NEW INDIA HARDWARE MART.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "FRETRADE." Phone: 34665.
Ochhavali, R., & Co.—86, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Odhavji, B., & Co.—Carnac Bunder, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Orient Paint & Hardware Mart.—67, Habib Building, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.
Panatal Mohanlal & Co.—87-89, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Paramount Tools Company.—3, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Parekh & Parbhoo Ltd.—Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay 4.
Parekh, P. S., & Co.—108, Nagdevi Street.
Patel, U. D., & Co.—11, Bank Street Building, Fort.
Patell, P. R., & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Pavri, J. K.—10, Karim Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort.
Porbunderwalla, A. K., & Bros.—Ruby Mansion, 92, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
Ramchand Mathradas Aggarwal.—106-108, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
Rasiklal, K., & Co.—Mehta Building, Meadows Street, Fort.
R. C. Traders.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
Real Paint & Hardware Mart.—105, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.
Reliance Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl.
Repute Engineering Co.—165, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Byculla Iron Works, Byculla.
Rowe & Rowe.—381, Hornby Road, Fort.
Royal Hardware Mart.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
R. Vadilal Desai & Co.—15-27, Ratan Building, Bibijan Street, Nagdevi, Bombay 3.
Saify & Bros. (India), T. A.—20, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
Sakria & Sons.—82, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Sanganli & Co.—178-180, Abdul Rehman Street.
Sant Ram Blasdev Co.—6, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Shah Chaghanlal Ladhulhal.—58, Mudli Bazar (Mandvi), Bombay 3. Phone: 34522.
Shah Machine Tools Co.—75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Shah Trading Corporation.—Opp. Crawford Market, Oomrigar Building, P. B. No. 2290, Bombay 2.
Sharafnily & Sons.—73/75, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
Sheth Stores Trading Co.—85-87, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Shivdayal Bihbhadardas.—96, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Shree Krishna Trading Co., Ltd.—Alli Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.
Siriram & Co.—97, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Sivramkrishnan, M.—Hazil Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Soho House.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
Solem Hardware Mart.—155, Nagdevi Street.
Somnath, C., & Co.—Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar (Western Railway), Bombay.
S. P. Industries.—Office & Factory: 13, Low Level, Victoria Road, Mazgaon.
Standard Metal Works Ltd.—17, Falkland Road, Low Level, Tardeo.
Standard Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
Standard Tube Co., Ltd., The.—123, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Stapley Works, The.—43-44, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Steelyard Limited.—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.
Stewarts & Lloyds of India, Ltd.—Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort.
Sunderlal & Sons.—Pranjivan Building, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Talib & Co.—Talib House, 104, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Tarachand Gupta & Bros.—Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Textile Stores & Hardware Mart.—82, Bibijan Lane, Nagdevi Street.
Thakoral & Co.—47, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

T. M. TYABJI & BROTHERS.—Hamam House, 32-36, Hamam Street, Fort. Hardware, Engineering, Aeronautical & Electrical Specialists. Grams: "TRUEWAY." Phone: 33285.
Trithram Kashmirilal.—89, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Trinity Industrial Stores.—72-74, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Trivedi & Co.—Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder.
Tyebally Dawoodjee (Estd. 1865).—84, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
U. D. Patel & Company.—11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
United Mill Stores (India).—61, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
United Tube & Hardware Co.—146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Universal Trading Co.—79, Mohamedali House, Mohamedalli Road, Bombay 3. Grams: "IRONMART."
Vasi Shums & Co.—Vasi Building, 165-167, Nagdevi Street.
Vinod Mehta & Co.—2213, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Viswabharati Trading Co.—60, Modi Street, Fort.
Vithaldas, G., & Co.—60, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Vora, J. C., & Co.—107, C. P. Tank, Bombay 4.
V. S. Bai & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
WESTERN INDIA HARDWARE MART.—16, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Grams: "VISCOSITY." Phone: 28730.
Western India Hardware Mart.—16, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Yacoob Ahmed Brothers.—Topiwala Mansion, Mahomedalli Road.
Zaveri, C. A., & Co.—44, Abdul Rehman Street.

• HARDWARE IMPORTERS

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.
Dinkar Trading Co.—95/97, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
Evergreen Corporation.—Peerbhoy Building No. 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
Gaytee & Company.—Janmabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.
International Tools & Hardware Stores.—84, Kika Street, Bombay 4. Phone: 73636; Grams: "SANITARY."
JAIRAMDAS & SONS.—163, Narain Dhuru Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "JAIRAMDAS." Phone: 31120.
James Tools & Hardware Co.—109-111, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
KANTILAL SANGHVI & CO.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone Nos.: 34261. Grams: "EXPIM."
Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
NAGDEVI TOOL-STEEL MART.—186-88, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23058. Grams: "TENDERERS."
New India Hardware Mart.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Shah Trading Corporation.—Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

HATS AND CAPS MFRS. AND DEALERS

Calcutta Sola Hat Agency.—Dwarkanadas Building, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.
Delhi Hat Works.—206-208, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.
LUIZ.—Opp. G. T. Hospital, 280, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.
Hatters, Uniform Cap & Badge Makers. Contractors to T. S. "Duferin" and The Indian Navy.
Nanjia.—206-208, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.
Noormahomed Manji Topiwala.—255, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road.
Dealers in Furs, Caps and Materials.
Popular Sola Hat Works.—Baria Building, opp. Crawford Market. Grams: "POPULARHAT." Phone: 30215.

HEAT TREATMENT AND METAL PROCESSING PRODUCTS

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Datson Raviraj & Co.—43, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
HARDCASTLE, WAUD & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Allco Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort.
Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Imperial Chemical House, Ballard Estate.
Pioneer Equipment Co. Private Ltd.—139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box No. 1909, Fort.
Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

HIDES AND SKINS

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; Phone: 26-2711; Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

EDGAR HANDLEY AND CO. PRIVATE LTD.—135, Medows Street, Fort. Phones: 22934 and 39684. Grams: "TROJAN."

Govias, Basil M. P.—P. O. Box 263-A, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Hashambhoy Aloo Mahomed & Son.—Dostmahomed Building, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.

Mahomedali Esmail.—Stock Exchange Bldg., Apollo Street, Fort.

Western Mercantile Co.—38, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

HOISTING MACHINERY (LIFTS & HOISTS)

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.

AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION & EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.—16-A, Hansraj Lane, Byculla Bridge, Post Bag No. 6955, Bombay 27. Phone: 75524. Grams: "COECELL." Sole Agents in India for Schindler & Co., Ltd., Lucerne, Switzerland.

Fleming John & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

Gujarat Trading Syndicate.—India House, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "GUTRASYS."

HOSES (RUBBER & CANVAS)

AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Calcutta Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.—68/D, Mahomedali Road, Bombay 3.

Evergreen Corporation.—Peerbhoy Building No. 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Fleming John & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33036. Grams: "SANIPISES."

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Byculla Iron Works, Bombay.

ROYAL HARDWARE MART.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38621. Grams: "MANILARCOPE." Distributors for "VENUS" Brand Hoses, suction, delivery, garden, Pneumatic, acid and oil resisting Hoses and also Dunlop Hoses.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Ahmed Ebrahim Bros.—882, Chukla Street, Bombay 3.

Bhagvandas Chatrabhuj & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Bombay Hosiery House—9-12, Lahri House, 14, Bhajipala Street, Off Chakla Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "SAFETRADE."

BORIVLI HOSIERY MILLS (Estd. 1920).—Office: 63, Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2. Phone No. 20414. Mills at Borivli, Western Rly. Phone No. 84035.

Cawnpore Mills Depot—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Chhaganlal Vishram & Co.—107-109, Chakla Street.

"Crawfords."—280, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

Chunilal Mulchand & Co.—Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

Daye, J. M., & Co.—Kanta Terrace, Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road.

Haji Ebrahim Essak.—91, Sheriff Dewji Street, Bombay 3.

Haji Ebrahim Haji Mohammad B.—13, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.

Haroon & Co.—19, Zakeria Masjid Road.

Hassaram & Co., K.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Hukamchand Chanderbhan.—1st Floor, Hira Building, opp. Crawford Market, Carnac Road.

Jewan Bukhsh Mohammed Jan.—99, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.

Katrak Hosiery Works.—167, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.

Ladhabhai Ravji & Bros.—41, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Mansukhlal Kantilal & Co.—185, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess Street.

M. Daldas & Sons.—190, Princess Street.

MENORA HOSIERY WORKS LTD.—Ruby Terrace, opp. 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5. Phone: 35400. Grams: "MENORWORK."

Modern Hosiery Works.—Dhobiwadi, Thakurdwar.

Mohanlal, D., & Co.—Nariman Building, near P. O., Kalbadevi.

Parmanand Gordhandas & Co.—280, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

Patel Hosiery Mills.—7-10, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Pavri Sons & Co.—93-97, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Popatlal Ghelabhai & Co.—104, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.

Popular Hosiery Works.—98B, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (Western Rly.), Bombay 16.

Pratapral & Co.—4, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Rajsi Bros.—Opp. Electric House, Colaba Causeway.

Sabu & Co.—Esplanade Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Shanghvi & Sons, N. H., (Estd. 1929).—47-48, 65-66, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.

Sigil Traders.—R. B. Narayanlal Bansilal Compound, opp. Bombay Central Station, Bombay 8.

Sultan Haji Mahomed & Co.—Kanta Terrace, 529, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Suppliers & Trading (India) Ltd.—79, Medows Street, Fort.

Surat Hosiery & Printing Works.—Sayee Bhuwan, 143, Princess Street.

Trivedi, R., & Co.—28, Lalsingh Building, Lohar Chawl.

Utoomal & Assudamal Co.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.

Valibhai Kamruddin.—101, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Vashani Cloth Stores.—Prospect Chambers, 313, Hornby Road, Fort.

Vasi Bros. & Co.—Topiwala Mansion, Mohamedally Road, Bombay 3.

Vaswani (India) Ltd.—496, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

West End Shop.—234-236, Carnac Road, Kerawalla Mansion, opp. Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay 2.

Western Link Co.—19, Bank Street, Fort.

Yacob Ahmed Bros.—Topiwala Mansion, Mohamedally Road.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

Bole Brothers.—49, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 25310.

DONALD & CO.—255, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Sole Agents: Siemens Reiniger Werke, A.G., Germany. Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

Fahrdal Surgical Corporation 106, New Citizen Bank House, Palton Road, Bombay 1. Grams: "FOLLOWER" Surgical Instruments and Hospital Sundries.

Gordhandas Desai & Co.—305, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

GODREJ, GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Lalbaug Parel, Bombay.

I C I (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1

Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd., The.—Ghatkopar (Bombay-Agra Road), Bombay. Phone: 67941 (4 Lines); Grams: "INDOXCO".

Jagkumar & Co.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

Kapadia Brothers.—Kalan Building No. 3, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

NATIONAL STEEL EQUIPMENT CO.—Naigaum Road (near Spring Mills), Dadar, Bombay 14. Phone: 61755. Grams: "BEDLOCKER." Specialists in Aseptic Hospital Furniture and Appliances (Sterilizers, Suction Apparatus, etc.).

Raj-Der-Kar & Co. Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. For Research and Industries. Phone: 27304.

Reliance Electric & Hardware Stores.—55, Krishna Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl.

Salernahomed Padamsce & Co.—111, Chakla Street, P.O. Box 8131, Bombay 3.

SHAH, M., & CO.—Kanji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

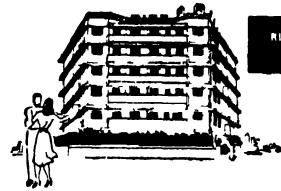
Shanti Trading Co.—Vitha' Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Vazir Enamel Works Ltd.—31, Tank Bunder Estate, Bombay.

Williams Jack & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

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INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
ASSOCIATION



AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL AGENCY

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Arya Nivas Hindu Hotel—Opp Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi Road
Brandon & Co., Ltd.—Victoria Terminus
Bristol Grill—Laxmi Buildings, Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta Road, Fort
Chambers De Luxe—Dar ul Habib, 29, Marine Drive
Chetana—31, Ramprast Row Fort
Elphinstone Hotel—Gulshan Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort
Empire Hindu Hotel—Hornby Road
Eros Theatre & Restaurant Private Ltd—Cumbala Building
Queen's Road Churchgate Reclamation
Frederick's Hotel—Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort
George Restaurant—20, Apollo Street
Gourdon & Co.—Rohmat Manzil Churchgate Street Fort
Grand Hotel (Bombay) Ltd—Ballard Estate Fort
Green's Hotel & Restaurant—Apollo Bunder Fort
Hotel Regal—233, Frere Road
Ideal Restaurant—Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort
JAMESON GUEST HOUSE (LODGING & BOARDING).—Rafiq
Manzil, 14 Wodehouse Road, Adj. YMCA, Fort, Bombay 1.
Phone: 35504. Grams: "JAMEGUEST."
Juhu Country Hotel—Juhu near Santa Cruz
Juhu Hotel & Restaurant—Vadivala's, Juhu
Kamling Chinese Restaurant—"Nagin Mahal", Churchgate
Reclamation
Kashmir Hotel—Dhun Mahal, Dhobi Talao
King George VI Restaurant—Noor Mahal, King's Circle, Matunga
Lawrence Hotel—Ashokumar House, Rampart Row, Bombay 1
Leopold Cafe & Stores—No. 6 Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder
London Hotel—Near Charni Road Junction
Madhav Ashram—Near Girgaum Police Court, Bombay 4
Majestic Hotel—Esplanade, Museum
Mayfair Restaurant—22, Rampart Row, Fort.
Mello's Hotel—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
Modern Hindu Hotel—12, Wallace Street, Fort.
Mongini's Restaurant—Churchgate Street
Morenas & Co.—69, Mahatma Gandhi Road, 22, Meadows Street,
Fort.
National Hindu Hotel—Frere Road, opp Tram Junction, Fort
New Coronation Durbar Hotel.—Near Novelty Cinema, Grant Road,
Tram Terminus.

New Empire Restaurant, Stores & Bakery—134 Hornby Road
New Emporo Stores & Restaurant—Rustom Mahal, Tram Terminus,
Dadar
New Welcome Hindu Restaurant—Medows House, Tamarind Lane,
Fort
New World Chinese Restaurant—Gulestan, opp Metro Cinema,
Dhobi Talao
Nrisinha Hindu Lodge—177 179, Hornby Road Fort
Orient Hotel—Orient Hotel Building, Crawford Market
Outram Private Hotel—Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort
Picnic Cottages Restaurant—Versova near Andheri
Purohit Hotel—Parakh Mahal Churchgate Street
Purohit Restaurant & Stores—Krishna Building, Fort Street, Fort
Pyrke's Apollo Hotel—Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder
Railway Hotel—Charni Road
Regent Hotel—Ballard Pier
Ritz Hotel and Restaurant—Churchgate Reclamation near Eros
Cinema Bombay
ROYAL GUEST HOUSE (LODGING & BOARDING).—Lady
Hardinge Road, opp. Rivoli Cinema, Mahim, Bombay 16
Phone: 62668. Grams: "ROYALGUEST"
Royal Hotel—Hussam Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort
Sardar Gria—Carnac Road
Savoy Hotel & Restaurant—Lamington Road, next to Bombay
Central.
Sea View Chinese Restaurant—Apollo Bunder Fort
Sea View Hotel—221 225 Frere Road opp G.P.O., Fort
Sea View Restaurant—Juhu, Santa Cruz
Ship Hotel—Opp General Post Office 219 Frere Road Fort
Shree Krishna Boarding House—Girgaum Tram Terminus,
Bombay 4
Simla and Calcutta Hotel—Mangalore Street Fort
Strand Hotel—Strand Road Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1
Taj Mahal Hotel, The Apollo Bunder Grams: "1NHOTELS"
Phone: 29501 (10 lines)
Tambe, B. Ltd.—Sanzgiri Sadan, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4
Wayside Inn—Rampart Row, Fort
Welcome Hindu Restaurant—Medows Street, Fort.
Welcome Hotel—Frere Road, Fort
West End Hotel—(Proprietors West End Hotel Ltd), 45, New
Marine Lines, Bombay

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Brijmohan Banwarilal.—61, Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
 Dastur & Sons, M. D.—Small Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Estates Valuation & Engineering Co.—20, Old Custom House Road, Fort.
GILBERT LODGE & CO.—"Elphinstone House", Veer Nariman Street, Fort. Phones: 251819 and 22107.
 Mayfair Furnishing Co.—Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Narayanrao Kulkarni & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Rao Sahab Rawji Sopal & Sons.—322, Shanti Niketan, Vincent Road, Kingsway, Matunga.
 Royal House Agency.—Rehman Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.

HUMIDIFICATION—VENTILATION

Asea Electric India, Limited—Tafti Building, Goa Street, Bombay.
INDUSTRIAL AIR CONTROL (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Karlmees House, 2nd Floor, 59, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 262474. Grams: "COOLAIR."
 Concessionaires for Westinghouse Sturtevant Division, New York. All air handling Equipments, Textile Dust and Fume Removal and Oil Spraying.

ICE FACTORIES

Bakhtawar Ice Factory.—Kumbharwada, Dadar.
 Bombay Ammonia Refg. Stores & Packing Co.—Bazargate Street, Fort.
 Bombay Crystal Ice Works.—170, Motilala Lane, Mazagaon.
 Central Ice & Cold Storage Co.—Saboo Bldg Road, Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone: 34346.
 City Ice Supplying & Cold Storage Ltd.—208, Bazargate Street, Fort.
 Dhunjibhoy's Ice Factory.—Mount Road, Mazagaon.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Sole Agents: Siemens Reiniger Werke, A.G., Germany. Shreevinas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at: Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.
HOMILA ICE WORKS, COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATION.—Manufacturers of Pure and Colourless Ice. 33-C, Jeejabhoy Street, Near Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, Bombay 8 (India). Phone No. 71692.
 Siddley Ice Factory.—505A, Arthur Road, Tardeo.
 Sitaram Industries.—Byculla Bridge, Hanaraj Lane, Byculla
 Spa's Mineral & Ice Factory.—Lamington Road (North), off Jacob Circle.
 Sunawalla Ice Factory & Cold Storage & Refrigeration (Est'd. 1918).—Factory 188, Lamington Road, behind Minerva Talkies, Bombay 7.

IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRMS (GENERAL)

Abdool Hossain Jivaji & Co.—241, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Abdoola Joosab Calcuttawalla & Co.—137-41, Samuel Street, Bombay 9.
 Abdul Karim & Co.—Mohomed Manzil, 50-59A, Memonwada Road.
ABDULKARIM, M. H.—272, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone No.: 29268. Grams: "TAUFIQ."
 Abdul Razak & Co.—Opp Juma Masjid, Takliawadi, Kurla.
 Abdulkhadar Shamsuddin & Co.—48, Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.
 A. A. Baker & Co.—59, Bhajipala Street, Bombay 3.
 Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Advani & Co., G. V.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Advani, J. B., & Co., Ltd.—Advani Chambers, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road.
 Ahora Trading Co.—22D, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Ahuja, C. M., & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Akhbarally Ebrahimi—38/C, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "Tus-sibar"
 Akhbarally Mohamedally & Co.—316, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Alfa Sports—Metro House, Bombay 1. Phone: 27549. Grams: "ALFASPORTS."
 Alfred Herbert (India), Ltd.—Kaiser-I-Hind Buildings, Ballard Estate.
 Alliance Stores & Trading Co.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, opp. Lloyds Bank, 267, Dr Dadabhoy Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay.
 All India Trading Corporation.—25, Bank Street, Fort.
 Almeida J. C.—National Insurance Building 1st Floor, 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 263708. Grams: "GROTTO".

Amin Importers.—7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Amin & Sons.—180-82, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
 Amrut Trading Co.—44, Kumar Vilas, Mangalwadi, Girgaum.
 Anand Trading Co.—234, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
 Anil Brothers.—44/46, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
 Anil Kumar & Co., Ltd.—121-123, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Arthur Import Export Co.—166, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38076. Grams: "FABYARN."

ARVINDA TRADING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Importers and Manufacturers' Agents, 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "RADIANT." Phone: 251013. Managing Director, R. P. Patel.

Ashok Brothers.—327, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay.

ASHOK OVERSEAS TRADING PRIVATE CO., LTD.—543, Kalbadevi Road, P.O. Box 2501, Bombay 2. Phone: 36924. Importers of Umbrellas & Accessories, Cycles Accessories, Electrical Accessories, Cotton Piece Goods and Sundries.

Asiatic Mill Stores Trading Co.—89, Princess Street Bombay 2.
 Askay & Co., Ltd.—Great Social Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Asok Bros., Ltd.—Mubarak Manzil, 104, Apollo Street, Fort.

Associated Corporation of Industries (India), Ltd.—Commerce House, Currumbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Aurora (Trade) Service.—13, Khattarally Lane, Hira Baug, Bombay 4.

B. BABURAO & CO.—38, Haji Ismail Gani Building, Byculla Rly. Station Compound (East), Bombay 27. Government Contractors, Suppliers & Agents for Vegetables, Fruits, Fish, Meat & Provisions etc. Cable: "MONEYPLANT" Bombay.

Badat Ltd.—105, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BAJAJ BROTHERS PRIVATE LTD.

Round Building, Kalbadevi Road
BOMBAY 2

Cable: "PRITPAL" Phones: 22881, 23779

Importers of:

All kinds of Textiles and Yarns, Produce and General Consumer Goods, etc.

Exporters of:

Cotton and Rayon Textiles, Raw Cotton and Cinema Films, etc.

Sole Agents for India for:

Pagoda Brand Saccharine manufactured in Czechoslovakia.

Bakshi Ram & Co.—129, Modi Street, Fort.

Bakubhai Ambalal, Ltd.—National Insurance Building, 27, Bastion Road, Fort.

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Bardiya, W. K., & Company.—155, Modi Street, Fort.

Batlibhol, C. J., & Co.—319, Hornby Road, Fort.

Batlibhol & Co.—Engineers and Machinery Importers Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBHOLCO" Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore, and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad

BATLIWALLA & CO.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Importers, Exporters and General Merchants. Partners: R. B. Batliwalla; M. S. Batliwalla; F. B. Batliwalla; B. S. Batliwalla. Phone: 38767. Residence: Phone No. 89249.

Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—15-16, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Begraj Gupta & Co.—207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Bhagwandas Chattrabhu.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Bhagwandas Devahi, Ltd.—87, Princess Street.

Bhagwandas Sant Parkash.—50, Nakhuda Street, Bombay 3.

Bhaldas Cusondas & Co.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bhandari Brothers Ltd.—Dadyseth House, 44, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

Bhanji Lavji Porbandar Ghee Supply Agency.—Shroff Mansion, 268, Kalbadevi Road.

Bhanoo Trading Co.—29, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate. Phone No. 30401. Grams: "SANGHANI." General Importers, interested in Woolen, Cotton, Art Silk, Silk, Piece-goods, Fents and Remnant, Hardware Tools, Electric Appliances, Measuring Instruments, Incandescent Lights and Parts and Paper Stationery, Fountainpens and Parts.

Bhanushali Brothers Ltd.—Bhanushali Chambers, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.

Bharat Industrial Co.—77-79, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Bhargava & Co., K. L.—94, Meadows Street, Fort.

Bheroomal Ghanoomal.—43, Dhanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road.

Bhukanwala & Sons.—Meadows House, Meadows Street, Fort.

Birla Bros., Ltd.—Imperial Bank Annex, Bank Street, Fort.

Bock, F. & Co.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Bombay 1.

Bombay Import and Export Agency.—Cama House, opp. Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort.

Bombay Importing Agency.—75-77, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Bombay Machine Store Co., The.—Laxmi Building, 43, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Brigg Bros. & Co.—Graham Building, Parsee Bazar Street.

Briljal, H. N. & Co.—Beaumont Chambers, 27-33, Meadows Street, Fort.

Bulchand Co., L.—Moos Building, 510, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Burrows & Co., W. J.—Khatau Building, 40-44, Old Custom House Road, Fort.

Byramji, T. & Co.—Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Calico General Export Co.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.

Cambata Industries Private Ltd.—Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.

Capital Colour & Chemical Co.—77-87, Mirchi Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 8.

Cawasji Behramji & Co.—City Ice Building, 298, Bazargate Street Fort.

Central Syndicate Ltd.—16/18, Custom House Road, Fort.

Chhaganlal (India) Imports—42, Argyle Road, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9 Grams: "CONTRACTS." Phone: 20751.

Champaklal Morarji & Co.—193, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 9.

Chavannes & Co., Ltd.—Menkwa Building, 10, Outram Road.

Chimanlal & Co.—38/42, Shamsett Street, Bombay.

Chimanlal Vadihal & Co.—80, Abdul Rehman Street.

Chinooobhai & Bros., Ltd.—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street.

Chokhani Brothers.—59, Forbes Street, Fort.

Chokshi, H. & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.

Chotirmall & Co., K. A. J.—501, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Clarke & Smith (India), Ltd.—Ramali Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Clubwalla & Co.—27-29, Hammam Street.

Collinson & Co., Ltd.—Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Continental Export & Import Co.—Mehta Building, 47, Meadows Street, Fort.

Cooper & Co.—53, Abdul Rehman Street.

Corn Products Co. (India), Ltd.—Shrinivas House, Waudby Road, Fort.

Cotton Agents Ltd.—Imperial Bank Annex, Bank Street, Fort.

Crystal & Co., J.—111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Curmally Jan Mahomed.—160-162, Samuel Street, Bombay 9.

Dadajee & Co., Ltd.—Shree Pant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge.

Dalich Bussan Kaisha Ltd—4th Floor, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261667 and 262148 Grams: "DAITIBUSAN".

Dali H. Shroff & Co.—361, Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road, Fort Phone: 21465.

DANN-DECKER COMPANY.—32, People's Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 262886. Cable: "DANDEKERCO", Bombay.

DARSENIMAL TANDON & CO.—Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "SEWAKUNJ." Phone: 33995. Importers of all kinds of Yarns. Specialists in all kinds of Woollen Yarns and Silk Yarns—Indian and Foreign. Exporters of Silk Wastes and other Wastes. Branch: Tandon Building, Bazar Sabunian, Amritsar.

Daruwalla, M. N. & Co.—20, Apollo Street, Fort.

Das & Co.—59, Apollo Street, Fort.

Dave, J. M., & Co.—Kanta Terrace, Silk Bazar, 529, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Devidas Mulji Kapadia.—Yusuf Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Dhiraajlal Morarji.—Mulchand Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Diamond Electric Co.—18, Hammam Street, Fort.

Dickinson John & Co., Ltd.—Kumta Street, Fort.

Dilraj & Co.—20, Hammam Street, Fort.

DINANATH SONS.—466, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39619. Grams: "PROCESSOR." Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers of Silks, Art Silk, Piecegoods and Manufacturers' Representatives.

DINKER TRADING CO.—95/97, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "HONESTACT."

Dossa Ltd., G.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

D. Manilal & Co.—Harischandra Nivas, 419-A, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Drennan & Co.—Allahabad Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dubash Freres & Co.—Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Dwarkadas & Sons, Ltd.—Mehta House, 89, Apollo Street, Fort.

Dwarkadas Vajji Talpatriwala.—30, Issaji Street, Bombay 3.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

Eastern Import & Export Co.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Eastern Import & Export Bureau.—3-5, Vithalwadi, Bombay 2.

Ebrahim Allibhoy & Sons—280-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

Ebrahim Manji & Co., Ltd.—Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

Ebrahim Noorudin & Co.—"Kagdy Manji," 119, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

ECHEKE PRIVATE LIMITED.—43, Tamarind Lane, 4th Floor, Fort. Phone: 251817. Grams: "ECHKE."

Edanmal Sons, L.—Krishna Nivas Building, New Silk Bazar, Bombay 2.

EDGAR HANDLEY AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED.—135, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 22934 and 39684. Grams: "TROJAN."

Emdas.—105, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Empee Agencies.—40, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Engineer Bros.—Sir Vithalwadi Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Engineer, S. D., & Son.—Imperial Chambers, 32, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.

Excel Importers.—89, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Excellent Engineering Co., Ltd.—11, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Ex-Import Mercantile Corporation.—229, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9.

Ex-Import Trading Co.—Queen's Mansion, Bastion Road, Fort.

Ezra Bros.—Mustafa Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Fazalibhai Ibrahim & Co., Ltd.—Jamali Building, Hornby Road.

Fillinger, H. & Co.—16, Ormiston Road, opp. Electric House, Bombay 1.

FINLAY JAMES & CO., LTD.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Firoz Trading Co.—Kamer Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Phone No. 33832. Grams: "Polestar"

Framros M. Chinoy & Sons.—Motiwala Mansions, Gowalla Tank, Bombay 26.

Frangi, N. S. (India).—32, Apollo Street, Fort.

Frank Rose & Co.—"Kalam Kutir", 211-219, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Freight Carriers Ltd—Meadows House, Meadows Street, Fort.

Gangaram & Co.—313, 3rd Floor, Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.

G. Arjan (India) Co.—108, Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.

Gandhi Sons Ltd.—232, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Gaytee and Company.—Jannabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Fort Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.

Gitz Bros. & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Ghaddali, J. P., & Co.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.

Gin Store Co., The.—76, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Girdharlal & Co.—48, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. G. P. O. Box 826.

Gladwyn & Co.—251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Goodwill Trading Co.—34, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Goolabkhan Peerkhan Co.—178, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Gore & Co.—Great Social Insurance Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Govindram Dwarkadas.—Kermani Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Grahams Trading Co., Ltd.—16, Bank Street, Fort.

Great Eastern Trading Co.—107, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

Habib Rawjee, G. & Co.—Hamam House, Hammam Street, Fort.

Haji Ahmed Husain & Co.—Topiwala Mansion, Mohammedally Road, Bombay 3.

Haji Janmohamed Moosa.—27-29, Zakaria Bazar, Sheriff Dewji Street.

Hales Bros. (India) Ltd.—K. Lekhraj Building, Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3.

Halindia Cotton Co., Ltd.—71-73, Apollo Street, Fort.

Hansraj Hariram & Co.—Fazalibhoy Building, opp. Flora Fountain, Fort.

Harchandani Sons—220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

Harda Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—17-19, Bastion Road, Fort.

Hardecastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd.—Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

Harilal Manilal & Co.—(Established 1919)—316, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 39717.

Hasanally Brothers—Huckla Street, Bombay 3.

HASSAMAL BROS.—538, Kalbadevi Road, P.O. Box 2236, Bombay 2. Direct Importers and Exporters of Art Silk and Cotton Piecegoods and General Merchandise. Grams: "HASSABROS." Phones: 34190 & 30715. P.O. Box 2236.

Hassanmal Dalamal.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Hassaram & Co., K.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Hasarat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Herbertsons Ltd.—11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

HIMATLAL & CO.—Importers and Manufacturers' Representatives. Representing in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. The Nationalized Paper Industries of German Democratic Republic. Head Office: 26, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Phone Nos. 23963 and Residence: 61596. Grams: "HIMSEAN." Branches: Calcutta and Madras.

Himatilal Manilal & Sons.—346, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Hindustan Export & Import Corporation Ltd.—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.—Post Box No. 1973, Bombay 1.
 Hoby & Co.—190-192, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.—E. D. Sassoon Bldg., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

Honey Day.—Allee Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Mooseli, M. A., & Bros.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Hotchand Jawharmal.—3rd Floor, Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Hukamchand Chanderbhan.—1st Floor, Hira Building, opp. Crawford Market, Carnac Road.

Husein Abdulkarim Panju.—Panju House, 138-40, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay 9.

Husein Ebrahim.—75, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.

Husein Laljee Dewraj.—Jamal Building, 213, Nagdevi, Bombay 3.

Husein Mussa Virjee & Co.—Sheriff Hasam Building, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay 9.

India Manufacturing Agencies.—16/18, Custom House Road, Fort.
 India Overseas Trading Co.—33, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Indian Exporter.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Indo Europa Trading Co.—7, Dalal Street, Fort.

Indo-Iraq Trading Co.—18, People's Bldg., Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Indo-Overseas Representatives.—73, Bombay Mutual Bldg., Fort.

Industrial Engineering Co.—45, Apollo Street, Fort.

Industries Service Corporation.—11, Bruce Street, Fort.

Inter-Asia Commercial Co.—111, Tamba Kanta, Bombay.

International Corporation.—12-A, Nanabhai Lane, Flora Fountain, Fort.

International Imports & Exports Ltd.—250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

International Mercantile Corporation 313, Himalaya House, 3rd Floor, Junction of Hornby Road and Paltan Road, Bombay 1.

International Traders.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

International United Trading Corporation.—80-90, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Italindia Cotton Ltd. (Estd. 1922)—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

Jafferbhoy Salebhoy & Co.—201, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "Wingfish". General Merchants, Exporters & Importers.

Jagkumar & Co.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 317-321, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone No. 21509.

Jagmohandas Shamaldas & Sons.—11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Jamnadas Nanjee Mangrolwalla.—83-85, Bazargate Street, Fort.

Jani & Co.—Vora Mansions, New Chinch Bunder.

Jashwantlal Manecklal & Co.—40, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Jasawala & Co., R. M.—105, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.

Jeena & Co.—Elphinstone Building, 10, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

John Trading Corporation.—Post Box No. 3504, Bombay 4. Grams: "BURMACIGAR."

Joishi Jivandas Gangaram & Co.—282, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay. Estd. 1923.

J. S. Elizer.—6, Moti Mahal, Churchgate Reclamation. Phone: 21138.

K. A. Singh & Co.—Minthi Mansion, Sitaldevi Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

Kanji Morarji.—285-87, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.

Kamat & Co. (Bombay).—134, Meadows Street, Fort.

KANTILAL SANGEVI & CO.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phones: 34261, Residence: 28185. Grams: "EXPIM."

Kapadia & Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

Kapadia Trading Co.—Botawalla Building, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Karanjia Bros. Ltd.—17-19, Bomanji Master Road, Kalbadevi.

Karla Brothers.—Sethna Building, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Karim Gulam Hussain.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Karimjee Trading Co., Ltd.—Rahimtoola House, 7, Homji Street, Fort.

Kashandas Limited.—Exporters & Importers & Commission Agents, Kasturchand Mills Premises, Dadar, Bombay.

KAVARANA, E. F., & CO.—Botawalla Building, Bomanji Master Road, Bombay 2. Importers and Exporters in Cotton Piece-goods, Cotton Yarn, Silk Piece-goods, Silk goods, Silk Yarn, Rayon Piece-goods, Rayon Yarn and all Sundry articles. Phone No. 23181. Grams: "BIOSCOPE."

Kavarana, Muncherji Heerjibhoy.—New Silk Bazar, opp. Kalbadevi P.O., Kalbadevi.

Keshavlji Virji & Co.—8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Keshavlal Talakhchand.—Kendia House, opp. G.P.O., Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32363. Grams: "CHANDRODAY."

Keshavlal, J., & Co.—Saheb Building, 105, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Khanna & Hari Raj.—106, Hornby Road, Fort.

KHARAS BROS.—14, Hamam Street, Fort. Importers & Exporters of Piece-goods. Grams: "KHAYA." Phone: 251805.

K. Hassaram & Co. (Estd. 1881).—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Khatua Valabhadas & Co.—Vadgadi, Bombay 3. Phone No. 21655. Tel. Address: "SCARLET."

Khasam, E. S., & Co., Ltd.—Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Khosla & Co., L. C.—39, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

Khoury, N., & Company.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Kidarnath Kishanchand.—106, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.

Kirti Trading Corporation Ltd.—Fazalbhoy Building, opp. Flora Fountain, Fort.

Kishinchand Chellaram.—Guzdar House, Dhobi Talao.

Kishinchand Chellaram (India) Ltd.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Klimt & Lion Ltd.—Western India House, 7, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Komet Merchandising Corporation.—38, Devkaran Mansion, 43, Princess Street.

Kooverji Devahi & Co.—164, Lohar Street.

Kotak & Co.—Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhoy Naorji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kroz & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Kundanmal Ramlal.—78/80, New Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.

Kumudchandra & Co.—Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

KUSUMGAR (OVERSEAS) PRIVATE LIMITED.—503, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 22904. Grams: "KUSUGRUP." Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives.

Laljee Dewraj & Co.—108/70, Sheriff Dewji Street, Bombay 3.

Lalji Dayal.—Near Gopal Lane, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.

Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri.—149, Shroff Bazar.

Leories Trading Co.—23, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Liladhar P. Shah & Co.—335, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Loeffler & Co., E.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street. Phone No. 21618. Grams: "VINCO."

Loucatos, G., & Co.—Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort.

L. R. Trading Co.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Outram Road, Fort.

Lusob Trading Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Macropolo, D., & Co., Ltd.—Kermani Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Macoon & Co.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Madan Mohan Jain & Sons.—215-17, Kalbadevi Road.

Madhav Agency.—Mohan Building, Girgaum Road.

Madhavlal, S., & Co.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Madhoram Moolchand.—80/82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

MAOANBHAI & LALLUBHAI.—184-186, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2. Jewellers. Direct Importers and Exporters, of Real and Cultured Pearls, Platinum, Precious Stones, Watches. Synthetic Rough and Cut. Phone: 23785. Grams: "MOTIBUTTON."

Mahendra, A. C., & Co.—12, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Mahomedali Esmail. (Estd. 1921).—Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mahomedally Hebahthoy & Co.—15, Mirza Street, Parsi Gully.

Maneklal & Co.—160, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Manukhlal Kantilal & Co.—Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street.

MANUBHAI, SONS & CO.—Manu Mansion, 16, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "SUNFLAMES." Phone: 25-1028.

Manufacturers' Eastern Agen-v.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mata Lachmi Co.—Hussaini Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

McKenzie Ltd.—Sewri.

Mehra (India) Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

MEHTA, L. N. & SONS.—Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2329. Grams: "NOSEGAY." Importers of Cotton, Rayon and Woollen Yarn Piecegoods and Exporters of Cotton, Rayon and Woollen Piecegoods, Yarns and Oil seeds, etc.

Mehta & Co., P. N.—Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Mehta Brothers.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Mehta Mody & Co.—Devkaran Mansion, No. 5, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.
 Mehta Ramakrishna & Co., Ltd.—Neptune Building, 166, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Menghraj & Sons (India).—Alice Building, 339, Hornby Road.
 Merchant Bros.—151, Nagdevi Street.
 Merwanji Poonjiljee & Sons.—Prince's Dock, Frere Road.
 Mistary, M. H. J.—"Florencea", 17th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.
 Modern Traders.—29, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Mohanlal Motilal.—4th Floor, Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Morarji Vandrayan & Co.—Krishnaraji Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.
 Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., J. L.—Universal Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Motiram & Co.—79, Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.
 Murlidhar and Khemchand & Co.—Rehem Mansion, 50, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.
 Murugappa & Sons.—3rd Floor, United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
MUSRY, G. N., PRIVATE LTD.—Canada Building, Home Street, Fort. Phone No. 26-1435. Grams: "DANDELION." Importers and Exporters.
 Nanavati & Co., Ltd.—16, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Nanji V. Dossa & Co.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Narandas Parmanandas.—272, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
 Narandas Ranchhodas & Co. 93, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Narotandas Chumal & Co. 51, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
 Phone. 24635 Grams. "HINDI NAR" General Importers, mainly for Textile Mills and other Industries.
 Narsee Nagsee & Co.—3, Chinch Bunder, Bombay No. 9.
 Navinchand Ratanchand & Co.—Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
NEAR EAST TRADING CO. (INDIA).—32, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone Nos. 33407 & 251757. Grams: "WIDESPREAD."
 New India African Co., Ltd.—Mathuradas Building, 344/46, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
N. DEVIDAS & CO. 44, Dariyasthan Street, Bombay 3. Phone No. 34844. Grams: "ENGUM." Dealers in all sorts of Gums, Saffron, Cassia, Cloves and Spices.
 N. M. Brothers & Co.—Shreeji Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl, Post Box No. 2163, Bombay.
 Noormohamed Haji Mohamed Mukatey.—Wassiamull Building, 184, Muljibunder Road, Bombay 3.
 N. P. Patravali & Co.—Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort.
 N. Thakordas & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Oliver, F. P. & Co., Ltd.—Jehangir Building, 133, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Orient Corporation Ltd.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.
 Overseas Trade & Agencies (India).—Beaumont Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 2.
 Pannalal Ramdayal Chindak.—153, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Paramount (India) Ltd.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Parekh Trading Corporation.—10, Dubash Chambers, Kumpta Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
 Parmanand Maneklal & Co.—Maskati Mahal, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Partabsingh Jagatsing & Sons.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Patel, M. K. & Co.—Wakefield House, 16, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Pavri Sons & Co.—98-97, Bazargate Street, Fort.
P. D. SHEETH & CO.—46, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2. Exporters, Importers, General Merchants, Commission Agents & Manufacturers' Representatives. Indian Minerals and Textiles. Cable: "GODDESS," Bombay.
 Peerbhoy & Sons, E.—Prop.: 64, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.
 Pestonji & Co.—24, New Queen's Road, opp. Roxy Talkies, Bombay 4.
 Phiroz, N. Motabhy & Co., Ltd.—Motabhy Building, 146, Medows Street, Fort.
 P. L. Bhatt & Co.—5, Bharat House, 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 34454. Cable: "DIGNIFIED." All categories of Iron and Steel Products.
POLLACK & CO., F. W.—Importers & Exporters of Essential Oils, Industrial, Fine, Pharmaceutical and Aromatic Chemicals, Textiles, Plastics. Cattle Food. 11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1020. Grams: "POLCOMPANY."
 Poonjiljee, J. M., Jehangir, J. P.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Popatlal Girdharilal & Co.—49, Apollo Street, Fort.

Popular (Imp-Exp) Trading Co.—Javeri House, 110, Medows Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 38000. Grams: "MAXSPIN".
 Prabhulal N. Anandwala.—43, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Prashant Trading Co.—352/54, Samuel Street, Bombay 3.
 Prem Brothers.—Kitab Mahal, 192, Hornby Road, Fort.
PREMIER TRADING CORPORATION.—46, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 255084 (4 lines). Grams: "NACHIKETA."
 Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Building, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
 P. R. Patel & Co. Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Purshottamdas, A. H.—36, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Purshottamdas Popatlal & Co.—Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, Fort.
 Pyarally Gulamhusen & Co.—106, Tantanpura Street, Khoja Moholla, Bombay 9.
 Rahmatoolah Dhunji & Co.—93, Tantanpura Street, Khadak, Bombay 9.
 Raichand Brothers (India) Ltd.—11-B, Noble Chambers, Ghoga Street, Fort.
 Rajal Corporation.—30, Rampart Row, Fort.
 Rajgor, S. M., & Co.—Hanuman Building, Tambakanta, Pydbowlic, Bombay 3.
 Ralli Bros., Ltd.—21, Ravelin Street, Fort.
 Ramjee Samjee Virani (India) Ltd.—185, Bazargate Street, Fort.
 Ramchand Ambiram.—Above Govind Chowk, M. J. Market, Bombay 2.
 Ramkisandas Sagarmal.—345, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
RAMNIKLAL C. KOTHARI & CO.—16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251632. Grams: "ASTROGEMS." Exporters of Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and other precious Stones.
 Rasiwalla, M. M. A., & Co.—Hooseinbhai Building, 17, Janjiker Street, Koliwada.
 Ratilal Dayabhai Shah.—Tambakanta, Pydbowlic, Bombay.
 Ready money Ltd., C. R. H. 107, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Reliance Trading Co.—25/47, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
 Rowe & Rowe.—Above Eastern Bank, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box No. 622, Bombay.
 Ruby Trading Co.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Rupani & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Shaghani & Co.—178-180, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Santhamam & Co. Exporters, Importers & Commission Agents, Sri Ram Building, 2nd Floor, 195, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji Street, Bombay 2.
 Sarabhai & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Satya Prakash Dyes & Chemicals Ltd.—Hornby Building, 174, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Sepulchre Brothers (India) Ltd.—Taj Building, 210, Hornby Road.
 Setlisons Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.
 Sewaram Gidharilal.—354, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Shah, C. J. & Co.—Churchgate House, Vir Nariman Street.
 Shah Narotandas Harjivandas Co. (Estd. 1880) 180, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Shah Sheth & Co.—Importers and Exporters, 264, Samuel Street, Bombay 3.
 Shah Trading Agencies.—19, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Shaikh & Co.—94, Ali Umar Street, Bombay 3.
 Shamsun & Co.—11, Bruce Street, Fort.
 Shantilal & Co.—195-97, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Shapurji & Co., R. K.—319, Hornby Road, P. B. 1065, Fort.
 Sharad Brothers.—Nehru Road, Bombay 24.
 Sheralli Nanjee.—178, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 9.
SHREE LAXMI SILK WEAVING FACTORY.—Factory at Amrell. Sales Office: 346, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Importers of Art Silk Yarns.
 Shree Navjivan Kagdi & Co.—110, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Shri Laxmi Cloth Trading Co.—135, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Sigman & Co.—302, Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.
 Sindhi Clearing Agency.—381, Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
 Sir Kasturchand Ltd.—Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Sivramkrishnan, M.—Hazi Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
S. MEHTA & CO.—Anees Chambers, Carnac Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-3001. Grams: "Duty Bound". Wire Netting and Perforated Metals. Importers and Merchants.
 Sobraj Reloomal.—Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road.
 Soho House.—Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl.
 Sorabji Khursetji & Co.—Calcuta Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SORABJI NOWROJI & CO.

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Steel Brothers & Co. Ltd. — Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Subodh Indent Agency. — 44, Kumar Villas, Mangalwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Suppliers & Trading (India) Ltd. — 79, Meadows Street, Fort.

Suren, W. T., & Co. — United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Techno Industrial Co. — 107, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Techno-Industrial Syndicate — 10/B, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Tejibhandas & Co. — 65, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Textile Industrial Trading Agency. — Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Thakker Sonderjee Nanjee & Sons (India) Ltd. — 146, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Thakore, T. M., & Co. — Readymoney Mansion, 43, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Traders' Link. — 17, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort.

Trading Co., Late Hegt & Co., Ltd. — Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

Trading Co., L. R. — Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort.

TRANS-UNION COMMERCIAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD. — Prospect Chambers Annexe, 319, Hornby Road, Fort. Grams : "TRANSMETER." Phone : 251610.

T. R. Datta & Co. — 102, Bhandari Street (Chuckla), Bombay 3.

T. Salehbhoy & Co. — 54, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Trivedi & Co. — Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

Trivedi, R., & Co. — 28, Lalsingh Building, Lohar Chawl.

Unimen Industrial Corporation. — 5, Parker Building, 10, Cowasji Patel Street, P.B. No. 1179, Bombay 1. Grams : "UNIMEN."

Unita Corporation. — 37, Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

United Commercial Co. — 72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

United India Trading & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. — Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

Universal Export & Import Co. — Behind Roxy Cinema, Swadeshi Mills Estate, New Queen's Road, P.O. Box No. 740, Bombay. Phone : 21446. Agents for the Starline Chinese Lacquer Paints ; Dakin Bros. Ltd., London. For Drugs and Chemicals, Ganpati Brand Glusol Powder.

Universal Trading Co. — (Established 1947). 346, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Uttoomal & Assudamal Co. — Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.

Vadilal Vrajlal & Co. — Peerbhoy Building No. 2, Princess Street.

Vallram Sons. — Patel Building, Bomanji Master Road, Kalbadevi.

Varjivandas Hirjee & Co. — 240, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

Vasantal Vadlal & Co. — 215-17, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

Vasantral Goverdhandas & Bros. — 75, Mahomedalli Road, Bombay 3.

Vasi Bros. & Co. — Topiwalla Mansion, Mahomedalli Road, Bombay 3.

VASWANI (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD. — Proprietors of Pohoosmull Brothers (India). 496, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone : 23267. Grams : "VASWATRAD."

Vikram Padamsey & Co. — Rustom Building, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Virchand Panachand & Co. — 272, Narsi Natha Street, Bhat Bazar, Bombay 9.

Vishram Bhagwandas & Co. — 31, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Vishram Khimji & Sons. — 57-59, Kazi Sayed Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

Vithaldas & Co. — 75, Khand Bazar, Bombay 3.

Volkart Bros. — 19, Gra Lam Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Vyas Brothers. — 33, Nanabhai Lane, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Waghji Lakhmidas & Co. — 206, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

Wakefield, C. C., & Co., Ltd. — 91, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6.

Wallace, P. R., & Sons, Ltd. — "Elphinstone Building," 10, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Waltham Trading Corporation Ltd.—480, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Warden & Co., Ltd.—62, Lamington Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Watanmal Boolchand.—P.O. Box 2233, 534, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Western India Hardware Mart.—16, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Western Link Co.—Importers, Exporters & Indenting Agents, 19, Bank Street, Fort.

WINDMERE (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Importers, Exporters of Indian Produce, Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn and Commission Agents, 110, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "WINDMERE." Phone: 34433.

Yacoub Ahmed Bros. (Estd. 1895).—Topiwala Mansion, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS AND GAS MANTLES MANUFACTURERS

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Anglo-Oriental Light Co. Peerbhoy Building No. 2, 80, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

CHUNILAL KHANNA & CO.—Saraswati Nivas, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

Empire Industrial Works.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

H. T. SHAH & CO.—Ahmed Building, Golpitha Bombay 4. Phone: 41369. Grams: "ACHTISHAH." Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Petromax Gas Lights, Sole Distributors of Swedish make SVEA Cooking Stoves and 'Sievert' heating Apparatus, Blow Lamps, Flash Lights, Batteries and Electrical Goods. Manufacturers of Kingson Stoves and Gas Lanterns.

I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P.B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Indo Trading Co.—Jay Nivas, 30, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

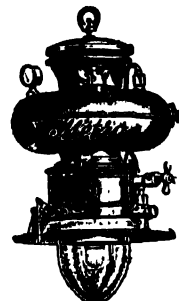
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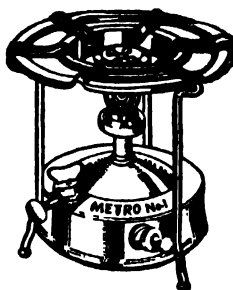


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- Industrial Oils Manufacturing Co. of India.**—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
- Kosma Laboratories—Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

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- Shah, M., & Co.—Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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- Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.
- British Electric Insulating Co.—33, Forbes Street, Fort.
- British Insulated (Cable) Ltd.—Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort.
- COLE, R. A., PRIVATE LTD.**—22, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 251517 8. Grams: "DERAC". Manufacturers of Thermocole for Cold Insulation.
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- Hindustan Corporation, Ltd.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
- Indian Insulation Co. of India.—139, Meadows Street, Fort.
- INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO.**—10, Hamam Street, Fort. Specialists in Insulating Materials and Armature Wires. Phone: 20836.
- Jacks, William & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
- JONES, J. D., & CO. (BOMBAY) PRIVATE LTD.**—Rustom Building, Vir Nariman Road, Fort. Phone: 23520. Grams: "MICA."
- Khambhaty, H. A., & Co., Ltd.—45-47, Lohar Street, Bombay 3.
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- Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd., The.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
- Reliance Trading Co.—25/47, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

- Advance Insurance Co. Ltd.—251, Dr. Dadabhooy Naoraji Road, Fort.
- ALCO INSURANCE CO., LTD.**—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Transacts Fire, Motor and Accident Insurance Business. Chairman: Y. A. Jasdhanwalla; Mgr. Dir.: A. A. Jasdhanwalla, J.P.; General Mgr.: S. R. Idgani, A.C.I.I. (Lond.); Secretary: A. Y. Jasdhanwalla, B.A. Phones: 251071 & 28838. Grams: "ADLOOK."
- All India General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
- ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**—Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Fire—all Classes of Accident and Marine Insurance. Branch Manager: S. K. Divecha. Phone: 34650. Grams: "SO-CIETATE," Bombay.
- AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., THE.**—(Incorporated in the U.S.A. Liability of Shareholders Limited)—Universal Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 22031-2. Grams: "AFIANDIA." P.O. Box 977. Manager for India: A. C. Gale. Manager: P. B. Dastur.
- American International Underwriters (India) Ltd.—United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
- Associaçao Goana De Mutuo Auxilio Ltd.—Associaçao Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2.
- Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.**—Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident and General).
- Aundh State Provident Insurance Co., Ltd.—Jiji House, 15, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Balose Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., The.—of Basle (Switzerland), Principal Office for India: French Bank Building, Homji Street, Bombay 1. Telegrams: "BASLER." Telephone: 34142. Transacts Fire, Marine, Miscellaneous Insurance and Reinsurance.
- Bankers and Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—Small Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32144.
- Bombay Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.—Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort. (Life).
- Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.—Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. (Life).
- BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.**—Henley House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
- British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
- British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort.
- British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—Hongkong Bank Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.
- Caledonian Insurance Co.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. (Marine and Motor).
- Central Insurance Co., Ltd.—Canada Building, Home Street. (Fire—Accident and General).
- Central Mercantile Assurance Co., Ltd.—Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Century Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bombay Branch: Commissariat Building, Hornby Road. (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident and General).
- Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.—Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort. Chief Agents: Gllanders Arbuthnot & Co. (Fire—Motor—Accident and General).
- Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—9, Wallace Street, Fort.
- Commonwealth Assurance Co., Ltd., Poona.—Bombay Branch: Commonwealth Building, 82, Meadows Street, Fort.
- Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd., The.—Hongkong Bank Building, 16, Veer Nariman Road, Fort. (Fire—Marine—Accident and General).
- Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd., The.—Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
- Deepak General Insurance Co., Ltd., The.—8-10, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Phone: 22261. Grams: "DISCRETION."
- DEVKARAN NANJEE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**—Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (Fire and Miscellaneous).
- Eagle Star Insurance Co., Ltd.—Standard Building, Dr. Dadabhooy Naoraji Road, Fort.
- Eastern United Assurance Corporation Ltd. (General Attorneys: The South British Insurance Co. Ltd.)—Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
- Economic Insurance Co., Ltd.—Settling Agents: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Veer Nariman Street, Fort. (Marine).
- General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.—Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort. (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident and General).
- General Assurance Society, Ltd.—General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort. (Marine—Motor—Accident and General).

Goodwill Assurance Co., Ltd.—Head Office: 113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "WILL-ASSUR." Phone: 30568.

GREESHAM FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.—Greesham Assurance House, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Manager for India and Ceylon: L. R. H. Portlock. (Fire & Marine).

Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of New York.—United India Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in India).—Branch Office: 21, Ravelin Street. (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident and General).

Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, 315-321, Hornby Road, Fort. (Fire—Marine and Accident).

Indian Guarantee & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Oriental Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.—Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nool Road, Ballard Estate. (Fire—Motor—Workmen's Compensation—Marine and Riot Insurers).

INDIAN TRADE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.—Principal Office: Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "ADASTRA." Phone: 255101 (4 lines). Business transacted: Fire, Marine, Motor and Miscellaneous. Branches: (1) Calcutta; (2) New Delhi; (3) Cochin; (4) Madras; (5) Nagpur; (6) Ahmedabad; (7) Agra; (8) Bangalore; (9) Secunderabad; (10) Lucknow; (11) Allahabad; (12) Gwalior; (13) Hubli; (14) Jaipur; (15) Indore; (16) Amritsar; (17) Ludhiana; (18) Calcutt. Overseas Branches: (1) Karachi; (2) Aden; (3) Nairobi; (4) Singapore; (5) Penang. Overseas Agencies: (1) Mombasa; (2) Dar-es-Salaam. Management: T. M. Sturgess—General Manager; T. M. Telang—Deputy General Manager; B. B. Sawhney—Manager Branches; Surendr Lall—Manager.

JAYABHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., THE.—French Bank Building, Hornji Street, Fort. (Fire—Marine—Motor and all other classes of Insurance). Phones: 251224, 251225, 251226, 251227 and 255397.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.—State Bank Bldg. Annexe, Bank Street, Fort. (Fire—Marine—Accident, etc.).

Kaiser-I-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd.—Head Office: Sassoon Building, 141, Mahatma Gandhi Road.

LEGAL AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.—P.O. Box 985, Bombay. Manager for India, Pakistan and Ceylon: L. R. H. Portlock. (Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous).

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD., THE.—(Incorporated in England; Shareholders' Liability Ltd.).—12, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay. (Fire—Loss of Profits—Motor—Accident (all classes)—Engineering—Aviation—Marine). Secretary: D. E. Twemlow. Tel. Address: "GLOBANCE." Phone No. 37125 (5 lines). Post Box No. 1848. Head Office: 1, Dale Street, Liverpool, England.

London Assurance, The.—Principal Agents: Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd, Ewart House, Bruce Street, Bombay. (Fire & Marine)

London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort. (Fire—Accident—Marine)

LONDON & PROVINCIAL MARINE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.—10, Bruce Street, Fort.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada—123, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Marine & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, 19, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay. Phone: 36710. Grams: "AMANGY." (Fire—Marine—Accident).

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay. Manager: E. C. Carley. (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident—Workmen's Compensation, etc.). Phone: 25-5136. Grams: "MOTUNION."

NATIONAL EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD.—Kamali Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 730.

National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—National Insurance Building, Hornby Road. (Fire—Marine and Accident).

National Insurance Co., Ltd.—National Insurance Building, 204, Hornby Road. (Life).

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND LTD.—Principal Office for India: Rahimtoola House, Hornji Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone Nos. 25-1671 and 25638. Grams: "ADLOOK"—Bombay. Transacts Fire, Miscellaneous & Marine Insurance.

Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd.—104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

New Asiatic Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bombay Branch: Imperial Bank Building Annexe, Bank Street, Fort. (Life & General).

NEW GREAT INSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LTD.—Principal Office in the Union of India: 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort. General Manager: Shri M. G. Mody.

New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. of Manchester, New Hampshire.—United India Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.—New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Managing Director: B. K. Shah, F.I.A. (Transacts Fire—Marine—Motor—Aviation—Machinery and all classes of Accident Business).

New Metro Insurance Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

New Zealand Insurance Company, Ltd.—Hongkong Bank Building, 16, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.—276, Dr Dadabhoj Naoroji Road. (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident and General).

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Hongkong Bank Building, Veer Nariman Street, Fort. (Marine).

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.—16, Bank Street, Post Bag 10041, Bombay 1. Branch Manager: H. P. Meadows. Assistant: K. C. Finlayson, A.C.J.I.I. Grams: "NUFAM." Phone: 251985.

Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.—Incorporated in Great Britain. No 8, Wallace Street, Fort. Branch Manager: Wm. Roberts. (Motor—Accident and General).

PANDYAN INSURANCE CO., LTD.—Greesham Assurance House, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Branch Manager: L. R. H. Portlock. (Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous).

Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate

Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.—Principal Agents: Castlemuir Ltd, Alice Building, 339, Dr Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay. (Fire and Marine)

Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Prithvi Insurance Co., Ltd.—Behramji Mansion, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay

Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd.—Greesham Assurance House, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.—Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street. (Life—Marine).

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPN.—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 255136. Grams: "FOXHOUND." Manager: K. C. Carley. Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident—Workmen's Compensation, etc.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England; Stockholders' Liability Ltd.). 12, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay. (Fire—Loss of Profits—Motor—Accident (all classes)—Engineering—Aviation—Marine). Secretary: D. E. Twemlow. Tel. Address: "ROYAL." Phone No. 37125 (5 lines). Post Box No. 1847. Head Office: —1, North John Street, Liverpool, England.

RUBY GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.—Imperial Bank Annexe, Bank Street, Fort. (Fire—Motor—Accident—Marine and General).

Sahyadri Insurance Company Ltd. (Nasik).—Mherwan Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Scottish Alliance Insurance Co.—9, Wallace Street, Fort. (Fire).

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.—16, Bank Street, Fort.

Sea Insurance Co., Ltd., The.—Head Office for India: Standard Building, Dr Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort.

Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort. (Fire—Motor—Marine—etc.).

South British Insurance Company, Ltd.—Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 38944. Grams: "British". (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident and General).

Standard General Assurance Co., Ltd.—17/B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay Grams: "STANGENAL"

STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.—(Transacting Fire—Marine—Accident and Aviation Insurance). Head Office: Scindia House, P.O. Box No. 12, New Delhi. Phones: 47806 & 48809. Grams: "STERLING." Managing Director and General Manager: M. N. Seth, M.A., C.A.I.B., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Deputy General Manager: F. P. Kollin. Bombay Divisional Office: 10, Veer Nariman Road (Churchgate Street), Fort. Phones: 255285 & 255286. Grams: "STER-INSOCOY." Resident Manager: S. W. Cohn; Divisional Manager: R. M. Shah; Calcutta Divisional Office: 23/1, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, East. Phones: 23/1734 and 23/1735. Grams: "STERINSURE"; Manager: S. C. Chatterjee; Madras Branch Office: 10, Linghi Chetty Street. Phone: 2261. Grams: "STERINSURE." Branch Manager: E. Venkoba Rao.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.—Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Fire, All Classes of Accident and Marine Insurance. Manager: S. K. Divecha. Phone: 34650. Grams: "SOCIE-TATE," Bombay.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.—Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Trinity Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd.—Sambava Chambers, 40/A, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.—United India Life Building, 3rd Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 115.

Trivent Provident Society Ltd., The.—Regd. Office: Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—Hongkong Bank Building, 16, Veer Nariman Road, Fort. (Fire—Marine—Motor—Accident and General).

Union Life and General Insurance Co., Ltd., The.—Dady House, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Unique Motor & General Insurance Co. Ltd.—Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

United General Assurance Trust (India) Ltd., The.—(Incorporated in India). Head Office: 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

United India Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.—United India Life Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

United Scottish Insurance Co., Ltd.—Hongkong Bank Building, 16, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay.

Universal Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—"Universal Insurance Building," Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Uplift of India Provident Society Ltd.—Advanl Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Vanguard Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., The.—Head Office: Madras Bombay Branch. Sailor Building, 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd.—26-A, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone: 33785

VISHWABHARATI INSURANCE CO., LTD.—Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 39981. Grams: "VISHARATI." (Underwrites: Fire—Motor and Accident.)

Warden Insurance Co. Ltd. (Estd. 1933).—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.—(H.O.: Satara City). Bombay Branch: Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.—10, Bruce Street, Fort. Zenith Assurance Co., Ltd.—Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3

Adamji Lookmanji & Co.—Bahmtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.

Alibhoy Mahomedali & Co.—28, Kika Street, Gulaiwadi.

AMRITLAL POPATLAL & SONS.—Darukhana, Masagaon, Bombay 10. Phone: 40688. Branch: Carnac Bunder, Iron Market. Phone: 33781.

Anandji Haridas & Co., Ltd.—251, Argyle Road, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9.

Art Metal Works (Estd. 1882).—Office and Factory: 100, Foras Road, near Municipal Workshop, Bombay 8.

Bolinakar Metal Works Ltd.—Nana Chowk, Bombay 7.

Bombay Iron Works.—Ripon Road Cross Lane, Byculla.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Burjorji Pestonji & Sons, Ltd.—Sumex Road, Victoria Gardens, Bombay 27.

Chadha, B. M., & Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P.O. Box 671, Bombay.

Chhotatal Keshawji & Co.—Carnac Bunder.

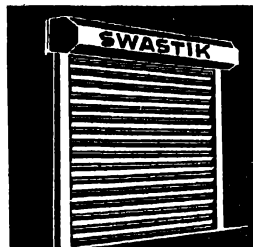
Chimanlal Vadilal & Co.—80, Abdul Rehman Street.

CHIMANLAL VRAJLAL & CO.—Iron, Steel and Hardware Merchants, Latif House, Iron Market, Bombay 9. Phone: 30983.

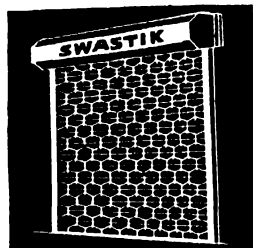
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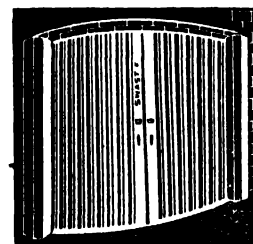
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Hatimbhoy, A., & Co.—Iron Jetha, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9.
Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

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Miskhan Adamji & Co.—Carnac Bunder.
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Mysore Iron & Steel Works, The.—Lakshmi Buildings, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

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Prabhudas, C., & Co.—247, Argyle Road, Carnac Bunder.
Rammiklal Maganlal & Co.—Iron Market, Carnac Bunder.
Ramsaran Dass Aggarwal & Sons—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

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SEWREE IRON & STEEL CO.—Office and Works: 6, Sewree Cross Road, Bombay 15. Phone: 62981. Grams: "SEW-REEIRON."

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United Steel Companies (India), Ltd., The.—Himalaya House, Junction of Hornby Road and Palton Road, Bombay 1.

Vithal Purushottam & Sons, Ltd.—2nd Khetwadi Lane, Bombay 4.
Vithaldas, D., & Co.—76, 1st Pathan Street, Golpitha, Bombay 4.
Yahya & Company.—123, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

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Adamaji Lookmanji (Iron & Steel) Ltd.—Bahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.

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Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Bombay Metal Products Co.—86, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.
Chhaganlal & Co.—Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9. Phone: 20751. Grams: "CONTRACTS."

Chimanlal Devchand & Co.—2nd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay 4.
Deviprasad Khandelwal & Co., Ltd.—Iron Jetha, Carnac Bunder.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2111. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

Francis Klein & Co. (Bombay) Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort. Post Box No. 777, Bombay.
Gangaram & Co., E.—225, Argyle Road, Lokhand Jatha, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9. Phone: 25355. Grams: "JOSHIMETAL."
Harbanslal Aggarwal (India) Ltd.—134, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

HARIPRASAD AMRATLAL & CO.—New Iron Market, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9. Phone: 27918. Grams: "KANASWALA." Iron, Steel & Hardware merchants.

Hatimbhoy, A., & Co.—Iron Jetha, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9.
H. Chokshi & Co., Ltd.—Medows Street, Bombay 1.
Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Indian Standard Metal Co., Ltd.—Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay 27.
Indo-Bombay Trading Co.—34, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

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MANUBHAI SHAH & CO.—297, Samuel Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 27655. Grams: "CHAKOR." Dealers in Iron, Steel and Metals.

MEHTA & COMPANY.—Latif House, Argyle Road, Iron Market, Bombay 9. Phone: 30863. Grams: "NICERODS." Importers and Stockists of Iron, Steel, Hardware and Metals.

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Odhavji, B., & Co.—Carnac Bunder, Argyle Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL STEEL & METALS CO.—Iron Market, Bombay 9. Dealers in Iron, Steel and Metals.

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Shah Chhaganlal Ladhubhai.—68, Mudi Bazar (Mandvi), Bombay 3. Phone: 34522.

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T. Salehbhoy & Co.—54, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

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New Pearls Trading Agency.—Patel Building, 76-A, Sheikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar.

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Rasiklal Hirsal & Co.—205, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

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Ruby & Co.—Cutch Castle, opp. Opera House.

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M. Daidas & Sons.—190, Princess Street.

Menty, S. M., & Co.—13, Horniman Circle, Fort.

Natwar Trading Co.—395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

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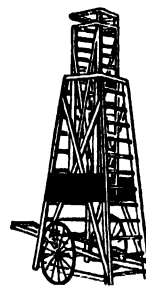
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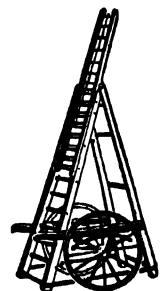
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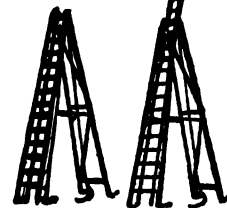
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ENGINEER, ERUCH D., & CO.—Sole Agents: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Oil and Gas Engine Manufacturers, Crossley House, Apollo Street. Phone: 251876. Grams: "OILENGINES."

English Electric Co. Ltd.—249, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Escoffery Mahomedally & Co.—102-104, Bhusari Moholla, near Crawford Market.

Excellent Engineering Co.—11, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Fleming, John, & Co. (India) Private Ltd.—Sukhadwala Building, Bastion Road, Fort.

Fowler, John, & Co. (India), Ltd.—Marshall's Building, Ballard Road.

Francis Klein & Co. (Bombay) Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

Gaitonde & Co., Ltd., S. N. Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay

Gamma India Ltd.—Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1

Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

GARLICK & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.

GAYTEE & COMPANY.—Jannabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.

General Radio & Appliances Ltd.—16, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Geta Bros. & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Gladwyn & Co.—251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.—108, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay

Gogal & Co.—232, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1

Gohil & Co., K. R.—41, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—1, Forbes Street.

Greentose Corporation (India).—Cama Buildings, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort.

Harechandrai Sons—229, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3

Hardacre & Co., J.—Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.

Hardcastle, Waud & Co Private Ltd. Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort

HASSAMBHOY JETHA.—Machinery Merchants and Engineers. Opp. Byculla Goods Depot, Parel Road, Bombay 27.

Heath & Gresham, Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Fort

Henry Davis & Co.—Devkaran Nanji Building, 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

HINDUSTAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD., THE.—Thackersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of AC/ER Conductors and Cables, Transformers, Electric Motors, Switchgear, etc., Engineers, Contractors and Suppliers of Plant, Machinery and Equipment. Branches/Representatives all over India. Works: Howrah and Faridabad. Tel. Address: "UDYOG." Phones: 26-1121, 26-1122, 26-1123.

Hindustan Industrial Corporation.—12-A, Nanabhai Lane, Flora Fountain, Fort.

India Engineering Works.—Hamam Street, Fort.

India General Engineering Co. Private Ltd.—Manu Mansion, 3rd Floor, 16, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

India Machinery Stores.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Indian Textile Engineers, Ltd.—143, Meadows Street, Fort.

Indo-Bobbins Textiles Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Indo-European Machinery Co.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Industrial & Commercial Engineers.—Patel Compound, Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

Industrial Machinery Agencies.—17, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Industrial Products Ltd.—7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Industrial Stores Co.—Sekarai Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.

Ingersoll-Rand (India) Ltd.—Devkaran Nanji Building, 17-B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Investa Machine Tools & Engineering Co., Ltd.—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Jacks, William, & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road.

JAIRAMDAS & SONS.—163, Narain Dhuru Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 31120. Grams: "JAIRAMDAS."

James Tools & Hardware Co.—109-111, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Janak Engineers.—4th Floor, Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

JAWARMAL GULABCHAND.—Meher House, 15, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: 39491—20734 and 252360. P.O. Box No. 1883. Grams: "MANASGANGA."

Ball Bearing and Machinery Merchants and Manufacturers of Oil Expellers.

Jay Bharat Engineering Co.—35, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Jayashankar Nathalal & Co.—5, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane.

Jayems Engineering Co.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Kabali & Co., Ltd.—15, Bastion Road, Fort.

Kallandas Jagmohandas & Sons.—9, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane.

Kamalashankar, P. Joshi.—72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Kamani Engineering Corpn. Ltd.—Kamani Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay

Kanaka Corporation.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Kaycee Industries Ltd.—Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 25714.

KHIMANDAS JAGUMAL & SONS (Estd. 1910, Sind).—12, Hornby View Building, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Phone: 26-1691. Grams: "EXPOCORP." Engineers and Machinery Merchants; Dealers in Diesel Engines, Spare Parts, Fuel Injection Equipment, Mill-gin Stores and Workshop Machinery Manufacturers. Branch Office: Belan Gunj (Agra), U.P.

Kumar Trading Corporation.—29-31, Ropewalk Lane, off Forbes Street, Fort

Kumudchandra & Co.—Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box No. 278.

Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Laxmi Engineering Works.—40, Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay 4

Phone 70777.

Laxmi Syndicate.—4th Floor, Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Lees, H. E. & Co.—Windsor House, 138, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.

Linotype & Machinery, Ltd.—Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort

MACHINE TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS.—24, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Phone: Office: 22868; Residence: 242425. Grams: "MACHTOOLS."

Machine Tools Traders—Moti Mahal, Dhanji Street, Agiary Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort.

Maney & Co.—Shahpur House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

MANOHAR BROTHERS.—Hussaini Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Veer Nariman Street, Fort. Phone: 33496. Show Room: 4, Commerce House, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branch at Madras.

Marathe & Co.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

Marshall, Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Mata Lachmi Co.—Hussaini Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

Mather & Platt, Ltd.—8, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

M. Daldas & Sons.—190, Princess Street.

Mehta, H. M., & Co.—Mehta House, 79-91, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mehta Parikh & Company.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.

MILLARS TIMBER & TRADING CO., LTD.—Victoria House, Victoria Road, Bombay 27.

Milling Trading Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mills Store Co., The.—43, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Minerva Machinery Corporation.—22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Modern Engineering Co.—177, Apollo Street, Fort.

Modern Machinery Co.—29, Dharamsi Street, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

Modern Machine Tools Co.—88, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Modern Mercantile Works.—Lotus Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mody Trading Co.—60, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Mohan & Bros., G.—Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Nadirshaw & Bros.—Silver Talkies Building, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay 4.
 Narsiwala, B. P., & Sons.—101, Apollo Street, Fort.
 National Electrical Industries Ltd.—Industrial Estate, Lalbaug, Bombay 12.
 National Engineering Co.—9D, Sukhia Building, Nadirshaw Sukhia Street, Fort.
 Neptune Traders.—24/26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
 New Era Engineering Co.—128, Meadows Street, Fort.
 New India Trading Corporation.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 New Standard Engineering Co., Ltd.—222, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.
 Newel Corporation.—7-A, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Nigo's Corporation.—Temple Bar Building, Forbes Street, Kala Ghoda, Bombay 1. Phone: 31813.
 Orion Trading Co., Ltd., The.—Opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Pandit & Co.—15, Forbes Street, Fort.
 Paramount (India), Ltd.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.
 Paras Agency.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Parekh Bros., Ltd.—85, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Parekh Trading Co.—48, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.
 Patel Engineering Co.—Rajabhadur Compound, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Perfect Machine Tools Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Phiroz & Co.—All Chambers, 4-A, Dean Lane, Fort.
 Phiroz N. Motabhooy & Co., Ltd.—Motabhooy Building, 146, Meadows Street, Fort.
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 Pioneer Engineering Co.—57, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Pioneer Industries.—21, Forbes Street, P.O. Box No. 1909, Fort.
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 Popular (Imp.-Exp.) Trading Co. Javeri House, 110, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.
 Power Equipment & Machine Tools Corp.—7 A, Dean Lane, Bombay 1.
P. RAI & CO.—105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 28236. Grams: "PIRAICO."
 P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
 Pravin & Co.—Nagdevi Temple Bldg., 92, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanusali Chambers, 108, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
 Protos Engineering Co., Ltd.—173, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay.
 P. B. Patell & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Radiant Mill Stores Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Raj-Der-Kar & Co.—Commisarlat Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
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 Raskial, K., & Co.—Mehta Building, Meadows Street, Fort.
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 Rowe & Rowe.—381, Hornby Road, Fort.
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 Shah Patel & Co.—100-111, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
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 Sigil India Service.—Ksmal Building, 881, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Skoda (India) Ltd.—Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay.
 Smith, F. L., & Co. (Bombay), Ltd.—Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road.
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 Somani & Company Ltd.—Mehta Building, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Sonal Rangnow & Co.—41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Exporters and Importers. Phone: 22160.
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SURYODAYA TRADING CO.—Behind Reserve Bank, Ground Floor, Bombay 1. Phone Nos.: Office: 251823, Works: 42191. Grams: "FARMESTI." Leading Importers of Brand New English workshop machinery and Machine Tools, such as Lathes, Drilling machines, Grinders, Screwing machines, Shearing machines, Power Presses, Brown and Ward Rolling Mills, Wire straightening machines, Tapping machines, Hand Presses, Blowers, Forging Hammers, Trim Tool Grinders, Band Facers, Plate Bending machines, Speed Facers, Automatic Machines, Capstans, Die Heads and Chasers, Reversing Switches, Chucks, and Engineering Tools, etc.

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 Tarachand Gupta & Bros.—Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Techno Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vitthaladas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd.—254A, Annie Besant Road, Worli.

Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd.—India House, opp. G.P.O., Bombay 1.

Textile Works Ltd.—49/55, Apollo Street, Fort.

Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Traders Link—17, Small Bldg., 381, Hornby Road, Fort.

Trinity Electric Syndicate.—Princess Street.

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U. D. PATEL & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38654. Grams: "UDIPATEL," Bombay. Importers of Diesel Oil Engines, Pumps, Agricultural and Industrial Machinery.

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Usha Agencies.—Ground Floor, Fort Chambers, 65, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Vadlial, H., & Co.—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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Voltas Ltd.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

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Western Engineering Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. P.O. Box No. 75.

Western Textile Corporation.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

William Jack & Co., Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Zenith Textile Engineering Co.—250, Ripon Road, Byculla.

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Industrial Minerals & Chemicals Co.—125, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

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Sepulchre Brothers (India) Ltd.—Taj Building, 210, Hornby Road.

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Asiatic Construction Co., Ltd.—477, Duncan Road, Bombay 4.
Bharat Tiles & Marble Ltd.—32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

C. BHOGILAL & CO.—Hanuman Building, Behind Reserve Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Central India Stone Co.—503-505, Duncan Road, Null Bazar.
Desai, Lalubhai & Co.—Duncan Road, Null Bazar.

DUNCAN STONE CO.—500, Duncan Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 72699. Grams: "TILERIES."
Gigabhai, K., & Sons.—8/10, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Himalayan Tiles & Marbles.—Himalaya Baug, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.

HINDUSTAN TILES & CEMENT INDUSTRIES.—Manufacturers of Flooring Tiles, Mosaic, Terrazo, Art, Coloured, etc., 89, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 23951. Grams: "MARMOSAIC." Head Office and Factory: Gulabnagar, P.O. Box 3, Jamnagar (Saurashtra). Phone: 269. Grams: "TILES." Indore City: 9, Bhauvar Kuva Road, Indore. Grams: "TILES." Phone: 8552.
K. Gigabhai & Sons.—8/10, Green Street, G.P.O. Box No 1180, Fort, Bombay.

Manilal, N., & Co.—120-181, Dadyseth Aglary Lane.
Mehta, N. M., & Co.—6-10, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay
Mohanlal & Co.—491, Duncan Road, Bombay 4.
Muragila, F., & Co.—12, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort

NEW INDIA MOSAIC & MARBLE CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Brabourne Stadium (North), Churchgate, Fort, Bombay 1.
Manufacturers of "NIMMCO" Plain Cement, Marble Mosaic Flooring Tiles in wide range of quality and colours, Pietra (Terrazzo) tiles, Chequered tiles and Steps for heavy duty, Precast Marble Mosaic Slabs, Site Works, Artistic articles in Marble Mosaic, etc. Factory: Industrial Estates, Lalbaug, Bombay 12. Phone: 41773. Grams: "NIMMCO TILE."

N. M. MEHTA & CO. (Estd. 1915).—6-10, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27447. Grams: "EMBOSSSED."

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Raval & Co.—21, Bank Street.
Raval Tiles & Marble Ltd.—Edena, 97-A, Queen's Road.
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Voltas Ltd.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

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ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.

GAYTEE & COMPANY.—Jannabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG." Printing Machinery Co.—Annes Chambers, Mistry Estates, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.
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Abdullahai Faizullahai Ltd.—Khoka Bazar, Bombay 8.
Adamji Lookmanji & Co.—Kahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.
Agarwal Metal Corporation—203, Kika Street, Gulabwadi, Bombay 2. Phone: 72025.

ANDHERI METAL REFINERY AND FOUNDRY.—Buyers and Refiners of Precious and Non-Ferrous Metals, Drosses, Sweeps, Residues, Slags and Ashes. Chandi Karkhana, Mogra, Post Box No. 24, Andheri, Bombay 41. Phone: 86247. Grams: "RUPAWALA."

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Bharat Trading Co.—43, Laxmi Building, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 8.

Bombay Wire & Metal Products.—272-2, Masjid Bunder Road, opp. Imperial Bank, Bombay 3.

Choksi Brothers—315, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Choksi, H., & Co.—106, Medow Street, Fort.

C. P. Doshi & Co.—Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Curtis & Co., Ltd., J.—Mahalaxmi Bridge Arcade, Bombay 11.

Desai & Co., M. S.—77, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 8.

Devdayal Metal Industries Private Ltd.—Darukhana, Reay Road, Bombay 10. Phone: 70558-59/73586. Grams: "DEVISTEEL."

Ekath M. Mulye.—16, Nanabhai Building, Mughat Street, Bombay 4.

Frances Klein & Co. (Bombay), Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort. Post Box No. 777, Bombay.

GULAMALLY ABDULHUSEIN & CO., M.—66-68, Narayan Dhuru Street, P. B. No. 3092, Bombay 3. Telegram: "GUNMETAL." Dealers and Manufacturers of Non-Ferrous Metals of all kinds. Phone: 38031.

HIND HARDWARE STORES.—Pirbhoy Building No. 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Phone: 29804. Grams: "AGEKADUM." Wire Merchants.

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INDIAN STANDARD METAL CO., LTD.—Chinchpokli Cross Lane, I.S.M. Estate, Bombay 27. Phone Nos. 42268 & 78018. Grams: "ISMETCO."

JAIPUR METALS & ELECTRICALS LTD.—Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phones: 26-1744 (5 lines). Manufacturers of Hard drawn bare electrolytic Copper Conductors, Cadmium Copper Conductors, House Service Metals, Gun Metal, Phosphor Bronze, Tin Solder, White Metal and other non-ferrous metal alloys, Arsenical Copper Rods, Copper Strips. Also Importers of Copper and other non-ferrous Metals, Component Parts of House Service Metals, etc. Managing Agents: Poonamchand and Brothers Private Ltd.

Jayant Metal Manufacturing Co.—152, Kanji Goculdas Building, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

KAMANI METALS & ALLOYS LTD.—Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Phones: 28-1744 (8 lines). Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze and Zinc Sheets and Strips for Industrial and Commercial purposes. Managing Agents: Kamani Brothers Private Ltd.

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METAL DISTRIBUTORS LTD.—12-18, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Importers and Exporters of Metals. Phones: 73318 and 73380. Grams: "DEATUBANA." Head Office: 88, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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Standard Metal Works.—17, Falkland Road, Low Level, Tardeo.
Tarkar, B. A.—Mumbadevi, Karsara Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
Vasantlal Vadlal & Co.—215-17, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

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PIONEER EQUIPMENT CO. PRIVATE LTD.—139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1882. Also at 1, Mango Lane, Calcutta 1. Phone: 231811; and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL." Agents in India for Messrs. Cooke Troughton & Simms Ltd., U.K. Famous Manufacturers of "VICKERS" Projection Microscopes. Also Microscopes of all types.

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Chadha, B. M. & Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, P. O. Box No. 671, Bombay.

Chandulal Narandas.—96, Kika Street, Bombay 4.
Crescent Supplying Co.—Cama Building, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort.
Edgar Handley & Co.—Seksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.
Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

India Quastkin Corporation Ltd.—Dharavi, Bombay 17.

India Timber Trading Co.—Mustafa Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

JAIRAMDES & SONS.—163, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 31120. Grams: "JAIRAMDES."

KANJI GOVIND KERSON.—Managing Director: The Kalyan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., K.R.K. Manse, Murbad Road, Kalyan. Phone: No. 1 Kalyan and No. 262914, Bombay.
Khambati & Co., G. L.—487, Khatha Bazar, Bombay 9.

Kooverji Devahi & Co.—164, Lohar Street.

MacKenzie Ltd.—Sewri.

National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—Post Box No. 3146, Bombay 3. Phone: 33462. Grams: "REQUISITES."

NEW INDIA HARDWARE MART.—182, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38665. Grams: "FREETRADE".
Spring Co.—Next to 1-mulla Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sandhurst Road East, Bombay 9.

SWASTIK ROLLING SHUTTERS & ENGINEERING WORKS.—Parel Station Road, Bombay 12. Phone: 62041. Grams: "SWASTIKROL."

MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.

Acme Agencies.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Adamally Sons Ltd. 277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Adamji Kaderbhoy.—337, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9. Stockist of Heald Cord, Dobby Twine, etc.

Adarsha Trading Corporation.—Small Building, 2nd Floor, Room No. 9-H, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32404.

ADENWALLA TEXTILE COMPANY.—Mill Furnishers & Textile Store Suppliers, 30-A, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 251977.

Alladin Virjee Nathani.—Darukhana Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, 267, Hornby Road, Fort.

Altex Private Limited.—147, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Apollo Engineering Co.—84, Apollo Street, Fort.

Ardeahir D. Wadia & Sons.—93, Apollo Street, Fort. Importers of "V" Tex Ropes Drives, Clutches and Gearing.

ARVINDA TRADING CO PRIVATE LTD.—Importers and Manufacturers' Agents, 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 251013. Grams: "RADIANT." Managing Director. R. P. Patel.

Asave Mehta & Co.—24-B, Raja Bahadur Compound, Hamam Street, Fort.

Ashok Engineering Co.—24, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Tel. No. 31445. Grams: "Revolution."

Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Meadows Street, Fort.

Babulal & Bros.—113, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Baker, A. M. & Co.—218, Nagdevi Street.

Balkrishna & Bros.—71, Nagdevi Street.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

BELTEX PRIVATE LTD.—Managing Agents: Karaka & Co. Head Office: Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6. Phones: Office: 7205. Works: 5289. Grams: "LEATEX" Ahmedabad. Manufacturers of Leather Beltings, Buffers, Picker Screws, Check Straps, Check ends, Laces, and other Sundry Loom Fittings. Sole Manufacturers of "OLIVE BRAND" Picking Bands. Bombay Branch: 43, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 1. Phone: 251501. Grams: "RUSHNABAND," Bombay.

Bhagvandas Chatrabhuj & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Bharat Electric & Engineering Corporation.—28, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bharat Industrial Co.—77-79, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Phone: 24455. Grams: "TRUESERVICE."

Bhathena, B. N., & Co.—100, Nagdevi Street.

Bhogilal Shah & Co.—Mehta Building, Meadows Street, Fort.

Bhukhanvala & Sons.—Meadows House, Meadows Street, Fort.

Biria Bros., Ltd.—Imperial Bank Annex, Bank Street, Fort.

H. N. Trivedi & Co.—13, Hamam Street, Fort.

Bombay Burma Hardware Store.—128, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Bombay Machine Store Co., The.—Laxmi Building, 43, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Bombay Metal Products Co.—86, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

Bombay Mill Stores Supplying Co., Ltd.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Bombay Pulley Marketing Co.—30, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Phone: 24977.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Bright Bros. Private Ltd.—156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Manufacturers of Plastic Bobbins, Pirms, etc. for Textile Industry.

Agent: T. Smith, 32, Altamont Road, Bombay 26.

British Mill Stores Co.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Bruce Street, Fort.

C. Bole & Co.—75, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Central Machine Tools Agency.—43, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Central Tool & Equipment Co.—32, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Chadha, B. M., & Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Post Box No. 671, Bombay.

Champaklal Morarji & Co.—193, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 9.

Chandulal & Co., Lakhwa.—313, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

Chhabildas & Co.—78-A, Abdul Rehman Street.

Chimanlal Desai & Co.—Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Chokshi, H., & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Collinson & Co., Ltd.—Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Commissariat, H. M., & Co.—7, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Consolidated Mill Supplies, Ltd.—Co-operative Insurance Building,
 Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
 Continental Trading Syndicate.—28, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Cooper & Co.—53, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Damania & Co.—26, Bank Street, Fort.

DARUWALLA, M. N., & CO.—Dealers in all kinds of Mill
 Stores. 32, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone No. 22715. Tel.
 Address: "TALLOW."

Das & Co.—Das Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Deevian Agencies.—42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road,
 Fort.

Desai, M. S., & Co.—77, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 7.
 Didwania, C.—Karim Chambers, 40, Hamam Street, Fort
 Dinshaw Master & Co., Ltd.—247, Nagdevi Street.
 Diwan Bros.—51, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3
 Dulabhdas, P., & Co.—Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
 Duncan Stratton & Co., Ltd.—5, Bank Street, Bombay 1.
 Dwarakadas Khetan & Co.—139, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Eastern Stores & Trading Co.—115-A, Nagdevi Street.

EDGAR HANDLEY AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED.—
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 Grams: "TROJAN."

Ekbai & Co.—Lucky Mansion, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
 Empire Trading Co., The—76-A, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane,
 Fort.

Engineer Bros.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Engineer, Eruch D., & Co.—Crossley House, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Engineering & Agencies Ltd.—Dena Bank Building, Elphinstone
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EXCELSIOR COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.—116, Sarang
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 Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma
 Gandhi Road, Fort.

General Trading Corporation.—36-B, Tamarind House, Tamarind
 Lane, Fort.

General Tube Ltd., The.—142-44, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Getz India Ltd.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
 Fort.

Ghia, M. C., & Co.—Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansion, 28, Apollo
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PHONE 20815

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 Bhandari Street.

Godambe Bros.—Buona Casa, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Great Eastern Trading Co.—107, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—Forbes Street, Bombay 1.

Greentone Corporation (India).—Cama Buildings, 24-26, Dalal
 Street, Fort.

Gujarat Mill Store Co.—Kirti Building, Forbes Street.

Gulambhain M. Hasanali.—85/1, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Halderbhoy Esmalji & Co.—168, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Harchandani Sons.—229, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

Hardacre & Co., J.—Himalaya House, Paltan Road, Bombay 1.

Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Hartjimal Kidarnath & Co.—87, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Hasarat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Herman & Mohatta, B. B., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah
 Mehta Road, Fort.

Hindustan Tube Company.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Hiralal Gokuldas Dalal & Co.—45, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 2.

Hiralal, T., Co.—72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Hirani V. Shah & Co.—Mehta Building, Meadows Street, Fort.

Hoosain & Bros., M. A.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta
 Road, Fort.

Imperial Trading Syndicate.—Podar Chambers, 54, Parsi Bazar
 Street, Fort.

Indian Commercial Agency.—Regd. Office: Rahimtoola House,
 7, Homji Street, Fort.

Indian Stores Trading Co.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 10, Apollo
 Street, Fort.

Indo-Bobbins & Textile Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah
 Mehta Road, Fort.

Indo-Bombay Trading Co.—34, Nagdevi Street.

Indo-British Chemical Co.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, Tamarind Lane,
 Fort.

Indo-British Trading Bureau.—7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Indo-Commercial Co., Ltd.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.

INDO-TEXTILE STORES, THE.—16, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Mill & Gin Stores Suppliers and Specialists in Shuttles,
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 Bombay 12.

Industrial Engineering Co.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.

Industrial Leather Co., Ltd., The.—9, Ash Lane, Fort.

Industrial Machine & Tools Co.—347, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.

Industrial Stores Agency.—59, Forbes Street, Fort.

Industrial Stores Co.—Seksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.

Industrial Syndicate.—Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Industrial Textile Stores.—55-57, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Industrial Textile Stores Co.—7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Ishverdas Jugmohandas & Co.—Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. (Champaklal & Co.—44, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Jagmohandas Shamaldas & Sons.—11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Jairam Jadhavji & Sons.—74, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

JAIRAMDAS & SONS.—163, Narain Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Grams: "JAIRAMDAS." Phone: 31120.

Jamnadas Chaturbhuj & Bro.—92, Vithalwadi, Bombay 2.

Jashwantlal Maneeklal & Co.—97, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Jayaahankar Nathalal & Co.—5, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Javeri Traders—P O Box No. 1977, 34, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

Javeri Brothers—149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

JIVARAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Phone No. 33038. Grams: "SANIPIES."

Jones & Co. (Bombay) Ltd., J. D.—Rustom Building, Churchgate
 Street, Fort.

Jupiter Mill Stores Co., The.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.

Kallandas Jagmohandas & Sons.—9, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane,
 Fort.

Kamalahankar P. Joshi.—72/80, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Kanchan Brothers & Co.—45/47, Apollo Street, Fort.

Kantilal Bhogilal & Co.—Nagdevi Cross Lane.

K. Chimanlal & Co.—107-A, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Khusaldas, J., & Co.—77, Nagdevi Street.

Kishor Trading Co.—145, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Kooverji Deveshi & Co.—164, Lohar Street, Bombay.

Kumar Textiles.—Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort. Phone
 No. 81238.

Lewis & Tylor (India) Ltd.—Sorab House, 237, Dr. Dadabhoy
 Naoroji Road, Bombay.

L. M. & Bros.—Eagle Wadi, near New Mills, Kurla.

MACHINE TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS.—24, Nagdevi Cross Lane,
 Bombay 3. Phones—Office: 22868; Residence: 242425.

Grams: "MACHETOOLS."

Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mangabhai Amin & Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mahendrarai Textile Stores Co.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo
 Street, Fort.

Mangaldas Jesingbhai & Co.—49, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

MANOHAR BROTHERS.—Show Room: 4, Commerce House,
 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Hussaini Chambers, Nana-
 bhai Lane, Veer Nariman Road, Fort. Phone: 33496.

Branch at Madras.

Manubhai Shah & Co.—297, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Marine & Mills Agencies.—257, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Mayashanker Thacker & Co.—45, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mehta & Co., S.—Anees Chambers Annexe, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.

Mehta Brothers.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.

Mehta Bros. & Co.—78, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mehta, H. P., & Co.—112, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Mehta Nanavaty & Co.—Barbhai Moholla, 96, Narayan Dhuru
 Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 81545.

Mehta Textile & Hardware Stores.—158-160, Narayan Dhuru Street,
 Bombay 3.

Menty, Naterwalla & Co.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street,
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PHONE : 31440

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Mill Stores Trading Co., of India Ltd.—Mehta House, 79-81, Apollo Street.

Minerva Engineering Stores.—76, Nagdevi Street.

Modern Mill Stores.—97, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Modern Shuttle Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—15, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Modern Sizing Finishing & Textile Stores.—19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Mody Trading Co. 183, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Muljibhai Chhotalal & Co.—76-78, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Nanavati & Co., Ltd.—16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Narandas G. Bhatia & Bros.—187, 5th Cavel Cross Lane, Gaiwadi, Bombay 2.

Narandas Ranchhodias & Co.—98, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Narielwala, B. P., & Sons.—101, Apollo Street, Fort.

Narotamas Chundlal & Co. (Etd. 1903).—51, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

National Commercial Corporation, Ltd.—251-53, Hornby Road, Fort.

New India Hardware Mart.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Noble Mill Stores Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Noble Trade Co.—141, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Ochhavial, R., & Co.—86, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL MILL SUPPLY CO. PRIVATE LTD.—29/A, All Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort. Phone : 20328. Grams : "OMILLCO."

Orion Trading Co., Ltd., The.—Opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Ormerods (India), Ltd.—Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

PANALAL MOHANLAL & CO.—89, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Direct Importers of Copper, Brass, Galvanised Black Pipes & Fittings and Gun Metal Fitting & Valves. Phone : 30211.

Paper Agents Ltd.—250, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Paramount (India) Ltd.—Kernani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Paramount Traders.—Noble Chambers, 1st Floor, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Parekh Bros.—Sangli Bank Building, Behind Reserve Bank, 296, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Parekh Trading Co.—48, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Parikh Brothers & Co.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.

Parikh & Parikh.—11, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mill Gin Store Suppliers.

Patel, U. D., & Co.—11, Bank Street, Fort.

Patel, P. B., & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Phiroz N. Motabhooy & Co., Ltd.—Motabhooy Building, Corner of Meadows and Forbes Streets, Fort, Bombay 3.

P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

Phiroze & Co.—All Chambers, 4/A, Dean Lane, Fort.

PICKERS LIMITED.—Manufacturers of Quality Pickers of all Sizes and Descriptions, 43, Tamarind Lane, 4th Floor, Fort, Bombay. Head Office : Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6. Grams : "COWSIE." Bombay & Ahmedabad. Bombay Office Phone No. 281801.

Pioneer Hardware & Engineering Corporation.—Sangli Bank Building, 296, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone : 34394.

Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd., The.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Premier Machinery Stores Co.—46, Nagdevi Street.

Printer, D. F., & Co.—1, Bruce Street, Fort.

PUNEGAR, N. E. & CO.—Boiler, Economiser, Steam Plant Solutions and Paints Specialists. Union Bank New Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone No. 30278. Telegrams : "ACMECOMPO," Bombay.

Purshottamdas, A. H.—36, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort. Radiant Mill Stores Co.—108, Meadows Street, Fort.

R. C. Traders.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Reliance Stores & Trading Co.—Raja Bahadur Building, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Reliance Trading Co.—25/47, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Repute Engineering Co.—165, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ROYAL HARDWARE MART.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone : 38621. Grams : "MANILAROEPE."

Ruby Trading Co.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Sardesai & Company.—14, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

Scientific & Industrial Supplies Corporation.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

S. Dalal & Co.—1/5, Thaaomal House, Banaji Street, Fort, Bombay.

Seabee Export & Import Co.—9, Waudby Road, Fort. Phone : 34673.

Sethna, Katrak & Co.—Tamarind House, 30, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Settini, R. Pheeros & Co.—79, Meadows Street, Fort.

Shah Bros. & Co.—Raja Bahadur Compound, Hamam Street, Fort. Suppliers of Bobbins, Shuttles and Sundries. Phone : 24605.

Grams : "Millvepri."

Shah & Brothers.—234, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Shah Machine Tools Co.—75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Shah Trading Corporation.—Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, P. B. No. 2299, Bombay 2.

Shamsun & Co.—11, Bruce Street, Fort.

Shantilal Sheth & Co.—Bansilal Mansion, Bruce Street, Fort.

Sheth, S. C., & Co., Ltd.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.

Shree Krishna Trading Co., Ltd.—11, All Chambers, Tamarind Street, Fort.

Shree Vijay Trading Corporation.—71/73, Apollo Street, Fort.

Shri Shakti Trading Co.—22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Shroff Bros. & Co.—Bank Street, Fort.

Siraj, A. H., & Co.—146, Janjlikar Street, Bombay 3.

Sivramkrishnan, M.—Hazi Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.—Jeroo Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Small Tools & Hardware Supply Agency.—129, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone No. 31177. Grams : "SMALLTOOLS."

Standard Mill Stores Co.—41, Bruce Street, Fort.

Standard Trading Agency.—Seksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.

Standard Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, 43-75, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

STAR TRADING CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Bank of Baroda Building, 12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones : 39380 and 25135. Grams : "STARTRADE." Importers of Textile Machinery.

Sunderlal & Sons.—Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Pranjivan Building, Bombay 3.

Sviz Bros.—Bobbins Rings Manufacturers and General Merchants. P.O. Box 4089. 34/7, Tukaram Javji Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7. Phone : 27807.

Talib & Co.—Talib House, 104, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Teamsan Traders.—Post Box No. 3162, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Techno-Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Textile Machinery Corporation, Ltd.—254-A, Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18.

TEXTILE SUPPLIES SYNDICATE (INDIA), LTD.—India House, 1st Floor, Opp. G.P.O., Bombay. Phone : 26-3584. Grams : "GOODBELT."

TEXTILE & TIMBER TRADERS.—Meadows House, Meadows Street, Fort. Phones : 252051 and 30466.

Tribhovandas Sons Ltd.—70, Dadyseth Aglary Lane, off Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Trinity Industrial Stores.—72-74, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Trinity Textile Traders.—Seksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.

Trivedi Textiles & Company.—9, Ash Lane, Fort. Mill Gin Stores Suppliers & Machinery Merchants.

TRUSTIN PRIVATE LIMITED.—Yusuf Manzil, 58, Forbes Street, Bombay 1. Phone : 252030. Grams : "LABHSAVAYA". Branch : Girdhar Chambers, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

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United Mill Stores (India).—61, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
United Potteries & Glassware Mart.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

United Tube & Hardware Co.—146, Nagdevi Street.
Universal Supply & Trading Co.—Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort.

Universal Tanneries, Ltd.—Dharavi, Bombay 17.
Universal Trading Co.—79, Mohamedi House, Mohamedalli Road, Bombay 8.

Usha Textiles and Machinery Corp.—75, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 1.
Vadlal & Co., C.—40, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Vadlal, H., & Co.—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Vasantal Vadlal & Co.—215-17, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
Vasantal & Sons.—Botawalla Building, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

VASUDEV MITRA & CO.—Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Phone: 28182. Grams: "ASHEWINCO." Depot: 108, Ardeshir Dady St., near C.P. Tank, Bombay 4. Dealers in Fine, Heavy and Pharmaceutical Chemicals. Suppliers of Paper and Mill Gin Stores.

Venus Textile Syndicate.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Vinod Mehta & Co.—22-B, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
Vishabharati Trading Co.—60, Modi Street, Fort.

Vithaldas, G., & Co.—60, Nagdevi Cross Lane.
Volas Ltd.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Waghji Lakhmidas & Co.—206, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
Wallace, J. P., & Co.—Shale Building, 28-32, Bank Street, Fort. Phone: 20829.

Wallace, P. R., & Sons, Ltd.—Elphinstone Building, 10, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Western Engineering Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. P. O. Box 75.

Western Textile Corporation.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.
Williams G., & Co., Ltd.—Amar Building, 4th Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 25077 and 23036. Grams: "BLANWIRE."

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AMAR MINERALS PRIVATE LTD.—Alice Building, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27017. Factory: Kalyan (Central Railway). Phone: Kalyan—26. Dealers in all kinds of Minerals.

Champaklal Morarji & Co.—193, Samuel Street, Bombay 9.
Chimanlal Patel & Co.—124, Hornby Road, Fort.
Coal Mining & State Minerals Ltd.—Alice Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.
Dandekar Company.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

GANPAT HARIJIVAN.—112, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 20836. Grams: "CLAY."

Gujarat Clay Mills.—246, Reay Road, Bombay 10.
Harchandani Sons.—229, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

INDIAN CLAY & RAW PRODUCTS SUPPLY CO.—Belvedere Mill Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Phone: 40794. Grams: "CLAY."

Indian Mineral Supply Co.—14, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Industrial Minerals & Chemical Co.—125, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 8.

Jamnadas Chaturbhuj & Bros.—92, Vithalwadi, Bombay 2. Grams: "JUBILEE."

Javeri Traders.—Lakhmi Building, 34, Cawasji Street, Fort, Bombay.
Kirtikumar & Co.—80, Bhandari Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3. Phone: 20583. Grams: "LALITKIRTI."

Mercantile Trading Co.—Gulzare Kasim, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
National Industries of India.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

New Bharat Grinding Mills.—Near Animal Hospital, Govt. Gate Road, Parsi, Bombay 12.

Overseas Trade & Agencies (India).—Beaumont Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Chambers, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 2.

Standard Pulverising Co.—Atlas Mill Compound, Reay Road, Bombay 10.

Suchin & Co.—65, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Sunder Minerals.—70-2, Jai Tirath Mansion, 5th Floor, Barrack Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1.

Tavaria Bros.—Dhan-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Todl & Co.—41, Hamam Street, Fort.

MINERAL WATER SUPPLIERS

(See Aerated Water Manufacturers.)

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS

AMA PRIVATE LTD.—"Photo Cine Sound." Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 26-1228 (2 lines). Grams: "AMA LIMITED."

MOTORS AND TRUCKS (AUTOMOBILES)

Advance Trading Corporation.—Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

A-shan Motor Car Co.—Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road.
Autocars Ltd.—43, Queen's Road, Bombay 2.

Automobile Co., Ltd.—41, Queen's Road.
Bombay Garage Ltd.—Meher Building, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

Bombay Motors & Radios Ltd.—33, New Queen's Road.
Car Mart Ltd.—Pratt's Building, Hughes Road.

Continental Auto Stores.—Tram Terminus, Opera House.
DADAJEE DHACKJEE & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Importers of & dealers in Automobiles & Automobile Accessories. Sole Distributors for: Rolls-Royce, Bentley, Humber, Hillman, Sunbeam-Talbot Cars, Mercedes-Benz Diesel and Petrol: Passenger Cars: Tata-Mercedes-Benz Diesel Truck and Bus Chassis, and Commer and Karrier Commercial Vehicles; A. J. S. Motor Cycles, Lambretta Motor Scooters; Scooterettes and Wheeler Rickshaw and Delivery Van Chassis.

Eastern Motor Corporation.—Indira Nivas, Bhatwadi, Girgaum.
Empire Automobiles.—Junction of New Queen's Road and Lamington Road.

Federal Motors.—Giri Kunj, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.
Foreign Products Distributing Co.—491, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

French Motor Car Co., Ltd.—9-11, Hughes Road, Bombay.
GARWARE MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED.—Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Phone Nos. 27091 and 27092. Grams: "GARWARECAR." Automobile Engineers.

Harvan Motor House.—"Kapal Nivas," Sandhurst Road.
HIND CYCLES LIMITED.—250, Worli, Bombay. Phones: 48091-2. Telegrams: "CYCLEHIND." Managing Agents: Messrs. Birla Bros. Private Ltd.

IDEAL MOTORS.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Phone: 262660. Grams: "IDEALMOTOR." Importers and Distributors of Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories. Sunbeam, B.M.W. and JAWA-CZ 48 c.c., 125 c.c., 150 c.c., 250 c.c., 350 c.c. and 500 c.c.

Imperial Motors.—Parekh House, 14, New Queen's Road.
Indra Garage, Ltd.—Funsamchand Ghassial Building, Chowpatty Sea Face.

Indian Automobile Co., Ltd.—2-4, Apollo Street, Fort.
International Motor Co.—Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

Lincoln Motors.—Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge.
Lucas Indian Service Ltd.—15, New Queen's Road.

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

Metro Motors, The.—Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.
Motor and General Stores Supplying Co.—Kothare Mansion, opp. G.F.O.

Nizel Motors.—7-A, Princess Avenue, Bandra.
Noble Cycle & Motor Co.—Commissariat Building, Hornby Road.

Patel, F. M., & Co.—Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Patel, N. D., & Co.—180-82, Princess Street.
Patel, P. R., & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Randawalla & Co.—13, Hughes Road.
Rapid Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd.—Opp. Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

Shetty Automobiles.—Opera House Tram Terminus.
Society of Motors Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd.—National Insurance Building, 27, Easton Road, Fort.

United Motors (India), Ltd.—Hughes Road.
United Overseas Service.—18, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

West End Motors.—58, Hughes Road.

MOTOR BODY BUILDERS

Hiralal & Company (Estd. 1927).—Petit Compound, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.
 Jayanand Khira and Co., Ltd.—Office & Showroom: Kothare Bldg., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.
 Regal Motors.—Lamington Road, Bombay 8. Phone No. 40154.
 Royal Auto Works.—Tanker Villa Estate, 200, Gowalla Tank Road.
 Sam Ruston & Co.—81/83, Mangalore Street, Ballard Estate.
 Sewri Engineering Works.—234, Sewri Road, Bombay 15.

MOTOR BODY BUILDING MATERIALS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.
 Associated Auto Parts Ltd.—445, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
 Chandawalla Traders.—321, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
 Jivanlal & Co. (Estd. 1937).—404, Sandhurst Road, Laxmi Bhuvan, Bombay 4. Phone: 40723.
 McKenzies Ltd.—Sewri.
 Mahomedally Noorbhai & Co.—Tayebi Manzil, Ebrahim Rahimtulla Road, Bombay 3.
 Mehta, J. V., & Co.—Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.
MOTOR HOOD DEPOT.—Nair Building, 480, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Stockists of: "Jaggers", Bus Body Fittings, P.V.C. Leather Cloth, Rubber Matting, etc. Auto Seat Covers a speciality. Phone: 71097. Grams: "MOTORHOOD."
 National Hardware & Store Supply Co.—30, Khokha Bazar, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 N. B. Fadia & Co.—493, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Spence Ltd.—Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay 20.
 S. S. Prabhu.—Ghamat Terrace, opp. Dadar (Western Rly.) Station, Bombay 14.
 Tajbhoy Allibhoy & Sons.—117, Ebrahim Rahimtulla Road, Bombay No. 3.

MOTOR TYRES AND ACCESSORIES

Associated Auto Parts Ltd.—445, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
 Automobile Resort Co.—Corner of Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate.
 Batliboi & Sons.—Standard Vacuum Service Station, Hughes Road.
 Dunlop Rubber Co. (India), Ltd.—"Dunlop House," Hughes Road.
 Empire Automobiles.—Junction of New Queen's Road & Lamington Road.
 Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India, Ltd.—Hay Bunder Road, Sewree.
 Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. (India), Ltd.—7-9, Mathew Road.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—1, Forbes Street.
 Harvan Motor House.—Kapole Nivas, Sandhurst Road.
 Indian Automobile Co., Ltd.—4, Apollo Street, Fort.
 J. V. Mehta, & Co.—Opera House Tram Terminus, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
 Lucas Indian Service, Ltd.—New Queen's Road.
 Mehta Motor Stores.—Banji Nivas, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Modern Auto Stores.—Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Road.
 Mody Brothers.—Raval Building, 480, Lamington Road.
 Motor Trade Supply Co.—Parekh Mansions, Sandhurst Road.
 Noorbhai Jivaji.—Tayebi Manzil, Bhendy Bazar, near Tram Junction.
 One Stop Service Stations Co.—Swadeshi Mills Compound, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
 Osler, F. & C., Ltd.—Swadeshi Mills Compound, New Queen's Road.
 Overseas Trading Corporation.—Nusser House, New Queen's Road.
 Patel, J. B., & Co.—Contractors Building, 6, Lamington Road.
 Provincial Motor Car Co., Ltd.—Opp. Opera House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.
 Rane, Limited.—New Queen's Road.
 Royal Cycle & Motor Works.—Jariwala Mansion, Hughes Road.
 United Motors (India), Ltd.—Arthur Bunder, Colaba.
 Victoria Motor Stores.—Dwarkanadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road.

MOULDING MACHINES AND BOXES

PIONEER EQUIPMENT CO. PRIVATE LTD.—139, Medows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1882. Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. Phone: 231611, and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL." Agents for Gustav Zimmerman G.m.b.H., famous manufacturers of Moulding Machines and Resonverke, Germany for HESON Moulding Boxes.
 Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS

Anandji Kalyanji Vara.—Hathi Building, 448, Kalbadevi Road.
 B. Ardeshr & Co.—438, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Bayne & Co.—145, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
 Britannia Talking Machine Co. (Cal)—407, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Chaitan Singh Gurbaxsingh & Bros.—202, Sandhurst Road (West), Bombay 4.
 Furtado, B. X., & Sons.—Jer Mahal Estate, Dhobi Talao.
FURTADO, L. M., & CO.—540-544, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Pianos, Music and Musical Instrument Dealers. Phone: 23686.
GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LTD. (Inc. in England).—Bombay Office: Universal Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone: 252327/8 (2 Lines). Grams: "JAGGERMENT."
 Harbhao Vishwanath Co.—Opp. Dadar (Western Rly.) Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.
 James & Co.—Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Mehta, J. V., & Co.—Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.
NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE RECORD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—110, Medows Street, Fort. Manufacturers of Gramophone Records. Also undertake Pressing and Processing Records from Recorded Disc and/or Tape under Customers' own Labels. Phones: Office: 32481; Factory: 60380. Grams: "TANSEN."
 Rose, S., & Co. Ltd.—Rampart House, Rampart Row, Fort.
 Ruby Record Company.—8/10, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MYROBALANS

Capitol Colour & Chemical Co.—77/87, Mirchi Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 Jivanlal, C., & Co.—Azad Bhuvan, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
 Joshi Jivandas Gangaram & Co.—282, Narahi Natha Street, Bombay 9.
 Poonjilal Jehangir, J. M.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanusali Chambers, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
 Purnshotam Mathradas & Co. Private Ltd.—3, Mhorwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

MYROBALAN EXTRACTS

East Asiatic Co. (India) Private Ltd.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at: Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
SHREE LAXMI TANNIN EXTRACT FACTORY.—Malancha Road, Kharagpur (B.N. Rly.). Proprietors: Purnshotam Mathradas & Co., Private Ltd., 3, Mehrwan Bldg., Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of 'Lion' Brand Solid and Powder extracts of Myrobalans. Phone: 252889.

NATURE CURE CLINICS

NATURAL THERAPY CLINIC.—140, Cumballa Hill, Dial: 41721. Electro-Hydrotherapy, Dietetics, Scientific Massage, Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Orificial Therapy & other Modern Therapeutic Methods given under the Directorship of Dr. JEHANGIR MERWANJI JUSSAWALLA, N.D., D.O., D.C. (Eng.); Secretary, (India) Health Practitioners' Association (London); Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Naturopathic Association; Member, American Naturopathic Association (U.S.A.).

NEWSPAPERS (OVERISSUED & OLD)

Associated Agencies (Bombay).—47, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
EAST ASIATIC CO., (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 Gulabchand Nathalal & Co.—46, Mirchi Lane, Bombay 3.
 Indian Commercial Co., Ltd.—46-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mehrwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

ENGLISH

DAILY

- "Bombay Chronicle."—Red House, 140, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 "Bombay Sentinel."—Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 "EVENING NEWS OF INDIA."—Times Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 "Free Press Bulletin."—21, Dalal Street, Fort.
 "Free Press Journal."—21, Dalal Street, Fort.
 "HINDUSTHAN STANDARD" (English Daily from Calcutta and Delhi).—Bombay Office: 81, Modi Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 262001. Gram: "ANANDBAZAR."
 "Indian Express."—Standard Press, Colaba.
 "Press Trust of India."—Financial and Commercial Service, 367, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
 "Reuter's Indian Journal."—357, Hornby Road, Fort.
 "TIMES OF INDIA."—Times Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

WEEKLY

- "All-India Weekly."—41, Hamam Street, Fort.
 "Bharat Jyoti."—Journal Press, 21, Dalal Street, Fort.
 "Blitz."—Sanj Vartaman Printing Press, Apollo Street, Fort.
 "Bombay Market."—21 Dadisheth Aglary Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
 "Commerce."—Caxton House, Frere Road, Fort.
 "Current."—Sanj Vartaman Press, Apollo Street, Fort.
 "Economic Weekly."—Popular Printing Press, Tardeo.
 "EVES WEEKLY (India's Only Family News-Magazine)."—Sanj Vartaman Press, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 4 per Copy (pp. 52). Annual Subscription Rs. 12 (Inland), Rs. 18 (Foreign). Half Yearly Rs. 6 (Inland). Editor: Mrs. M. Mehta, Advt. Manager: Dr. K. D. Jhangiani. Advertisement Rates: Casual Rs. 12 per c.i.; over 200 in. Rs. 15; Rs. 150 extra for every additional colour. Phone: 265362-3. Grams: "EVESWEEKLY."
 "Examiner."—Examiner Press, Meadows Street, Fort.
 "ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA."—Times Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 "Indian Market."—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 "Indian Social Reformer."—Kannada Press, 109, Parsi Bazar Street.
 "Investor's Supplement to the Stock Exchange Circular."—42-43, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street.
 "Logic."—Ranghoomi Printing Press, 141, Shivaji Park, Dadar.
 "National Guardian."—227, Frere Road, Fort.
 "New Leader."—Kothari Printing Works, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 "Screen."—Standard Printing Press, Colaba.
 "Sporting Times."—143, Meplanade Road, Fort.
 "Sunday Chronicle."—Red House, Parsi Bazar Street.
 "Sunday Standard."—Standard Printing Press, Colaba.
 "TIMES OF INDIA" (Sunday Edition).—Hornby Road, Fort.

FORTNIGHTLY

- "FILMFARE."—Times Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 "Final Selection."—47, C.P. Tank, Bombay 4.
 "Mangalorean."—339, Hornby Road, Fort.
 "Problem."—Victoria Printing Works, 322, Denawadi, Bombay 2.
 "Property Market."—Churchgate Street, Fort.
 "Psycho."—Podar Chambers, Fort.
 "Racing Calendar."—Caxton Press, Frere Road.

MONTHLY

- "Communist."—Communist Office, Bombay 4.
 "FILMINDIA" (Established in 1935).—The Most Exciting Magazine in the World. The largest circulated Monthly Magazine in India. Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, India. Price Rs. 3 per copy. Annual subscription Rs. 35 (Inland); Rs. 46-8-0 or 70 Shillings (Foreign); Managing Editor: Baburao Patel. Editorial Director: Mrs. Sushila Rani Patel. Manager: Mr. Suryakant Patel. Advertisement rates: Full Page Rs. 600; Half Page Rs. 325; 2nd and 3rd Cover Rs. 750; For 1st and 4th Cover 3 Colours, Centre-Spread 2 Colours and other special advertisements, special quotations will be given from month to month. Phone No. 261752.
 "General Letter."—Soman Building, Girgaum.
 "Indian Concrete Journal."—121, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
 "Indian Readers Digest."—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 315-321, Hornby Road, Fort.

INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL

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- "Jewish Advocate."—63-67, Meadows Street, Fort.
 "JOURNAL OF THE FILM INDUSTRY."—Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association. Sandhurst Building, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Annual Subscription Rs. 10, Single Copy Re. 1. Advt. Rates: 1 Full Page Rs. 200, Half Page Rs. 100.
 "Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber."—505, Arthur Road, Tardeo.
 "Labour Gazette."—Labour Office, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.
 "Monthly News Letter."—Caxton Printing Press, Fort.
 "Onlooker."—United India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
 "R. C. A. News."—New Era Printing Press, Chowpatty Road, Bombay 7.
 "RADIO TIMES OF INDIA."—29, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 22473. Grams: "ETHERWAVE." Edited by D. D. Lakhanpal, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manchester), A.M.C.T., A.M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.E. (London), A.M., B.R.I.T., I.R.E. Published monthly on the 1st of every month.
 "Rural India."—Atre Printing Press, 302, Vithalbai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
 "Sound Magazine" (Estd. 1942).—Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 "Trade Unions Record."—Bombay Vaibhav Press, Servants of India Society, Bombay 4.

QUARTERLY

- "OCEANITE."—The Maritime Magazine of India, 204, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 "Social Service Quarterly."—Servants of India Society's House, Sandhurst Road.
 "Textile Digest."—India Printing Works, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

ANNUAL

- "TIMES OF INDIA DIRECTORY AND YEAR BOOK"—Times Building, Hornby Road.
 "THE TIMES OF INDIA ANNUAL."—Times Building, Hornby Road.

ANGLO-GUJARATI

WEEKLY

- "Parsi Avaj."—R. F. Joshi P. Press, Mangalore Street, Fort.

ANGLO-MARATHI

WEEKLY

- "Subodh Patrika."—Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, Girgaum.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE & KONKANI

WEEKLY

- "Anglo-Lusitano."—Anglo-Lusitano Press, Bank Street, Fort.
 "Ave Maria."—New Sonapur Street.
 "Chabuk."—Kumar Printing Press, Vilen Lane, Bombay 4.
 "Goa Mail."—322, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.
 "Goa Times."—34-36, 1st Marine Lines, Dhobi Talao.
 "Udentichem Neketr" (Konkani).—Examiner Press, Meadows Street, Fort.

MARATHI

DAILY

- "Cole Daily News."—31, Tribhuvan Road.
 "Daily News."—Daily Samachar Press, Krishna Building, Falkland Road.

"Final Sadanand."—Power Printing Press, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.
 "Jordar Patrika."—Kotuleswar Printing Press, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
 "Lokasatta."—Standard Press, Newspaper House, Colaba.
 "Lokmanya."—Jannabhoomi Mudranalaya, Meadows Street, Fort.
 "Navakal."—18, Shenviwadi, Kandewadi, Girgaum.
 "Navshakti."—Navshakti Printing Press, 21, Dalal Street, Fort.

WEEKLY

"Dhanurdhari."—Ramkrishna Printing Press, 15-17, Tribhuvan Road.
 "Kamgar."—Hind Mata Printing Press, Jerbai Wadia Road.
 "Lokasatta."—Standard Press, Newspaper House, Colaba.
 "Mouj."—Khatau Makanji Wadi, Girgaum.
 "Navakal."—18, Shenviwadi, Bombay 4.
 "Navayug."—Atre Printing Press, Vitthalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
 "Sadhana."—Sadhana Printing Press, Bombay 11.
 "Swarajya."—Shanti Nivas, Vitthalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 2.
 "Taraka."—Lakshmi Narayan Printing Press, 364, Thakurdwar.
 "Vivek."—Ramkrishna Printing Press, Girgaon, Bombay 4.
 "Vividh Vritta."—Shri Laxmi Narayan Printing Press, Thakurdwar.

FORTNIGHTLY

"Dalvadnya Prabodhini."—Vinaya Press, 267, Girgaum Road, Kandewadi.
 "Saksharata Deep."—Opp. G.P.O., Bombay.
 "Shipal."—Vijay Printing Press, 269, Girgaon Road, Bombay 4.
 "Soviet Mitra."—Famous Printers, 12, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.
 "Valbhav."—Navyug Printing Press, Portuguese Church Street, Bombay 14.

MONTHLY

"Adarsh Valshya."—Ramkrishna Printing Press, Tribhuvan Road.
 "Dalvadnya Samachar."—Madan Building, Tara Temple Lane.
 "Gini Samachar."—364, Thakurdwar Road.
 "Kunabi Udaya."—Shripad Printing Press, Kandewadi.
 "Maccabi."—Shri Laxminarayan Press, Bombay 2.
 "Monthly Organ of Maharashtra (Chamber of Commerce)."—(VAIBHAV) 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1.
 "Prabhu Taruna."—Girgaum Back Road.
 "Prabu Prabhat."—Zaoba's Oart.
 "Valshya Patrika."—Ramkrishna Printing Press, Tribhuvan Road.
 "Zarapkar."—Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar.

GUJARATI

DAILY

"Bombay Samachar."—Red House, Parsi Bazar Street.
 "Cole Daily News."—31, Tribhuvan Road.
 "Cutch Mitra."—(Thirko a Week), Mitra Printery, 73, Gokhale Road North, Dadar, Bombay 14.
 "Daily News."—Krishna Building, Golpitha.
 "Jam-e-Jamshed."—(Anglo-Gujarati), Jam-e-Jamshed Press, Ballard Estate.
 "Jannabhumi."—186-42, Meadows Street, Fort.
 "PRAJA-TANTRA" (Gujarati Evening Daily).—Kalam Kutir, 211/19, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
 "Vandemataram."—Vandemataram Mudranalaya, Nasik Chambers, Frere Road, Fort.

WEEKLY

"Bombay Samachar."—Red House, Fort.
 "Ohhaya."—Central Fine Art & Litho Works, 293A, Bellasis Road, Bombay 8.
 "Chitrapat."—Chitrapat Printing Press, West End Gate, Lamington Road.
 "Cinema Fan."—Kumar Art Printing Press, Bombay 7.
 "Film Chitra."—Daily Samachar Printery Press, Golpitha.
 "Gujarati."—Gujarati Printing Press, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 "Ismaili."—(Anglo-Gujarati), Ismaili Printing Press, 1/4, Dongri Street, Bombay 9.
 "Jam-e-Jamshed."—Jam-e-Jamshed Press, Ballard Pier.
 "Jannabhumi and Pravasi."—Pravasi Mudranalaya, Meadows Street, Fort.
 "Jay Bharat."—Kishore Printing Press, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 "Kateru Gep."—French Bridge, Chowpatty.
 "Maha Gujarat."—Kishore Printery, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 "Raviwar."—209A, Sir Mangaldas Wadi, Lamington Road.
 "Veni."—Veni Printery, 12th Lane, Khetwadi.
 "Yugantar."—Dalal Street, Fort.

FORTNIGHTLY

"Chintan."—New Gujrat Printery, 104, Bazargate Street, Fort.
 "Prabudh Jain."—45-47, Dhanji Street, Bombay 8.
 "Rabhar."—(In Devanagari) Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill.
 "Rajkot."—Moj Majah Printing Press, Khetwadi, Girgaum.
 "Sarvodaya."—R. P. Aryaprakash Printing Press, Kakadwadi, Bombay 4.

MONTHLY

"Bhagini Samaj Patrika."—Vandemataram Printing Press, Frere Road, Fort.
 "Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal Bombay Patrika."—Amroll House, Vitthalbhai Patel Road.
 "Gumasta Sandesh."—Shri Datta Vijay Printing Press, Cathedral Street, Bombay 2.
 "Memon Mitra."—99, Jakeria Masjid Street.
 "Shri Gogras."—149, Shroff Bazar.
 "Shri Jeevdaya."—Humanitarian League Office, 149, Shroff Bazar.

GUJARATI AND HINDI

"Jain Prakash."—(Weekly), Suryakant Printing Press, 451, Kalbadevi Road.

HINDI AND ANGLO-HINDI

"DHARMAYUG."—(Weekly), Times of India Press, Hornby Road, Fort.
 "Lokmanya."—4, Lokmanya Printing Press, Girgaon, Bombay 4.
 "NAVBHARAT TIMES."—(Daily), Times of India Press, Hornby Road, Fort.
 "Rahbar."—(Fortnightly), Ajmal Press, opp. J. J. Hospital.
 "Shri Venkateshwar Samachar."—(Weekly), 7th Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi.
 "Vishwamitra."—(Daily), Asha Printery, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

URDU, PERSIAN AND ARABIC

DAILY

"Aftab."—Ansari Fine Art Litho Press, opp. Arab Mosque, Bombay 8.
 "Ajmal."—Princess Building, J. J. Hospital, Bhendi Bazar.
 "Hilal-e-Nau."—Hilal Press, New Chinch Bunder Road.
 "Hindustan."—Sultani Fine Art Litho Press, Bombay 3.
 "Inqilab-e-Jadid."—(Urdu)—245 Ripon Road, Bombay 8.
 "Iqbal."—Bombay Press, Shustury Building, Bellasis Road.
 "Ittehad."—(Urdu), Sultani Fine Art Litho Press, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3.
 "Khilafat Daily."—Khilafat Press, Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay 27.

WEEKLY

"Musavvir."—Khilafat Press, Love Lane, Mazagaon.
 "Rahbar."—(Fortnightly), Cumballa Hill.

MONTHLY

"Tamseel."—(Anglo-Urdu), 20, Jivaji Mansion, Vincent Road, Dadar.
 "Tanwir."—Ajmal Printing Press, opp. J. J. Hospital.

KANNADA

WEEKLY

"Khalsa."—(Gurumukhi, Weekly), 802, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

SINDEHI

"Hindustan."—(Daily), 13, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
 "Sansar Samachar."—(Daily), Sansar Samachar Printing Press, 208, Vincent Road, Dadar.

WEEKLY

"Hindvasi." (Sindhi Weekly), 13, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1

BENGALI

DAILY

"ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA."—(Bengali Daily from Calcutta), 6, Sooterkin Street, Calcutta 1. Phone: 232283-89 (7 Lines). Bombay Office: 81, Modi Street, Fort. Phone: 262001. Gram: "ANANDBAZAR."

NON-FERROUS METALS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.
 "Adarnji Lookmanji & Co."—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort. Associated Agencies (Bombay).—47, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street.
 "Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd."—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 "Bagraj Gupta & Co."—207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 "Bombay Company Ltd."—9, Wallace Street, Fort.
 "Bombay Wire & Metal Products."—272-2, Masjid Bunder Road, Opp. Imperial Bank, Bombay 3.

C. AMICHAND & CO.—46A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Dealers in Hardware & Non-Ferrous Metals. Grams: "SHIPCOCK."

Chaganlal (India) Imports.—42, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.

EAST ASIATIC CO., (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 28-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

Great Western Engineering Works.—"Sea View," 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—Forbes Street, Bombay 1.

Guest Keen Williams Ltd.—Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Imperial Chemical House, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate.

India Metal Agencies.—"India House", Opp. G.P.O., Bombay 1.

Indian Standard Metal Co., Ltd.—Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay 27.

Jacks, William & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Jayant Metal Manufacturing Co.—152, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Kamalshankar P. Joshi.—72-80, Nagdevi Cross Lane.

Kaman Engineering Corp., Ltd.—Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd.—Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Kooverji Devshi & Co.—164, Lohar Street.

Marwah Bros. (India) Ltd.—55-57, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 8.

METAL DISTRIBUTORS LTD.—12-18, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Importers and Exporters of Metals. Phones: 73318 and 73390. Grams: "DHATUBANA." Head Office: 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.

METALLICA WORKS PRIVATE LTD.—11, Worli Road, Bombay 18. Phones: 75432, 75433, 75434. Makers of Non-Ferrous Metals. Sole Agents and Stockists: "Compo" (London), Oil Retaining Bearings. "Silvercrown" (London), Electroplating Materials. "Delta" (London), Bronze Welding Rods.

MITRA, H. P.—304/305, Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 263341. Grams: "MITRAMET." Representing Bassett Smith & Co., Ltd., 15/18, Lime Street, London E.C. 3. Non-Ferrous Metals.

Scrap, Residue, Ores, Mineral-Minor Metals, Stainless Steel.

Montana Ltd.—Rahimtoola House, Homi Street, Fort.

Non-Ferrous Metal Refinery.—24, Sitafalwadi, New Anjirwadi, Mount Road, Mazgaon, Bombay 10. Phone: 24958.

Seppelchre Brothers (India) Ltd.—Taj Building, 210, Hornby Road.

Sivramkrishnan, M.—Haji Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Techno Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

United Mill Stores (India).—61, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

NON-FERROUS METALWARE MANUFACTURERS

LALUBHAI AMINCHAND PRIVATE LTD.—Proprietors, "Dun Aluminium Factory," 225, 227, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Manufacturers of all Non-Ferrous Metal Wares and Articles. Phone Nos. 41681 and 73220. Grams: "CYCLEBRAND." Standard Metal Works Ltd.—17, Falkland Road, Low Level, Bombay 7.

NOVELTIES

Aurora Toys and Novelties.—"Parinal", Keluskar Road South, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay 28.

Ebrahim Allibhoy & Sons.—260-61, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33463. Importers and Exporters.

Excel Process Works.—Manufacturers of Advertising Gift Items.

Excel House, Ghodbunder Road, Irla, Vile-Parle, Bombay 24.

Grand Bazar.—25, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.

Metal Industries.—163, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Salemahomed Padamee & Co.—141, Chakla Street, P.O. Box 3131, Bombay 3.

Stewart's Laboratories.—327, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Bharat Electric and Engineering Corporation—Free Press Building, Ground Floor, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 21374. Grams: "GODGRACE."

Blackwoods India Ltd.—Kasturi Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1. Post Box 1912. Phone: 36666. Grams: "BLACKWOODS."

"EKDAM"—Factory for Time-Saving Office Equipment, National House, 6, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1. Phone: 35958. Files, Filing Systems, Filing Cabinets, Cards, Card Systems, Card Cabinets, Loose-Leaf Ledgers, Binders and Auxiliary Equipment for Punched-Card-System.

Evergreen Syndicate.—19, Hamam Street, Fort.

Express Corporation.—Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Filing Equipment Co.—Manufacturers of all kinds of Office Files, P. O. Box 4032, Bombay 7.

General Equipment Merchants, Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Gestetner Duplicators Ltd.—Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 21041.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—10, Queen's Road Estate Bombay 1.

GODREJ. GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Lalbagh, Parel, Bombay.

James Manufacturing Co.—407, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 22874.

Kalamazoo Ltd.—Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.

KILBURN & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Phone: 251908. Grams: "TASCONIUM."

KORES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED.—Plot No. 10, off Haines Road, Worli, Bombay 18.

Kulkarni Bros.—388-04, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Kwick Stationery Mart.—206, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Forbes Bldg., Home Street, Bombay 1.

Model Stationery Mart.—All kinds of Stationery goods and Paper Merchants; 44, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38550.

National Cash Register Co.—Steelcrete House, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 1.

National Steel Equipment Co.—Nalgaum Road (Near Spring Mills), Dadar, Bombay 14.

Prince, H. T. & Son—9, Laly Court, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay. Cable: "BRUNSVIGA." Phone: 37411.

REMINGTON RAND OF INDIA LIMITED.—Manufacturers of Remington Rand Business Equipment. Address: Thackersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261196 (2 lines). Grams: "REMINGTONS." SteelAge Industries Ltd.—Opp. Post Office, Mazgaon, Bombay 10.

OFFSET PRINTERS

New Jack Printing Works, Ltd.—Seksaria Mills Compound, Globe Mills passage, off Deltola Road, Bombay 13. Phone: 60012-43.

Grams: "NEWJACKPRES."

Popular Fine Art Litho Works.—Suryoday Mill Compound, Tardeo, Bombay 7. Phone: 42471. Grams: "GOOLNAR."

Vinay Calendar Co.—Ardeshr Dadi Street, Bombay 4.

OIL AND LEATHER CLOTH MANUFACTURERS DEALERS

Bhor Industries Ltd.—Ganesh Prasad, 10 Sleater Road, Bombay 7.

DEARAMPUR LEATHER CLOTH CO., LTD.—10, Chowpatty Sea Face, Opp. Tilak Bridge, Bombay 7, India. Phone: 40516. Grams: "PUNEM." Manufacturers of P.V.C.

Coated Fabrics for Heavy Upholstery.

Kapadia & Co.—19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Menty, S. M., & Co.—13, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay 1.

Western India Manufacturers' Agency Ltd.—R. K. Building, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.

OIL BURNERS

Heintly Gresham Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Bombay 1.

Jacks William & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

PIONEER EQUIPMENT CO. PRIVATE LTD.—139, Meadows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1862. Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. Phone: 231611 and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL."

OIL ENGINES IMPORTERS & DEALERS

Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The.—Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Meadows Street, Fort.

Atul Engineering Co.—49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bharat Industrial Co.—77-79, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Churchgate Street, Fort.

Chhaya Trading Co.—Opp. Share Bazar Building, Hamam Street, Fort.

Drewet Chowra & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone : 26-2711 ; Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.
Eastern Electric and Refrigeration Co.—14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Engineer, Eruch D., & Co.—Crossby House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXCELLENT ENGINEERING CO.—11, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Phone : 28601. Grams : "HARIKRIPPA." Importers, Exporters, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives.
General Commercial and Industrial Co.—Vishram Bhuvan, 1st Floor, 41, Kolbhat Street, Bombay 2
Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
Gujarat Industrial Corporation.—22, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.
Hasambhoy Jetha.—Opp. Byculla Goods Depots, Parel Road, Bombay 27.
India Engineering Works.—Opp. Share Bazar Building, Hamam Street, Fort.
Jacks, William & Co.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Jayems Engineering Co.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Jhala, R. T., & Co.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
Khimandas Jagumal & Sons (Estd. 1910), Sind.—12, Hornby View Building, Gunbow Street, Fort.
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Machine Tools & Implements.—Advani Chamber, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Mata Lachmi Company.—Husseni Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
Nagree Limited.—Nagree Building, 60, Custom House Road, Fort.
Parekh Bros., Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Perry & Co., Ltd.—Warden House, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort.
Power Machines Corporation.—31, Forbes Street, Fort.
P. Rai & Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
Radiant Engineering Co.—79, Modova Street, Bombay 1.
Shah Machine Tools Co.—75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Sigll (India) Services Ltd.—Ismael Building, 2nd Floor, 380, Hornby Road, P.O. Box No. 952, Fort
Sivramkrishnan, M.—Haji Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Small Diesels Ltd.—36, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
TALWALKER BROTHERS PRIVATE LTD., W. R.—Lentia Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30367. Grams : "PUMPENAMEL."
Usha Textiles and Machinery Corp.—75, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 1.
Volta Limited—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

OIL EXPORTERS

East Asiatic Co. (India) Private Ltd.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone : 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

OIL MILLS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

BHAVNAGAR OIL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LTD.—Sales Office : Bombay Mutual Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams : "BOCIL." Phone : 261359. Bombay and Bhavnagar. H.O. & Factory : Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bhavnagar. Managing Director : P. M. Merchant.
Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd.—See Elephant Oil Mills Ltd.
Cooper & Co.—53, Abdul Rehman Street.
ELEPHANT OIL MILLS PRIVATE LTD.—Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, P.O. Box 663, Bombay. Phone : 251246 (2 Lines). Grams : "BLUNTRIPP."
Gore, D. G.—31, Mangaldas Road.
Hindustan Oil Mills.—Nawab Mansion, 22, Gunbow Street, Fort. Grams : "Paultext." Head Office & Works at Ghat Road, Nagpur
Jamnadas Laljee Oil Mills.—Champs Bhimji Wadi, Old Anjarwadi, Masagan.
Lokmanya Oil Mills.—Palghar, Dist. Thana.
Omedchand Kashiram & Co.—Mudi Bazar, Bombay 3.
Fremji Heredia & Co.—Bhambhani Chambers, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
Raja Oil Mills.—88, Masjid Bunder Road.
Ram Agency.—200, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay 9.
Sonal Ranganow & Co.—41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd.—Wadala.
Tata Oil Mills, Co., Ltd.—Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tide Water Oil Co. (India) Ltd.—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Wharton, H. W., & Co., Ltd.—339, Hornby Road, Fort.

OILS & OILSEEDS

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone : 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
Harchandani Sons.—229, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
Hind Trading Co.—All Chambers, 78-80, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Kotak & Co.—Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
Miriam & Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Sorabji Nowroji & Co.—16, Horniman Circle, Fort.
Uttamial, V., & Co.—P.O. Box No. 1531, Bombay.

OIL MILLS MACHINERY & OTHER EQUIPMENT IMPORTERS

Atlas Engineering Co.—Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
General Commercial and Industrial Co.—Vishram Bhuvan, 1st Floor, 41, Kolbhat Street, Bombay 2.
Hindustan Engineering Co. (Machinery Dept.).—25, Ropewalk Street, Rampart Row, Fort.
Jayems Engineering Co.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.
Laxmi Engineering Works—40, Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay 4.
Marshall Sons & Co (India) Ltd.—Ballard Road, Bombay 1.
NOFCO ENGINEERS.—P.O. Box 270, Bombay 1 (India). Cable : "NOFCO." Phone : 262452.
Volta Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
Western India Engineering Co.—Signal Hill Avenue, Sewree, Bombay 15.

OLD JEWELLERY BUYERS

CRUNILAL & CO.—17-19, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3. Phone : 29991.

OPTICIANS

Baliwalla & Homi Ltd.—365, Hornby Road, Fort.
Benson, S., & Co.—171, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone No. 31958.
Bharat Optical Company.—Kalbadevi Road, 366/68, Ibrahim Mansion, Bombay 2.
Darbar Singh & Sons.—168, Hornby Road, Fort.
F. C. Whitten and Co.—227, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
Ghaswala, Dr. K. S., L.M. & S.—Dr. Ghaswala's Eye Hospital, "Edens," 105, Queen's Road.
Hatim Brothers.—302, Abdul Rehman Street.
Helms-Optics.—Qualified German Sight Testing Opticians, 8, Esplanade Mansions, Fuller Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
Homi & Co.—Dhootapeshwar Prasad, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.
Kataria Optical Factory.—104, Clarke Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.
Lawrence & Mayo (India) Ltd.—274, Hornby Road, Fort.
Lund & Blockley.—Sassoon Institute Building, 150, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Manukhlal & Co.—356, Kalbadevi Road.
Montex Corporation.—Lukmanji Sutarwala Building, 1st Umakhadi Road, Bombay 9.
Paton Ocularium.—2, Regal Cinema Building, Apollo Pier Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
Patel, Dr. V. K., F.S.C.O., D.O., M.O. (Jena, Germany).—2, Regal Cinema Building, Apollo Pier Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.—Next to Eastern Bank Ltd., opp. Flora Fountain, 379, Hornby Road, Fort.
P. S. SHIRODKAR & SONS.—Ranade Road, Dadar.
REMEDIOS OPTICIANS.—Oculists and Opticians. 255, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay.
Takandas H. Kataria.—Office at : 323-325, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

OXYGEN AND GAS FACTORIES

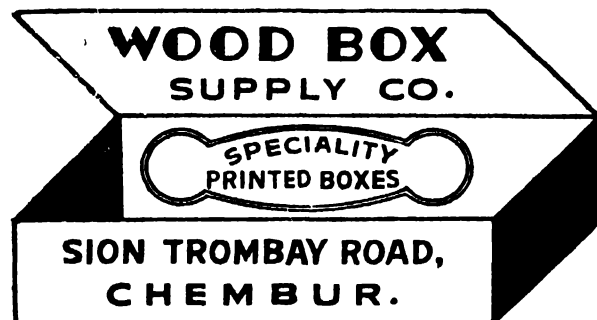
Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.—Empire House, 214, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road).
Chapman & Co., K.—Opp. Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.
Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.—Byculla Bridge, Byculla.
Lightfoot Ice & Cold Storage Co.—Hansraj Lane, Byculla Bridge.
Sarda Carbolic Gas Co., Ltd.—Connaught Road, Masagan.

PACKING

Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—106, Apollo Street, Fort.
JAYANT PAPER BOX FACTORY.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 262805. Grams: "FIBREBOX". Manufacturers of corrugated boxes, cartons, Round fancy boxes and corrugated papers & Boards, etc. Factory: Jayant House, Ball Bazar, Andheri, Agra Road, Kurla.
 Jaydip & Co.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 New Jack Printing Works.—Sekaaria Mills Compound, Globe Mills Passage, off DeLisle Road, Bombay 13. Phones: 60042-43. Grams: "NEWJAKPRES".
 Packers (India) Co.—Packing Consultants and Packing Material Suppliers. Manufacturers' Representatives. 34-38, Hamam Street, Fort. Phone: 252019. Tel. Address: "Packwell".
 Reliance Trading Co.—25-47, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
 Ryland Paper Box Manufacturing Co.—(Box Manufacturers and Printers), Lakshmi Building, 34, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

PACKING CASES

Indian Commercial Agency.—Regd. Office: Nasir Palace, opp. Dockyard Railway Station, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
 Packers (India) Co.—34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
PODAR SAW MILLS.—61, Reay Road, Bombay 10.
 Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.—Jerco Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.



BOMBAY-38

Phone : 67284

PACKINGS AND JOINTINGS

ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.
AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

PAINTING CONTRACTORS

DAVAR, N. CO.—Calcutta National Bank Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-1880. Interior Decorators and Painting Contractors. Show Room: Hampton Court, Woodhouse Road, Colaba, Bombay 5.
 Fleming John & Co., Private Ltd.—P.H. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.
 More & Co., S.—34/38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 21019. For quality painting of Flats, Bungalows, Factories, Mills, Hotels, Palaces. Also Decorators, Sign Makers, Displays, Shop Fronts, for last 25 years.
 Vibgyor (India) Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

PAINT TESTING MACHINERY

PIONEER EQUIPMENT CO. PRIVATE LTD.—139, Medows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1682. Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. Phone: 231611 and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL." Agents for A. M. Erichsen & Sons, SKI, Oslo, Norway.
 Batliboi & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone Nos. 30006-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBOICO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Colimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND VARNISHES

Abdeally, B. M., & Co.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Abdeall Mohamedali Rangwala.—148, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Adamally Kikabhai Rangwala.—309, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 8.
 Addisons Paints & Chemicals Ltd.—Huzur Gardens, Semblam Madras 11. Distributors for Bombay, Maharashtra and Saurashtra: Messrs. Amzel Ltd., Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay.
 Advance Paints Ltd.—125, Medows Street, Fort.
 Ahmed Moosa Motiwala & Sons.—Tank Road, Parel.
 Ahmed Oomerbhoy.—Two Tanks, Grant Road.
 Akbarally Sharfally Zaveri.—25, Ebrahim Rahimtools Road, Bombay 8.
ALLIED TRADING CO.—Importers and Stockists of all kinds of Enamel, Lacquer, Varnishes, etc. 39, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33560. Grams: "LINSEEDOIL." Also Importers of Spray Painting Equipment and Gums.
AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Amritlal & Co., Ltd.—Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
AMZEL PRIVATE LTD.—Lotus House, Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Distributors: Spartan Paint Products manufactured by Addisons Paints and Chemicals Private Ltd., Madras. (Bombay State, Kutch and Saurashtra).
ASIAN OIL & PAINT CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Das Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of Quality Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Brushes, etc., etc. Phones: 38246-7-8. Grams: "REDLEAD." Bombay.
 Auto Equipment Ltd.—68-C, Bansilal Motilal Building, Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.
BAKERBROTHERS.—31, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 72621. Grams: "BAKERCOLOR." Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Plastic & Cellulose Lacquers, Thinners & Fine Chemicals.
BAKER, M., & CO.—35, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Lacquers, Thinners, Dry Colours, Abrasives, Polishes, Brushes, Sprayers and Respirators.
 Basselin Paint & Varnish Co.—Magazine Street, near Reay Road Station, Mazagaon.
 Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Bombay Paints Works.—40, Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay 4.
 British Paints (India) Ltd.—Steelcrete House, Dinslu Vachha Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 37837. Grams: "BRITPAINTS".
CHEMIDYE TRADING CO., LTD.—Kamer Bldg., Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 32424.
 Cooper & Co.—53, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Corbon Dry Colour Works.—115, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Dadajee Dhackjee & Co., Ltd.—Shree Pant Bhuwan, Sandhurst Bridge.
DAVUR INDUSTRIES.—Manufacturers of fine quality ships compositions, paints for all purposes and Paint-o-lar Roller Brushes. Contractors for the supply of all classes of labour, skilled and unskilled. Estimates given for painting vessels in Dry Docks and for executing work of every description pertaining to vessels. Also manufacturers of world famous "Davur's Salad Oil", Dehydrated Castor Oil (for Paint Industries). Exporters and Importers. Office: 37, Frere Road, Bombay 9. Phone: 33458. Grams: "DIPAINT." Branch: Calcutta. Phone: 241937.
 D. Walker & Sons.—Prospect House, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Eastern Chemical Co. (India).—J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
 Edgar Handley & Co.—Sekaaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort.
ELEPHANT OIL MILLS PRIVATE LTD.—Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, P.O. Box 663, Bombay. Grams: "ELUNTRIPP." Phone: 251246 (2 Lines).
ELPHINSTONE PAINT & COLOUR MFG. CO.—50, Elphinstone Road, Bombay 13. Phone: 62970. Grams: "EPCO-PAIN". Manufacturers of high class "EPCO" brand enamel paints, stiff paints oil bound distemper, varnishes, etc.
 Fleming, John & Co., Private Ltd.—Sukhadwala Building, 21, Bastion Road, Fort.
 Flintrock Products Ltd.—Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagaon. Phone: 40794. Grams: "CLAY".
 Garlick's Products & Paints Mfg. Co.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.
GOODLASS WALL PRIVATE LTD.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay 1. P.O. Box 699. Grams: "GOOD-LESS". Phone: 268068.
 Goodannally Dawoodbhoy & Co.—23, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. Phone No. 30423.
 Great Eastern Trading Co.—107, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
 Hakimji Lookmanji.—C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.
 Hardecastle, Waud & Co., Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Herman & Mohatta, B. B., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Holmes & Co., Ltd.—Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co. (India) Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.—Imperial Chemical House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

Indian States & Eastern Agency.—98, Queen's Road.

Indian Insulation Co. of India.—139, Meadows Street, Fort.

Ishwardas Jugmohandas & Co.—Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort.

Jenson & Nicholson (India), Ltd.—Mackinnon Mackenzie Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Kalapi Colour Trading Co.—42, Dadyseth Aglary Lane, near G.T. High School, Bombay 2.

Kanthawala, N., & Co.—77, Meadows Street, Fort.

Kohinoor Trading Co.—Anand Nivas, Mangalwadi, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

Kosma Laboratories—Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.—34, Lamington Road (North), Bombay 8.

MACHINERY PAINTS & CHEMICALS (INDIA) LTD.—143, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay No. 1. Post Box No. 1406. Grams: "MACEPAINTS." Phone No. 27755. Works: Mogra, Andheri. Manufacturers of Enamels, Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Distempers, Dry Colours, Insulating materials, and Waterproofing compound, etc.

Madhavdas Manilal & Co.—Empress Iron Works Compound, Sussar Road, Byculla.

Maganlal Jethalal & Co.—126, Nagdevi Street.

Mahomedbhoy Abdulhusein & Bros.—Opp. Ram Mandir, Nagdevi Street.

McKenzies Ltd.—Sewri.

Mehta, H. M., & Co.—Mehta House, 79-91, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mercury Paints & Varnishes, Ltd.—28, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone: 22598. Grams: "GUARANTEED."

MERMAID PAINTS PRIVATE LTD.—Alice Building, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27017. Tel. Address: "WAUDCO." Manufacturers of "MERMAID" and "CHAKRA" Brand Paints for all purposes, Painting Inks and Varnishes, etc.

Motor & General Stores Supplying Co.—Kothare Mansion, opp. G.P.O., Fort.

Munshi & Co.—48-A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Nanavati & Co., Ltd.—16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Narotandas & Co.—179-A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

National India Engineering Co., Ltd.—7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Nazarally Mulla Jivaji & Co.—116, Masjid Bunder Road.

Nazarally Samsuddin & Sons.—283, Sheikh Memon Street.

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New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills—37, Frere Road, Bombay 9

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Pallonji, M., & Co.—87, Abdul Rehman Street.

Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd., The.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Porbunderwalla, A. K., & Sons.—Ruby Mansion, 90-92, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Premier Acid & Chemical Co.—12, Mirza Ally Street, Imamwada Road, near Bhendi Bazar.

Raimugla & Co.—35, Parakh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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Ratanji, H. J., & Co.—Shapur House, 114, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

Ratansinh Ratsinh & Co.—151-153, Khetwadi Back Road, P.O. Box No. 8506, Bombay 4.

Real Paint & Hardware Mart.—105, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.

Ruby Trading Co.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Salehbhoy Tyebbhoy & Co.—Tyebji Building, 93, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

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Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.

Shivchand Amritlal & Co., Ltd., B.—Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort.

Shivji Lavji & Co.—133, Khadak.

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Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.—16, Bank Street.

Universal Export & Import Co.—Swadeshi Mills Estate, New Queen's Road.

Vibgyor (India) Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

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ALLIES TRADING CORPORATION.—37, People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Ambalal Dharamchand & Co.—1, Esaji Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 3. Phone No. 32541.
 Amritlal, K., & Co.—27-29, Mirza Street, Parsi Galli.
 Arvinda Trading Co., Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
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 Asiatic Paper Company.—56, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
ASOK BROTHERS PRIVATE LTD.—104, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone: 38829. Grams: "ASOBROS." Importers of all sorts of Paper and Boards and Playing Cards Manufacturers. For Details See Back Cover.
 Associated Agencies (Bombay).—47, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
 Banai Dhar Kapoor & Sons.—73-75, Mirza Street, 3rd Floor, Bombay 3.
 Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd.—Managing Agents: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
 Bharat Paper Mart.—51, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Bhargava & Co., K. C.—P. Box No. 19, Bombay 1.
 B. N. Trivedi & Co.—13, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Bombay Paper Marketing Co., The.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Bombay Stationery Mart.—7-A, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Bombay Trading Co.—"Dhun-Nur," Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Bombay United Agencies, Ltd.—21, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Cama, Norton, & Co.—23, Medows Street, Fort.
 Chalasani & Co.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
CHAMPKALAL LALWANI & COMPANY.—Importers of Metals, Paper Merchants and Printers. Office at 31, Mirza Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 22103. Factory at 133/137, Portuguese Church Street, Daya Nivas, Dadar, Bombay 28. Phone: 63612.
 Chhaganlal Keshavjee.—22-A, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Chimanlal & Co.—89/42, Shamsett Street, Bombay.
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 Crystal Stationery Mart.—109, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
 C. T. Mehta Bros.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
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EAST ASIATIC CO., (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
EAST INDIA PAPER CO.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: 262301 & 264069. Grams: "INDIAPRINT." Importers of all varieties of papers and sole distributors of the Bellapur Paper & Strawboard Mills Ltd., for Bombay, Bengal & Assam. Branches at: Calcutta, Ahmedabad & Poona.
EAST & WEST TRADING CO., THE.—Advani Chambers, 4th Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1 (India). Grams: "BARRAGE." Phone: 262904. Sole Prop.: T. J. Lalvani. Branches: 232, Govindappa Naicken Street, G. T. Madras. Grams: "COLORPRINT." Phone: 55273.
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 Navyug Paper Store.—120, Dhunji Street, Bombay.
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 Noble Paper Mart. Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
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 Ochavai & Bros.—62, Sutar Chawl.
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P. KIRPALANI & CO.—Bulakidas Building, 11, Vithaldas Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 20497. Grams: "CROMOPAPER."
 Prabhat Trading Company.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
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 R. B. Shivdasani & Co.—73, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 R. Gulamhusen & Bros.—41-43, Mirza Street, Parsi Gully.
 R. Kantilal & Co.—Zaveri Bhuvan, 2nd Aglary Lane, Parsi Gully, Bombay 3.
 Rowlandson Bros. (Estd. 1927).—Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Royal Paper Stores, The.—187-89, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

S. KUMAR & CO.—Sole Agents for Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London. Manufacturers of Butterfly Brand Paper and Stationeries. People's Buildings, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261685. Cable: "NON-CURLING." 24, Brabourne Road, Calcutta 1. Phone: 222414. Cable: "NONCURLING."

Sales Corporation.—110/112, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 21589. Grams: "SALESCO"

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 Shantilal Shah & Co.—Bombay Mutual Annex, 17, Gunbow Street, Fort.

Shree Trading Co.—259, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4
 Spicers (Export), Ltd.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.

Standard Paper Co. 72-74, Sutar Chawl.
 Subodh Indent Agency.—44, Kumar Villas, Mangalwadi, Girgaum.

SUDHIR & CO.—Papers, Boards and Chemicals Merchants, 246, Samuel Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 22288. Grams: "SPEEDSTEED."

SUPERIOR STATIONERY MART PRIVATE LTD.—117, Meadows Street, Fort. Phone: 25-2398. Grams: "LOVELINESS." Stationers, Printers and Paper Merchants.

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Trading Co., L. R.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort.
 Union Paper Stores.—105, Dhanji Street, Parsi Gully, Bombay 3.
 United Company.—Peetbhov Building, 89, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 20449. Grams: "Typedealer."

United Corporation.—National Indian Life Building, 59, Forbes Street, Fort.

Universal Trading Corporation, The.—Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Van Rockum Paper, Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

Variety Paper Co.—Mahar House, 15, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Vaziralli Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

WIGGINS TEAPE & ALEX. PIRIE (EXPORT) LTD.—Agents in Bombay for Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd., Paper Merchants, Karamani Chambers, Nicol Road. Telegrams: "WINCHMORE." Phone No. 26-1622.

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Indian Commercial Agency.—Regd. Office: Nasir Palace, opp. Dockyard Rly. Station, Mazgaon, Bombay 10.

Rowlandson Bros. (Estd. 1927).—Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Warden & Co., Ltd.—62, Lamington Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

PAPER (WASTE)

P. Carlton & Co.—Calcutta National Bank Building, 20A, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 V. K. Stevens & Co.—12th Lane, Khetwadi, Bombay 4.

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AROMATIC PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS PRIVATE LTD.—42, Prospect Chambers Annex, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 23181. Grams: "DISCOVERY." Stockists of Imported Perfumery, Raw Materials and Manufacturers of Perfume Compounds.

Bombay Agarbatti Co.—Simplex Building, Pawwalla Street, near Krishna Cinema, Bombay 4.
 Bombay Perfumery Co.—Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street.
 Bourjois (Eastern) Ltd.—Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA ESSENCE SUPPLY CO.—Mulchand Mansion, 1st Floor, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Dealers & Importers of Essential Oils. Aromatic Chemicals & Perfumery Compounds. Grams: "SUPRALUX." Phone: 23623.

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 Dalal Bros.—74, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

DAVAR, M. C. & CO.—143, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Aromatic Chemicals, Essential Oils and perfumery materials. Agents for Esrolko Ltd. (Flora), Switzerland.

D. D. Shah & Co.—Annes Chambers Annex, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.
 Derby & Co.—P. B. Press Building, 299, Frere Road, Fort.

Gore, D. G.—81, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.
 Grand Bazar.—25, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.

Gulab Singh Johrimal.—62 62A, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2.

Gupta & Co.—Shroff Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Manufacturing Perfumers. H. O.: Sadar Bazar, Delhi. Branch: 2-66, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.

Harrison & Co.—168-170, Cumballa Hill.
 Hassanali Kamroodini. 19, Shamsat Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 24076.

Hira, P. H., & Co. 18-20, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 31289. Grams: "PERFUMES"

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Jayantilal & Co., B.—15, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Kalapi Store.—53-55, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Kelkar, S. H., & Co.—Devkaran Mansions, Princess Street.
 Manek Chemical Company.—Bhadaran Nagar, Ghodbunder Road, Malad, Bombay

Madon, M. T., & Co.—The "Corner-shop", 346, Abdul Rehman Street.

Madon, Sons & Co.—Madon Mansion, 67, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.
 "Nanjis"—208/208, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

Narendra & Co.—Bansilal Mansion, 11, Bruce Street, Fort.
 National Trading Co.—Reay House, Hornby Road.

NEW INDIA GENERAL STORES.—33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Patanwala, Ltd.—182-84, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Pearlina (Paris).—Rahman Building, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Purshottam Laxmichand.—Bulakhidas Building, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

S. G. Kothari & Co.—88-90, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 S. Parth & Co.—7, Chandra Mahal, Girgaum, Bombay 2

SIKRI BROTHERS.—77-E, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. Phone No. 33494. Grams: "OILMAN"

Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.—Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay, Vrajilal, B., & Co.—28, Princess Street.

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 Anglo Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd. 3, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.—Burmah-Shell House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CALTEX (INDIA) LIMITED. Caltex House, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate.

GULF OIL (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED.—(Formerly Silver-town Lubricants (India) Ltd.), Killick House, Home Street, Bombay 1. Importers and Distributors of High Grade Lubricants.

Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.—Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.—Stanvac Building, 17, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

Wakefield, C. C. & Co. Ltd.—White House, 91, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6.

WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING CO., LTD.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Branch: Madras.

PHARMACEUTICALS

ABBOTT LABORATORIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort. G.P.O. Box No. 1334, Bombay. Phone No. 39941. Grams: "ABBOTTLAB." Madras Depot: Ebrahim Mansion, 3rd Floor, 3, Errabalu Chetty Street, P.O. 1824, Madras 1. Grams: "ABBOTTLAB." Madras. Calcutta Depot: 6/1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta 16. Grams: "ABBOTTLAB."

Alemble Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Baroda —Distributors in Bombay: Alemble Distributors Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone No. 26805.

AMALGAMATED CHEMICALS & DYESTUFFS CO., PRIVATE LTD.—135, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18. Phone Nos: 70747, 74027 & 70823. Grams: "ACEDEEECEE."

AMRUTANJAN LIMITED.—249, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 261673. Grams: "AMRUTANJAN." Head Office: Madras. Other Branches: Calcutta and Delhi. Manufacturers of Amrutnanjan Pain Balm and Ring Worm Ointment.

Anglo-Thal Corporation Ltd.—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Bombay 1. Asian Drug Corporation.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Asiatic Pharmaceutical and Chemical Corp.—10, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32478.

Associated Agencies (Bombay)—47, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

B.A. & Brothers. 94, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Bhagwandas Chhatrabhai & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Bhukhanvala & Sons.—Medows House, Medows Street, Fort.

Bock, F. & Co.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

British Drug Houses (India) Ltd.—Imperial Chemical House, Ballard Estate, Fort.

CAMA, NORTON & CO.—Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort. Phone: 255354. Grams: "CAMANORTON."

CHEMICAL, INDUSTRIAL & PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (CIPLA).—289, Bellasis Road, Byculla. Phones: 75211, 75212 and 75213.

CHEMIDYE TRADING CO., LTD.—Kamer Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 32424.

CHEMO-PHARMA LABORATORIES LTD.—Plot No. C.S. 215, Sewri, Bombay 15. Phone: 63231. Grams: "CHEMO-LABS." Manufacturers of Ethical Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals. Managing Agents: Nadkarni & Co.

Chunilal Desai & Co.—Gool Mansion, Honji Street, Fort.

Ciba (India), Ltd.—Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CIBA PHARMA PRIVATE LIMITED.—Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort. Phone: 26-1541 (4 lines).

Colaba Drug Stores —Namdar Manzil, Colaba Road, Bombay 5.

Craftsman Electronic Corporation Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort & Sethna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

Crookes Laboratories Ltd.—Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

DEY'S MEDICAL STORES PRIVATE LTD.—Manufacturers and Exclusive distributors for American Cyanamid Company, Fine Chemical Division, New York; G. Zambon & C.S.p.A., Vicenza, Italy; Continental Pharma, S.A., Brussels Belgium; Winthrop Products, London & New York, BYK-Gulden, Lomberg, Germany. Head Office: 6 2B, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, 16. Bombay Office: Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Delhi Office: Bhagwati Bhawan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6. Madras Office: 290, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

DUMEX PRIVATE LTD.—Manufacturers and Importers of DUMEX Pharmaceuticals and Baby Food. Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2711. Grams: "DUMEX."

DR. BEALCHANDRA LABORATORY.—215, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Phone: 27221. Grams: "BEALABS." Manufacturers of High Quality Pharmaceuticals and Ethical Specialities.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

Evans Medical Supplies (India) Ltd.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

FAIRDEAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD., THE.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone: 263593, Pharmaceutical Laboratories. 142-48, Ghodbunder Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay 42. Phone: 86408. Branch: Laha Paint House, 7, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13. Phone: 23-3157.

Francis Klein Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.

GEOFFREY MANNERS & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Mfg. Chemists, Importers, Distributors & Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Products. Head Office: Magnet House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone No. 26-1361. Branch Office and Sales Depot: Cadell Road, Dadar, Bombay. Phone No. 61228. Factory: Hattersley Mills Estate, Bombay-Agra Road, Ghatkopar, Bombay. Phone: 67414. Branches: Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Rangoon and Colombo.

GERMAN REMEDIES & TRADING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Manufacturers and Importers of Pharmaceuticals, Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. G.P.O. Box No. 1945, Bombay 1. Cables: "CHEMAGENT." Telephone: 261755.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—16, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.

GLAXO LABORATORIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Worli, Bombay 18. P.O. Box 202, Bombay 1. Phone: 73445 (5 lines). Branches: P.O. Box 2257, Calcutta. Phone: Alipore: 2015 (3 lines). P.O. Box 2420, Madras. Phone: 8175. Grams: "GLAXO-LABS." Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. Associates in India of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, England. Manufacturers of Baby Foods, Pharmaceuticals and Antibiotics.

Group Laboratories (India) Ltd.—191, Pitamber Wadi, Off Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, Bombay.

Hallen, L. J. & Co.—275, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

HIMALAYA DRUG CO.—Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, 251, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Phones: 262222 and 262223. Grams: "SERPINA" and at 22-24, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P. Grams: "SERPINA." Phone: 339.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Imperial Chemical House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

INDOSAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.—401, Himalaya House, 79, Paltan Road, Bombay 1. Factory: Kandivli. Phone: 261721. Factory: 84271. Grams: "SALICYLIC." Manufacturers of Salicylic Acid Technical, Sodium Phenetic, Salicylic Acid B.P., Sodium Salicylate.

INDO-PHARMA PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.—Kohinoor Road, Dadar, Bombay 14. Managers: E. Schlesinger, H. Blaskopf, M. Pharmac (Vienna).

International Chemical Co. Ltd.—Magnet House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

Jadavjee Goverdhandas & Co.—59-60, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Jagkumar & Co.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 317-21, Hornby Road, Fort.

J. & J. De Chanc.—Star Mansion, 30, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India) Ltd.—Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

John Wyeth & Bro Ltd.—Magnet House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

Keor, F. S. & Co., Ltd.—125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort. Phone: 24172.

KHATAU VALABHDAS & CO.—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-1655. Grams: "SCARLET," Bombay.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—"The International", 16, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 241144 (3 lines). Grams: "LEDLAB." Factory at P.O. Atul, via Bulsar. Phone: 29.

Mac Laboratories Ltd.—60, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: 34551 and 32597. Grams: "MACLON."

Manufacturing Analytical & Research Chemists Ltd.—Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & HARRIS (PRIVATE) LTD.—Savoy Chambers, Wallace Street, Bombay 1.

MAY & BAKER INDIA PRIVATE LTD.—Karimjee House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Branches: Calcutta, Madras, Gauhati and New Delhi.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2624. Grams: "MONSANTO," Bombay. Branch Offices: (1) Monsanto Chemicals of India, Ltd., The Exchange, 5, Mission Row, 2nd Floor, Calcutta. (2) Monsanto Chemicals of India, Ltd., 3/8, Ajmeri Gate Extn. Scheme, near Turkman Gate, New Delhi.

N. Himatlal & Co.—83-85, Princess Street, P.O. Box 2004, Bombay 2.

Okasa Co. Ltd.—12, Gunbow Street, Fort. Phone: 20206.

Orient Drug Agency.—Devkanar Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 24872.

Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.—Kavarana Building, 64-66, Tulsi Pipe Road, Mahim.
Parke Davis & Co. Ltd.—P. O. Box 88, Bombay.

PEARMED PRIVATE LTD.—Pharmed House, Fort Street, Fort. Phone: 261141/42. Grams: "PEARMED." Factory: 252/54, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18. Phone: 41445.

Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.
Rackford Laboratories.—Queen's Chambers, Queen's Road, opp. Marine Lines Bridge, Bombay 1. Tel. Address: "USBARACFAD."
Bajul Industrial Corporation.—Kltab Mahal, 192, Hornby Road, Fort.
Sandoz Products Ltd.—3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
Shetty's Pharmaceuticals and Biologicals Ltd.—Sales Office: 361, Hornby Road, Fort.

SIGMA LABORATORIES.—24, Moghul Lane, Matunga, Bombay 18. Manufacturers of high quality Pharmaceutical Preparations & Proprietary Products. Phone: 61458. Grams: "SIGMALAB."

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., LTD.—Stan House, Barrack Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 242573. Grams: "STAN-STREET." Manager: J. A. Coutinho. Regd. Office and Works, 18, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.

Super Pharma Corporation, Ltd.—220, Jumbhal Lalji Building, Pydhonie Road, Bhat Bazar, Bombay 9. P. O. Box 904.
Swiss Pharmaceuticals.—28, Apollo Street, Fort.
Thomson & Taylor Ltd.—117-119, Esplanade Road, Fort.
United Pharmaceutical Co.—157-59, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

VERONA TRADING CO.—Davar House, 199, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, P.O. Box No. 400, Bombay 1. Phone: 264374. Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products.
Vikram Padamsey & Co.—Rustom Building, Veer Nariman Street, Fort.
Voltas Limited.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY IMPORTERS

Batilbol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30000 9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATILBOYCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Colimabore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.
Bogwin & Co.—Wadia Estate, Bldg No. 8, Room 267, Old Kurla, Bombay 37.

GLADWYN & CO.—251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 263997. Grams: "NONA." Specialist Suppliers to the Food, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and allied Industries offering Technical Advice and Service with Sales.

KILBURN & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Phone: 251908. Grams: "TASCONIUM."

Raj-Der-Kar & Co.—Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Central Camera Company, Ltd.—195, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay.

Chitra Studio.—362, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

Dave Brothers.—Waterloo Mansion, Apollo Pier, Fort.

Devare & Co.—Cutch Castle, opp. Royal Opera House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Eos Studios.—127, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 27367.

Felicitas Studios.—Roxy Cinema Building, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Forward Studios (Kodak Gold Medalist).—Dhutapapeswar Building, Mangalwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Phone: 33314.

Gomes & Lawrie.—Empire Building, 136, Hornby Road.

HAMILTON STUDIOS PRIVATE LTD.—Society Photographers, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 26-2939.

Industrial Art Studio.—Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Koor Camera Co.—Jhaveri Nivas, Kennedy Bridge, near Opera House.

Linder Studio.—162, Hornby Road, Fort.

Maxarta.—1st Floor, 203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Meera Photo Service.—Rewa Bhuvan, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay 28.

MODERN PHOTO STORES AND STUDIO.—358, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. Next to Lamington Road Police Station. Press Photographer.—162, Hornby Road, Fort.

Rembrandt & Vandykes.—Whiteaways Building, Hornby Road.

Sabnis Photo Studio.—Lady Jamshedji Road, opp. Post Office, Dadar.

Saraswati Art Studio.—Ghamat Terrace, opp. Western Rly. Station, Dadar.

S. Pereira.—Karanjia Building, 653-A, Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

Tasvir Make-up Photo Studios.—Thakurdwar Tram Terminus, Bombay 2.
Vanguard Studios.—365, Girgaum Road, opp. Thakurdwar Post Office.

VARTAK, B. B., STUDIO.—187, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort. Phone: 262915. The Premier House for all Photographic Requirements, Developing, Printing, Enlarging and Expert Camera Repairs; Portraits and Group Photo Studio.

Virkar, N. V., & Co.—Mohan Building, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

Zarapkar Photo Studios.—Head Office: 217, Girgaum Road. Branches: Dadar; Malvan; Savantwadi, Vengurla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

Alfa India Private Ltd.—198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.
Alfa Sports.—Metro House, Bombay 1. Phone: 27519. Grams: "ALFASPORTS."

ALL INDIA ENGINEERS LTD.—Mehta Bldg., Meadows Street, Fort. Importers of Photographic and Cinematographic Cameras, Accessories and Sensitised Materials, Projectors, etc.

ALLIED PHOTOGRAPHICS PRIVATE LTD.—H. O.: Kasturi Building, Jamshedji Tata Road. Phones: 36654 & 36607. Branch Office: 193, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. Phone: 262603. Service Station and Stores: Sangham Bhuvan, Opp. Strand Cinema, Colaba. Phone: 37480.

AMA PRIVATE LTD.—"Photo Cine Studio," Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone No. 26-1225 (2 Lines). Grams: "AMALIMITED."

Central Camera Co. Ltd.—105, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES.—243-45, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort. Phone: 262059.

Datta & Co.—Ganga Nivas, Kanade Road, Dadar.

Dave Brothers.—Waterloo Mansion, Apollo Pier, Fort, Bombay.

Devare & Co.—Cutch Castle, opp. Opera House.

Great India Trading Co.—Beaumont Chambers, 27-33, Meadows Street, Fort.

Healty Gresham Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

ILFORD-SELO (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED.—Cook's Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. Branches: Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi.

KODAK LIMITED.—Kodak House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort. Phone: 26-2604.

Koor Camera Co.—Jhaveri Nivas, Kennedy Bridge, near Opera House.

Koparde & Khandke.—Empire Building, 136, Hornby Road.

Koparde & Wadia.—71, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort (opp. Flora Fountain).

L. R. Trading Co.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Outram Road, Fort.

MAY & BAKER (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Karimjee House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Branches: Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Gauhati.

MODERN PHOTO STORES & STUDIO.—358, Lamington Road, Bombay 7, next to Lamington Road Police Station.

Patel India Ltd.—190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Patell, P. B., & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort.

Photonovels, The.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Popular Camera Company.—Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Fort.

Ravel Brothers.—185, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Rembrandt & Vandykes.—Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd.—Navsari Building, 240, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay.

SONICO.—171, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 263976. Grams: "SONIPHOTO."

TECHNICAL TOOLS.—65/A, Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Studio Lights and Units, Flood Lights, Tripods, Metal Stands, Cine Pan Heads, Reflectors, Flash guns and other miscellaneous accessories.

VARTAK, B. B., STUDIO.—187, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort. Phone: 262915. The Premier House for all Photographic Requirements, Developing, Printing, Enlarging & Expert Camera Repairs. Portraits and Group Photo Studio.

XACA (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Gopal Nivas, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Phone: 29907. Grams: "XACA." Sole Distributors for Wetan Products and Cinema Equipment and Photographic Materials.

PICTURE DEALERS AND FRAME MAKERS

Chemould.—Princess Building, 271, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 J. Manikral & Sons (Estd. 1891).—Empire Building, 138, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Joshi, M. A., & Co.—145-147, Princess Street.
 Kotkar Bros., M. B.—373, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.
 Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort.
 Prabha, V., & Co.—Near Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
 Satguru's Frame Crafts.—Buona Casa, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Satguru Picture & Frame Co.—Kaiser Building, 205, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Vienna Studio.—333, Hornby Road, Fort.

PICTURE FRAMES MANUFACTURERS (MOULDING)

Bawa Glass Co.—Ratan Building, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Chemical Moulding Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Chemould).—Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Mahomedally Vallji Arsiwala.—76, Abdul Rehman Street, opp. Imperial Bank, Bombay 3.
 Satguru's Frame Crafts.—333, Hornby Road (opp. Thos. Cooks), Fort.
 Sepulchre Brothers (India) Ltd.—Taj Building, 210, Hornby Road.

PIPES AND FITTINGS MERCHANTS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.
 ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.
 Abdulhusain Essofally Contractor.—91-93, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 3.
 Abdullahbhai Faizullahbhai Ltd.—Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Adamji Lookmanji & Co.—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.
 ADVANCE TUBE CO.—99, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 30522. Grams: "ELBOWS."
 A. G. KARIMJI CALCUTTAWALA.—Pipes Fittings and Sanitarywares, 82/84, Gulawadi, Kika Street, Bombay 4. Phone: 73636. Grams: "SANITARY."
 Allied Trading Co.—39, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Baboolal & Brothers.—113, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Badruddin Hasanali & Co.—43, Gulawadi, Kika Street, Bombay 4.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 BHATHENA, B. N., & CO.—100, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Stockists of Copper, Brass, Galvanized and Steam Pipes and Fittings, Asbestos Goods, Flax Fire Hose, G.M. and C.I. Valves and Cocks, etc. Tel. No. 23155. Grams: "TEENAZ."
 Bombay Burma Hardware Store.—128, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 BOMBAY TUBE AND HARDWARE MART PRIVATE LIMITED, THE.—284, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23604.
 Importers, Stockists and Dealers of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, Valves, Gauges, Thermometers, Boiler Plants, Pumps, Tubes and Instruments, Air Compressors, Meters, Steam Traps, Textile and Industrial Machinery, Packing and Jointings. Agents for TRACTA Ball and Roller Bearing Extractors, STANWIN and SHACKLETON Rotary Gear Pumps for Viscous Liquids, Alkali, Acids, Oils, etc. and for LACO Pipe Bending Machinery.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Calcutta Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.—68/D, Mahomedalli Road, Bombay 3.
 Central Tool & Equipment Co. 32, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Chandulal Nandadas.—96, Kika Street, Bombay 4.
 Chhabildas & Co.—78-A, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Craftsman Electronic Corporation Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay; Sethna Hall, Nesbit Road, Bombay 10.
 Daulatram Ratanji & Company.—208, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.
 Doshi Brothers & Co.—77, Meadows Street, Fort.
 EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 ESUFALLY ADAMIJI & CO. (ESTD. 1885).—134, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phones: 30775; Residence: 36141. Grams: "TRAVELLER." Burmah-Shell Agents for Madhya Pradesh.
 Evergreen Corporation.—Peerbhoy Building No. 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Fakhrudin Noorbhai & Co.—105, Kika Street, Bombay 4.
 Fidahusain Hasanali.—46, Gulawadi, Kika Street, Bombay 4.

Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Garlick & Co. Private Ltd.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.
 General Tube Ltd., The.—142-44, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Gln Stores Co.—76, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Globe Store Co., The.—Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Hornby Road.
 Gokaldas Shilval & Co.—76, Kika Street, Bombay 4.
 Hatimbhoy Goolamhusain & Bros.—193, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Heptoola Noorudin & Co.—152-54, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Hindustan Tube Company.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal & Co.—45, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.
 India Pipe Fittings Co., The.—146, Nagdevi Street.
 Indian Pipe Fittings Co.—158-60, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Indo Bombay Trading Co.—31, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Jafferjee Hussanally & Sons.—68, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Jashwantlal Manecklal & Co.—40, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Jayantilal & Brothers.—34, Bibijan Street, Nagdevi, Bombay 3.
 J. Chumpaklal & Co.—44, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33038. Grams: "SANIPIES."
 Joshi & Co.—207, Kumbharwada 6th Lane, Golpitha, Bombay 4.
 Kamleshankar P. Joshi.—72/80, Nagdevi Cross Lane.
 K. Chhmanlal & Co.—107-A, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 K. S. Parikh & Co.—40, Hararwalla Building, Golpitha, Bombay 4.
 Kooveryl Devshi & Co.—164, Lohar Street.
 Kutch Sanitary & Plumbing Works.—Matunga, Bombay 19.
 Machine Tools & Implements.—24, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Mashurwala, C. M., & Co.—172-74, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 McKenzies Ltd.—Sewri.
 Mehta Nanavati & Co.—Barbhai Moholla, 96, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Mohamed Ali & Co., Quettawalla.—71-75, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Muljibhai Chhotalal & Co.—70-78, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 NAGDEVI TOOL-STEEL MART.—186-88, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23058. Grams: "TENDERERS."
 NANALAL AMBALAL & CO. (ESTD. 1917).—69, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 28754. Grams: "VILVALHIRO."
 Sole Selling Agents of Stoneware, Glazed Pipes manufactured by Perfect Pottery Co., Ltd., Jabalpur. Distributors for Parry's Sanitaryware. Stockists of Cast Iron, Asbestos Cement and Galvanised Iron Pipes and Fittings and Fire-bricks.
 National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—Post Box 3140, Bombay 3. Phone: 33462. Grams: "REQUISITES."
 New India Hardware Mart.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 New India Pipes Ltd.—50, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
 Noble Tube Co.—141, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Nooruddin Shaikadam & Co.—159, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Nowroji N. Vakli & Co.—Shahru Castle, Mahomedalli Road, Bombay 3.
 Ochhavilal, R., & Co.—86, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 PANALAL MOHANLAL & CO.—89, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Direct Importers of Copper, Brass, Galvanised Black Steam Pipes, Fittings and Gun Metal Fittings & Valves. Phone: 30211.
 Ranpal & Son.—436, Shradhanand Road, Bombay 19. Sanitary Wares and Pipe Fittings Merchants.
 ROYAL HARDWARE MART.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38621. Grams: "MANILAROEPE."
 Royal Tube Corporation.—94, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Shah Patel & Co.—109-111, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Sheth Stores Trading Co.—85-87, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Sivramkrishnan, M.—Haji Manzil, 82-80, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Standard Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, 43-75, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
 Steel Industries of Hindustan Ltd.—Magazine Street, Darakhana, Bombay 10.
 TALIB & CO.—Talib House, 104, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone No. 27977. Grams: "TALIBCO." Pipes, Fittings & General Hardware Merchants.
 Thakorlal & Co.—47, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 United Mill Stores (India).—61, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 United Tube & Hardware Co.—146, Nagdevi Street.
 Vadilal & Co., C.—40, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Venus Trading Co.—122, Barbhai Moholla, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 32147.
 Victoria Sanitary Stores.—54, 3rd Bhowliwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2.
 Vinubhai Chandulal & Co.—65, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Y. M. Pathare and Company.—Post Box 1428, 41, Meadows Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 24416.

PLASTICS

Abdul Kayam Esaulfully & Bros.—193, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Artbangles Limited.—204, Hornby Road, Fort.

Associated Agencies (Bombay).—47, Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street.

Aurora Toys & Novelties.—"Parimal", Keluakar Road South, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay 28.

BAKER BROTHERS.—31, C.P. Tank Road, Bombay 4. Phone: 72621. Grams: "BAKERCOLOR." Suppliers of Plastic Lacquer and Chemicals for "FLEXIBLE" and Solid Plastic Products.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Bhagwandas Chhatrabhuj & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.

Bombay Agency.—Ramnam Bldg., behind Metro Cinema, Bombay 1.

BRIGHT BROS. PRIVATE LTD.—156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Grams: "BRIBOS." Phones: 41699 & 75151. Mfrs. of quality Plastic Articles for Home, Industry, Office and Gift advertising.

Chhmanlal Patel & Co.—174, Hornby Road, Fort.

CIBA DYES PRIVATE LTD.—Royal Insurance Bldg., Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Phone: 37184, 37185, 37186 and 37187. Post Box 479.

Dilraj Plastic Corporation.—Shapur House, 40, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

Dominion Plastic Industries.—(A Garware Concern), Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Phone: 32801-2. Grams: "GARWARECAR."

EBRAHIM ALLIBHOY & SONS (ESTD. 1934). Importers and Exporters. 260-64, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33463.

EMBI DESAI & CO.—Office: Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Post Box 1116, Bombay 1. Phone: 28182. Depot: 108, Ardeshir Dady Street, Near C. P. Tank, Bombay 4. Process Works: 51, Bhandari Street, Near Round Temple, Bombay 4. Factory: Patel Estate, Goregaon (East), Bombay. Workshop: 8A, Dhobi Wadi, Sett M. N. Charities Compound, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 29827. Ahmedabad Office: Jaybhuvan, Inside Balahannan, Ahmedabad. Grams: "ASHWINCO." Phone: 28182.

Hardcastle, Wand & Co., Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

HINDUSTAN PLASTICS LTD.—Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay 1. Telephone No. 27065 (6 lines). Telegrams: "ELECTRA." Manufacturers of JAY BUTTONS, NYLON combs, Industrial and Electrical accessories, advertising, display and decorative items, household articles such as Combs, Bowls, Soap Boxes, Toys, etc. Factory: Superbaug Road, Parel T.T., Bombay 12. Phone: 63388.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Imperial Chemical House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

Indian Plastics Ltd.—Factory and Head Office at Kandivli, Ghod-bunder Road, Palsar Bridge (Western Rly.), Bombay. Phone: 84141 and 84386.

Industrial Plastics & Machinery Co. Vithal Sayana Building No. 1, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Iwacom Limited.—Lloyds Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

JAGDEIR DESAI & CO.—13, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "ALLNOVEL." Plastic Dealers and Manufacturers of "Exchequer" Stitchless Products.

Jawahar & Co.—29-31, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

J. J. Jhaveri Ltd.—Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort.

Kapadia & Co.—19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Kisco India.—315, New Charni Road, Bombay 4.

Kosmek Private Ltd.—Ceel Court, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

Krishna Investment (Ahmedabad) Ltd. 17-B, Elphinstone Circle, 4th Floor, Dena Building, Fort.

L. R. Trading Co.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Outram Road, Fort.

Madhusudan & Co.—91, 3rd Bhowada, Bombay 2.

Maganlal N. Manir.—63, 3rd Bhowada.

MAY & BAKER (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Karimjee House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Branches: Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Gauhati.

M. Daldas & Sons.—190, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

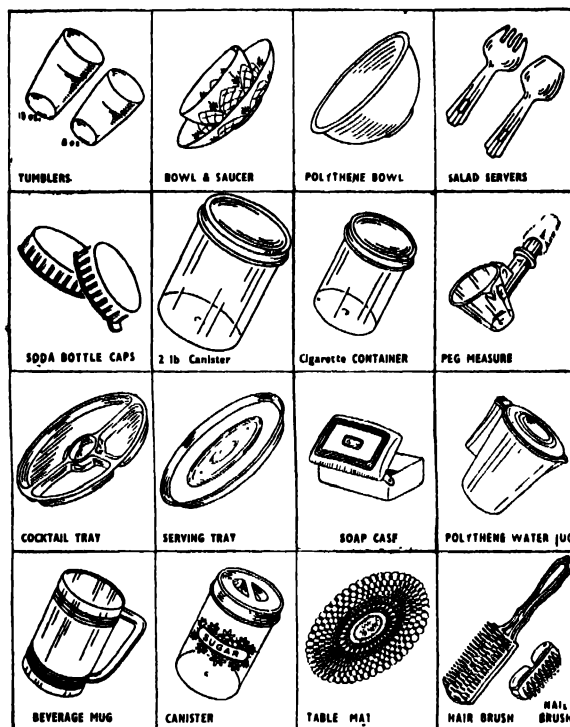
Modern Indian Art Crafts.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.—Wake-seld House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2824. Grams: "MONSANTO." Bombay. Branch Offices: Monsanto Chemicals of India Ltd., The Exchange, 5, Mission Row, 2nd Floor, Calcutta 1. (2) Monsanto Chemicals of India, Ltd., 3/8, Ajmeri Gate Extn. Scheme, Near Turkman Gate, New Delhi.

Norinco Ltd.—P.O. Box 871, Bombay 1. Agents for: Norwegian P.V.C. Resins, Phenol and Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Powders and Diethylphthalate. Phone: 25300. Grams: "NORINPACO." Plastic Extruders Ltd.—204, Hornby Road, Fort.

POLYCHEM LIMITED.—45 47, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Phones: 33259, 25-1301. Grams: "POLYCHEMIC."

RAMNIKAL C. KOTARI & CO.—16, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 251632. Grams: "ASTROGEMS." Celluloid and Plastic Tubes, Sheets, Rods and Moulding Powders.



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Amar Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

R. L. Bros. & Co.—1th Floor, "Dhan-Nur", Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

R. P. Shah & Co.—12, Bell Lane, Fort.

Rubako Industries.—Behramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Sonal Rangnow & Co. 41, Hamam Street, Fort.

Srinivas Brothers Ltd. 24-B, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33659. Grams: "BIJLIHIND."

Sunder Mehta & Co.—4130, Vasantwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Totaldas, T.—Botawala Building, 51, Picket Road, Bombay 2.

Trading Co., L. R.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort.

United Corporation.—National Indian Life Building, 59, Forbes Street, Fort.

United Cottage Industries.—Near Central Bank of India Ltd., Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

United Importers Corporation.—Mistry Estate, 15/2, Palton Road, Bombay 1.

Vibha Industries.—Arches 2-3-4 under Mahalaxmi Bridge, opp. Race Course, Bombay 11.

PLAYING CARD MANUFACTURERS

ASOK BROS. PRIVATE LTD.—104, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone No. 38829. Grams: "ASOBROS." Importers of all sorts of Paper and Boards and Playing Cards Manufacturers. (For details see Back Cover.)

METRO PLAYING CARD CO.—Byculla Club, Bellasis Road, Bombay 8. Phone: 75353. Grams: "METROFFSET."

Pavri Sons & Co.—93-97, Bazargate Street, Fort.

POPULAR FINE ART LITHO WORKS.—Suryodaya Mill Compound, Tardeo, Bombay 7. Phone: 42471. Grams: "GOOLNAR."

Sahu Printers Ltd.—15/A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
S. G. Kothari & Co.—88-90, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Sharda Paper Box Mfg. Co.—Motisha's Chawl, Gangadas Hall, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

PLUMBERS

(See Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Gasfitters)

PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Abdoolally Noorbhoy.—122, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Bawa Glass Co.—Ratan Building, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Bhimjee Poonja, C. & Sons.—20, Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.
C. Bhimjee Poonja & Sons.—78, Abdul Rehman Street. On Govt. & Railway 1st. Phones: 26163 & 22365. Grams: "fencing."
Excel Importers.—89, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Expanded Metal Depot.—91-93, Expanded Metal House, Abdul Rehman Street.

FAKHRUDDIN & CO.—43, Abdul Rehman Street, Post Box No. 3066, Bombay 3. Phone No. 33034. Grams: "EX-METAL."
Gots (India) Ltd.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

INDIAN PLYWOOD MANUFACTURING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
Kavimji Ebrahimji Arsiwala.—118-20, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Keshowdas Hassanand Karachiwala.—256, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 8.

Mahomedally Valiji Arsiwala.—76, Abdul Rehman Street, opp. Imperial Bank, Bombay 8.

Marker, S. D. & Co.—Imail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
Mody & Co., R. E.—Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay 10.

NASH & CO.—103, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Govt. & Ry. Contractors and also Dealers in Plywood, Expanded Metal, Galvanised Brass, Copper Wire-nettings, Plain Zinc Sheets, Perforated Brass, Copper Zinc Sheets, Welded Mesh Green Wire-nettings, Asbestos Cement Sheets, Plain Corrugated Veneer Plywood, Masonite, Presswood, Woven Wire Fence and Wire-netting, Decorative Plywood for furniture as a Teak, Mahogany, Walnut in all sizes and thickness. Phone: 33968.

National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—30, Khoka Bazar, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Phoenix Plywood Depot.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

Premier Glass Traders.—74/78, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

Shah & Co., Jaliwala.—"Jaynivas," 86, Abdul Rehman Street, near Pydhonie, corner of Sutar Bazar, Bombay 3.

PORCELAINWARE

G. P. Doshi & Co.—Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.

M. Diasdas & Sons.—190, Princess Street.

National Scientific Instruments Co.—257, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Nowroji N. Vakil & Co.—Branch at Shahru Castle, Mahomedalli Road, Bombay No. 3.

Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.

Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd.—Navsari Building, 240, Hornby Road, Fort.

United Potteries & Glassware Mart.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

POSTAL FRANKING MACHINES

KILBURN & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Gresham Assurance House, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Phone: 251908. Grams: "TASCONIUM."

PRESENTATION ARTICLES

Abdul Kayum Ebrahim (Estd. 1902), 64, Mohamedally Road, Bombay 3. Phone: 31270.

BRIGHT BROS. PRIVATE LTD.—156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Grams: "BRIBOS." Phones: 41699 and 75151. Specialists in Gift Advertising Novelties.

CHIMANLAL MANCHAND & CO.—Silverwares, Antiques, Presentation Articles, Engine-turned Silverware. Central Government's Certified Valuers. Show Room:—Opp. Opera House, New Queen's Road. Phone: 30321. Grams: "PLATINUM."

Datta Industries.—Sitaram Bldg, Dadabhai Nauroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

EBRAHIM ALLIBHOY AND SONS (ESTD. 1934).—Importers and Exporters, 280-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33463.

Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Ltd.—Fort House, Hornby Road, Fort. Gazdar Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

Grand Bazar.—26, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.

Hornby Fountain Pen Depot.—204, Hornby Road, Fort.

Jagatiani, M. K., & Sons.—Moolji Jetha Market, Ganeshwadi, First Floor, Shaik Memon Street.

Jhaveri Bros & Co.—Medows Street, Fort.

Jhaveri & Co., Gordhandas K.—Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market.

Jhaveri Bros. & Co. Ltd. (Established 1914).—Novelties and Gift Specialists. Three showrooms in the City. (1) 345, Abdul Rehman Street, Near Crawford Market, Phone: 23523. (2) Metro Cinema Building, Dhobi Talao, Phone: 242450. (3) Medows Street, Near Flora Fountain, Phone: 251712 Grams: "GIFTS".

Lalit Jewellery Mart.—435, Lamington Road, near Opera House.

L. R. Trading Co.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Outram Road, Fort.

Lund & Blockley Ltd.—150, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Madhusudan & Co.—94, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bombay 2.

Mappin & Webb, Ltd.—Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Marine Sports.—101, 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

Motilal, M. Shah & Co.—Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay

NAROTAMDAS BEAU (ESTD. 1864).—Jewellers, Specialists in Presentation and all possible novelty articles. Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4. Phone: 71433. Grams: "DASNAROTAM." Branch at: Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay. Phone: 20565.

Noble Trading Co.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, G.P.O., No. 885, Fort, Bombay.

Novelties, The.—Hughes Road, Bombay.

Onward Trading Co.—262, Carnac Road, opp. Goculdas Hospital, Bombay 2.

Puram, E. V.—62, Medows Street, Fort.

Rallhip Stores.—39, Medows Street, Fort.

Roopchand Punjab Jeweller.—French Bridge, opp. Opera House, Bombay 4.

Ruby & Co.—Opera House, Bombay No. 4.

Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.—141, Chukla Street, Bombay 3.

Shahani Bros.—160, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sharada Novelty House.—96, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bombay 2.

Sharda Stores.—Swadeshi Markets, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Shewakram & Sons (Jewellers)—315-317, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

S. G. Kothari & Co.—88-90, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Forrest Street, Bombay 26.

Sunder Mehta & Co.—413G, Vasantwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Trading Co., L. R.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort.

United Cottage Industries.—Near Central Bank of India Ltd., Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Weldon Jewellers Ltd.—Baria Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

PRESSURE STOVES

Anglo-Oriental Light Co.—Peerbhoy Building No. 2, 80, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 25420.

POCHEE C.S. & SON (ESTD. 1884).—586, Chitra Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 30415, Grams: "GASMANTLES." Government & Railway Suppliers, Manufacturers of Pochee Incandescent Lamps, Mantles, Regal Stoves & Blow Lamps and Accessories.

Racek, F., & Co.—Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.—141, Chukla Street, P.O. Box 3181, Bombay 3.

Shah, H. T., & Co.—Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay 4.

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EVERGREEN CORPORATION.—Gopal Nivas, P.O. Box 2733, Bombay 2. Phone: 20891. Grams: "IMPTUBE." English Bordon's Boiler Pressure, Vacuum, Hydraulic, Compound, Altitude and 'U' shape Syphons & Gauge Cocks.

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Batlilol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006 9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBOLCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Bombay Letter Foundry Ltd.—7/A, Nikadwary Lane, Kandewadi, Girgaum.

CAMA, NORTON & CO.—Cama Chambers, 23, Meadows Street, Fort. Phone: 255354. Grams: "CAMANORTON"

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Gujarat Trading Syndicate.—India House (Opp. G.P.O.), Fort Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261248. Grams: "GUTRASY."

Gujarati Type Foundry—196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

GUNVANTRAY & CO.—Crescent Chambers, 1st Floor, Room No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "GUNA-RAYCO." Importers and Dealers in Letter Press, Litho, Offset, Process Machineries, Materials, Spare Parts and Rubber Rollers.

HARDCASTLE, WAUD & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Home Industries Corporation.—38-42, Shamset Street, Bombay 2.

Indo-European Machinery Co.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

International Paper Co.—26, People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

MANUBHAI, SONS & CO.—Manu Mansion, 16, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1028. Grams: "SUNFLAMES."

Nair Aggarwal Ltd.—National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Printing Machinery Co. Ames Chambers, Mistry Estates, Carnae Road, Bombay.

Printing Materials Store—89, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

RAJ & COMPANY.—Savla Chambers, 40, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 33455. Grams: "INKO-PRINTS." Direct Importers of: Printing Machinery, Types, Inks, Roller Composition, etc.

Rawlandson Bros. (Estd. 1927). Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Subodh Indent Agency.—44, Kumarvillas, Mangalwadi, Girgaum.

Voltas Ltd.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Yeshanand & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

PRINTING PRESSES

Ahura Printing Press.—Lentlin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Ajmal Printing Press.—Princess Building, J. J. Hospital.

Albert Printing Works.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Alliance Art Printing Works.—17, Benham Hall Lane.

Amrut Sagar Press.—54-58, Sheikh Memon Street.

ANAND STUDIO.—Designers, Block Makers, Printers, Noble Chambers, 3rd Floor, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 31445.

Anglo-Lusitano Press.—15, Bank Street, Fort.

Appeal Printing Press.—129, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Associated Advertisers & Printers Ltd. 505, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

Bombay Chronicle Press.—Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay Letter Foundry Ltd—7-A, Nickadwary Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

Bombay Printing Works.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Bombay Samachar Press—Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

Bowen Press—Sambava Chambers, 2nd Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

British India Press.—Love Lane, Mazagon.

CARAVAN PRESS. Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 33374.

Caslon Printing Works.—Grahams Building, 74, Honaji Street, Fort. Caxton Printing Works.—Frete Road.

Central Printing Works—Lalgar Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Commercial Art Engravers Private Ltd—Saraswati Mandir, Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.

Commercial Printing Press, The.—105, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY & PRINTING MART, THE.—18-20, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Phone: 23895. Grams: "NOSHIR," Bombay.

Competition Press.—Dwarkanadas Building, Benham Hall Lane.

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS.—111-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251437. Fine Art Printers, Bookbinders, Calendar Manufacturers.

Crystal Stationery Mart.—109, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

DICKINSON JOHN & CO.—Kumta Street, Fort. Paper Makers, Manufacturing Stationers and Printing Material Merchants. Phone: 26-3386 (Two lines). Grams: "LION-BRAND."

Evergreen Syndicate.—19, Hamam Street, Fort.

Examiner Press—Meadows Street, Fort.

Excisons—Quality Printers, Rahimtoola House, Honaji Street, Fort, Bombay.

Fort Office Printing Press.—94, Mint Road, Fort.

Gangadhar Printing Press.—Haroon Rangati Chawl, near Western Rly. Station, Dadar.

Gem Printing Works.—Marine Chambers, Marine Lines.

GLOBE PRINTING WORKS.—Opp. Minerva Talkies, 165, Laramington Road.

Government Central Press—Gardens, Chattri Road.

Gutenberg Printing & Commercial Co., Ltd.—Raja Bahadur Banshal Motilal Mansion, Apollo Street, Fort.

Hind Printing Works.—Opposite Kandewadi B.E.S.T. Sub-station, Girgaum.

IDEAL PRINTERS PRIVATE LIMITED, THE.—Bell Building, 19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 23626.

India Printing Works—9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

Industrial Press.—9, Bastion Road, Fort.

Ismaili Printing Press.—Bhimpura, Dongri Street.

Jaiprakash Printing Press.—191-93, Samuel Street, Khoja Gully, Bombay 9.

Jam-e-Jamshed Printing Press.—Ballard House, Mangalore Street, Fort.

Jawahir Printing Press.—12, Kesooji Naik Road, Bombay 9.

Jawahir Printing Press.—234-36, Narsi Natha Street.

Kagzi Electric Printing Works.—Pydhonie Road, Khadak.

Kalser-i-Hind Printing Press.—Old Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Karnatak Art Printing Works.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

Karnatak Printing Press.—Karnatak House, Chitra Bazar, Bombay 2.

Kothari Printing Press.—67, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Lal Printing Press.—802, Kalbadevi Road.
 Lalit Printing Press.—Shantinath Jain Temple Building, Pydhownie, Bombay 3.

LALWANI PRINTING PRESS.—31, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.
 Phone: 22103. Press at: 133, 137, Portuguese Church Street, Daya Niwas, Dadar, Bombay 28. Phone: 63612.

Laxmi Offset & Printing Works.—23, Goa Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Lotus Art Printery.—7, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mahavir Printing Works.—Sambava Chamber, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Marzban, J. B. & Co., Ltd.—Ballard House, Fort.

Mebasser Printing Works.—Laxmi Building, Ballard Road.

Mehta Printing Press.—73-77, Meadows Street, Fort.

Mekda Corporation.—407, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

METRO PRINTING & LITHO WORKS.—Omar Jamal's Compound, 275-279, Bellasis Road, Bombay 8.

Metro Printing Press.—East & West Building, 49, Apollo Street.

Minerva Printing Press.—31, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

M. N. Narwekar & Co.—7, Homji Street, Fort.

MODEL ART PRINTER PRIVATE LTD.—Printers and Stationers. Raised Printing Specialists. 4, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38550.

MODERN STATIONERY & PRINTING WORKS.—Sole Proprietor: Nazerhusein Kaderbhai, Bombay Mutual Annexe, 1st Floor, 17, Gunbow Street, Fort. Phone: 261986.

Motee Printing Works.—7, Lal Chimney, Lamington Road North, Bombay 11.

Multiprint.—242-244, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Navyug Printing Press.—Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

Nesbit Printing Works.—6-A, Nesbit Road (East), Bombay 10.

New Anand Sagar Printing Press.—204, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

New Apollo Printing Works.—129, Meadows Street, Fort.

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New Manohar Press.—Printers and Box-makers, Angrewadi, Vithal-bhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Tel.: 27754. Proprietor: Shri S. D. Shirodkar. Manager: Shri S. S. Kakodkar, B.A.

Nirnaya Sagar Press & Jawaji Dadaji Type Foundry.—26-28, Kol-bhat Street, Bombay 2.

PARAMOUNT PRINTING PRESS.—Lentha Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone No. 31131.

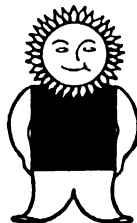
PHILPRESS.—(Commercial Printers), Printing House, 28/D, Police Court Lane, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 261778. Grams: "PRINTMORE."

Phoenix Printing Works.—Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Phone: 23568.

Popular Printing Press.—108, Tardeo Road.

Prakash Printing Press.—73, Apollo Street, Fort.

Premior Art Printing Works.—17-B, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Fine Art Printers and Labels Manufacturers. Phone: 23070.



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Rising Sun Printing Press.—6, Bodke Building, Dadar, Bombay 14.

Rowlandson Bros. (Estd. 1927).—Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Sadbhakti Prakash Printing Press Ltd.—12, Homji Street, Fort.

Sadu Ruling Press.—57, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Saeed Fine Art Printing Press.—Mahomedali Building, Mahomedali Road, Bombay 3.

Sanap Printing Press.—Sidharud Prasad, 362, Girgaum Road, near P.O., Thakurdwar.

Sanjvartman Press.—Peraji Building, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

Sarap Printing Press.—362, Girgaum Road, near Thakurdwar Post Office.

Sarya Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, P.O. Box No. 439, Bombay 1.

Satguru Printers Limited.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Commercial Printers.

Saxon Press.—43, Fort Street, near G.P.O.
 Shree Laxmi Narayan Press.—364, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
 Shreeram & Co.—Podar Chambers, 109, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
 Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press.—7th Khetwadi, Bombay 4.
 Standard Printing Works.—Rahimtoolla House, Homji Street.
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 S. Parth & Co.—Art Printers and Specialists in Folding Boxes and Embossed Labels for Perfumery, Medicines, Aniline Dyes and Textile Trades, 7, Chandra Mahal, Girgaum, Bombay 2.
 Superior Stationery Mart.—Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Suryakant Printing Press.—451, Kalbadevi Road, Fort.
 Taj Printing Works.—46-A, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Fine Art Printers, Calendar and Labels Manufacturers.
 Tatva Vivechaka Printing Press.—Opp. Alexandra Cinema, Bellasis Road.
 Thacker & Co., Ltd.—18-20, Rampart Row, Fort.

TIMES OF INDIA PRESS, THE.—Times Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Turf Printing Works.—Tribhuvan Road, off Lamington Road.
 Uniform Printing Press.—41, Tamarind Lane.
 Union Printing Works.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

UNIQUE PRINTING PRESS PRIVATE LTD.—1, Police Court Lane, Near Evans Fraser, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: Press: 33294. Office: 26237.

Vakil & Sons.—Narandas Building, Ballard Estate. Phone No. 23168. Grams: "Blade".

Victoria Press.—142-144, Victoria Road, Byculla.

Vijaya Art Printing Bureau.—Podar Chambers, 109, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Vora Bros.—218, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

V. Prabha & Co.—476, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

WAGLE PROCESS STUDIO & PRESS PRIVATE LTD.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phone: 262923. Managing Director: V. D. Wagle, Directors: M. V. Wagle and Mrs. Savitribai V. Wagle.

Writers Press.—Colaba, Bombay 5.

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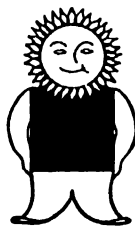
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 Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd.—Commerce House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.
 Automobile Co., Ltd.—41, Queen's Road, Bombay 2.
 Bakshi Ram & Co.—129, Moll Street, Fort.
 Batlibol, C. J., & Co.—319, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—Dhan-Nur Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Bhagwandas Chhatrabhai & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Bhogilal & Company, R.—261/263, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Birkmyre Brothers Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.
 Bock, F., & Co.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 British Engineering Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Budhabhoy Noorbhoy & Co.—109, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Byramji, T., & Co.—Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Cambata Industries Private Ltd.—Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
 Cawnpore Mills Depot.—Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Central Trading Co.—81, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
 Chavannes & Co., Ltd.—Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
 Chemicals and Machinery Ltd.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Chemols Supply Co.—6th Floor, People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Chimanlal Desai & Co.—Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort.
 Chokel, H., & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Chotani Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd.—57, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Corn Products Co. (India), Ltd.—Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort.
 Cotton & General Produce Agency.—Sassoon Building, 141, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Craftsman Electronic Corporation Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
 Darichi Bussan Kalsha Ltd.—4th Floor, Navaari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 261067 and 262148. Grams: "DAITIBUSAN".
 Dali B. Shroff & Co.—301, Dr. Dwadabhai Naoroji Road. Phone: 21465.
 Dann-Decker Company.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Deeth & Co., W. H.—P. O. Box 320, Bombay 1.
 Deevjan Agencies.—42, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Denis Malcolm & Co., Ltd.—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Derby & Co.—P. B. Press Building, 299, Frere Road, Fort.
 Dewan Raj Kumar.—78, Podar Chambers, Parai Bazar Street, Fort.
 Dhan Ram & Sons.—236, Masjid Bunder Road.
 Diarvi Trading Co.—78, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Dilaj & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Dinanath Sons.—466, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
DINKAR TRADING COMPANY.—95/97, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "HONESTACT."
 Dodaal Limited.—31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Drewet Chowna & Co.—Lentin Chambers, Medows Street, Fort.
 Dubash Freres & Co.—Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
 Duncan Stratton & Co., Ltd.—5, Bank Street, Fort.
 Dulerai & Co.—22, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Dwarkadas & Sons Ltd.—Mehta House, 80, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Eastern Import & Export Co.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Engineer, Eruch D., & Co.—Crossby House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Express Corporation.—Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Fairdeal Corporation Ltd., The.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Fazalbhoy Ltd.—16, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.
 Fell, K. M. (Successors to L. A. Bund).—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Fereshaw, L., & Co.—Shirin Mansion, Sleater Road, Bombay 7.
 Fleming Shaw & Co., Ltd.—Sorab House, 235, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Private Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
 Francis Klein & Co. (Bombay) Ltd.—Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Fruit Farm Products Company.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Gaytee and Company.—Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.—16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay.
 Gladwyn & Co.—Powvala Building, 251, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Godambe Bros.—Buona-Casa Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Govias (India) Ltd.—Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Hakimji Lookmanji.—C. P. Tank Road, Bombay 4.
 Hales Bros. (India) Ltd.—K. Lekhray Building, Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3.
 Hallen, L. J., & Co.—275, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Harbanlal & Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Hardacre & Co., J.—Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1.
 Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Hasamal Dalamal.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Heatley and Gresham Ltd.—9, Forbes Street, Fort.
 Hindustan Corporation Ltd.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Hukumchand Chanderbhan.—1st Floor, Hira Building, opp. Crawford Market, Carnac Road.
 India Traders.—101B, Girgaum Terrace, Bombay 4.
 Indo-African Exporters.—Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Indo Bobbins & Textiles Co., Ltd.—10, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Industrial Stores Co.—Seksaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort.
 Industries Service Corporation.—11, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Iron & Hardware (India) Co.—Nagdevi Cross Lane.
 Jagkumar & Co.—Prospect Chamber Annexo, 317-21, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Jashwantlal Manecklal & Co.—40, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Jayant Traders.—275, Frere Road, Fort.
 Jayems Engineering Co.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Jehangir J. M. Poonjiajee.—Byramjee Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Jhaveri Brothers.—149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.
 J. L. Khemani & Co.—190, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Kanakia Corporation.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Keshavaji, J., & Co.—Saheb Building, 195, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Keshavaji Talakehand.—India House, opp. G.P.O., Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32363. Grams: "CHANDRODAY."
 Kewalram & Bulchand.—Shree Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Khairullah, G. D.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Khatau Valabhdas & Co.—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1.
 Lachhawaji & Co.—19, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Lachmandas Ramchand.—98, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
 Laxmi Commercial Agency.—16, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Leories Trading Co.—23, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Maharashtra Leather Works.—Opp. Dadar Station (Western Rly.), Bombay 14.
 Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder.
 Mangaldas & Sons.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Manufacturers' Eastern Agency.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Marby Sons & Co.—"R"—3, Nowroz Baug, Lal Baug, Bombay 12.
 Mata Lachhmi Co.—Husseini Chambers, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
 Mill Factors Corporation.—Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Modak Agency.—Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort.
 Modern Trading Corporation.—79-81, Medows Street, Fort.
 Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd.—Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Fort.
 Narendra & Co.—Banasil Mansion, 11, Bruce Street, Fort.
 National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—30, Khokhi Bazar, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 National Sales & Services Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.
 New Associated Commercial Enterprises, Ltd.—160, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Niranjan (India) Corporation.—Wakefield House, 16, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.
 Oomedchand Kashiram & Co.—Mudi Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Ormerods (India) Ltd.—Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort, P.O. Box No. 410.
PARAMOUNT INDIA CORPORATION.—C/o Auto Agency, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. G.P.O. Box No. 187. Grams: "COPARA." Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives.
 Paramount (India) Ltd.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Parekh Bros., Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Parsee Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Photophone Equipments Ltd.—9, Marine Lines, Bombay.
 Pioneer Consolidated Co. of India, Ltd.—Botawalla Building, 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Plastic & Industrial Corporation Ltd.—15, People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 P. P. Corporation Ltd.—Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Prabhulal N. Anandwala.—43, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 P. R. Patel & Co. Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Priam & Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Prince, H. I., & Sons.—9, Lily Court, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay. Phone: 37441. Cable: "BRUNSVIGA."
 Purushottamdas, A. H.—36, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Raj, H., & Co.—93, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Raj-Dar-Kar & Co.—Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Ratansi Morarji Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, 317-21, Hornby Road, Fort.
 R. C. H. Barar & Co.—239, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Refrigeration & Appliances Co. Private Ltd.—Pravin Court, 95, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
 R. L. Bros. & Co.—4th Floor, "Dhun-Nur", Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Robert Chamlian.—31, Forbes Street, Fort.
 Roberts Mclean & Co. Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Ronald Bros.—25, Bank Street, Post Box No. 1420, Fort.
 Sarabhai & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd.—Navsari Building, 240, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Sethsons Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.
 Sethy, M., & Co.—29, Ismail Building, 351, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Shandas, B., & Co.—121, Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1.
 Shanker Singh & Co.—10/10A, Nanabhai Lane, Bombay.
 Shapurji, R. K., & Co.—Prospect Chambers, 319, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Shroff & Co., Dall B.—361, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Siqueira & Sons.—121, Fort Street, Fort.
 Sivramakrishnan, M.—Hazi Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Somani & Company Ltd.—Mehta Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Sorabji Khursedji & Co.—Calicut Street, Ballard Estate. Phone: 30562. Grams: "Adyshap."
 Speciality Traders Ltd.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.
 Suboth Indent Agency.—41, Kumar Villas, Mangalvadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
 Stessel, W. R., & Co.—63, New Marine Lines, Fort. Grams: "ENTIRENESS."
 Sunder Mehta & Co.—413G, Vasant Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 T. Smith.—32, Altamont Road, Bombay 26.
 Turner Hoare & Co. Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.
 Unisales (India) Ltd.—27-33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Universal Export and Import Co.—Swadeshi Mills Estate, New Queen's Road.

Utoomal & Assudamal & Co.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.
Valab & Co., M.—Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
Vas Bros. & Co.—Topiwala Mansion, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
Vaziralli Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
Vikram Padamsay & Co.—Rustom Building, 29, Veer Nariman Road, Fort.
Volkart Brothers.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Ward, Thos. W. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Watanmal Boolchand.—P.O. Box 2233, 534, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Western India Engineering Corp. Ltd.—Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort.
Western Mercantile Co.—33-38, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Williams, G. & Co., Ltd.—Amar Building, 1th Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 25077 and 24036. Grams: "HIANWIRE."
Y. M. Pathare & Company.—Post Box 1428, 41, Medows Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 21415.
Yacob Ahmed Bros.—Topiwala Mansion, Mahomedally Road.
Yeshanand & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

RICE MILLS

Diarvi Trading Co.—61, Old Custom House Road, Fort.
Mehta & Co., S.—Anec's Chambers Annexe, Carnac Road, Bombay 1.
Shamjee Veljee & Co.—Rice Millers & Merchants, 228, Narai Nathji Street, Bhat Bazar, Bombay 9.

ROAD BUILDING MACHINERY

Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Medows Street, Fort.
Palmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
Chokai, H. & Co.—108, Medows Street, Fort.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Shreenivas House, Wandhy Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

Great Western Engineering Works—"Sea View," 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
Jacks, William & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort

Killick, Nixon & Co., Ltd.—Home Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Lusob Trading Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

MILLAR'S TIMBER & TRADING CO., LTD.—Victoria House, Victoria Road, Bombay 27.

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Byeulla, Bombay 8

Voltas Limited.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Ward, Thos. W. (India) Ltd.—Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Fort.

ROLLING SHUTTERS MANUFACTURERS

National Engineering Works—Khed Gully, Bombay 28.
Shaparia Dock & Steel Co., Ltd.—Sewri Fort Road, Bombay 15
Standard Rolling Shutters & Engineering Works.—37, A.B.L. Parel Road Cross Lane, Bombay 12.
Swastik Rolling Shutters & Engineering Works. Parel Station Road, Bombay 13
Yahya & Co.—123, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

ROOF WATER PROOFING

Cole, R. A., Private Ltd.—22, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 251517 & Grams: "DERAC". Nagal Waterproofing Specialists.

GLADSTONE LYALL & CO., LTD.—Bharat Nagar, 342, Grant Road, Bombay 7. Phone: 76039. Grams: "GLADSWYLL." Bombay Manager: A. V. Ryan; Head Office: 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

SHALIMAR TAR PRODUCTS (1935) LTD.—16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 252185. Grams: "TARSTIL." Specialists in Roof Water Proofing, Damp Proofing, Flooring, Decking, Canal Linings, etc. Contracts executed under guarantee.

ROPERIES

Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

ADAMJI KADERBHAY.—Post Box No. 5046, 337, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9. Tel. No. 39085. Grams: "RAJKOTWALA." Manufacturers and Stockists of Cordage, Manila Coir, Hemp & Cotton Ropes. Approved Contractors to Govt., Rlys. and Steamship Companies. Exporters of Coir Products. Selling Agents for: The Ganges Rope Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

Apex Traders.—Advanl Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

CHANDULAL & CO., KATHAWALLA.—11, Kazi Sayed Street, Bombay 9. Grams: "CORDCOIR". Phone: 71298.

Fatabhai, K. S., & Co.—129, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

G. J. Rasswalla Rope Factory.—41, Clare Road, Byculia, Bombay. Phone: 40181. Grams: "ROPE TAPE."

Gujrat Rope Factory.—57-61, Bhajipala Lane.

J. Ebrahim & Co.—345, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9. Phone: 21428.

Mohamedbhoy, H., & Co.—114-116, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.

Ochhavlal Chhotalal & Co.—207-209, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanusali Chambers, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.

RASIWALLA & CO., M. M. A.—17, Janjkar Street, Huseinbhai Building, Mandvi, Bombay 3. Phone: 29550. Grams: "TWIST." Manufacturers of Cotton Ropes, Thread and Twine, and Dealing in Fish Hooks and Hemp Twine, Plastic Fishing Lines and Sail Needles.

Star Rope Works, The.—87, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.

Talib & Co.—Talib House, 104, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

THANA TEXTILE ROPE WORKS.—"Sun Brand" Pink Ply Cotton Rope Manufacturers and Merchants. Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Works: Bombay-Agra Road, Thana (C.R.). Phone: 251853. Grams: "ROPE DRIVE".

Thanawala & Co., M. J.—47-49, Forbes Street, Fort.

Thanawala, B., & Sons, Ltd.—47, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ROSIN AND TURPENTINE MANUFACTURERS

Kritikumar Chandulal & Co.—313, Samuel Street, Vadvali, Bombay.

EMPEE CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.—Dadyseth House, 44, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Grams: "ROSTURP." Phone: 251902.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Apex Traders.—Advanl Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Cawnpore Mills Depot.—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Cosmos India Rubber Works, Ltd.—7, Homji Street, Fort.

Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—Dunlop House, Hughes Road.

EBRAHIM ALLIBHOY & SONS (ESTD. 1934).—Importers and Exporters. 260-64, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33463.

Empire Industrial Works.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Excelstor Commercial Corporation.—243, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "BIGSALES." Phone: 26463.

Ghia, B. L.—Behramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Great Eastern Trading Co.—107, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

HARBO TRADING SYNDICATE.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort. Phone: 22719. Grams: "HARBOSYN."

Harivadan S. Dholabhai—21A, West View, 10th Khetwadi, Bombay 4. Suppliers of Rubber Stamps, Blocks, Cinema Slides and Embossing Dyes.

HIND RUBBER INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LTD.—Suryodaya Mills Compound, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Phone: 41509. Grams: "HINDRUBBER." Manufacturers of Rubber and Ebonite Articles such as Bicycle Pedal Rubber, Handle Grips, Brake Rubber and Seat Cover, Perambulator Tyres, Tricycle Tyres, Grips and Pedals, Solid Rubber Tyres for Trolley wheels and complete Trolley wheels and various other types of moulded and Extruded Rubber and Ebonite Articles required by Railways, Mills and other Industrial Concerns. Managing Director: Shri Shankerlal G. Jhunjhunwalla.

HINDUSTAN TYRES PRIVATE LTD.—Manufacturers of all kinds of Rubber and Ebonite Goods and Retreaders of Tyres, Lamington Road (North), opp. Agripada Police Station, Bombay 11. Phone: 42821. Grams: "TYRES."

I.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 310, Bombay 1.

Industrial Store Agency.—59, Forbes Street, Fort.

International Rubber & General Industries Ltd.—Alkarim Manzil,

2nd Floor, Phaltan Road, Bombay 1. Grams: "INRUGIN."

Jai Hind Rubber Products, Ltd.—391E, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

Kapadia Brothers—Kalan Building No. 3, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

Kishore Rubber Industries.—Suryodaya Mills Compound, Tardeo,

Bombay 7.

Korula Rubber Co., Ltd.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah

Mehta Road, Fort.

Merchant Bros.—151, Nagdevi Street.

PREMIER RUBBER & CABLE INDUSTRIES.—Jamal Building, 211, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38551. Grams: "RUBERGOODS". Manufacturers of quality Rubber Hoses, Cycle Tyres, Tubes, Beltings (Petrol & Oil Resisting), Insulated Electrical Wires, Cables and moulded and extended Rubber goods.

RUBBER INDUSTRIES (INDIA).—Works at Kuria Road, Andheri. Phone: 86214. Office: 243, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Grams: "INDORUBBER," Andheri. Phone: 27496.

SORABJI D. DARUWALLA.—Round Building, Kalbadevi Road. Sole Agents: East India Rubber Works Ltd., Calcutta. Manufacturers of all kinds of Rubber Goods, Ebonite Sheets and Rods, Moulded Rubber goods. Direct Importers of Surgical, Mechanical and Technical Rubber Goods. Phone: 30348. Grams: "REDCROWN."

Standard Rubber Corporation, The.—81, Esplanade Mansion,

Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Supreme Industries Ltd.—Sewer Cross Road, Wadala, Bombay.

U. S. Trading Co.—P. O. Box No. 1213, Fort.

VIJAY BAKELITE TRADING CO.—70/72 Chakla Street, Bombay 3. Manufacturers and distributors of all kinds of Moulding Rubber Goods, Bakelite Caps, Glass Bottles and Washers.

West India Company.—Behranji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Ghahar, G. J., & Co. Ramechandra Building, Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Goonsanath, P.—Nana Shankar Seth's Wadi, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.

Kotkar, M. B., Bros.—373, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.

MANKAME BROTHERS.—Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, Engravers and Die-Sinkers, 406, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 23960. Grams: "SCULPSIT."

Marani & Co.—91, Meadows Street, Fort.

Stewarts Laboratories—327, Hornby Road, Fort.

Thacker & Co. Ltd.—18-20, Rampart Row, Fort.

Young India Stationery Mart—43, Ghoga Street, Fort.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS

Elgin Leatherwares, Ltd.—Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, opp. Thos Cook & Son, Fort, Bombay.

Kamrudin Adamjee & Co.—135, Bhendi Bazar.

Mamraj, V. A., & Son—Tyeb Manzil, 136-139, Bhendi Bazar.

Noorhaji Jivaji.—Tyeb Manzil, Bhendi Bazar, near Tram Junction.

Tajbhoy Allibhoy & Sons.—117, Ebrahim Rahimtulla Road, Bombay 3.

SALT MERCHANTS

Bhiwandiwalla, H. M. D. H., & Co.—538, Chitra Bazar.

KHAN BAHADUR HORMASJI MANECKJI DOSSABHOY HORMASJI BHIWANDIWALLA & CO.—583, Chitra Bazar, Bombay No. 2.

ORIENTAL SALT TRADING CO.—552-A, Adenwala Road, Bombay 19. Manufacturers and Suppliers of Common Salt to Industrial Concerns and Retail and Wholesale Dealers. Prabhulal L. Pandya & Co.—11, Bank Street, Fort.

SAND, STONE AND CHUNAM MERCHANTS

Atmaram Bros.—Thakurdwar Mortar Mill, 310, Girgaum Road and Duncan Road.

Bharat Pulverising Mills—Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Esnaili Noormahomed & Co.—Opp. Market, Andheri.
Fazluddin Ibrahim Chunaawala.—Near Water Pipe, Chinch Bunder.
Haji Adam Haji Abba & Co.—Reti Bunder, Mazagaon.
Haji Umer Haji Musa.—Near Police Station, Pydhonie.
Harilal Tribhovandas & Bros.—161, Panjrapole Road.
Hasham Jooab.—291-A, Duncan Road.
Industrial Minerals & Chemical Co.—125, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Laxmi Mortar Mills.—Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.
Mohanalai Jannadas & Sons.—Opp. Mohan Building, Girgaum.
Pavri, Kavasjee Bhicaji.—10, Transvaal Terrace, Falkland Road.
Stone Supplying Co. Ltd.—191, Duncan Road, Bombay 11.
Tajyabi Mortar Mills.—10, Underla Street, Choksey Moholla.
Tansukhlal Hatilal & Co.—15, 2nd Sutar Gali, Null Bazar.
Wagle & Sons.—Opp. Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.
Yusuf Dada Chunaawala & Co.—31, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 3.

SANDALWOOD MERCHANTS

Bharucha, A. K., & Co.—202, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
Edulji Rustonji Sukhadwala—266, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
Mysore Products, Ltd.—191, Princess Street.
Sorabji Nowroji & Co.—10, Horniman Circle, Fort.
Sukhadwala, Manecksha Hormasji.—Opp. Wadia's Fire Temple, 607, Girgaum Road.
Wardens (Mysore) Ltd.—378, Karanjia Building, Grant Road.

SANITARY ENGINEERS

Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Advance Tube Co.—99, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

A. G. Kamrup Calcuttawalla—82 St. Gulabwadi, Kika Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 73636. Grams: "SANITARY."

Badrudin Hasanali & Co.—43, Gulabwadi, Kika Street.

Bal-sara & Co.—41-45, Meadows Street, Fort.

B. Bamboat & Co.—56, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 26.

Bhatnaga & Co.—Patel's Bungalow, 187, opp. Grant Road Railway Station (Up).

Bhatnaga, B. N., & Co.—100, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Bhole & Co.—Near Fire Temple, Junction of Queen's Road & Thakurdwar Road.

Bombay Sanitary Engineering Co.—204, Bazargate Street, Fort.
Burjor Framji & Co.—Marine Mansion, Marine Lines, Off Queen's Road.

Dhamankar, W., & Co.—106A, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

Esoofally Dawoodbhoy—18, Doctor Street, Dhanwadi Moholla.

Esoofally Adamji & Co.—131, Nagdevi Street.

Fidaali Rajabali.—165, Hill Road, Bandra.

Gagrat & Co.—160, Nagdevi Street.

Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Godbole Bros.—101-103, Mugbhat Street, Girgaum.

Jafferjee Hussanally & Sons.—64, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Jashwanthi Manecklal & Co.—40, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

K. Shavali Lalooobhai.—87-89, Parsi Gali, Dhanji Street.

Khamathi, O. L.—Hararwala Building, 6, Ardeshir Dady Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Marker, S. D., & Co.—Ismlal Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mavani, B., & Co.—187, opp. Grant Road Station (East), Bombay 7.

Minoos Chawaji Press, L. S. B.—Sanitary Engineer, Hamal Wadi, Dhobi Talao.

Mistry, P. M., & Co.—43, Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie.

Mohomedbhoy Esoofally Nulwala.—78, Bapu Khote Street, Jamli

Moholla, Null Bazar, Bombay 3.

Nanahal Ambulal & Co.—69, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Nanahal Pandya & Co.—302, Angrewada, Kalbadevi Road.

National Engineering Co.—103, Nagdevi Street.

National Sanitary Engineering Co.—88-90, Kika Street, Bombay 4. Phone: 70300.

NEW INDIA SANITATION COMPANY.—Central Bank Building, 3rd Floor, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33122. Grams: "NISC." Sanitary Engineers, Licensed Plumbers, Contractors and Hot Water Specialists.

Patankar, R. A., & Co.—Madhav Wadi, Naigum Cross Road, Dadar.

Pawar, B., & Co.—Near Madhav Baug, 102, Ardeshir Dady Street.

Press Cowasji Dinshaw.—Hamal Wadi, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

R. MOOLCHAND & CO.—44, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Direct Importers, Sanitary Wares, Bath Tubs, Fancy Bath-

Room Fittings. Grams: "POTTERY." Phone: 34207.

Ratilal & Co.—Madhavji Thakersey Building, Picket Cross Road.

Richardson & Cruddas.—Byculla Ironworks, Byculla.

Sahni, K. L., & Co.—Central Bank Building, 3rd Floor, Fort, Bombay.

Phone: 33122.

Simpson, D. B., & Co.—33, Gamdevi Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

THE UNIVERSAL SANITARY ENGINEERING CO.—Kitab Mahal, 1st Floor, 190-192, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-4299.

United Tube & Hardware Co.—146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Victoria Sanitary Stores.—54, 8rd Bholwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2.
 Vidya Sanitary Works.—16-24, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Y. M. Pathare and Company.—P. Box 1423, 41, Medows Street, Bombay. Phone: 24415.

SANITARY WARES, PIPES & FITTINGS

Abdulsuein Easofally Contractor.—91-93, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 3.
ADVANCE TUBE CO.—99, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 30522. Grams: "ELBOWS".
A. G. KARIMJI CALCUTTAWALLA.—Pipes, Fittings and Sanitarywares, 82/84, Gulawadi, Kika Street, Bombay 4. Phone: 73636. Grams: "SANITARY".
 Badruddin Hasanali & Co.—43, Gulawadi, Kika Street, Bombay 4.
 Battliboi, C. J., & Co.—319, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Bombay Building Materials Trading Co.—73, Medows Street, Fort.
 Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd.—Pipe Road, Kurla, Bombay.
 Calcutta Iron and Steel Co.—68, D, Mohamedally Road, Bombay 3.
 C. Bhogilal & Co.—Hanuman Building, Behind Reserve Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Clubwala & Co.—27-29, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Eusufali Adamji & Co.—134, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Fleming John & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.
 Garlick & Co.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.
 Gligabhai, K., & Sons.—8-10, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Gopalchand Puri & Brothers.—135, Javeri Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Gupta, D. P., & Co.—181, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Hindustan Tube Company.—163, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 India House.—Prop.: Rajabai Gulamali, 85, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Jashwantlal Manecklal & Co.—40, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.
 J. Champaklal & Co.—44, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone No. 33038. Grams: "SANIPES".
 K. Chimanlal & Co.—107-A, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Marker, S. D., & Co., Ltd.—381, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Mehta, N. M., & Co.—6/10, Old Custom House Road, Fort.
 Mohamedalli & Co., Quettawalla.—71-75, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
NAVALLAL AMBALAL & CO. (Estd. 1917).—69, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 128754. Grams: "VILVALEIRO".
 Direct Importers of Galvanised Pipe Fittings & Sanitary-ware. (Distributors for Parry's Sanitaryware).
N. M. MEHTA & CO. (Estd. 1915).—6-10, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27447. Grams: "EM-BOSSED".
 National Sanitary Engineering Co.—88-90, Kika Street (Gulawadi), Bombay 4.
R. MOOLCHAND & CO.—44, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Direct Importers, Sanitarywares, Bath Tubs, Fancy Bathroom Fittings. Grams: "POTTERY". Phone: 34207.
 R. Parikh & Co.—Botawalla Building, 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
 Sahni & Co., K. L.—Central Bank Building, 3rd Floor, Fort.
 Sajjan & Co.—18, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Shah, A. H., & Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Shapurji & Co., R. K.—319, Hornby Road, P.B. 1065, Fort.
 Sivramakrishnan, M.—Hazi Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.—Jeroo Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Universal Sanitary Engineering Co.—Kitab Mahal, 100/102, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Vadilal & Co.—435, Duncan Road, Bombay 4.
 Victoria Sanitary Stores.—54, 3rd Bholwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2.
 Vinubhai Chandulal & Co.—65, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Virha & Co.—Ash Lane, Medows Street, Fort.

SAW MILLS

Bombay Saw Mills Co.—Connaught Cross Lane, Ghorupdeo, Brijmohan Banwarilal.—61, Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
GENERAL TIMBER SUPPLYING CO.—Saw Mills, Timber Merchants & Railway Contractors, 156, Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay 27. Phone: 75438. Grams: "GENTIMBER".
 Gilder Saw Mills.—40, Victoria Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
 Grand Woodworks & Saw Mills.—Connaught Cross Road, Ghorupdeo, McKenzies, Ltd.—Sewri.
 McHerrally Saw Mill & Timber Works.—Ghorupdeo, Connaught Road, Bombay 10.
 Millar's Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.—Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagaon.
PODAR SAW MILLS.—61, Reay Road, Bombay 10.
 Sunderdas Saw Mills.—Opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay 10.
 Western Australia State Saw Mills, Perth.—Agents: Killick Nixon & Co., Home Street, Fort.

WOOD BOX SUPPLY CO.—Sion Trombay Road, Chembur, Bombay 38. Phone: 67284; Sole Manufacturers in India of Mould Colour Printed Wooden packing cases; Stockists of Fir & Pine Wood.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

Air Conditioning Corporation Ltd.—Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
AMA PRIVATE LTD.—"Photo Cine Sound," Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Phone: 26-1225 (2 lines). Grams: "AMA LIMITED".
 Andhra Scientific Co., Ltd., The.—Janmabhoomi Chambers, 3rd Floor, Fort Street, Bombay. Grams: "SCIENTIST".
ASHA SCIENTIFIC COMPANY.—Lotlikar Mansion, 503, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2. Grams: "ASHACOM." Phone: 22855.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Bhatia Surgical Works.—190, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
 Bole Brothers.—49, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Eastern Electric & Engineering Co.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.
 Gordhandas, Desai & Co.—305, Hornby Road, Fort. Grams: "MICROSCOPY." Branches: Calcutta and Madras.
 Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Jagtiani, J. T.—National House, 6, Tulloch Road, Bombay 1.
 Jankumar & Co.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 317-21, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Jechand Talakshi & Sons.—Empire Building, Hornby Road (near Capitol Cinema), Fort, Bombay 1.
 Kishorchandra & Co.—Keshav Baug, 102, Princess Street.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—J. K. Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Lawrence & Mayo (India) Ltd.—274, Hornby Road, Fort.
MARTIN & HARRIS (PRIVATE) LTD.—Savoy Chambers, Wallace Street, Bombay 1.
 National Scientific Instruments Co.—257, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Parekh Bros., Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Phil Educational Co.—Fort Street, Bombay 1.
PIONEER EQUIPMENT CO. PRIVATE LTD.—139, Medows Street, P.O. Box 1909, Bombay 1. Phone: 25-1882. Also at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. Phone: 231611 and 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Grams: "PIOMETAL." Agents in India for Messrs. Cooke, Troughton & Simms Ltd., U.K. for Microscopes and other Optical Equipment, Tinsley (Industrial Instruments) Ltd., U.K. for Polarographs. Messrs. Harry W. Dietert Inc., U.S.A. for Sand Testing & Control Equipment, also Stockists of Pyrometers, Recorders, Controllers, Muffle Furnaces, Colorimeters and other items for Industrial and Research Laboratories.
 Prabhdas & Co.—255-3/C, Mangaldas Building, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.
 Raj-Der-Kar & Co.—Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. For Research & Industries.
REMEDIOS & SONS.—255, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), opp. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Fort. Scientific Instruments makers.
 Scientific Apparatus & Chemical Works Ltd.—27, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Scientific & Industrial Supplies Corporation.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd.—Navsari Building, 240, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort.
 Shah, M., & Co.—Kanji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 Shahi Trading Corporation.—Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.
 Sonal Rangnow & Co.—41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
TEMPO INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.—1st Floor, Devkaran Mansion, 79, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Grams: "DRIENDRUG." Phone: 39372. Factory: 86305. Manufacturers of Laboratory Equipment and Scientific Apparatus.
TECHNICAL TOOLS.—65/A, Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Thermocouples, Dial Thermometers, Ovens, Furnaces, Steam Baths, Agers, etc.
 Trinity Electric Syndicate.—Princess Street. (Electrical).
UNIQUE TRADING CORPORATION.—51-53, Babu Genu Road, New Hanuman Lane, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Grams: "UNILAE." Phone: 30011.
WESTREX CO., INDIA.—Metro House, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay No. 1. Grams: "WESTREX." Phone Nos. 242273 and 242274. Post Box No. 1232.
 Zill & Co.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SCIENTIFIC & MARINE INSTRUMENTS

E. W. Stevens & Company Ltd.—Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, 4, Ballard Road, Bombay. Phone: 263285.
 Gaytee & Co.—Jannabhooni Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1.
 Hardcastle Waud & Co. Private Ltd.—Alice Bldg., Dr. D. Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

SCRAP MERCHANTS

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 262711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—Post Box 3146, Bombay 3. Grams: "REQUISITES."

SEEDS (DEALERS, EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS)

Chimanlal Patel & Co.—174, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Din Products Ltd.—219, Frere Road, Fort, opp. G.P.O.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 Laxmi Commercial Agency.—16, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Poonjilal, J. M. Jehangir.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Chambers, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
 Tavaria Bros.—Dhun Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS

Bell & Co., Ltd.—6, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Imperial Sewing Machine Co.—Dhutupeshwar Building, Mangalwadi, Girgaum.
 Khurym Co. Ltd.—Head Office: Beaumon Chamber, 27/33, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Lalchand, R., & Co.—93, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Mehta Bros. & Co.—Krishna Building, 306, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 P. Parbhulal & Co., Ltd.—Whitesway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Podneker & Co.—172, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.
 Shah & Co.—Opp. Parthana Samaj, 161, Charni Road, Bombay 4.
SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.—Singer Building, 207, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 441, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-3187 (3 Lines). Grams: "COREGNIS."

SEWING THREAD & BUTTONS MERCHANTS

Ahmed, H., & Co.—139, Nagdevi Street.
 Allied Exporters.—Kumud House, 267, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Amratlal & Co.—Sutarwala, 10, Mirza Street (Parsi Gally), Bombay 3.
 Central Agency Ltd.—81, Palton Road, Fort.
 Ebrahim Alibhai Bros.—15, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Fakhri Thread House.—72, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
 Gulam Rasul Allahbux.—1-B, Bachooali House, Nowroji Hill Road, No. 1, Bombay 9.
 Kshitikumar Das.—94, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Kulin Industries.—12-13, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.
 Lalchand, R., & Co.—93, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Lukmanji Musaji Sutarwala.—41, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 M. N. Narwekar & Co.—7, Homji Street, Fort.
 Narottamdas Bhagwandas & Sons.—32-36, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
 P. Parbhulal & Co., Ltd.—Whitesway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Pralhabhai Nagarbhai.—386, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay 21.
 Purshotam Bechar & Bros.—108-9, Swadeshi Market, Bombay 2.
 Tolaram Ramdas & Co.—647, Girgaum Road, near Dholi Talao, Bombay 2.
 Vishram Bhagwandas & Co.—31, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.

SEWING THREAD MANUFACTURERS

Jumna Thread Mills Ltd.—81, Palton Road, Bombay 1.
LAKHANI INDUSTRIES.—Office: 349, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9. Factory: 3-5, Syed Mukri Street, Bombay 9. Grams: "SIMPLEMEN." Manufacturers of "Jai Somnath Brand" Thread tubes specially made for all machines.
 Thread House Limited.—Head Office: Beaumon Chambers, 27-33 Meadows Street, Fort.

SHELLAC

East Asiatic Co. (India) Private Ltd.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 262711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 Harbo Trading Syndicate.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Kirtikumar Chandulal & Co.—313, Samuel Street, Vaidnadi Bombay.
 South Indian Shellac Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

SHIP BROKERS

SHIP SALES CO.—Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 263598, After hours: 35070. Grams: "SHIPSALLES" Bombay. (Code—New Bee). Brokers for the Sale and Purchase of Steamers and New Buildings, also Floating Equipment of every description. Towage Contractors. Advisers and Consultants on all Types of Marine Crafts including Dredgers, Tugs, Launches, Ferries, etc., Marine Insurance.

SHIP BUILDERS

Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ltd.—16, Bank Street, Bombay.
 Mazagon Dock, Ltd.—Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
SHAPARIA DOCK & STEEL CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Structural Engineers and Shipbuilders of Passenger and Cargo Vessels, Tugs, Barges, Launches, etc. Sawree Fort Road, Bombay 15. Phone: 60071 (2). Grams: "SHAPARIA".
 Swastik Rolling Shutters & Engineering Works.—Parel Station Road, Bombay 12.

SHIPCHANDLERS

Abbas, A., & Brothers.—127, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 "ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39032.
ABDEALLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.
ABDULHUSEIN PEERBHAI & SONS.—66-68-A, Peerbhai Bldg., Bhandari Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 22207. Grams: "STUDCHAIN". Stockists of Marine Stores, Wire Ropes, Chain Pulley Block, Ship Tackles, etc.
ADAMJI KADERBHAY.—P. B. No. 5046, 337, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9. Phone: 39085. Grams: "RAJKOTWALA".
AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHAY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Baker, A. M., & Co.—218, Nagdevi Street.
 Bombay Shipchandlery & Engineering Mart.—Shipchandlers, Contractors and General Merchants, Mogul House, 377, Delisle Road, Bombay 11.
 Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Scindia House, Ballard Estate.
 Calcutta Iron and Steel Co.—68/D, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
 Central Engineering Co.—125, Nagdevi Street.
 Chadha, B. M., & Co.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. P. O. Box 671, Bombay.
 Chandulal & Co.—Kathawalla, 11, Kazi Sayed Street, Bombay 9.
 Chattrabhuji & Co.—Lohar Chawl.
 Cooper & Co.—53, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Darukhanawalla, F. E., & Co.—244, Nagdevi Street.
 Dawoodi H. Vasi & Co.—164, Nagdevi Street.
 Dhani Ram & Sons.—236 Masjid Bunder Road.
 Doriwalla & Co.—Katha Bazar, next to Union Bank, Bombay 9.
 Eastern Stores & Trading Co., Ltd.—115A, Nagdevi Street.
 Edgar Handley & Co.—Saksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.
 F. E. Darukhanawalla & Co.—44, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Halderbhoy Esmailji & Co.—168, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Hatimbhoy Goolamhuseln & Bros.—193, Nagdevi Street.
 Heptoola Noorudin & Co.—152-54, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Jashwantlal Manecklal & Co.—40, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Jashwantlal Manecklal & Co.—97, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33038. Grams: "SANIPIES".
 K. Chimanlal & Co.—107/A, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Kurwa & Kajiji.—142-44, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Machine Tools & Implements.—24, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
 Mackenzies Limited.—Sewri, Bombay.
 Marino & Mills (Agencies).—197, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Mashruwala, C. M., & Co.—172-74, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Mohsinbhai Dawoodbhai.—171-73, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Molooobhoy, Ahmed S., & Sons.—281, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—Post Box 3146, Bombay 3. Phone: 33462. Grams: "REQUISITES."

New India Hardware Mart.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Nomanbhoy Abdeally & Co.—96-98, Nagdevi Street.
 Nooruddin Shaikadam & Co.—159, Nagdevi Street.
 Ochhavai, R., & Co.—80, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Reliance Trading Co.—25/47, Lohar Street, Bombay 3.
ROYAL HARDWARE MART.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Phone: 38621. Grams: "MANILAROEPE."
 Saify, T. A., & Brothers (India).—20, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
 Salebhoy Tyebbhoy & Co.—Tyebji Building, 93, Nagdevi Street,
 Bombay 3.
 Shah Trading Corporation.—Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford
 Market, P. O. Box No. 2299, Bombay 2.
TALIB & CO.—Talib House, 104, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Phone: 27977. Grams: "TALIBCO." Pipes, Fittings &
General Hardware Merchants.
 Textile Store & Hardware Mart.—32, Bibijan Lane, Nagdevi Street.
 The Standard Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar
 Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 32274. Grams: "Digvijay".
 United Tube & Hardware Co.—146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
 Vasi, Shums & Co., Ltd.—Vasi Building, 165-67, Nagdevi Street.
 V. Spark & Co.—198, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.
 Y. M. Pathare and Company.—Post Box 1428, 41, Meadows Street,
 Bombay 1. Phone: 21415.
 Zaveri, C. A., & Co.—44, Abdul Rehman Street.

SHIPPING AGENTS

ABRAHAM, D., & SONS PRIVATE LTD.—Hague Building,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Amar Clearing Agency.—Dabholkar Wadi, 384A, Kalbadevi Road,
 Bombay 2. Phone: 28930.
 Anchor Line Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
 Currimbhoy Laljee Sajani & Co.—"Brightlands," Lansdowne Road,
 Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.
DEWAN, L., & SON.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta
Road, Fort. Phones: 261341 and 263469. Cable: "RAIL-
CUMSEA."
FINLAY JAMES & CO., LTD.—Chartered Bank Building,
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Bldg., Home
 Street, Bombay 1.
 Killick, Nixon & Co. Ltd., Killick House, Home Street, Bombay 1.
LESLIE, E., & CO.—Botawalla Bldg., 7-10, Horniman Circle,
Fort. Shipping, Clearing, Forwarding, Passenger and
Insurance Agents. Phone: 22500. Grams: "RITTA."
 Lionel Edwards Ltd.—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
 M. Dhananadas & Co.—Mehta House, Calicut Street, Ballard Estate,
 Bombay. Phone: 33225. Clearing, Forwarding & Shipping
 Agents.
 Marine Transport Co. Private Ltd., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate,
 Bombay.
 Narottam & Pereira Ltd.—Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard
 Estate, Bombay.
 New Dholera Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.—Bombay Mutual Build-
 ing, 293, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
 Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay 1.
 Volkart Brothers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
 Wallen & Co. (India) Ltd.—India House, Fort Street, Fort,
 Bombay 1.

SIGNBOARD PAINTERS

Athavia, N. A., (Estd. 1921).—Lamington Chambers, Lamington
 Road, opp. West End Cinema, Bombay 4.
 Bright Bros. Private Ltd. 156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Grams:
 "BRIBOS." Manufacturers of Plastic Signboards, Speculator
 of other Advertising Novelties.
 Gawade Art Service.—233, Bazarigate Street, Fort.
 Goonnanath, P.—Nana Shankar Seth's Wadi, Girgaum Road,
 Thakurdwar.
 Kotkar, M. B., Brothers.—373, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.
 More, S. & Co.—34-38, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Nagool Bros.—100, Mint Road, Fort.
 Pioneer Trading Co., The.—Kanti Bhuvan, Parel, Bombay 12.

SILK FACTORIES AND MILLS

Bharat Silk Mill.—Kurmuri Village, Kurla.
 Bipin Silk Mills Co., Ltd.—Old Kasturchand Mills Compound, 12,
 Dadar Road, Dadar.
 Bombay Silk Mills Ltd.—Industrial Estate, Lalbaug, Bombay 12.
 Manufacturers & Exporters of Artificial and Pure Silk Fabrics
 and Spun Silk Yarn. Phone: 74644 (Lalbaug). Grams: "EYE-
 DOC." Managing Agents: Hansraj Sons.

Champaklal & Bros.—Sayee Bhuvan, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 C & J. Silk Mills.—Nehru Road, Vile Parle, Bombay. Phone: 29783.
 Manufacturers of Georgette and Ninon.
 Indianese Silk Mill Co., The.—Sewri Cross Road, Wadala, Bombay 15.
NATIONAL ART SILK MILLS PRIVATE LTD., THE.—Old
Kasturchand Mills Compound, Dadar, Bombay 28. Phones:
60440 & 61050. Manufacturers of High Class Rayon Fabrics.
 New Mahalaxmi Silk Mills, Ltd.—Mathuradas Mill Compound,
 Lower Parel.
 Panalal Silk Mills.—Atlas Mills Compound, Reay Road, Mazagaon,
 Bombay 10.
 Ramlal Silk Mills.—Plot No. 106, Sion Road, Bombay 22.
 Samraat Silk Mills. D. Sudarshan Printing Works Compound,
 Agra Road, Vikroli.
 Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.—Victoria Road, Mazagaon.
 Sharda Silk Mills Ltd.—Atlas Mills Compound, Reay Road,
 Bombay 10.
 United Rayon Mills Ltd.—Near Elphinstone Bridge, Low Level,
 Parel.
 Vijay Silk Mills.—Atlas Mills Compound, Reay Road, Mazagaon.
 Vinod Silk Mills.—Kasturchand Mills Estate, Tulsī Pipe Road, Dadar.

SILK MERCHANTS

(See Textiles)

SIZING MATERIALS

Adarsha Trading Corporation.—Small Building, 2nd Floor, Room
 No. 9-II, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Apex Traders.—Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
 Fort, Bombay.
 Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd. 105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Associated Agencies (Bombay).—47, Podar Chambers, Parsi
 Bazar Street, Fort.
 Bhogilal & Co.—7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Botawalla Building, Fort.
 B. N. Trivedi & Co.—14, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate
 Street, Fort.
 Corn Products Co. (India), Ltd.—Shreenivas House, Waudby Road,
 Fort.
 C. Patel & Co.—70, Podar Chambers, Fort.
 Davor, B. F. & Co.—Appa Bang Building, 41, Queen's Road.
 Din Products Ltd. 9-A, Ash Lane, old Meadows Street, Fort,
 Bombay 1.
 Dhirren & Co.—Lakhani Building, 34, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
 Express Trading Corporation.—Fatch Manzil, opp. Opera House,
 Bombay 4.
 Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma
 Gandhi Road, Fort.
 General Industrial Chemicals.—Beaumont Chambers, 27/33, Meadows
 Street, Fort.
 General Textile Stores Ltd.—Beaumont Chambers, 27/33, Meadows
 Street, Fort.
 Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Private Ltd.—Ahee Building, Hornby Road,
 Fort.
 Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah
 Mehta Road, Fort.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.—Imperial Chemical House,
 Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
 Indo-British Chemical Co.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, 11, Tamarind
 Lane, Fort.
 Industrial Minerals and Chemical Co.—25, Narayan Dhuru Street,
 Bombay 3.
 Industrial Trading Agency.—Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
 Bombay. Phone: 31782. (Heads, Reeds, Wiro heads and
 Shuttles).
 Javeri Traders.—Lakhmi Building, 34, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,
 Bombay.
 Kirtikumar & Co.—80, Bhandari Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3. Phone:
 20584. Grams: "LALITK RCT".
 Kirtikumar Chandulal & Co.—313, Samuel Street, Vadgad, Bombay.
 Latham Abercrombie & Co., Private Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home
 Street, Fort.
MAIZE STARCH PRODUCTS CORPORATION.—32, Apollo
Street, Fort. Dealers in Sizing Materials and Industrial
Chemicals. Phone: 22715. Grams: "MAZSTARCH."
 Mehta, J. H., & Co.—106-8, Bazarigate Street, Fort.
 Mehta, Sanghvi & Co.—503, Samuel Street, Vadgad, Bombay 3.
 Nanaavati & Co., Ltd.—10, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Poonjilal, Johangir J. M.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta
 Road, Fort.
 Premji Hardias & Co.—Ghanushali Chambers, Argyle Road,
 Bombay 9.
 Rasiklal & Co., Ltd.—60-62, Princess Street, P. B. No. 2228, Bombay.

Sheth, S. C., & Co., Ltd.—Raja Bahadur Mansion, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Shree Krishna Trading Co., Ltd.—11, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.—Jeroo Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Standard Pulverising Co.—Atlas Mills Compound, Reay Road, Bombay 10.
 Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Waghji Lakhmidas & Co.—206, Samuel Street, Vadgadl.

SOAP FACTORIES

Allwyns Ltd.—92-94, Ardeshir Dady Street.
 Auxitex.—177-179, Lamington Cross Roads and Calcutta National Bank Buildings, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Baghdad Soap Factory.—43, Foras Road.
 Bombay Soap Factory.—Abdul Rehman Street. Phone: 21789.
 Tel. Add: "IOSFA".
 Chemical Engineering Corporation.—22, Apollo Street, Fort.
DIANA SOAP CO.—Behind Maratha Plague Hospital, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens, Bombay 27. Phone: 40709.
Grams: "DISOCO." Manufacturers of Household, Laundry & Textile Soaps & Chemicals.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711.
Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 Empire Industrial Works.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
GODREJ. GODREJ SOAPS PRIVATE LTD.—P.O. Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.
 100 Gold Soap Factory.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort

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2. **INA LAUNDRY STARCH** Only perfumed starch on market
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4. **INASYN** Versatile Synthetic Detergent.

INDIA LABORATORY PRODUCTS CO.

Agakhan Bldg., 9, Dalal Street, BOMBAY 1.
 Phone: 38180

Kosma Laboratories—Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Lachumandas & Co.—21, Chinch Bunder, Bombay 9.
 Mehta Soap Works.—118-D, Valpakhandi, Mazagaon Road, Bombay 9.
 Mira Chemical Works.—Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Parel.
 Nurani Soap Factory.—Mirza Ali Street, Immamwada Road, Jail Road North, Bombay 9.
 Patang Brand Soap Factory.—380, Shankarset Bungalow, Girgaum Road.
 Patanwala, Ltd.—182-84, Abdul Rehman Street.
 Pearl Products Co., Ltd.—9, Kuria-Kirol Industrial Area, New Agra Road, Kuria.
 Saraf Oil Mills Co., Ltd.—325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Scientific Soap Works.—Hargovind Desai's Wadi, Bhuleshiwar.
 Simplex Chemical Co.—103-C, Chhaktewadi, Tardeo.
 Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.—Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.

SOAP MACHINERY MFRS. AND IMPORTERS

Craftsman Electronic Corporation Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Parekh Bros., Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

SOUND RECORDING EQUIPMENT

Atna Private Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Chicago Radio & Telephone Co. Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 General Radio and Appliances Ltd.—16, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.
 National Education and Information Films Ltd.—National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.—Grams: "Edufilms."
 Magnetic Tape Sound Recording Machines.
 Patel (India) Ltd.—Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL STEEL

GAYTEE & COMPANY.—Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.

SPICES AND ASAFOETIDA

Asher & Company.—Vadgadl, Bombay 3.
 Assara Syndicate.—83-85, Kazi Sayad Street, Bombay 9.
 Bhanushali Brothers Ltd.—Bhanushali Chambers, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
 Bombay Hing Supply Co.—Hansraj Karamal Building, 66, Masjid Bunder Road.
 Bombay Trading Co.—Dhuni-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Champaklal Morari & Co.—193, Samuel Street, Vadgadl, Bombay 9.
 Damji Mavji & Co.—177, Khoja Gulli, Mandvi, Bombay 9.
 Dinshaw, V. N., & Co.—84, New Barden Gali, Vadgadl, Bombay 3.
 Dubash Freres & Co.—Victoria Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711.
Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 Ebrahim Manji & Co.—49, Pydhownie Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.
 Fruit Farm Products. Byramji Mansions, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Gandhi Sons Ltd.—232, Samuel Street, Vadgadl, Bombay 3.
 Gopaljee & Co.—218, Samuel Street, Vadgadl.
 Gorkham Gokachand (Estd. 1891). Choksi Chambers, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Govindji Padamsahi 317, Narsi Natha Street, Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay 9.
 Govindji Ratnaji.—84, Mirchi Street, Vadgadl.
 Gulabchand Nathralal & Co.—45, Mirchi Lane, Bombay 3.
 Hashambhoy Aloo Mahomed & Son.—Dostmahomed Building, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.
 Humani Bros.—Wassiamull Building, Grant Road.
 Hussain Mussa Virjee & Co.—Sheikh Hasan Building, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay 9.
 Jehangir C. Masalawalla.—C. P. Tank Bus Stand, Vithalbhai Patel Road.
 Jehangir J. M. Poonjiajee.—Byramjee Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Kanji Morari.—285-87, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.
 Kikabhai Gulamhusen.—210, Samuel Street, Vadgadl, Mandvi.
 Lakhmichand Vasanji & Co.—229, Samuel Street, Vadgadl.
 Laljee Godhu & Co.—213, Samuel Street, Vadgadl.
MANEKJI NENSEY & CO.—Oils, Seeds, Grains, Spices and Textiles. Exporters and Importers, 172-186, Argyle Road, Bombay 9. Phone: 39318. Grams: "MANEKJIJIRAJ."
 Merwanjee Poonjiajee & Sons.—Priner's Dock, Frere Road.
 M. Daldas & Sons.—190, Princes Street.
 Narandas Kesurdas & Sons.—222-24, Vadgadl.
 Narotamdas Harivalabhdas.—80, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
 New India Hing Supplying Co.—216-217, Samuel Street.
 Pavri, J. K.—10, Karim Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Poonjiaji, J. M. Jehangir.—Byramji Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Premji Haridas & Co.—Bhanushali Building, 168, Argyle Road, Bombay 9.
 Ram Agency.—200, Kazi Sayad Street, Bombay 9.
 Ratanushi Assaria & Co.—240-42, Narsi Natha Street, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9.
 Sonmath Motiram.—306, Kharek Bazar, Bombay 9.
 Sudan Trading Co.—Dhuni-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
VALABEDAS TEJPAL.—219, Vadgadl, Bombay 3. Phone: 23478. Grams: "BATTLEMENT."
 Varliwandas Hirjee & Co.—240, Samuel Street, Vadgadl.
 Vasantlal Vadilal & Co.—215-17, Samuel Street, Vadgadl, Bombay 3.
 Velji Kalidas & Son.—90-92, Khand Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
 Vikram Padamsay & Co.—Rustom Building, Veer Nariman Street, Fort.
 Waghji Lakhmidas & Co.—206, Samuel Street, Vadgadl.
 Y. K. Sampat & Co.—382-84, Katha Bazar, Bombay 9.

SPORTS GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

ALFA SPORTS.—Metro House, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1. Phone: 242549. Grams: "ALFASPORTS." Specialists in Sports and Games, Presentation Articles, Swimwear and Athletics.

Austin Sports Co.—Byculla Bridge, Bombay.

BOMBAY SPORTS.—Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2. Phone: 38645. Office at: New Delhi. Dealers in Sport and Educational Toys.

Bombay Sports Depot.—Jer Mahal Estate, Dhobi Talao.

D. D. SHARMA & CO.—Dhobi Talao Junction, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "INDOORGAME." Phone: 31623. Manufacturers, Importers and Exporters of High Class Sporting Goods. Bankers: Grindley's Bank Ltd. Sole Distributors for "Test", Cricket Balls, Sharma's "TOURNAMENT" Shuttlecocks and "Sunder" Ping Pong Bats and Tables. By appointment to General K. M. Cariappa, ex-C-in-C. (India) Army. Sole Prop.: D. N. Mehta, Capt. T.A. Associated Concerns.—Pindi Sports Works, 9, Kingsway, Jabalpur.

Dianna Traders Ltd.—Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

D.C.I. (India) Private Ltd.—Crescent House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India) Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Jhaveri Bros. & Co. (Estd. 1914).—345, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market.

Jhaveri Sports & Gifts.—Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

Kapur, A. N., & Co.—Court House, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2. Mahomedally Noorbhoy.—244-246, Abdul Rehman Street.

Marine Sports.—101, 1st Marine Street, Bombay 2.

Nadkarni & Co.—Ava Chambers, next to Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao. Pioneer Sports, Ltd.—Dhobi Talao Bombay 2.

United Importers Corporation.—Mistry Estate, 15/2, Palton Road, Bombay 1.

Wagle & Co.—Opp. St. Xavier's High School, 290, Carnao Road, Dhobi Talao.

STAINLESS STEEL UTENSILS MANU- FACTURERS & DEALERS

AGGARWAL METAL CORPORATION.—203, Kika Street, Gulawadi, Bombay 2. Phone: 72025. Grams: "EVERY-METAL." Merchants and Manufacturers of Stainless Steel Utensils.

ASHOK STAINLESS STEEL CORPORATION.—202A, Panjara-pole Road, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 4. Phone: 72670. Manufacturers and Dealers in Stainless Steel Wares.

Bombay Steel Corporation.—241, Kumbharwada, opp. 2nd Sutar Lane, Bombay 4.

Devnival Stainless Steel Industries Private Ltd.—Darukhana, Reay Road, Bombay 10. Phones: 70558 59, 73586. Grams: "DEV-STEEL."

Great Western Engineering Works.—Sea View, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Hindustan Fabrics & Stores Ltd.—Foolchand Nivas, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7.

LALLUBHAI AMICHAND PRIVATE LTD.—Proprietors: Dun Aluminium Factory, 225-227, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Manufacturers of all Non-Ferrous Metal Wares and Articles. Phones: 41681 and 73220. Grams: "CYCLEBRAND."

Metal Industries.—163, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Metro Industrial and Manufacturing Co.—Hari Har Nivas, Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Moosa Essa & Co.—Maniar Building, 6, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Oriental Metal Pressing Works.—131, Worli, Bombay 18.

Sivramakrishnan, M.—Hazi Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

STAMP DEALERS

COOPER, JAL, F.R.G.S.—Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Tel. 31971. Dealers in British Colonial Stamps, Philatelic Auctioneer and Valuer. Editor and Publisher, "India's Stamp Journal."

Federal Stamp Co.—42, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Imperial Stamp Mart.—C/o Wahid Watch Co., Abubaker Mansion, Causeway.

Oriental Collectors' Club.—42, Churchgate Street, Fort.

PHILATELIE ORIENT.—2nd Floor, 12, 13, Metropolitan Bldg., Dadabhoy Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Post Box No. 834, Bombay 1. Stamps, Albums and Accessories (Import-Export).

STATE JEWELLERS

CHIMANLAL MACHAND & CO.—Leading State Jewellers, under Special Appointment to Baroda, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Cochin-Behar, Palanpur, Jubbah and Indore States. Central Government's Certified Valuers. Show Room:—Opp. Opera House, New Queen's Road, Fort. Phone: 30321. Grams: "PLATINUM."

Jhaveri Bros. & Co. (Estd. 1914).—345, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

Nanubhai Jewellers.—115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Narotamdas Bhau (Estd. 1864).—Lamington Road.

Pursram, S. N.—55-A, Vir Nariman Street, Fort. Phone: 22680. Grams: "Gemexpert."

Shewakram & Sons (Jewellers).—Prospect Chambers, 315-317, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort. Phone: 23517. Grams: "CLUSTER."

STATIONERY (MFRS. & DEALERS)

Bharat (Sales) Limited.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

B. N. MEHARA & CO.—211, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38892. Grams: "CLIPPA." Head Office: 5198, Saddar Bazar, Delhi. Phone: 26889. Grams: "PUSHPALI."

Bombay Book Depot.—217, Charni Road, P. O. Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Bombay Importing Agency.—75, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Bombay Pencils Private Ltd.—Kaurer Bldg., Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 22451. Grams: "POLYSTAR."

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PRIVATE LTD.**

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Bombay Stationery Stores.—213-217, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Bombay Tape Distributors, 35, Vithaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BRIGHT BROS. PRIVATE LTD.—156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Grams: "BRIBOS." Phones: 41699 & 75151. Plastic Stationery Articles like Desk Calendars, Memo Pads, Calendars, etc.

Cama, Norton & Co.—23, Meadows Street, Fort.

Carlin Limited.—210, Ram Baug, Lady Jamahetji Road, Bombay 28.

Central Stationery Mart.—15, Bruce Street, Fort.

Chalasani & Co.—8, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Champaklal & Co.—195-7, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

CHEGANLAL KESHAVJEE (Estd. 1913).—Stationers and Printers, 22A, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. Phone: 23008. Grams: "STAPRI."

City Stationery Stores.—Gool Mansion, Store Lane, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARIDGE, G., & CO. LTD.—Caxton House, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 263201 and 263202. Grams: "BRAD."

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY & PRINTING MART, THE.—18-20, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Phone: 23695. Grams: "NOSHIR."

DICKINSON, JOHN & CO., LTD.—Kumta Street, Fort. Paper Makers, Manufacturing Stationers and Printing Material Merchants. Phone: 26-3386. Grams: "LION-BRAND."

D. Jagjivandas & Co.—177, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Empire Traders.—Stationers, Printers & Paper Suppliers, 18, Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Enayattal & Co.—262-64, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.



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302, Himalaya House,
Palton Road, Bombay 1.

Gandlal & Co.—170, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
General Equipment Merchants, Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
General Stationery Mart.—36, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
Godbole & Co., S. K.—74, Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay 4.
Gujarat Stationery Mart.—198, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Haiderison & Bros.—151, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
Himalaya Stationery Mart.—Himalaya House, Palton Road and Hornby Road Junction, Bombay 1.

HINDUSTAN PENCILS PRIVATE LTD.—302, Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1.

H. M. Shah & Co.—181, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Hornby Fountain Pen Depot.—204, Hornby Road, Fort.

IMPERIAL STATIONERY CO., THE.—All Chambers, 35, Medows Street, Fort. Stationers and Printers.

Indo-Stationery Mart.—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.
International Stationery Stores.—Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Jawahar & Company.—133, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Jawahar & Co.—Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

Jivabhoj Latifjee.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street.

Kale's Sales Association Limited.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Kashyap & Sons, G. S.—40, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort.

Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd. Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kulkarni Bros.—388-91, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

KUMAR STATIONERY MART (Estd. 1942).—Podar Chambers, Store Lane, 109, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Importers, Stationers, Paper Merchants and Government and Railway Contractors. Manufacturers of "Stag Brand" gem clips and pins. Phone: 255303. Grams: "TRADEMOTO."

Lalwani Printing Press.—35, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.

Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.—Vulcan House, 53, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

L. R. Trading Co.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Outram Road, Fort.

M. M. Kaderjee & Co.—245, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Machshenez & Co.—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Bombay 1.

Mahomedally Hebatbhoy & Co.—15, Mirza Street, Parsi Gully, Bombay.

Mazda Printers.—Next to Bharat Tiles Ltd., 32, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mazumdar & Co.—Opp. Krishna Cinema, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

Minerva Stationery Mart.—32, Apollo Street, opp. Allahabad Bank, Fort.

Model Art Printery Private Ltd.—4, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 38550.

Model Stationery Mart.—All Kinds of Stationery Goods and Paper Merchants. 44, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

MODERN STATIONERY & PRINTING WORKS.—Sole Proprietor: Naserhussein Kaderbhaj, Bombay Mutual Annexe, 1st Floor, 17, Gunbow Street, Fort. Phone: 261986.

Mohamedali Abdulhussein.—83, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.

NATIONAL STATIONERY STORES.—Stationers, Printers and Government Contractors, Podar Chambers, 12/A, Stone Lane, Fort, Bombay. Godown: 23, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. Phone: 30216. Grams: "SERVYUTRUE."

Navalakhi & Co., J. V.—Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

New Book Co., Ltd.—Kitab Mahal, 188-190, Hornby Road, Fort.

New India Stationery Mart.—9, Humnum Street, Fort.

New Popular Book Shop.—Nana's Chowk, Gowalla Tank Road, P.O. Grant Road, Bombay 7.

NOBLE STATIONERY MART.—Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 38848. Grams: "NOBLEPAPER." Importers of all kinds of Stationery and Paper. Manufacturers of Files, Envelopes and Account Books, etc. Distributors for Parker Inks.

Office Equipment Co. of India.—55, Apollo Street, Fort.

Paradise Agency.—75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Patel, J. M., & Co.—Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. Importers and Wholesalers of all kinds of Stationery. Phone: 27694. Grams: "TECHIPAPER."

Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort.

Pioneer Stationery Mart.—106-108, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.

Popular Book Depot.—Aabid House, Lamington Road.

Progress Office Requisites Co.—315, Kalbadevi Road, Badamwadi, Bombay 2.

P. Vrajlal & Co.—240, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Regal Stationery Stores.—Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Regent Stationery Stores.—Khodram House, New Parsi Bazar, Fort.

Reliable Stationery Mart.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Reliance Agency, Ltd.—Raja Bahadur Motilal Compound, behind P.O., Apollo Street.

Renown Stationery Stores.—Byramjee Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ROWLANDSON BROS. (Estd. 1927).—Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Stationers, Printers, Paper Merchants, Dealers in Drawing Materials and Surveying Instruments. Account Book Manufacturers, Engravers, Relief Stampers. Rubber Stamp makers, State and Railway Contractors and General Order Suppliers. Phone: 251107. Grams: "TELLTRUE."

Salebhoy, E., & Co.—19, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street.

Sanghani & Co.—178-80, Abdul Rehman Street.

Sayr & Sanghavi.—Kalam Kutir, 211-19, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Shreeman & Co.—Podar Chambers, 109, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

SIGMAN & CO.—Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1. Grams: "GOLDNIB." Phone: 26-2792. Sole Distributors for 'X Keys' Pins & Clips. Stockists of Winsor & Newton's Artists Brushes.

Social Stationery Mart.—Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Sorabji Nowroji & Co.—Horniman Circle, Fort.

Standard Mfg. Co.—75-76, Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Standard Stationery Mart.—Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort.

Stela Equipments.—327, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SUPERIOR STATIONERY MART PRIVATE LTD.—117, Medows Street, Fort. Phone: 25-2398. Grams: "LOVELINES."

Stationers, Printers and Paper Merchants.

Swastik Traders.—282, Pannalal Terraces, Lamington Road, Grant Road.

Taher T. Thingna.—73, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Taraporevala, D. B., Sons & Co.—210, Hornby Road, Fort.

Taraporevala, Phiroze & Kalkhushru, F. D. B.—Kitab Mahal, 188-190, Hornby Road, Fort.

Thacker & Co., Ltd.—Rampart Row, Fort.

"TIMES OF INDIA"—Hornby Road, Fort.

Trading Co., J. R.—Navsari Chambers, opp. Lloyds Bank, Fort.

Union Printing Works.—Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

United Commercial Co.—48, Mangaldas Building, 1, Princess Street.

Universal Stationery Mart.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Universal Stationery Mart.—Graham Building, 109, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Universal Trading Corporation, The.—Usuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Usa Photo Stationers.—19, Topiwala Mansion, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.

Venus Stationery Co.—Hassan Chambers, Fort.

Vithaldas, G., & Co.—60, Nagdevi Cross Lane.

V. Prabha & Co.—476, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Young India Stationery Mart.—13, Ghoga Street, Fort.

STEAM TRAPS AND VALVES

JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33038. Grams: "SANIPIES."

KILBURN & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Gresham Assurance House, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251908. Grams: "TASCONIUM."

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Anchor Line Ltd.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.
 Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd.—Killick House, Home Street, Fort.
 Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.—Ballard Road, Ballard Estate.
 Malabar Steamship Co., Ltd.—Bombay Mutual Building, 293, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
 National Steamship Co.—Bombay Mutual Building, 239, Hornby Road, Fort.
 New Dholera Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.—Bombay Mutual Building, 293, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
 Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

STEEL

F. Bock & Co., Ltd.—Shah Building, Bank Street, Bombay 1.
 Guest, Koen Williams Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Byculla, Bombay 8.
STANLUNION COMPANY LIMITED, THE.—India House, 4th Floor, Fort Street, Bombay 1. Telegraphic Address: "MARCASTEEL," Bombay. Steel Materials and Products of all kinds. Branch Offices: Calcutta and Delhi.
 United Steel Co. (India) Ltd.—Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1.

STEEL CHAIN MFRS.

ASHOK STEEL CHAIN MANUFACTURING CO.—Office and Works: Plot No. 6, Sewree Cross Road, Bombay 15. Phone: 62981. Grams: "SEWREEIRON."

STEEL WINDOWS

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
GODREJ, GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Byculla Iron Works, Parel Road, Bombay 8.

STEVEDORES AND DUBASHES

Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
ARDESHIR B. CURSETJEE & SONS (PRIVATE) LTD.—6, Rampart Row, Fort. Phones: 20103, 28543 and 33077. Grams: "GREYHOUND."
 Bomanji Dhunjibhoy.—17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
CASSINATH M. B. EDULJEE SONS.—17-19, Bastion Road, Fort. Phone: 261657.
 Chokali, H., & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Cawasji Behramji & Co.—City Ice Building, 293, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Cowasjee Eduljee's Sons.—Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
 Darnshaw B. Cursetjee's Sons.—Parabshaw House, Ballard Road.
 Eastern Bunkerers, Ltd.—Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
 Eastern Bunkerers (Burma) Ltd.—Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
 Ferns Ships Supply Company.—Post Box No. 1508, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
 Hill, Son & Dinshaw Ltd.—Marshall's Bldg., Ballard Road, Bombay 1.
 Kanji Jadhavji & Co.—Masjid Bridge, Mandvi.
 Maneckji & Jamshedji Company. Ahmed Building, Gunpowder Road, Mazagaon Tram Terminus, Bombay 10.
NAROTTAM & PEREIRA PRIVATE LTD.—Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. Phone: 26-2461. Grams: "JALATHARG."
 Patel, D. C., & Co.—268, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
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 Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co.—60, Forbes Street.
 S. Dalal & Co.—1/5, Thacoimal House, Banaji Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Sharp, R., & Sons.—Kaiser-I-Hind Building, Ballard Estate.
 Shrivax C. Cambata & Co. Private Ltd.—Cambata Building, 101, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation.
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STRAW-BOARDS

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 Javeri Traders.—P.O. Box No. 1977, 34, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
 Jayantilal J. Gandhi & Co.—45, Mint Road, near G. P. O., Fort.
 Kanthawala, N., & Co.—77, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Kikabhoy Chandabhooy.—33-35, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.
 Mansukhlal Sukhlal & Co.—Ghoga Street, Fort.
 Mahomedally Hebatbhoy & Co.—15, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.
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 Patel, B. K., & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.
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 Shantilal Shah & Co.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, 17, Gunbow Street, Fort.
 Sivramakrishnan, M.—Haazi Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 United Import Co., The.—67-69, Mahomedali Road
 Universal Trading Corporation, The.—43, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Yeshanand & Co.—Grahams Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

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 Palrasingh Balkishan.—70, Khand Bazar, Bombay 3.
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GODAVARI SUGAR MILLS, LTD., THE.—Fasalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 255337.
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 Sepulchre Brothers (India) Ltd.—Taj Building, 210, Hornby Road.

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 Bombay Surgical Co.—New Charni Road, Bombay No. 4.
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Scientific & Industrial Supplies Corporation.—Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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Unique Trading Corporation.—51-53, New Hanuman Lane, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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Visso Trading Co.—402, Sandhurst Road.

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Yacoub Ahmed Brothers.—Topiwala Mansion, Mahomedalli Road.

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Desai Dalal & Co.—Duncan Road, Null Bazar.

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Himaltal Jamnadas Dani.—Mandvi, New Barden Gully, Bombay 3.

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Grams : "COLOCRAFT" • Phone : 261192

KILBURN & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Gresham Assurance House, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone : 251908. Grams : "TASCONIUM."

Kirtikumar & Co.—80, Bhandari Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3. Phone : 20583. Grams : "LALITKIRTI."

Lewis & Tylor (India) Ltd.—Sorab House, 237, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay.

Modern Sizing, Finishing & Textile Stores.—Mustafa Bldg., Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

ORIENTAL MILL SUPPLY CO. PRIVATE LTD.—29A, All Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort. Phone : 20328. Grams : "OMILCO."

Pasekh Bros Ltd.—65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Phiroz N. Motabhoj & Co. Ltd.—Motabhoj Building, Corner of Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort, Bombay.

Pioneer Textiles Corporation Ltd.—Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Sardesai & Company.—14, Murzban Road, opp. New Empire Cinema, Fort.

Suchin & Co.—65, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Sugar Textiles Service.—Third Floor, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay I.

Suppliers & Trading (India) Ltd.—79, Medows Street, Fort.

Textile Machinery Corporation, Ltd.—Annie Besant Road, Bombay 18.

Wallace, J. P., & Co.—Shale Building, 28-32, Bank Street, Fort.

TEXTILE ENGINEERS AND MACHINERY IMPORTERS

Altex Private Limited.—147, Esplanade Road, Fort.
 Anglo-American Dyestuff Corporation Ltd.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Apollo Engineering Company.—84, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Aspens Ltd.—Prince's Chambers, Colaba Road, Colaba.
 Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Medows Street, Fort.
 Autogenous Welding & Repair Co. Private Ltd.—63, Ferguson Road, Bombay 13.
 Battilbol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBOLCO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.
 Bharat Electric & Engineering Corporation.—Dalal Street, Bombay 1.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Collinson & Co., Ltd.—Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Darvi Trading Co.—64, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Duncan Stratton & Co., Ltd.—5, Bank Street, Bombay 1.
EDGAR HANDLEY & CO., LTD.—135, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones: 22934 & 39684. Grams: "TROYAN."
 Engineering & Agencies Ltd.—Karim Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort.
FRENCH DYES & CHEMICALS (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Adelphi, 3, Queen's Road, Bombay. P.O. Box 1539. Phone: 242131 32. Grams: "FRENCHDYES." Representatives in India for Textile Machinery (Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Machines). Manufactured by S.A.C.M. MULHOUSE (France).
 Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
 Greenrose Corporation (India) 24, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Gujarat Trading Syndicate.—41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "GUTRASY."

Hardacre & Co., J.—41, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Hindustan Export & Import Corporation Ltd.—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Indian Commercial Agency.—Regd. Office: Rahintoola House, 7, Homji Street, Fort.
 Industrial Trading Agency—Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (Healds, Reeds, Wire healds and Shuttles).
 Industrial Engineering Co.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.
KOTAK & CO.—Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "KOTAKANDEO." Phone Nos. 263182 & 261046.
 Laxminarayan Mill Supply Co.—Noble Chambers, 116, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort.
 Mangaldas Jesingbhai & Co.—49, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Mehta & Co., P. N.—Cook's Bldg., 324, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Mehta Parikh & Co.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Narotandas Chundal & Co.—51, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "HINDUNAR." "HAXSEN." Automatic Textile Wrapping Machines, Textile, Sample Cutting Machines.
 Ormerods (India) Ltd.—Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort, P. O. Box No. 410, Bombay.
 Paramount Traders.—Noble Chambers, 1st Floor, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Parekh Bros.—Sangli Bank Building, 206, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.
 P. & Hart Brothers.—65, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.—Illaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

RAVI INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Founders, Engineers, Textile Machinery and Machine Tool Manufacturers. Office: 68, Sharnet Street, Zaveri Bazar Road, Bombay No. 2. Works: Bombay-Agra Road, Thana (C. Rly.). Phone, Office: 39845; Works: 64/1084. Grams: "ROWEMOTORS."
 Sethlens Limited.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.
 Shama Engineering Ltd.—Fort House, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Grams: "SIAMATEX." Sole Representatives of well-known German and Czechoslovakian Textile Machinery Manufacturers
 Shree Vijay Trading Corporation.—71/73, Apollo Street, Fort.
STANDARD TRADING AGENCY PRIVATE LTD.—139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Importers & Manufacturers of Textile Machinery and Stores; Exporters of Piece-goods and Yarns. Phone: 251449. Grams: "KUBER."
STAR TRADING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Bank of Baroda Building, 12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phones: 39380 & 251357. Grams: "STARTRADE." Importers of Textile Machinery.
 Techno Industrial Co.—107, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Texspin Private Ltd.—110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

TEXTILE SUPPLIES SYNDICATE (INDIA) LTD.—India House, 1st Floor, Opp. G.P.O., Bombay. Phone: 26-3564. Grams: "GOODBELT."

Textile Works Ltd.—49-55, Apollo Street, Fort.
 T. Maneklal Mfg. Co. Ltd.—35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Usha Textiles and Machinery Corp.—75, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 1.
VITHAL PURSHOTAM & SONS PRIVATE LTD.—2nd Khetwadi Lane, Bombay 4. Phone: 75744. Precision Spare Parts of Textile & Sugar Mills, Rotary Oil Mills, V. Rope Pulleys & Mill Gearing our Speciality. Agents for "Robson" Horizontal Crude Oil Engines & Spares.
 Wallace, J. P., & Co.—Shale Building, 28-32, Bank Street, Fort.
 Wassiamull Assomull & Co.—3-A, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Y. M. Pathare and Company—Post Box 1428, 41, Medows Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 24415.

TEXTILES

Aadarsh Vastralaya.—7, 8, Sham Gali, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Established Export House for
 Cotton Piece-goods, Art silk Fabrics,
 Yarns, Oils and General Merchandise

For your requirements kindly contact:
ABDULLABHAI FIDAALLI & COMPANY
 18, Princess Street,
 Bombay 2.

Phone: 39407 Grams: "PAPERPORT"

Ahmed Bros. Ltd.—23/25, Chackla Street, Bombay 3.
 Ahmed Ebrahim Brothers.—84, Chackla Street, Bombay 3.
 Almeida, J. C.—National Insee. Building, 27, Bastion Road, Fort.
 Arthur Import Export Co.—166, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33076. Grams: "FABYARN."
 Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort
 Askay & Co., Ltd.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Aspends Ltd.—Prince's Chambers, Colaba Road, Colaba, Bombay 5.
 Babubhai Choonilal & Bros.—Next to Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
 Bagoomal, R.—57, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 34606 Grams: "SILKLAND"
 Bajaj Brothers Ltd.—Round Building, Kalbadevi Road.
 Battilbol, C. J. & Co.—319, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Beardsell & Co., Ltd., W. A.—15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
BETTMANN & KUPFER PRIVATE LTD.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Bhagwandas Chhatrabhai & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Bhathena & Co., Phirozshah Burjorji. 4-5, Edrus Building, New Charni Road.
 Bheroomall Ghanoomall.—Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Bombay Co., Ltd. 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
 Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
 Bulchand Co., L.—Moos Building, 510, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Cawnpore Mills Depot.—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 "Caxton"—Opp. G. T. Hospital, 280, Cinnac Road.
 Chotirmall & Co., K. A. J.—Krishna Nivas, New Silk Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Chinnobhai & Bros., Ltd.—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Chunilal Mulchand & Co.—Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.
 Commercial Traders.—23-25, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
DADLANI SILK STORES.—Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Specialists in Ladies' Fancy and Printed Silk Dress Materials and Sarees. 24, Lansdowne Road, Near Royal Cinema, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
 David Sassoon, J., & Co., Ltd.—143, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
 D. Patel & Co. (Estd. 1916).—Gaumukh Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay No. 2.
 Dubash Freres & Co.—Victoria Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Dulabhdas Manilal & Co.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi.
 Durlabhji & Co., B.—Shri Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711; Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

Ebrahim Manji & Co.—40, Pydhownie Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.
 Essardas & Sons.—74, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.
 Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Ltd.—Fort House, Hornby Road, Fort.
FINLAY, JAMES, & CO., LTD.—Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Framji Ardaseer Davuri & Sons.—Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort.
 Gaganmal Ramchand.—P. O. Box No. 2133, New Silk Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Gobhai, M. N., & Co.—501, Kalbadevi Road.
 Godame Bros.—Buona Casa, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Gorakhram Gokachand (Estd. 1891).—Choksi Chambers, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Gore & Co.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Grand Bazar.—25, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.
 Haji Esmail Haji Omer & Co.—50-56, Chakla Street (Jackeria Masjid), Bombay.
 Haji Jannomahed Moosa.—27-29, Zakaria Bazar, Sheriff Devji Street.
 Harchandani Sons.—229, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
 Hasanali Saleh Mahomed & Co.—Buadecally Building, Sandhurst Road East, Dongri, Bombay 9.
 Hasasmal Bros.—538, Kalbadevi Road, P. O. Box No. 2236, Bombay 2.
 Hassarum & Co., K.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Hazrat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 H. Hargovindas & Co.—46, Chuppi Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Hindustan Fabrics & Stores Ltd.—Foolchand Nivas, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7.
 Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.—E. D. Sassoon Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate.
 Hooseni, M. A., & Bros.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Hotchand Motunial.—331, Hornby Road, Fort. Dealers in High Class Silks, Saries, Curlios and Carpets.
 Hukamchand Chanderbhan.—1st Floor, Iltra Building, opp. Crawford Market, Carnac Road.
 Hussein Ebrahim.—75, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.
 H. V. M. Moosa Motiwalla & Sons, Ltd.—91, Mahomedalli Road, Bombay 3.
 India Corporation Ltd.—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Indian Art Museum.—Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3.
 Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd.—Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay.
 Jagkumar & Co.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 317-21, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Jannadas, B.—Mulji Jetha Market, Ganmukh Gully, Bombay 3.
 Jannadas Nanjee Mangrolwalla.—83-85, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Jassawalla, R. M., & Co.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 J. A. Thadani & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Jehangir, J. M. Poonjiajee.—Byramjee Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Jeramdas Naumal.—371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Jewan Bukhshe Mohammed Jan.—99, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
 Jivandas Bhanaji & Co. (Estd. 1925).—Dwarkanesh Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.
 Kala Niketan.—Pravin Court, Queen's Road, Bombay.
 Kanush Ram Kadar Nath.—Vulcan Insurance Bldg., Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.
 Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Phones: 28185 & 34261 Grams: "EXPIM."
 Kapadia Trading Co.—Botawalla Building, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Kapur & Sons, Ltd.—Chandra Chowk, 8th Lane, Mulji Jetha Market.
 Karanjia & Co., Ltd.—Sukhadwala Buildings, 172, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Karanjia Bros., Ltd.—17-19, Bomanji Master Road.
 Kavarana, E. F., & Co.—Botawalla Building, Bomanji Master Road, Bombay 2.
 Kavarana Muncherji Heerjiibhoj.—New Silk Bazar, opp. Kalbadevi P.O., Kalbadevi.
 Kavarana, R. S., & Co.—635, Mistry Building, Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao.
 Kedarnath Shinghe & Co.—233-34, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.
 Kewalram & Bulchand.—Shree Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Kildarnath Kishanchand.—108, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd.—45-47, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Kimatral, J., & Co.—Mistry Building, Bomanji Master Road.
 Kirtikumar & Co.—80, Bhandari Street, Mandvi, Bombay 8.
 Kishinchand Chellaram.—Guzdar House, Dhobi Talao.
 Kishinchand Chellaram (India) Ltd.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
 Kishinchand & Co. (India).—138, Hornby Road, Fort.
 K. Metharam.—491-3, Kalbadevi Road.
KOTAK & CO.—Navsari Building, Dr. Dadabhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "KOTAKANDCO." Phone: Nos. 1: 263182 & 261046.

Kroz & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
 Kumbudchandra & Co.—Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Kundamal Ramlal.—78/80, New Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
 Ladiabhai Ravji & Bros.—11, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 L. N. Mehta & Sons.—Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Madhavdas Ragnathdas & Co.—172, Hornby Road.
 Madhusudan Gordhandas & Co.—Ganeswadi, Mulji Jetha Market, P.O. Box No. 2110, Bombay 2.
 Mahendrakumar & Co.—Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
MAHENDRALAL, B.—Dwarkanesh Lane, Muljee Jetha Market, Bombay 2. Phone: 34235. Grams: "SELFHELP". Direct Importers of Woollen & Art Silk & Cotton piecegoods.
 Mansukhlal Kantilal & Co.—185, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess Street.
 Mohanlal & Co.—Chhotalal Bhuvan, 3rd Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Mohanlal, D., & Co.—Bomanji Master Lane, near Kalbadevi P.O., Bombay 2.
 Mohanlal Goculdas.—Lalsingh Building, opp. Crawford Market.
 Moosa Shariff Sons (Estd. 1933).—77, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.
 Morarji Velji & Sons.—7, Kolbhat Street, Post Box No. 2001, Bombay 2.
MUSRY, G. N., PRIVATE LTD.—Canada Building, Home Street, Fort. Phone: 26-1435. Grams: "DANDELION." Importers and Exporters.
 Mysore Silk Depot.—112, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Narandas Girdhardas Chandra Chawh Lane, Mulji Jetha Market.
 Navnitlal Dayal.—68, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
 N. M. Brothers Co.—Shreeji Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl, Post Box No. 2163, Bombay.
 Noormohamed Haji Mohamed Mukatey.—Wasslamull Building, 184, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
 Panalal Silk Mills Ltd.—Atlas Mills Compound, Reay Road, Mazgaon, Bombay 10.
 Pavri Sons & Co.—93/97, Bazarate Street, Fort.
 Popatlal Ghelebbhai & Co.—104, Chukla Street, Bombay 3.
 Popular (Imp. & Exp.) Trading Co. Javeri House, 110, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.
 Pragees Vandrawan & Co.—Pragraj Lane, Mulji Jetha Market.
 Premchand Trading Ltd.—7, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
 P. H. Patell & Co. Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Purshotam Govindjee & Co.—Mulji Jetha Market.
 Rajal Bros.—Opp. B.E.S.T. & Co., Colaba Causeway.
 Ramji Brothers, Ltd.—21, Ravellin Street.
 Ramchandra Gopal & Co.—Parsi Galli, Dhanji Street.
 Ramdas Khimji Bros.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Ramkisandas Sagarmal.—Kalyan Bhuvan, 354, Kalbadevi Road.
 Ramkishan & Sons.—Opp. Post Office, Kalbadevi.
 Rangoonwala, H. N.—Rangoonwala Building, 91, Mohamedalli Road.
 Rasiklal Nagindas & Co.—Dadar Galli, 4th Shop, M. J. Market.
 R. Ragoonul.—57, Churchgate Street, Fort.
 Roop Kala.—Queen's Chambers, Queen's Road, opp. Marine Bridge.
 Roshanall D. Nasser & Co.—68/72, Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.
 Rowe & Rowe.—38, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Ruby Trading Co.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Rylands & Sons (Overseas) Ltd.—Cook's Building, Hornby Road.
 Saleem Haffz & Brothers.—94, Modi Street, Fort.
 Sassoon, E. D., & Co., Ltd.—E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate.
 Shah Chaganlal Sevachand.—504, Kalbadevi Road, New Silk Bazar.
 Shah, L. P., & Sons.—Central Building No. 2, New Silk Bazar, opp. Kalbadevi P.O., Bombay 2.
 Shapurji & Co., R. K.—310, Hornby Road, P. B. No. 1065, Fort.
 Shewakram & Sons, K.—Next to Kalbadevi Post Office, P.O. Box 2844, Bombay.
 Shewakram & Sons (Silks).—315-317, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Shri Laxmi Cloth Trading Co.—135, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.
 Spinner, E., & Co.—8, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
 Sorabji Nowroji & Co.—16, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.
 Standard Trading Agency Ltd.—Seksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort.
 Subodhchandra Popatlal (Estd. 1915).—Exporters & Importers, 223-25, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.
 Tirathdas Sons.—New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Tod & Co.—41, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Tulsidas V. Patel.—Morarji Goculdas Road, Bombay 2; Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 21238. Grams: "Vivida".
 Unimex Industrial Corporation.—5, Parker Building, 10, Cawasji Patel Street, P.B. No. 1179, Bombay 1.
 Utommal & Assudamal Co.—Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort.
 Vadilal Vrajlal & Co.—Pierbhoy Building No. 2, 89, Princess Street.
 Valla & Co.—Harganga Mahal, Tram Terminus, Dadar, Bombay 14.
 Valibhai Kanruddin.—101, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 8.

Valtram Sons.—Patel Building, Bomanji Master Road, Kalbadevi.
Vasi Bros. & Co.—Topiwalla Mansion, Mahomedalli Road.
Vasudev Girdharlal.—Central Building No. 2, New Silk Bazar, opp. Kalbadevi P.O., Bombay 2.
Vaswani, D. W.—11, Bharat Bhawan, New Silk Bazar, 468, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
VASWANI (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Proprietors of Pohoomull Brothers (India), 495, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 23267. Grams: "VASWATRAD."
Vaswani, K. D., & Co.—New Silk Bazar, 409, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Volkart Brothers.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
Wasslamull Assomull & Co.—Churchgate, Fort.
Windmere (India) Ltd.—Exporters of Indian Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn, 110, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 34433. Tel. Address: "WINDNERE"
Yacoub Ahmed Brothers.—Topiwalla Mansion, Mahomedalli Road.
Yarn Trading Co.—95, Tamba Kanta, Bombay 2.

TIMBER MERCHANTS

Abba Gani & Co.—Victoria Road, Mazagaon.
Abbaskhan Mahamood Khan & Co.—Ghodbunder Road, Andheri.
Abdul Gani Abdul Latif.—99, Koliwada, Sewri.
Abdullussain Allibhai.—Tank Bunder, opp. Reay Road Station, Mazagaon.
Aboobakar Mohamed Chhapra & Co.—Islami Bazar, 7, Victoria Road, Byculla.
Alimohammed Ahmed & Co.—55, Dondat Street, Khadak, Bombay 9.
Anantlal, M., & Co.—Tank Bunder, Reay Road.
Andheri Saw Mill & Timber Works.—Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay. Timber Merchants and Government Contractors. Phone: 86437.
Barodhwalla, A. S., & Co.—Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.
Bejanji Korbadi & Sons.—Victoria Road, Tank Bunder.
Bharat Timber Mart.—Jambli Moholla, Panjrapole.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Ltd.—9, Wallace Street.
Bombay Saw Mills Co.—Connaught Cross Lane, Ghorupdeo.
Bombay Timber Importing & Landing Co.—148, Middle Colaba.
Brijmohan Banwarilal.—61, Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
Chunilal Maganlal.—Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay 10.
D. P. CAWASI & CO.—Connaught Saw Mill Compound, Dhaku Prabhuvadi, Ghorupdeo, Bombay 10. Tel. Address: "JUNGLEWOOD." Timber Merchants.
EAST ASIATIC CO., (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
Famous Ladders Mfg. Co.—13, Khadak, Dondat Street, Bombay 9.
Fatch Saw Mill & Timber Works.—51, Ismail Curtay Road, Bombay 8.
Fatemahomed Osman Parekh & Co.—77, Victoria Road, Byculla.
GENERAL TIMBER SUPPLYING CO.—Saw Millers, Timber Merchants & Railway Contractors, 156, Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay 27. Phone: 75438. Grams: "GENTIMBER."
Gilder, S. D. D., & Co.—40, Victoria Road, Byculla.
Grand Wood Works & Saw Mill.—Connaught Cross Road, Ghorupdeo.
Gulam Hussein Meherally & Co.—Ghorupdeo, Connaught Road, Bombay 10.
Haji Ebrahim Haji Oomer.—65, New Kazi Street, Bombay 8.
Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman Darwesh & Co.—8, Islami Bazar, Victoria Road.
Haji Ebrahim Karim Mohamed & Sons.—84, New Kazi Street.
Haji Janmahomed, H. A., & Co.—Tank Bunder, Reay Road, Bombay 10.
Hargovindas Shilval & Co.—Opp. Reay Road Station, Tank Bunder, Bombay 10.
Janmahomed Habib.—Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Road, Byculla.
Janmahomed Haji Moosa.—Victoria Road, Byculla.
Janmahomed Moledina.—60, Dondat Street, Khadak.
Kanti Wood Works.—Office, Saw Mills, Factory: Quay Street, Darukhana, Bombay 10.
Kantilal Bhaichand & Co.—Opp. Silk Mill, 63, Victoria Road.
Kantilal Ramanlal & Co.—Reay Road, Tank Bunder.
Kassam Abdulla & Co.—Victoria Road, Mustafa Bazar, Byculla.
Kazi, Ebrahimi Dawood.—69, Victoria Road.
Khan Bahadur S. R. Mody.—No. 24, Colaba Chambers, Colaba Road.
Kohinoor Timber Mart.—Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay 10.
Lalji Dewji Mehta.—Victoria Road, Byculla.
Lumber Industries Limited.—Victoria Road, Byculla.
MADEORAM & SONS.—Forest Contractors, 132, Tank Bunder, Reay Road, Bombay 10. Stockists: Chil Pine, Fir Pine, Shisham Wood, Teak Wood, Jungle Wood, etc.
Maganlal Nagardas & Co.—126-B, Victoria Road.
Malabar Timber Supplying Co.—Opp. Masina Hospital, Victoria Road, Byculla.
McKenzie, Ltd.—Sewri.
Meherally Saw Mill & Timber Works.—Connaught Road, Ghorupdeo.
MERWANJI KOLLABHAI & SONS.—Victoria Road, Bombay 10.
MILLAR'S TIMBER & TRADING CO., LTD.—Victoria House, Victoria Road, Bombay 27.

Mody, R. E., & Co.—Reay Road, Tank Bunder.
Noormahomed Oosman.—New Kazi Street.
Parekh & Co.—77, Victoria Road, opp. Silk Mills, Bombay 10.
Patell, P. R., & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta Road, Fort.
Pestonji Jamasji & Co.—Reay Road, Tank Bunder.
PODAR SAW MILLS.—61, Reay Road, Bombay 10.
Popatlal Parbhudas.—Near Reay Road Station, Tank Bunder.
Potla, Fidaalli Mohamedally & Bros.—51, Husselvy Lakda Bazar, Bellasis Road.
Quality Timber Trading Co.—The Bombay Timber Market Ltd., Shop No. 78, Signal Hill Avenue, Reay Road, Bombay 10.
Ravishanker P. Acharya.—Reay Road, Tank Bunder.
S. D. D. Gilder & Co.—40, Victoria Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Grams: "TREETOP."
Standard Timber Trading Co.—Islami Bazar, Victoria Road, Byculla.
Sunderdas Saw Mills.—Opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay 10.
TEXTILE & TIMBER TRADERS.—Medows House, Medows Street, Fort. Phones: 252051 and 30466.
Timber Wood Syndicate.—All kinds of Timber, Bullies, Mundas, Rattars, Bamboos, etc., available in Big Stock. Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay 41.
Trinity Timber Syndicate.—57, Dondat Street, Khadak.
Vald & Co.—26, New Kazi Street, Null Bazar.
Vishnoolal Ballal & Co.—Opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay 10.
Wadia, B. F., & Sons.—Tank Bunder, opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay 10.
Wallace & Co.—9, Wallace Street.
West Coast Timber & Plywoods.—57, Victoria Road, Mazagaon.
Western Australia State Saw Mills, Perth.—Agents: Killick, Nixon & Co., Home Street, Fort.
WOOD BOX SUPPLY CO.—Sion Trombay Road, Chembur, Bombay 38. Phone: 67284; Sole Manufacturers in India of Multi Colour Printed Wooden Packing Cases; Stockists of Fir & Pine Wood.
Zakriya & Dawood Co.—87, Dondat Street, Khadak, Bombay 9.

TIN PRINTERS & BOX (CONTAINERS) MANUFACTURERS

Bombay Tin Printers—221-223, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay
The Metal Box Company of India Ltd.—Factory and Sales Office at Woth Bombay 18, Post Box No. 514, Bombay 1. Tel. Address: "METABOXES." Tel. No. 73311-14. Head Office: Karlow House, 59C Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 20. Branches also at Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Mangalore. Specialists in tin printing and the production of Open Top cans for processed foodstuffs and plain and lithographed General Line template containers, Composites, Collapsible and Rigid Tubes, Polyethylene Bags, Calendars, Advertising Showcards and Novelties; Insecticide Sprayers, Trays, Toys and other hardware: Crown Corks, Screw Caps, Pillerproof and other Closures. Industrial Components, particularly deep stampings. Manufacturers of Can and Bottle Closing Equipment. Suppliers of Can Reforming and Can and Bottle Closing Equipment manufactured by The Metal Box Company Limited, and Bottling Equipment manufactured by Meyer Liquid Limited.

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 9, Dalal Street,

P. B. No. 411, Bombay 1

Factory:

Marol Naka, Andheri-
 Kurla Road, Bombay 41

New Trinity Metal Works Ltd.—39-43, Nes-bit Road, Bombay 10.
Zenith Tin Works.—17, Shepherd Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Behram Bros.—Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market.
BYRAM & CO.—Wakefield House, 11, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Dilaj & Co.—20, Hamam Street, Fort.
Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd.—Kurla Road, Chakala, Andheri, Greater Bombay.
Golden Tobacco Co.—Tobacco House, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle.

Hiralal Panachand Shah.—Office: Jai Hind Estate No. 1, Cathedral Street, Bhulokshwar, Bombay 2.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., THE.
Factory: P.O. Box No. 6002, Parel, Bombay 12. Phone Nos. 62521, 62522 and 60396. Tel. Address: "BACCYMAKE."
Khadadad Sheriar & Co.—No. 2, Crawford Market.
Macropolo, D., & Co., Ltd.—Kermani Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Mooljee Saka & Co.—Patel Road, Bombay 4. Branches at Gondia (M.P.), Darjeeling, Champa (M.P.), Aurangabad (Mushidabad), Lucknow, Kanpur, Ambala. Head Office: 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
Olympia Cigarette Co. & General Stores.—Metro House, Dhobi Talao.
Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort.
Pioneer Industrial Tobacco Works.—Inamwada Road, Bombay 9.
Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Spencer's Building, Forgett Street, Bombay 20.
Star Beedl Works.—Kshav Bhuvan, 1st Sutar Gully, Bombay 4.

TOILETRIES

Abdulla A. Baker & Co.—80, Bhajipala Street, Bombay 3.
Akbarally Ibrahimji & Co.—Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "Tussibar."
Allmohamed Hussein & Co.—220, Jumma Masjid, Bombay 4.
Bhimjee & Co., Ltd.—11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Budroodn Mahomedally & Sons—238, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
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Colaba Drug Stores.—Kandari Manzil, Colaba Road, Bombay 5.
Derby & Co.—P. B. Press Building, Frere Road, Fort.
Kbrahim Allibhoy & Sons.—260-64, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
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Jhaveri Bros. & Co.—Metro Cinema House, Dhobi Talao.
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Lever Bros. (India) Ltd.—Sewri, Bombay.
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Modi Gandevia & Co.—Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Muhammed Ahmed & Bros.—22, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay 3.
NEW INDIA GENERAL STORES.—33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Pearline (Paris).—Rehman Building, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Phillips & Co.—Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.
Rikhye, N. M., & Co.—Wadia House, Colaba.
Salu & Co.—Esplanade Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort.
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Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.—Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
Thomson & Taylor Ltd.—117-119, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Universal Perfumery Works, The.—95, Kambekar Street, Bombay 3.
Yacoob Ahmed Bros.—Topiwalla Mansion, Mahomedally Road.

TOOL MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS

Abdally, B. M., & Co.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 31790.
Abdool Hoosein Jiwahee & Co.—241, Nagdevi Street.
Abdulkhadar Shamsuddin & Co.—48, Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.
Abdullahbhai Faizullahbhai Ltd.—Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.
Adamally Gulamhussein.—191, Khoka Bazar, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
Ahmedally Jiwaabhai & Co.—86-88, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
Akbarally & Co., F. H.—58, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
Akbarally Mahomedally & Co.—310, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd.—Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Spott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
Asian Textile Engineering Corporation.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Asiatic Engineers.—Mehta House, Meadows Street, Fort.
Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd.—Commerce House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Atlas Engineering Co.—Lalji Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Baboolal Kela & Co.—General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bashmal Kanahyalal.—124, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
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Bhoqlal & Co., R.—261/263, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay Steel Corporation.—241, Kumbharwada, opp. 2nd Sutar Lane, Bombay 4.

Cambata Industries Private Ltd.—Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
C. Bole & Co.—Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
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Central Tool & Equipment Co.—32, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
Chamdawalla Traders.—321, Vithalbhaji Patel Road, Bombay 4.
Champion Trades Corporation.—9-13, Dalal Street, Fort.
Chasman & Co.—Bell Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Choksi, H., & Co.—106, Meadows Street, Fort.
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Desai, M. S., & Co.—77, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.
Duncan Stratton & Co., Ltd.—5, Bank Street, Bombay 1.
Eastern Machinery, Trading Co.—Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Phone: 34073.
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Industrial Machine & Tools Co.—347, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. Industrial Machinery & Tools Corp.—Indira Nivas, 1st Floor, New Bhatwadi Street, Bombay 4.

Ingersoll-Rand (India) Ltd.—Devkaran Nanjee Building, Horniman Circle, Fort.

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James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

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Kantilal, J. & Bros.—Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Kishor Trading Co.—145, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

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Machine Tools (India) Ltd.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort.

Mehta Textile & Hardware Stores.—158-160, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Merlan Engineering Co.—7/10, Botawala Building, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay 1.

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Modern Machine Tools Co.—88, Nagdevi Cross Lane.

Mody Trading Co.—163, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

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P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

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Reliance Trading Co.—25/47, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.

Royal Hardware Mart.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

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Salehbhai, T., & Co.—54, Khoka Bazar, Bombay 3.

Shah & Brothers.—234, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Shah Trading Corporation.—Omrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

Siraj, A. H., & Co.—145, Janjkar Street, Bombay 3.

Sivramkrishnan, M.—Hazi Manzil, 82-86, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

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Sulemanji Valljee Kutiyawalla & Co.—15, Kika Street, Gulawadi, Bombay 4.

Sunderlal & Sons.—Pranjivan Building, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3.

Suryodaya Trading Co.—Behind Reserve Bank, Ground Floor, Bombay 1.

Swastic Hardware Stores.—116, Narayan Dhuru Street, 2nd Floor, Room No. 23, Bombay 3.

Tarachand Gupta & Bros.—Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.

Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Universal Trading Co.—79, Mohamedi House, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.

Vishwabharati Trading Co.—60, Modi Street, Fort.

Western Link Co.—19, Bank Street, Fort.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

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EXCELSIOR COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.—116, Sarang Street (Khoka Bazar), Bombay 3. Phone: 20463. Grams: "BIGSALES." High Speed, Carbon and Tool Steels, Shaftings, etc.

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Amrut Trading Co.—41, Kumarvilas, Mangalwadi, Girgaum.

Balkrishna Kindergarten Stall.—90, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Bright Bros. Private Ltd.—156-A, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Phone: 41699. Grams: "BRIBOS." Manufacturers of Plastic Toys.

Devidas Nandlal & Co.—241, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

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Oriental Languages Bureau, The.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

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 Modern Indian Art Crafts.—Sambava Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 Raliship Stores.—39, Meadows Street, Fort.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN (See Rosin & Turpentine)

TYPE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Gujarati Type Foundry.—196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4.
 Nirnaya Sagar Press & Jawaji Dadaji Type Foundry.—26-28, Kolbhat Street, Bombay 2.

TYPE METAL

METALLICA WORKS PRIVATE LTD.—11, Worli Road, Bombay 18. Phones: 75432, 75433, 75434. Makers of Non-Ferrous Metals. Sole Agents & Stockists: "COMPO" (London) Oil Retaining Bearings. "Silvercrown" (London) Electroplating Materials. "Delta" (London). Bronze Welding Rods.

TYPEWRITERS

Blackwoods India Ltd.—Kasturi Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1.
 Bombay Typewriting Institution.—Opp. G.P.O., Fort Street.
 Evergreen Syndicate.—19, Hanuman Street, Fort.
 General Equipment Merchants Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
 General Typewriters (Bombay) Co.—375, Hornby Road, Fort.
GODREJ, GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.

AIDLER

TYPEWRITERS

Sole Distributors

SALES AND SERVICE

J. V. GOKAL & CO. PRIVATE LIMITED

Kasturi Buildings, 171-72, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1
 P. O. Box No. 1638.

Telephone 35001

Telegramms: "AUSPICIOUS"

Jagnmohandas Mangaldas & Co.—Lentini Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort. Phone 34103. Grams: "LIADANTHI" Direct Importers, of New and Rebuilt Typewriters.

Lalmev Marshal (Typewriter Expert). "Jiffy"—62, Karwar Street, Room No. 4, Above Persian Restaurant, Fort, Bombay 1.

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

L. N. Mehta & Sons.—Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Nicols & Co.—Kermani Building (above D Macropolo's), Fort, Bombay.

Office Appliance Corporation.—Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Oliver Typewriter Agency.—Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Olympia Typewriters.—Ranchandra Building, Carnac Road.

Premier Typewriter Co.—235, Hornby Road, above Kemp & Co., Fort.

Quality Typewriter Co.—G Block, Sitaram Building, Palton Road, Fort. G.P.O. Box No. 1490.

REMINGTON RAND OF INDIA LIMITED.—Manufacturers of Remington Rand Business Equipment. Thackersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 261196 (2 lines). Grams: "REMINGTONS."

Ronco, Ltd.—Navsari Chambers, 39, Bastion Road, Fort.

Sind Typewriting Co.—242, Abdul Rehman Street.

Standard Typewriting Co.—Cama Building, 267, Hornby Road, Fort.

Voltas Limited.—19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.

Western India Typewriter Co.—General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

TYRE MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Bombay Garage Ltd.—Meher Building, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.
 Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—Dunlop House, Hughes Road.
 Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Ltd.—Hay Bunder Road, Bowree, Bombay.
 Foreign Products Distributing Co.—Ranchandra Mansion, 401, Sandhurst Road.
 Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd.—7-9, Mathew Road.
 India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26. Phones: 74157-8-9.
 Mehta Motor Stores.—Banji Nivas, Sandhurst Road.
TYRESOLES CONCESSIONAIRES PRIVATE LTD.—Sayani Road, Bombay 28. Tel.: 60377. Managing Agents: The Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street, Bombay. Retreading and repairs of tyres of all sizes.
 Universal Service Corporation Ltd.—467-9, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS

Akbarally Ebrahimji 38-c, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Gram: "Fussibar."
 Ashok Overseas Trading Co.—543, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
 Asiatic Umbrella Manufacturing Co. Dev Karan Mansion, 22, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.
 Bombay Umbrella Manufacturers.—Bombay Mutual Building, 2nd Floor, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. Grams: "GAISAN."
 Cawnpore Mills Depot—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort.
EBRAHIM CURRIM & SONS.—Rahim Building, Princess Street. Umbrella Merchants & Manufacturers of "STAG" Brand Umbrellas. Tel. No. 22238. Grams: "CANOPY."
 Mahalaxmi Bobbins Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—5, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1. Manufacturers of Steel Umbrella Handles, Sticks and other Parts of all Types and Wooden Textile Bobbins. Grams: "TRUSTFULLY" Phone: Office: 32622. Factory: 62997.
 Maharashtra Leather Works.—Opp. Dadar Station (Western Rly.), Bombay 11.
NARESH BROS. PRIVATE LTD.—543, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 30924. Manufacturers and Direct Importers of Umbrellas and Accessories.
RAJASTHAN TRADING CO.—419-C, Joshi Wadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2. Manufacturers and Dealers in Umbrellas and Parts. Exporters and Importers. Grams: "REPUTATION." Phone: 39653.
 Ramniklal Hatlall & Co.—86-90, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
 Shah Nagjee Purushotam & Co.—94-96, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Shah Surejmal Kapoorchand & Co.—51-53, New Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
 Suleman Nasir.—Souter Street, Bombay 11.

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS

Annunciation William & Co.—425-425A, Girgaum Road, opp. Dukerwadi Lane.
 Douglas James & Co.—7, Clare Road, Byculla.
 Frank Buks.—Opp. Alexandra Cinema, 240, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
 George F. Baptista. 165, Hill Road, Bandra.

UPHOLSTERY MATERIAL MFRS.

Bhor Industries Ltd.—Ganesh Prasad, 10, Sleanor Road, Bombay 7.
DHARAMPUR LEATHER CLOTH CO., LTD.—10, Chowpatty Seaface, Opp. Tilak Bridge, Bombay 7, India. Phone: 40516. Grams: "PUNEM." Manufacturers of P.V.C. Coated Fabrics for Heavy Upholstery.
 ICI (India) Private Ltd.—Crescent House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

VACUUM CLEANING MACHINERY

Battiboi & Co. Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATTIBOICO" Branches, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Combarote, and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.
 General Radio & Appliances Private Ltd. (Formerly Fazalbhoy Ltd.).—16, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

VACUUM VESSELS AND PUMPS MFRS.

Bijlani Shah & Co.—50, Nesbit Road, Bombay 10.
 Mehta Navavati & Co.—Barbhai Moholla, 96, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
 Shivji, K. S., & Co.—144-46, Sheriff Devji Ganji Street, Bombay 8.
 Western Manufacturing Co.—Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, P.O. Box No. 1230, Fort.

VEE-BELTS

"ABCO."—30, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone : 39032.
 Batlibol & Co. Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office :
 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30000 9 (4 lines)
 Grams "BAFLIBOLCO". Branches : Madras, Calcutta, Delhi,
 Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates :
 Bangalore and Secunderabad.
 Darvi Trading Co.—64, Old Custom House Road, Fort.
EDGAR HANDLEY & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—135, Medows
 Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones : 22934 and 39684. Grams :
 "TROJAN."
 Greentose Corporation (India).—24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Industrial Stores Agency.—59, Forbes Street, Fort.
 Jhala, R. T., & Co.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
 Lewis & Tylor (India) Ltd.—Sorab House, 237, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji
 Road, Bombay 1
 P. Ratilal & Co.—43, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

VEE ROPES

Arvinla Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
 Associated Machine & Tool Co.—130, Medows Street, Fort.
 Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
 Batlibol & Company.—49, Forbes Street, Fort.
EDGAR HANDLEY AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED.—
 135, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Phones : 22934 & 39684.
 Grams : "TROJAN."
 Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd.—Forbes Street,
 Bombay 1.
 Greentose Corporation (India).—24-26, Dalal Street, Fort.
 Jhala, R. T., & Co.—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Lewis & Tylor (India) Ltd.—Sorab House, 237, Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji
 Road, Bombay 1
 Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.—Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta
 Road, Fort.
 Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.—Jeroo Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi
 Road, Fort.
 Y. M. Pathare and Company.—Post Box 1428, 41, Medows Street,
 Bombay 1.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS (GHEE)

Aboobaker Ebrahim.—Dongri Street, Bhimpura, Bombay 9.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell
 House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone :
 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
 Hindustan Vanaspathi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Office : Scindia
 House, Ballard Estate, Factory at Sewri.
 Palanpur Vegetable Products Ltd.—Ewart House, Bruce Street,
 Fort. Factory : Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
 Western India Vegetable Products Ltd.—5, Ghoga Street, Fort.

VENTILATION

INDUSTRIAL AIR CONTROL (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—
 Karimjee House, 2nd Floor, 59, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
 Bombay 1. Phone : 262474. Grams : "COOLAIR."
 Concessionaires for Westinghouse Sturtevant Division, New
 York, all Air handling Equipments, Textile Dust and Fume
 Removal and Oil Spraying.

VISUAL EDUCATION

Educational Films of India—190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road,
 Fort, Bombay. Producers, Importers, Distributors and Exhibitors
 of Educational Films.
 Film Club.—National House, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
 National Education & Information Films, Ltd.—National House,
 Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Grams : "Edufilms."
 Phil Educational Co.—Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

WASHING AND DYEING COMPANIES

Bharat Laundry (Estd. 1934).—Gulam Mahomed Building, Nowroji
 Hill Road No. 7, Bombay 9.
 Comet Cleaners.—Park House, 81, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
 Diamond Jubilee Washing Company.—Hamam Street, Fort.
 Ebrahim Alibhai Bros.—15, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
GARMENT CLEANING WORKS.—Head Office : 36, Gowalia
 Tank Road, Bombay 26. Phone Nos. Office : 74187 and
 Works : 74110. The Largest Power Laundry in India.
 Laundry Contractors—all leading Shipping Companies,
 Railways and Hotels. Dry Cleaners and Dyers. Same day
 Dry Cleaning Service. 25 Branches throughout the City.

Royal Laundry Co.—25, Hamam Street, Fort.
 Vacuum Dry Cleaning Co.—Elysium Mansion, Colaba Causeway.
 Vasudev Dyeing Works.—318, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji Street, opp.
 Sonapur Church, near Marine Lines Railway Station, Bombay 2.

WATCH AND CLOCK IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

Abrecht, Ch. Omega.—Cyma Watch Depot, 269, Hornby Road, Fort.
 Air India Watch Co.—Opp. Bhangwadi, 445/51, Kalbadevi Road,
 Bombay 2.
 Alpha Watch Co.—Ranade Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.
 Bhagat & Company, L.—Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Bullion Watch Co.—215-17, Kalbadevi Road.
 Central Watch & Gramophone Co.—Opp. Western Rly. Dadar
 Station, Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.
 Checker Brothers.—Coronation Building, Gunbow Street, Fort.
 Columbia Watch Co.—20, Prospect Chambers Annex, P. Box
 No. 780, Fort, Bombay.
 Crown Watch Co.—Nanavati Building, 16/18, Abdul Rehman Street,
 Bombay 3, near Pydhownie.
 D. P. Pundole & Co.—44, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
D. R. PUNDOLÉ & SONS.—369-371, Hornby Road, Fort,
 Bombay. Sole Manufacturers of "Beaumont" Watches
 and Clocks.
EASTERN WATCH.—231-3, Hornby Road, Fort. Clocks and
 Watches, Electric Clocks Specialists. P. O. Box 263.
 Phone : 261962.
EXCELSIOR WATCH CO. PRIVATE LTD.—64 64A, Abdul
 Rehman Street, P. O. Box No. 3001, Bombay 3. Grams :
 "EXCELWATCH." Phone : 34085. Dealers in Watches,
 Clocks, Timepieces, Watch Materials, Watchmaker tools,
 etc. Sole Distributors for world-famous "AWCO" watches
 and Sole Agents for well-known "GAMMA" Gramophone
 and Pick-up needles.
EXPRESS WATCH COMPANY.—78, Abdul Rehman Street,
 Bombay 3. Importers, Wholesalers and Retailers of
 Watches, Clocks and Timepieces. Telegrams :
 "PRIMEWATCH." Phone : 23938.
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—211-219, Dr. Dadabhoi
 Naoroji Road, Fort, P.O. Box 845, Bombay. N.E. Corner
 Dalhousie Square, P.O. Box 474, Calcutta. 525, Chandni
 Chowk, P.O. Box 2016, Delhi. Telegraphic Address :
 "FAVRELEUBA." Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers
 and Distributors—Repairers—Indentors and Commission
 Agents. Watches and Clocks, Stop Watches, Watchmen's
 Clocks and Instruments and Allied goods. Representing :
 Patek Philippe—Vacheron and Constantin—Jaeger—Le
 Coultre—I. W. C.—Zenith—Eterna—Favre-Leuba Geneve—
 Bovet—Sandow—John Barrel—Jaz (alarm timepieces and
 wall clocks) Favag (electric clock installation).
 Franklin J. D'Souza & Sons.—26F, Gunbow Street, Fort.
 Ganesh Watch Co.—Mayor Building, Tulsi Pipe Road, opp. Western
 Rly. Station, Dadar.
 Geneva Watch Co.—97, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Grams :
 "ZEILER."
H. S. CHEATWAL.—11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone :
 252174. Grams : "COLWATCH." Representative : BADER
 AND HAFNER, Switzerland. One of the largest Swiss
 Manufacturers of Roskopf Watches. Representative :
 ELOGA LTD., Switzerland. Manufacturers of Gents'
 Calendar Watches with moon face and Ladies' Calendar
 Watches and other Novelties in the Watch line. Repre-
 sentative : Messrs. Bachold & Harter, Pforsheim, Western
 Germany, the largest Manufacturers of lever Watches.
 Representative : Messrs. Peter-uh-Ren, Rottweil, West
 Germany, one of the leading Alarm Clocks Manufacturers
 of Germany.
JAMSHEDJI NOWROJI & CO.—90, Abdul Rehman Street,
 Bombay 3. Phone : 33082. Grams : "TIMEHOUSE".
 Sole Agents for : Elma Electrical German Watch Cleaning
 Machine. Direct Importers and Wholesalers of Watches,
 Clocks and Timepieces.
 Jawahir Watch Co.—Opp. Western Rly. Station, D'Silva Road,
 Dadar, Bombay 14.
 Jayco Watch Co.—Opp. Crawford Market, Oomrigar Building,
 Bombay 3.
 Jhaveri Bros. & Co.—Medows Street, Fort.
 Jhaveri Watch Co.—62, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
 Kerala Watch Co.—King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12.
KOTARI WATCH CO.—199A, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
 Manufacturers' Representatives and Direct Importers of
 Watches, Timepieces, Clocks and Spare Parts.
 Leon Watch Co.—20, Abdul Rehman Street.
LOKAMANYA WATCH CO.—26-C, Gunbow Street, Fort.
 Importers of Lowaco & Kisan Watches.
 Lund & Blockley Ltd.—Bassoon Institute Building, 150-154,
 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Maganbhai & Lallubhai.—184-186, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 23785. Grams: "MOTIBUTTON."

Meridian Watch Co.—269, Hornby Road, Fort.

Nazar Watch Co.—320, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Novelties, The.—Hughes Road.

Oriental Watch & Gramophone Co., The.—Opp. Western Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

Packard Watch Co.—52-54, Nakhoda Street, near Pydhowne.

Parekh Watch Service.—375-77, Sandhurst Road, Bombay

Peoples Watch Co., Ltd.—177, 179A, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Direct Importers of Watches, Clocks and Alarm Clocks, Spare Parts and Straps. Branch: Rathikatra, Nal Sadak, Delhi. Grams: "SUNDIAL."

Phoenix Watch Co. (Estd. 1930)—Showroom: 169, Hornby Road. Office: 166, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 30433. Grams: "NEWTEX."

Pioneer Watch Co.—89, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Popular Watch Co.—Near Western Rly. Station, Ranade Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

Prabhat Watch Co.—Prarthana Samaj Corner, Bombay 4.

Precious Watch.—233, Hornby Road, next to Kemp & Co., Fort.

Pundole Watch Co.—Opp. Lloyds Bank, 203, Hornby Road, Fort. Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Timepieces and Jewellery.

Record Watch Company.—187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Rogers Watch Co.—Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Rolux Watch Company (Eastern) Ltd.—123, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

SANGEVI WATCH CO.—Khandelwal Bhavan, 170, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Hornby Road), Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 263738. Grams: "DICTATOR." Branch: 47, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 22964. Direct Importers, Wholesalers and Retailers in Watches, Clocks and Timepieces. Representatives for ARCTOS Watch Co., Ltd., Forzhheim, West Germany.

Saxonia Watch Co.—Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Shakti Watch Co.—48, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Spencer Watch Co.—Mehta Building, Meadows Street, Fort.

SWISS INDIA WATCH CO.—(Props.: G. Bhagat & Sons), 457, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 23732. Grams: "WATCHDEPOT". Direct Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks & Timepieces.

Trinity Watch Co.—40A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Unita Watch Co.—37, Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Vaswani (India) Ltd.—496, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2

WEST END WATCH CO.—49, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay and 16, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths. Tel. Address: "HOROLOGY," Bombay, Calcutta. Phone No. 255644 (Bombay). P.O. Box 504, Bombay. Phone No. (23-3322) (Calcutta). P.O. Box 27, Calcutta.

WATER METERS

Fleming, John, & Co., Private Ltd.—P. B. No. 76, Bombay 1. Phone: 261153.

GAYTEE & COMPANY.—Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.

Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd.—198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

JIVRAJ & VRAJLAL.—122, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 33038. Grams: "SANIPIPES."

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Byenlla, Bombay 8.

Voltas Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

WATERPROOF PAPER MANUFACTURERS THE PACKING MATERIALS CORPORATION



Manufacturers of:

All sorts of Waterproof Papers, Tarpaulins, Road-Joints, Roofing Felts, Aluminium Lined Paper, Etc.

Office Address:

248, Samuel Street, BOMBAY 3

Factory Address:

Khed Gally, BOMBAY 28

Grams: "SUNLIGHT"

Phone { Office : 22288
Works : 60024

UNITED WATERPROOF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING CO.—48, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 30195.

WATERPROOF PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Alice Buildings, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27017. Factory: (1) Anjirwadi, Mazagon, Bombay 10. (2) Netivali Baug, Kalyan. Manufacturers of all kinds of Waterproof Packing Paper in Rolls for Packing Textile Goods, Machinery, etc.

WATERPROOFING PRODUCTS MFRS. & DEALERS

DANESH WATERPROOF MATERIALS PRIVATE LTD.—146, Dongri Street, Bhimpura, Bombay 9. Phone: 70446. Grams: Manufacturers of any type and size Tarpauline Tent, Waterproof bags, Gunny bags, etc.

Dwarkanadas Velji Talpatriwalla.—38, Issaji Street, Bombay 3.

GLADSTONE LYALL & CO., LTD.—Bharat Nagar, 342, Grant Road, Bombay 7. Phone: 76039. Grams: "GLADSWYLL." Bombay Manager: A. V. Ryan. Head Office: 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Kilburn & Co. Private Ltd.—Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Menty, S. M., & Co.—11/13, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.

R. D. Sharma & Co.—14, Moreshwar Building, Napoo Road, Matunga, Bombay 19.

SHALIMAR TAR PRODUCTS (1935) LTD.—16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 252185. Grams: "TARSTIL." Manufacturers of Tarfelt, Tarmastic Roofing, Tarstle, Tarplastic and anti-corrosives, Wood preservatives, etc. Contracts executed under Guarantee.

WEIGHING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND REPAIRERS

A. M. MASTER & CO.—179-81, Janjkar Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 23309. Manufacturers and Dealers of all kinds of Scales and Weights.

ARKAY TRADERS.—Rehman Building, 1st Floor, 24, Vir Nariman Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "NOERROR." Branch: 81 1, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun; 10 1, Kailash Ch. Chandra Lane, P.O. Santragachi, Howrah.

AVERY CO. OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD., THE.—16, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. Phones: 26-3974 5. Grams: "WEIGHING."

Eastern Scales Ltd.—Yusuf Building, Vir Nariman Street, Fort.

Ebrahim Mulla Abdulatayeb.—60, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.

Fidaally Gulamali.—163, Janjkar Street, Bombay 3.

Herben Limited.—6, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort.

Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Mayfair Scale Co.—Topiwalla Mansion, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.

PATHARE & CO., Y. M.—41, Meadows Street, Post Box No. 1428, Bombay 1. Phone: 39415.

VAID, D. L.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Scales and Weights. 202, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay 3.

WEIGHTS, SCALES & REPAIRERS

ARKAY SERVICES.—Gustad Chambers, Jail Road (North), Opp. J. J. Hospital Gate No. 6, Bombay 9. Phone: 73253. Grams: "NOERROR." Branch: 81 1, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun; 10 1, Kailash Ch. Chandra Lane, P.O. Santragachi, Howrah. 965, Reid Road, Post Railwaypara, Ahmedabad.

FIDAALLY GULAMALI.—163, Janjkar Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39733.

Pathare & Company, Y. M.—Post Box 1128, 41, Meadows Street, Bombay 1. Phone: 39415.

WELDERS (ELECTRIC AND GAS)

Autogenous Welding & Repair Co., Ltd.—63, Fergusson Road, opp. Dawn Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay 18.

Bathibol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006 9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBOLCO." Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Curtis & Co., Ltd., J.—36-40, Mahalaxmi Bridge Arcade, Bombay 11.

Garlick & Co.—Haines Road, Jacob Circle.

Great Western Engineering Works.—Sea View, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5. Phone: 36016 Grams: "GREWENWORK."
Structural & Mechanical Engineers & Contractors.
Mazagon Mechanical Marine & Welding Works.—Dockyard Road, Mazagon, Bombay 10.
New Standard Engineering Co., Ltd.—222, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

WELDING MATERIALS DEALERS

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.—5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
Eastern Machinery & Trading Co.—Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.
WHARTON, H. W. & CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Alice Buildings, 339, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 27017.

WELDING SETS

India General Engineering Co. Private Ltd.—Manu Mansion, 3rd Floor, 16, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
UNITED INDIA ENGINEERING COMPANY.—76/78, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 251492.
Grams: "UNICONARAM." Engineers and Machinery Dealers.

WELDING SPECIALISTS

Aluminium Welding Works—16, Mody Chambers, Corner of Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 4. Specialists in Aluminium Welding and Welders of all Machinery Parts.
Autogenous Welding & Repair Co. Private Ltd.—63, Ferguson Road, Bombay 13.
Bijlani Shah & Co.—50, Nesbit Road, Bombay 10.
DATSON RAVIRAJ & CO.—43, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Phone: 39333. Grams: "DATNARE."
Electro Technics & Engineering Co.—P. O. Box No. 1356, Fort, Bombay.
Great Western Engineering Works—Sea View, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay 5. Phone: Grams: "GREWENWORK."
Structural & Mechanical Engineers & Contractors
Jetha Welding & Construction Co.—Opp. Byculla Railway Station, Bombay
Mehta Nanavati & Co.—Barbhai Moholla, 96, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Parekh, B. & Co.—Anand Bhuvan, 1st Floor, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Rocks Engineering and Welding Works—Shivlal Motilal Mansion Compound, opp. Bombay Central Station, Bombay 8.
Steel Industries of Hindustan Ltd. Magazine Street, Darukhana, Bombay 10.
Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Vasant Industrial and Engineering Works.—"Vasant Vijay", 470-71, Worli Road, Bombay 18.
Viswabharati Trading Co.—60, Modi Street, Fort.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Great Western Stores—Standard Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay
Herbertsons, Ltd.—11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Maneckjee Jamshedjee. 307, Frere Road, Fort.
National Stores—Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.
NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS.—24-26, Dalal Street, Fort. Manufacturers' Representatives, Agents and Merchants for Foreign Liquors, Provisions and Dairy Products. Sole Agents: Gilbey's Wines and Spirits, Castillon Brandy, Golden Tree, Zenith, Henninger and Drummer Beers, Daisy Olive Oil, Croydon Preserves, etc.
Omrigar, D. C. & Co., Ltd.—Opp. Crawford Market, 354-356, Abdul Rehman Street.
PHIPSON & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—6, Apollo Street, Fort.
SEROFF SONS, J. P. C.—Importers and Exporters, Agents Representing Distillers, Breweries and Manufacturers, Bazar-gate Street, Fort, Bombay (India). Phone: 262677. Grams: "JAYPEESONS," Bombay.
Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Spencer's Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

WIRE BRUSHES

DATSON RAVIRAJ & CO.—43, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Phone: 39333. Grams: "DATNARE."

WIRE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

Adamally Sons Ltd.—277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
ANIL PRIVATE LTD.—57, Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Sole Agents for India of Messrs. THOS. HOLDSWORTH & SONS LTD., England. Mfrs. of Wires of all sorts.
Bombay Metal Products Co.—86, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

BOMBAY WOVEN WIRE NETTING WORKS

Office:

IRON MARKET
Carnac Bunder
Bombay 9
Phone: 22733
Grams: "LIFEGUARD"

Factory:

Agra Road
opp. Police Station
Bhandup, Greater
Bombay
Phone: 67277

Manufacturers of:

Galvanized Wire Netting, Square Wire Netting (Wire Gauge), Hexagonal Wire Netting, Crimp Wire Netting, Chain Link (Inter Link) & Copper & Brass Wire Netting, etc., etc.

Manufactured on latest power machines.

Prompt Service — Best Quality
Reasonable Price.

C. Bhimjee Poonja & Sons.—Bhimjee Poonja Building, 20, Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.

CHUNILAL & CO.—74, Abdul Rehman Street, opp. State Bank, Bombay 3. Phone: 27710. Grams: "HIRCHUNGI."
Dhani Ram & Sons.—236, Musjid Bunder Road.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi.
Eastern Stores & Trading Co., Ltd.—115-A, Nagdevi Street.

Phones :
251920, 38517



Grams :
"CRIMPNET"

GREAT INDIA NET INDUSTRY

10, Bruce Street, Bombay 1

Factory : Thana, Phone : 64-1112

Manufacturers of Galvanized M. S. Wire Nettings :

SQUARE, CRIMP, CHAINLINK, HEXAGONAL, HEAVY STEEL NETTING, STEEL CONVEYOR BELTS, Etc.

We also undertake Brass, Copper, M. Steel Aluminium wire drawing work to any required gauge.

GUEST, KEEN, WILLIAMS, LTD.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Box No. 575, Bombay 1.

Herman & Mohatta, B. R., Ltd.—People's Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

HIND HARDWARE STORES.—Pirbhoy Building, 1, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Phone: 29804. Grams: "AGEKADUM." Wire Merchants.

HINDUSTHAN WIRE NETTING CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Mfrs. of Wire Gauge, Hexagon Wire Netting, Galvanized Chain Link Fencing, Galvanized Stranded Stay Wires, Galvanized Signal Wires, Stranded Copper Conductors and Panel pins. Works: Agra Road, Thana. City Office: 55-57, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Grams: "WIREGAUZE," Bombay. Phone: 33408.

Jayant Metal Manufacturing Co.—152, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.
Kantilal Sanghvi & Co.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—Post Box 3146, Bombay 8.

NATIONAL WIRE HEALD WORKS PRIVATE LTD.—Manufacturers of all types of Wire Healds. Regd. Office: Lakshmi Building, Block 70, 4th Floor, Sir Phiroozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 26-2166/67. Grams: "TROPICALS." Works: 84/86, Hill Side, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Directors: R. B. Godla, M. A. Hoseni, B. R. Daver, J. B. Godla.

NETTLEFOLDS OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 1502, Bombay 1.
Parsee Trading Co.—Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
S. MEHTA & CO.—Anees Chambers, Carnac Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-3001. Grams: "DUTYBOUND." Wire Netting and Perforated Metals. Importers and Merchants.
Shah & Co., Jallwala.—"Jay Nilvas," 38, Abdul Rehman Street, near Pydhonie, Corner of Sutar Bazar, Bombay 3.
T. Salehbhooy & Co.—84, Sarang Street, Bombay 3.
VASI SHUMS & CO. PRIVATE LTD.—165-67, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 39947. Grams: "WIRE ROPE."
WESTERN INDIA HARDWARE MART.—16, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Grams: "VISCOSITY." Phone: 28730.
Yahya & Company.—123, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

WIRE ROPES

ABDULHUSEIN PEERBHAI & SONS.—66-68-A, Peerbhai Bldg., Bhandari Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 22207. Grams: "STUDCHAIN." Stockists of Marine stores, wire ropes, chain pulley Block, Ship Tackles, etc.
AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.—Shale Building, 2nd Floor, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
Calcutta Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.—68/D, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.
EASTERN TRADING & ENGINEERING CO.—Alice Building, 3rd Floor, 339, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 251659. Grams: "HIGSTEL." Importers and Stockists of Steel Wire Ropes, M.S. Shaftings, Freecutting Steel Bars, Rounds and Hexagons, Steel Strips, Stainless Steel Strips, etc. Galvanized Wire, Strand Wire Nails, Bolts, Nuts and Rivets.
GAYTEE & COMPANY.—Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "IMPENG." Phone: 32449.
James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

GALVANISED IRON • GROUND WIRES
STRAND WIRES • BARBED WIRES
WIRE ROPES • SIGNAL WIRES

(B. S. S. and Commercial Quality)



MODI & MODI CO.

16, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1
 Phone: 34219 - Grams: "REFLECTORS"

Agents for:

Kokoku Kosensaku Co., Limited,
 Tokyo, Japan.

ROYAL HARDWARE MART.—108, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 38621. Grams: "MANILAROEPE."
Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

WOOD SCREWS

NETTLEFOLDS OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.—Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 1502, Bombay 1.

WOOD WORKING TOOLS, SAWS AND MACHINERY

ABDELLY, B. M., & CO.—127, Sarang Street, Bombay 3. Phone: 29990.
Battilbol & Co.—Engineers & Machinery Importers. Head Office: Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 30006-9 (4 lines). Grams: "BATLIBOICO". Branches: Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Vijayvada. Associates: Bangalore and Secunderabad.
Chokshi & Co.—108, Meadows Street, Fort.
Dawson & Co.—24, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.
Excellent Engineering Co.—11, Botawala Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
GAYTEE & COMPANY.—Jannabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Fort. Phone: 32449. Grams: "IMPENG."
Janak Engineers.—4th Floor, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

National Hardware & Stores Supply Co.—Post Box No. 3146, Bombay 3.
New India Hardware Mart.—152, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay 3.
Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Y. M. Pathare and Company.—Post Box 1428, 41, Meadows Street, Bombay 1.

WOOL AND HAIR

Beardsell & Co., Ltd., W. A.—"Dhan-Nur", 15/16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.
Bombay Co., Ltd.—9, Wallace Street, Fort.
Faiz & Company.—75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Hardacre & Co., J.—Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay.
Hasanbhooy Aloo Mahomed & Son.—Doshmahomed Building, Nishanpala Road, Khadak, Bombay 0.
Husein Mussa Virjee & Co.—Sheriff Hasam Building, Khoja Moholla, Bombay 0.
Interseas Corporation.—298, Hornby Road, Fort.
Mahomedali Kamali.—Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Premji Hardidas & Co.—Bhambhali Chambers, Argyle Road, Bombay 0.
Sheralli Nanjee.—178, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay 0.
Shree Krishna Trading Co. Ltd.—11, All Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort.

WOOLLEN MILLS

Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros. Ltd.—Karim Building, Mohamedally Road, Bombay 3
Nagpal Woollen Mills.—Darukhana, Reay Road, Mazagaon.
P. Parbhulal & Co. Ltd.—Metropolitan Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Usha Woollen Mills, Ltd., The.—Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar.

WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS

Ahmed Ebrahim Bros.—88, Chackla Street, Bombay 3.
Atvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.
Askay & Co. Ltd.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—15-16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Cawnpore Mills Depot.—Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Dadlani Silk Stores.—24, Lansdowne Road, near Regal Cinema, Apollo Bunder.
Eastern Woollen Mills Ltd.—Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, Bombay.
Godambe Bros.—Buona Casa, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Goolamally Hasanjee.—78, Sheriff Dewjee Street.
Gore & Co.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Grand Bazar.—25, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1.
Hardacre & Co., J.—41, Hamam Street, Fort.
Hasarat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Husein, M. A., & Bros.—1 Ak-hul Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Jagkumar & Co.—Prospect Chambers Annexe, 312/19, Hornby Road, Fort.
Jivandas Bhanaji & Co. (Estd. 1925).—Dwarkanesh Galli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.
Jivraj, A. M., & Co.—171, Khoja Moholla, Bombay 0
Kanshi Ram Kidar Nath.—Vulcan Insurance Bldg, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.
Kapali & Co.—19, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
Kidarnath Klahanchand.—108, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
K. Metharam.—400-8, Kalbadevi Road.
Kothari & Sons.—20, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Kros & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
Madhusudan Gordhandas & Co.—Ganeswadi, Mulji Jetha Market, P.O. Box 2110, Bombay 2.
MAHENDRALAL, B.—Dwarkanesh Lane, Muljee Jetha Market, Bombay 2. Phone: 34235. Grams: "SELFHELP". Direct Importers of Woollen & Art Silk & Cotton piece-goods.
M. Daidas & Sons.—190, Pricess Street.
Mansukhlal & Co.—Chandra Chowk, 2nd Lane, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.
N. M. Brothers & Co.—Shreeji Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl, Post Box No. 2163, Bombay.
P. Parbhulal & Co., Ltd.—Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
P. R. Patell & Co., Ltd.—Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.
Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., The.—Thana (C.R.), Bombay.
Roshanali D. Nassur & Co.—68-72, Chimpagalli.
Rowe & Rowe.—381, Hornby Road, Fort.
Sampat Store.—28-30, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
Shree Krishna Trading Co., Ltd.—11, All Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Tarachand Pursram.—Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.
Uttamli, V., & Co.—P.O. Box No. 1631, Bombay.
Vilhbhai Kamruddin.—101, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
Yacob Ahmed Brothers.—Topiwala Mansion, Mohamedally Road.

X-RAY AND ELECTRO-MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Craftsman Electronic Corporation Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Sole Agents: Siemens, Reiniger Werke AG. Germany. Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

Fairdeal Corporation Ltd., The.—Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Private Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Malham Bros.—28, Old Custom House Road, Fort.

Sethlons International Ltd.—12, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHAH, M., & CO.—Kanji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

X-RAY FILMS AND ACCESSORIES

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Sole Agents: Siemens Reiniger Werke AG. Germany. Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

ILFORD-SELO (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED.—Cook's Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. Branches: Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi.

X-RAY MACHINERY IMPORTERS

Craftsman Electronic Corporation Ltd.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Sole Agents: Siemens Reiniger Werke AG. Germany. Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay. Phone: 26-2711. Offices at Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trivandrum.

General Radio & Appliances, Ltd. (Formerly Fazalbhoy Ltd.).—16, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

YARN MERCHANTS & EXPORTERS

Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros. Ltd.—Karim Building, Mohamedally Road.

Ahmed Ebrahim Bros.—88, Chukla Street, Bombay 3.

Allied Exporters.—Kummud House, 267, Hornby Road, Fort. Almeida J. C.—National Insurance Building, 1st Floor, 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.

Amratlal Hiratal & Co.—37-41, New Vora Building, Tambakanta, Bombay 3.

Arthur Import Export Co.—160, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33076. Gram: "FABYARN."

Arvinda Trading Co. Private Ltd.—105, Apollo Street, Fort.

ASAHI CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.—National Insurance Building, 1st Floor, 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: Office: 263708. Residence: 89211. Grams: "ASAHI BEM." Sole Distributors of Asahi "BEMSILKIE," Yarns (Asahi Bemberg).

Askay & Co. Ltd.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta, Road, Fort.

Aspens Ltd.—Prince's Chambers, Colaba Road, Colaba.

Bajaj Brothers Ltd.—Round Building, Kalbadevi Road.

Beardsell & Co., Ltd., W. A.—15/16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

DARSHANIMAL TANDON & CO.—Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Grams: "SEWAKUNI." Phone: 33995. Importers of all kinds of Yarns. Specialists in all kinds of Woollen Yarns and Silk Yarns—Indian and Foreign. Exporters of Silk Wastes and other Wastes. Branch: Tandon Building, Bazar Sabunian, Amritsar.

David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.—Manekji Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Doongarshi Gangli & Co.—84, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

Eastern Trading Co.—Mahakali Chawl, Pydhonie, Bombay 3.

Firoz Trading Co. Ltd.—Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Gorakhram Gokachand (Estd. 1891).—Chokel Chambers, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Gore & Co.—Great Social Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Gurdial Naraindass & Co.—Patel Building, New Silk Bazar, Bombay 2.

Hardacre & Co., J.—Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1.

Hazarat & Co.—People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Herbertsons Ltd.—11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Hinderslugh & Co.—36, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Hind Trading Co.—Alli Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Hindustan Export & Import Corpn. Ltd.—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

H. V. M. Moosa Motiwalla & Sons, Ltd.—91, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.

Italindia Cotton Co., Ltd.—(Estd. 1922), Indian Globe Chambers, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

Jay Bharat Yarn Trading Co.—Tambakanta, Pydhonie, Bombay 3.

Jayashankar Nathalal & Co.—5, Alli Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Jehangir J. M. Poonjiajee.—Byramjee Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Kanshi Ram Kidar Nath.—4th Floor, Advani Chamber, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Kapadia Trading Co.—Botawalla Building, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Kavarana, E. F., & Co.—Botawalla Building, Bomanji Master Road, Bombay 2.

Keshavlal Virji & Co.—8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

KESHAVLAL TALAKCHAND.—India House, Opp. G.P.O., Fort, Bombay 1. Phone: 26-3363. Grams: "CHANDRODAY."

Branches at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Coimbatore, Madras and Salem. Agencies at London, Manchester and Addis Ababa.

Khurya Company Ltd.—Head Office: Beaumon Chambers, 27/33, Meadows Street, Fort.

Kishinchand & Co. (India).—138, Hornby Road, Fort.

Kotak & Co.—Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort.

Kroz & Co.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

K. Motilal & Co.—Sayee Building, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Latham Abercrombie & Co. Private Ltd.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

L. N. Mehta & Sons.—Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Mehta & Co., P. N.—Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort.

Madhavai, S., & Co.—Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Maganlal Parbhudas.—Nakhoda Street, Pydhonie.

Mahendrakumar & Co.—Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Manekji & Co.—17, Gunbow Street, Fort.

Manubhai Gokaldaw.—80, Old Vora Mala, Tambakanta, Bombay 3.

Moosawalla, H. V. M., & Sons, Ltd.—Rangwala Building, 91, Mahomedally Road, Bombay 3.

Morarji Velji & Sons.—7, Kolbhat Street, Post Box 2001, Bombay 2.

Orlon Trading Co., Ltd., The.—Opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Paunlal Ramdayal Chindak.—153, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Pavri Sons & Co.—93/97, Bazargate Street, Fort.

Podar Trading Co., Ltd.—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Prahladbhai Nagarbhai.—380, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

Ramchand Ambirani.—Above Govind Chowk, M. J. Market, Bombay 2.

Ramdas Khimji Bros.—Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Ramkisanandas Sagarmal.—Kalyan Bhuvan, 854, Kalbadevi Road.

Rangoonwalla, H. N.—Rangoonwalla Building, 91, Mohammedally Road.

Ratilal Dahyabhai Shah.—Hanuman Building, Tambakanta, Pydhonie, Bombay 3.

SANKALCHAND G. SHAH & CO. LTD.—Hanuman Building, Tambakanta, Bombay No. 3. Tel. Nos. 20765 & 23353.

Grams: "FORCE". All kinds of yarns including cotton yarns, woollen yarns, artificial silk yarns. Branches: Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Madras, Calcutta, London, etc.

Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.—Sapt Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Sewaram Girdharilal.—354, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Sorabji Nowroji & Co.—16, Horniman Circle, Fort.

Star Rope Works, The.—87, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.

Subodhchandra Popatlal.—(Estd. 1915). Exporters & Importers, 223-25, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Suehin & Co.—65, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Surat Yarn Exchange Co.—141, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Tavaria Brothers.—Dhun Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Textile Works Ltd.—49-55, Apollo Street, Fort.

Vaillal Vrajilal & Co.—Peerbhoy Building No. 2, 89, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Western Link Co.—19, Bank Street, Fort.

Yacob Ahmed Brothers.—Topiwalla Mansion, Mohamedally Road.

Yarn Trading Co.—95, Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.

ZINC SHEET

Non-Ferrous Metal Refinery.—5, Chintamani Temple Building, 2nd Bhoiwada, Bombay 2.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Headquarters : Ahmedabad.

Talukas or Mahals : Daskroi, Dhandhuka-Ranpur, Dholka, Dehgam, Viramgam, City Taluka, Sanand.

A District in Gujarat belonging to the Gujarat Division of Bombay State it lies between North Latitude 28° 23' and 23° 37' and East Longitude 71° 21' and 70° 28'. It is bounded on the north by Mehsana and Sabarkantha Districts, on the west by Zalamad District, on the south by Gohilwad District and on the east by Kaira. The total area of the District is 3,529 sq. miles. The population is 1,685,630. The language spoken is Gujarati.

In the extreme south of the District and also just beyond the northern boundary are a few rocky hills. But between these two points the whole District forms a level plain, gradually rising towards the north and east. The chief physical feature is the river Sabarmati which rises in the north-east, near the extremity of the Aravalli Range and flows towards the south-west falling finally into the Gulf of Cambay.

The District as a whole is open and poorly wooded. The chief trees are mango, rayan, mahua and nim. Many of the trees and shrubs supply food, medicines and material for dyeing and tanning.

The rainfall varies but slightly between the central portions of the District and the outlying tracts. The annual rainfall averages about 80 inches.

The principal towns in the District are besides Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Dholka, Daskroi, Dhandhuka, Dholera, Dehgam and Sanand. Dehgam taluka has been selected for development under the village extension services scheme.

The chief food crops are wheat, jowar and bajra and the chief money crop, cotton. The best rice is grown in Daskroi and the next best in Sanand and Dholka. The cotton which has a good staple is mainly grown in the Dhandhuka and Dholka Talukas. In Daskroi and Dholka many garden crops are also grown.

Ahmedabad city which is the second biggest textile centre in India is the only large industrial area in the District. The number of textile mills and factories is about 160 including 71 textile mills. Ahmedabad is also a centre of railway communications. One line from Ahmedabad goes south-east to Baroda and Bombay; another goes south to Dholka; a third goes west to Viramgam where it joins the Saurashtra railway system; a fourth goes north-east through Parantij; and a fifth north through Palanpur and Ajmer.

With the establishment of the Gujarat University, Ahmedabad has become an important educational centre. It has over 16,000 alumni in Gujarat and Kutch. The Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association is the first institute of its kind in the whole of India. Ahmedabad is linked by air with Bombay, Jaipur, Delhi and Karachi.

The population of Ahmedabad City according to the 1951 census is 788,383.

OFFICIALS

District Magistrate and Collector, Ahmedabad, F. J. Heredia, I A S.

District and Sessions Judge, L. P. Dave.

District Superintendent of Police (City), N. H. Sethna, I P S.

District Superintendent of Police (Rural), E. S. Renison.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay North, Saurashtra and Kutch, Raj Singh.

Assistant Collector, Central Excise, N. J. Sanjana.

Supdt., Central Excise (Cotton), V. H. Malani.

Supdts., Central Excise (Textiles), K. S. Narsinh, P. J. Advani.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Mayor : Chinubhai Chimanlal Sethi, B.A.

Deputy Mayor : Chandrakant Chhotatal Gandhi, B.A., LL.B.

Ward numbers and the names of members representing those Wards :

Ward No. 1 : Occhavali S. Talaati; Krishnalal T. Desai; Ramniklal S. Inamdar; *Ward No. 2 :* Jesinglal B. Vakli; Martandrai G. Shastri; Ramanlal Vadihal; *Ward No. 3 :* Chinubhai Chimanlal Sethi (Mayor); Chandrakant C. Gandhi (Deputy Mayor); Daudbhai Hasambhai; Narottam Chandulal; Prabodchandra Rawal; *Ward No. 4 :* Ghulam Mohiuddin Munshi; Natwarlal Nathulal; Narottam K. Jhaveri; Maneklal N. Patel; Somabhai Chakkadbhai; *Ward No. 5 :* Vacant; Vishwabandhu P. Desai; Jafferhussein Ismailbhai; Bhagwatiprasad Ranchhodlal; Chimanlal Maneklal; *Ward No. 6 :* Punjalal Jethalal; Smt. Kusumben Panachand; Vasudev N. Tripathi; Ishwerlal M. Bhavsar; Shamsuddin Gulam-nabi; *Ward No. 7 :* Atmaram Lalubhai; Hariprasad N. Vyas; Kantilal L. Parikh; Ganibhai Sultanji; Kasamji Jamali; *Ward No. 8 :* Becharadas V. Chavda; Ranjankumar K. Nanavaty; Ibrahim Rehmanji; Rajnikant Chandulal; *Ward No. 9 :* Jayantilal Bhikabhai; Dabhyabhai Kalidas; Somabhai Lalubhai; *Ward No. 10 :* Gemarabhai Ranchhodlal; Smt. Pushpavati Kantilal; Bhulsinh Dhulaji; Lakhaji K. Thakore; *Ward No. 11 :* Ganpatbhai T. Jadhav; Praladbhai Jijibhai; Madhavlal M. Patel; Jhinabhai T. Patel; Mangaji Mathurji; *Ward No. 12 :* Ramanlal M. Parmar; Harilal Kanchhodlal; Budhabhai Chimanlal; Natwarlal Chunilal; Shambhubhai S. Patel; *Ward No. 13 :* Lalbhai Fakirbhai; Jethalal Narsinhbhai; Jeevanlal Jannadas; Udaising Dhansing; *Ward No. 14 :* Magan M. Parmar; Kantilal N. Patel; Ismailbhai B. Mansuri; Umarbhai Yakubbhai; *Ward No. 15 :* Virsinh Muljibhai Jadhav; Smt. Kusumben Manilal; Abbasbhai; Arvindkumar J. Saheba.

The civic elections in Ahmedabad are held quadrennially. The first elections were held in March 1952, the second in April 1957.

The Electorate of 3,79,000 is divided into 15 wards. The percentage of votes cast was 44, in the elections. The ruling party, the Congress, did not contest the elections. The Nagrik Paksh, obtained 47 of the 64 seats, Independents got 17.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Municipal Commissioner : K. M. Kantawala, B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E., M.I.H.E. (Lond.), Assoc. M.A.S.C.E. (U.S.A.)

Deputy Municipal Commissioners : N. H. Thakkar, M.Com., LL.M.; A. D. Thakore, B.A.

Municipal Secretary : M. K. Adhyaru, B.A. (Hons.).

Chief Accountant : N. V. Parekh, B.Com.

Senior Legal Assistant : N. G. Patel, B.A., LL.B.

Labour Officer : N. M. Desai, B.A., LL.B.

Town Development Officer : P. J. Patel, B.E., A.M.I.E.

Estate and City Improvement Officer : J. T. Patel, B.E.

City Engineer : Vacant.

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. R. D. Vohra, M.B.B.S., D.Ph.

Chief Auditor : S. K. Patel, B.Sc.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Post Box No. 7, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad 1.

Office-Bearers :

President : Arvindbhai Narothambhai.

Vice-President : Navnitlal Sukarlal.

Secretary : H. G. Acharya, B.A. (Hons.).

Asstt. Secretary : Rameshchandra G. Acharya, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

(Ahmedabad)

The Gujarat University is a Teaching and Affiliating University established in 1949 under an act of the State Legislature and incorporated by the Bombay Government in November 1950.

The Affiliated Colleges and Recognised Institutions are:—The H. L. College of Commerce, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; The L. D. Arts College and M. G. Science Institute, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; The L. M. College of Pharmacy, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; The L. D. College of Engineering, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; The Gujarat College, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6; Sir Lalubhai Shah Law College, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6; The B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad 11; The J. & J. College of Science and C. B. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad; The Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, via Anand; The Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, via Anand; The B. A. College of Agriculture, Anand; The Petlad College, Petlad; The S. B. Garda College and B. P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari; The M.T.B. College, Athwa Lines, Surat; The K. P. College of Commerce, Athwa Lines, Surat; The Sarvajani Law College, Civil Lines, Surat; The M. N. College, Visnagar, Dist. Mehsana, N. G.; The Samaldas College, Bhavnagar; The Bahauddin College, Junagadh; The Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot; The M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar; The B. J. College of Commerce, Vallabh Vidyanagar, via Anand; Lakhdirji Engineering College, Morvi; A. G. Teachers' College, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; Darbar Gopaldas Mahavidyalaya, Alibada (Halar); The Ramji Ravji Lalani Intermediate College, Bhuj (Kutch); The Intermediate College for Women (Mahila Maha Vidyalaya), Porbandar; The Jayendrapuri Arts and Science College, Broach; The Ramanand Mahavidyalaya (Arts College) "Shantisadan", Mirzapur Road, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad; The Shreyas Arts and Science College, Retreat, Sahibag, Ahmedabad; The St. Xavier's College, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad 9; The A. M. Parikh Law College, Rajkot; The M. P. Medical College, Jamnagar; The Rama Graduate Teachers' College, Porbandar; The Balabhai Damodardas Arts College, Sankadi Sheri, Ahmedabad 1; The Sarvodaya Kelavani Mandal Arts College, City Mill Compound, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad; The B. M. Shah Intermediate Arts College, Bhavnagar; The D. K. V. Arts and Science College, Jamnagar; The M. P. Shah Arts and Science College, Surendranagar; The Commerce College, C/o Sri L. A. Shah Law College, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6.

Recognised Institutions:—Sheth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learning and Research, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; The Physical Research Laboratory, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Sheth Chinal Maternity Home, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad; The Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9.

The Senate ordinarily meets once a year on a date fixed by the Chancellor and at such other times, as may be convened by the Vice-Chancellor. A meeting of the Senate must also be convened on a requisition by twenty-five members of the Senate.

There are eight Faculties, viz., Arts including Education, Science, Technology including Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Commerce and Ayurvedic Medicine. The executive powers vest in the Syndicate and the Academic Council is the chief Academic body of the University.

Ordinarily the period of the tenure of office of members of the Senate is five years, and that of the members of the Syndicate and the Academic Council is three years.

Chancellor.—Sri Prakasa, B.A. (Allahabad), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Vice-Chancellor.—Haralddhabhai V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B.

Registrar.—K. C. Parikh, M.A., LL.B.

Librarian.—K. R. Desai.

Accountant.—B. M. Patel, B.Com., A.C.A.

Chief Medical Officer.—K. A. Shah, M.B.B.S.

Director of Physical Education.—V. P. Mehta, B.Sc., Dip. phy. ed.

Director, University School of Social Sciences.—B. R. Shenoy, M.A. (Banaras), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.).

Director, University School of Gujarati Language and Literature.—Umashanker J. Joshi, M.A.

Deans.—B. C. Parikh, B.A. (Hons.), Faculty of Arts including Education; Dr. M. D. Avasth, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Faculty of Science; Prin. S. V. C. Aiyar, M.A. (Cantab.), M.L.B. (Lond.), Faculty of Technology including Engineering; Prin. M. D. Patel, M.Sc. (Cornell), Ph.D. (Wisconsin), Faculty of Agriculture; H. F. Shukla, B.A., LL.B., Faculty of Law; Vacant, Faculty of Medicine; S. V. Desai, M.S. (Columbia), Faculty of Commerce; V. V. Vaidya, Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.

SENATE

EX-OFFICIO

Sri Prakasa, B.A. (Allahabad), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. (Chancellor); H. V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B. (Vice-Chancellor); Vacant (Rector); K. C. Parikh, M.A., LL.B. (Registrar); Mr. Justice J. C. Shah (Nominated by the Chief Justice of Bombay); Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Minister of Education, Bombay); T. M. Advani, M.A., LL.B. (Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay); The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. R. P. Paranjpye M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc., D. Litt. (Vice-Chancellor, Poona University); D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.) (Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University); Smt. Hansa Mehta, B.A. (Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda); K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B. (Vice-Chancellor, S. N. D. T. Women's University); Bhailabhai D. Patel, I.C.E. (Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhai Vidyapith); S. S. Bhandarkar, B.A. (Bom. and Lond.) (Director of Education); T. N. Tolani, B.M. (Mech.), M.I.E. (Ind.), M. R. San I. (Lond.) (Director of Technical Education); Dr. D. P. Sethna, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.) (Surgeon-General); Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Wales), F.R.S. (Lond.), F.R.Econ. S. (Lond.) (Director of Agriculture); Dr. M. R. Mandlikar, D.I.C., Ph.D. (Lond.) (Director of Industries); U. N. Mahida, B.E., M.I.E., I.S.E. (Chief Engineer with the Govt. of Bombay); R. D. Joshi, B.Sc., A.I.F.O. (Conservator of Forests); Vacant (Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith).

Heads of University Departments.—Prof. B. R. Shenoy, M.A. (Banaras), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.) (Director, University School of Social Sciences).

Prof. Umashanker J. Joshi, M.A. (Director, University School of Gujarati Language and Literature).

The Principals of affiliated colleges are also ex-officio. For the list of affiliated colleges, see above.

Heads of Recognised Institutions.—R. C. Parikh, B.A. (Hons.); Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, M.A., D.Sc. Dr. M. D. Desai, M.Sc., F.R.C.S., M.Ch. (Orth.); Dr. Helmut Wakosham, M.A. (U. Nebr.), Ph.D. (U. Cal; Berk.).

Class II—Ordinary Members.—A (i) Elected by Secondary Teachers of High Schools (4), R. C. Patel; G. B. Oza; J. D. Desai, B.Sc., B.T.; D. M. Shah, B.A., LL.B., B.T.; A (ii) Elected by Headmasters of High Schools (2), C. C. Shah, M.A., B.T., LL.B.; C. P. Patel, B.A. A (iii) (a) Elected by teachers in the Faculty of Arts including Education (6), V. M. Shah, M.A.; A. R. Desai, M.A.; J. S. Jetli, M.A., Ph.D.; C. J. Patel, M.A.; Vishnu Prasad R. Trivedi, M.A.; H. G. Shastri, M.A., Ph.D. (b) Elected by teachers in the Faculty of Science (6), Dr. Mahadeo D. Avasth, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.; Dr. Chhotubhai M. Desai, B.Sc., Ph.D.; Dr. Ashvinkumar M. Trivedi, M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Edin.); Dr. U. D. Desai, M.Sc., Ph.D.; P. D. Pathak, M.Sc.; Vasudev A. Vyas, M.Sc.; (c) Elected by teachers in the Faculty of Technology including Engineering (2), L. J. Rhat, B.E. (Civil); P. S. Lele, B.E. (Mech.); B. E. (Elect.), M.I.E.; (d) Elected by teachers in the Faculty of Agriculture (2), Dr. B. M. Patel, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.S., Ph.D. (Wisconsin); P. L. Patel, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Agri.), (Iowa, U.S.A.); (e) Elected by teachers in the Faculty of Law (2), M. S. Pandit, B.A., LL.B.; H. S. Sanghvi, M.A., LL.B.; (f) Elected by teachers in the Faculty of Medicine (4), Dr. Sarosh P. Anklesaria, M.B.B.S., M.D.; Dr. Motibhai D. Patel, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lond.); Dr. A. Daniel Joseph, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S., M.D.; Dr. C. R. Mehta, M.Sc., Ph.D.; (g) Elected by teachers in the Faculty of Commerce (2), G. B. Desai, M.A.; K. M. Talati, M.A.; Elected by Municipal School Boards of Authorised Municipalities (2), Biharlal P. Shah, B.A., LL.B.; Vacant; Elected by District School Boards (2), Bhailal G. Contractor; Lalubhai H. Patel, M.A., LL.B.; Elected by the Bombay Legislative Assembly (4), Mansinh P. Patel; Ramanlal P. Soni; Madhavlal B. Shah, Harisinhji B. Mahida; Elected by the Bombay Legislative Council (1), Prabhudas B. Patwari; Elected by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association (1), Sheth Navnitlal S. Shodhan; Elected by the Registered Trade Unions (1), Somnath P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.; Elected by the Registered Graduates (4) under the Faculty of Arts including Education (4), Sankalchand M. Shah, M.A.; Devendra J. Joshi, M.A.; Baburao K. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.; J. R. Desai; (ii) under the Faculty of Science (2), Yeshwant H. Divan, B.Sc.; Ranjit G. Shastri, B.Sc.; (iii) under the Faculty of Technology including Engineering (2), M. M. Patel, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.; Vacant; (iv) under the Faculty of Agriculture (2), Vacant; Vacant; (v) under the Faculty of Law (2), Batubhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B.; Himatlal P. Shukla, B.A., LL.B.; (vi) under the Faculty of Medicine (2), Dr. Nanubhai R. Desai, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Dr. Jitendra J. Desai, M.B.B.S.; (vii) under the Faculty of Commerce (2), Ambalal M. Naik, M.Com., LL.B.; Hariprasad V. Vasa, B.Com., LL.B., A.C.A.; Elected by Donors (5), B. K. Murumdar, M.A., B. Com. (Lond.); B. Harivallabhdas; Manubhai C. Patel; Arvindbhai N. Sheth, B.Sc. (Bom.); Shrenikbhai K. Sheth, B.S. (M.I.T., U.S.A.), M.B.A. (Harvard); Elected by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (1), Smt. K. R. Sutaria, M.A., B.T.

Nominated by the Chancellor (20).—Dr. R. M. Parikh, M.S., F.I.C.S.; Jadavbhai Keshavlji Modi, B.A., LL.B.; Damodarlal Sharma, B.A.; Baiwantraj Gopalji Mehta, B.A.; Dr. Pranivan M. Mehta, M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S., F.T.C.S.; Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai; Sheth

Amritlal Hargovandas, B.A., LL.B.; Popatlal G. Shah, M.A., B.Sc.; Maganbhai P. Desai, B.A.; Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, Ph.D.; Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel, M.D., M.R.C.P., T.D.D.; Muldas B. Vaidya; Vallabhbhai V. Vaidya; Prof. Y. G. Naik, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Prof. A. M. Raval, M.A.; L. C. Gandhi, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc.; Dr. N. H. Desai, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.); H. K. Desai; Dr. H. D. Sankalla, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Lond.).

SYNDICATE

EX-OFFICIO

Harsiddhabhai V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B. (Vice-Chancellor); (Vacant) (Rector); S. S. Bhandarkar, B.A. (Bom. & Lond.), Director of Education.

Dean elected by the Deans of Faculties (1), H. P. Shukla, B.A., LL.B.; Members elected by Senate (10), Batubhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B.; N. B. Shodhar; S. M. Shah, M.A.; Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel, M.D., M.R.C.P., T.D.D.; D. J. Joshi, M.A.; J. R. Desai; Dr. N. R. Desai, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.); B. P. Shah, B.A., LL.B.; Dr. Y. G. Naik, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Dr. M. D. Patel, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lond.).

Elected by the Heads of the University Departments (1), Prof. D. J. Joshi, M.A.

Principals elected by the Principals of Colleges in the Gujarat University Area (4), L. R. Desai, B.A., B.T. (Bom.), T.D. (Lond.); S. V. Desai, M.S. (Columbia); Dr. K. G. Naik, M.A. (Bom.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.N.I.; M. M. Thakore, B.A., LL.B. (O. S.).

ACADEMIC COUNCIL

EX-OFFICIO

Harsiddhabhai V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B. (Vice-Chancellor); (Vacant) (Rector); K. C. Parikh, M.A., LL.B. (Registrar).

Deans of the Faculties, R. C. Parikh, B.A. (Hons.) (Faculty of Arts including Education); Dr. M. D. Avasare, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Faculty of Science); S. V. C. Aiyar, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E.E. (Lond.) (Faculty of Technology including Engineering); Dr. M. D. Patel, M.Sc. (Cornell), Ph.D. (Wisconsin) (Faculty of Agriculture); H. P. Shukla, M.A., LL.B. (Faculty of Law); Dr. M. D. Patel, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lond.) (Faculty of Medicine); S. V. Desai, M.S. (Columbia) (Faculty of Commerce); V. V. Vaidya (Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine).

Heads of University Departments, B. R. Shenoy, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.); Umashanker J. Joshi, M.A.

Chairmen of the Boards of Studies, under the Faculty of Arts including Education, Prof. V. K. Trivedi, M.A. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Gujarati); Prin. G. R. Kotwal, M.A., B.Lit. (Oxon.) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Marathi); Prof. S. R. Bhatt, M.A., LL.B. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Hindi); Prin. K. L. Desai, M.A., LL.B., B.A. (Cantab.) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in English); Prof. J. S. Jetly, M.A., Ph.D. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages); Prin. N. N. Bharucha, M.A. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Persian, Arabic and Urdu); B. K. Mehta, B.A., LL.B. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in History, Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics); Prof. C. J. Patel, M.A. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Political Science); P. G. Shah (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Sociology and Anthropology); Prin. A. K. Trivedi, M.A., LL.B. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Psychology, Logic, Philosophy and Political Philosophy); Prin. L. R. Desai, B.A., B.T. (Bom.), T.D. (Lond.) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Education); Prin. Y. P. Shukla, M.A. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Ancient Indian or Eastern Culture); Under the Faculty of Science, Dr. Y. G. Naik, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Physics); Prin. R. D. Desai, B.A., M.Sc., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.I.I.Sc., F.A.Sc., F.N.I. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Chemistry); Prin. S. V. Shah, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Botany); Prin. M. M. Parekh, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Microbiology); Under the Faculty of Technology including Engineering, Prin. S. V. C. Aiyar, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E.E. (Lond.) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Mechanical Engineering); Prin. G. S. Desai, B.E. (Civil) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Civil Engineering); Prof. K. V. Kardile, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Engg.) (B. H. U.), M.I.E. (Ind.) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Electrical Engineering); Under the Faculty of Agriculture, Prof. B. M. Patel, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Wisconsin) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Agriculture); Under the Faculty of Law, B. H. Desai, B.A., LL.B. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Law); Under the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. G. V. Barve, M.B.B.S., M.S. (Bom.) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Anatomy, Physiology, etc.); Dr. N. R. Desai, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Medicine and Surgery); Prin. R. P. Patel, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Pharmacy); Under the Faculty of Commerce, Prin. D. R. Samant, M.A. Pathak, M.Com. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Accountancy); Prof. G. R. Desai, M.A. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Actuarial Science and Statistics); Under the Joint Faculties of Arts including Education and Science, Prof. S. M. Shah, M.A. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Mathematics

and Statistics); Prin. Dr. K. G. Naik, M.A. (Bom.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.N.I. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Geology); Under the Joint Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce, G. B. Oza, B.A., S.T.C. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Geography); Under the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Dr. P. M. Mehta, M.D., M.S., F.O.P.S., F.Y.C.S. (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Ayurvedic Medicine); Under the Joint Faculties of Arts and Commerce, Prin. S. V. Desai, M.S. (Columbia) (Chairman of the Board of Studies in Economics).

OTHER MEMBERS.—(i) Three Representatives of Principals of Colleges in the Gujarat University area, Dr. K. G. Naik, M.A. (Bom.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.N.I.; Prin. J. B. Sandil, M.Sc.; Prin. R. D. Desai, B.A., M.Sc. (Bom.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.A.Sc., F.I.I.Sc., F.N.I.; (ii) Three Representatives of Heads of Recognized Institutions, Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, M.A., D.Sc., Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Dr. M. D. Desai, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.Ch. (Orth.), Superintendent, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital; R. C. Parikh, B.A. (Hons.), Director, Sheth B. J. Institute of Learning and Research.

BUDGET—1956-57

Income: Rs. 14.83 lakhs (Recurring).

Rs. 5.05 lakhs (Non-recurring).

Expenditure: Rs. 15.62 lakhs (Recurring).

Rs. 9.85 lakhs (Non-recurring).

B. J. MEDICAL COLLEGE

Ahmedabad

Principal & Professor of Anatomy: Dr. G. V. Barve.

GUJARAT COLLEGE

Ahmedabad

Oldest college in Gujarat; Government institution. Munificently donated by Sir Chinubhai Madhavai, Baronet. Provides instruction in all courses leading up to M.A. and B.Sc. examinations; guides research for M.Sc. and Ph.D. students.

Principal: Dr. Kamalakar R. Dixit.

HARGOVANDAS LAKHMICHAND COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad

This college, started in 1936, is permanently affiliated to the Gujarat University for:—(a) Intermediate Commerce Examination; (b) B. Com. Examination in all subjects except Actuarial Science; (c) M. Com. Examination; and (d) Ph.D. in Economics.

Principal: S. V. Desai, M.S. (Columbia).

HAROLD LASKI INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Mavalankar's Haveli, Bhadra, Ahmedabad 1.

The Institute was inaugurated by late G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, on 15th August 1954. It conducts a Reference Library, a Lending Library, and a Reading Room, and holds monthly seminars and discussions and arranges talks with a view to better understanding the various issues of past and current political problems. In pursuance of these aims the Institute brings out publications from time to time.

Hon. Director: Prof. P. G. Mavalankar.

LALLUBHAI MOTILAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Navrangpura, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 2.

Principal: Dr. R. P. Patel, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Pharm. Chem.) (London).

PHYSICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9.

Chairman, Council of Management, Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

Director and Professor of Atmospheric Physics, Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, D.Sc.

Professor of Cosmic Ray Physics, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, M.A., Ph.D.; Reader in Electronics, Dr. U. D. Desai, M.Sc., Ph.D., Reader in Cosmic Ray Physics, Dr. R. P. Kane, M.Sc., Ph.D., Registrar; Jagmohandas H. Parekh.

PREMCHAND RAICHAND TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MEN
Ahmedabad.

It is a Government training institution whose object is to train teachers for primary schools.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES AND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Navrangpura, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 9.

An aided residential charitable institution.

Separate arrangements for boys and girls. There are 111 deaf-mutes (boys and girls) and 41 blind (boys and girls).

Free education in reading, writing, useful crafts like tailoring, composing and printing and weaving for deaf-mutes, and re-caning, music, weaving and massage for blind is given. Boarding fee according to the means of the guardians.

President : Sheth Madanmohan Mangaldas Parekh ; *Vice-President*, Sheth Ramanlal Lalubhai ; *Secretaries*, P. P. Desai ; B. D. Lala, R. F. Mashruwala.

SETH BHOLABHAI JESHINGBHAI INSTITUTE OF LEARNING AND RESEARCH, GUJARAT VIDYA SABHA
Bhadra, Ahmedabad.**SETH LALBHAI DALPATHBHAI ARTS COLLEGE AND MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI SCIENCE INSTITUTE**
Ahmedabad 9.**SHIREYAS SCIENCE AND ARTS INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE**
Ahmedabad.

Principal : Smt. Bharatkdevi Ambalal Sarabhai, B.A. (Hons.) (Hon.), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.).

SIR LATIUDHAI SHAH LAW COLLEGE

Principal : Mukundray M. Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS**ASSOCIATIONS**

Ahmedabad Controlled Iron and Steel Registered Stock-holders' Association Ltd., 700, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad. *Managing Director*, Premchand G. Shah ; *Secretary*, Manubhai N. Shah.

Ahmedabad Co-operative Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Association, 2771-1, outside Rajnagar Vegetable Market, Dhabgarwad, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad Cotton Brokers' Association, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad Education Society, Lal Bhuwan, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD IRON, HARDWARE AND PAINT MERCHANTS' FEDERATION
Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad Printing Press Owners' Association, C/o Kumar Karyalaya Ltd., 1454, Rajpur, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.

Grain Merchants' Association, Railwaypura Rice Market, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat Chamber of Commerce (Gujarat Vepari Mandal), "Gujarat Samachar" Building, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.

President, C. B. Satia ; *Vice-President*, R. Nathalal ; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Damodardas ; *Secretary*, L. V. Dani.

Gujarat Cotton Brokers' Association, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.
"Junior Chamber," Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, *President*, Harshivadan Mangaldas.

Maskati Market Cloth Merchants' Association, Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

Nandlal Chunilal Bodiwala, Shrimali Housing Society Ltd., near Navarangpura, Ahmedabad.

National Rifle Association, India : Sir Chinubhai's Bangalow No. 3, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.

Patron-in-Chief, Dr. Rajendra Prasad ; *President*, Govind Ballabh Pant ; *Vice-Presidents*, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia ; A. D. Pandit ; Col. H. H. Maharana Virbhadra Singh of Lunavada ; H. N. Sircar, I.O.P. ; *Hon. Treasurer*, Bahubali Gulabchand ; *Hon. Secretary*, K. G. Prabhu.

Panchkuva Cloth Merchants' Association, 518, outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.

Textile Labour Association, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Western India Automobile Association, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

West India Cotton Association, Manek Chowk. *President*, Shantilal Mangaldas.

HOTELS

Anand Nivas, Zaveriwad (*Indian style*).
Ashok Nivas, Relief Road (*Indian style*).
Bombay Hotel, Shahibag (*European style*).
Chandra Vilas, Gandhi Road (*Indian style*).

Grand Hotel, Lal Darwaja (*European style*).
Havmor, Relief Road (*Indian style*).
Laxmi Vilas, Gandhi Road (*Indian style*).
Naaz, Relief Road (*European style*).
Niros, Relief Road (*European style*).
Purnima, Gandhi Road (*Indian style*).
Ritz Hotel, Lal Darwaja (*European style*).

CLUBS

Gujarat Club.
Ahmedabad Gymkhana.
Parsi Gymkhana.
Reform Club.
Rajnagar Club.
Merchants' Club.

Hindu Gymkhana.
Railwaymen's Institute
Postal Union.
Baronet Gymkhana.
Orient Club.
Rotary Club.
Shahibag Club.

NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS

"ARAM"	Weekly	Gujarati.
"CONGRESS PATRIKA"	Do.	Do.
"GUJARAT SAMACHAR"	Daily	Do.
"HINDU"	Do.	Do.
"IMAN"	Monthly	Do.
"JAIN PRAVACHAN"	Weekly	Do.
"JANSATTA"	Daily	Do.
"JYOTIRDIHAR"	Fortnightly	Do.
"KEDI"	Do.	Do.
"KUMAR"	Monthly	Do.
"LOKNAD"	Daily	Do.
"MAHILA JAGAT"	Fortnightly	Do.
"MAJUR SANDESH"	Twice a week	Do.
"MODHENDU"	Monthly	Do.
"NAUSAURASHTRA"	Weekly	Do.
"NAYAGAMANA"	Do.	Do.
"NUTAN PRAKASH"	Monthly	Do.
"PRABHAT"	Daily	Do.
"PRAGATI"	Fortnightly	Do.
"PRAJA BANDHU"	Weekly	Do.
"PRATHMIK SHIKSHAK"	Fortnightly	Do.
"PREKSHAK"	Weekly	Do.
"SAMAJ PATRIKA"	Fortnightly	Marathi.
"SANDESH"	Daily	Gujarati.
"SANDESH-GUJARATI PUNCH"	Weekly	Do.
"SEVAK"	Daily	Do.
"SHRIGAUD PRAKASH"	Monthly	Do.
"SHRI JAIN SATYA PRAKASH"	Do.	Do.
"SHRIMALI SHUBHECHHAK"	Do.	Do.
"SHRI TRIVEDI MEWADA VARTAMAN"	Do.	Do.
"STHANAKWASI JAIN"	Fortnightly	Do.
"STRI JIVAN"	Monthly	Do.
"VIDYARTHI"	Do.	Do.
"VIKAS"	Fortnightly	Do.
"VIRSHASAN"	Weekly	Do.
"VISHWAVATSALYA"	Fortnightly	Do.
"YUVAK"	Monthly	Do.

COMMERCIAL FIRMS

- A. B. Brothers, 120, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
- A. Bhaderbhai Kishore & Sons, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2408
- A. Hasamukh & Co., Dyestuff, L. K. Trust Building, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
- Acme Agencies, Mfrs. of High Grade Pencils, Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Chrome Tanning Co., Peer-mohamedshah Road, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Ltd., Electricity House, Lal Darwaja, Post Box No. 37, Ahmedabad 1.
- Ahmedabad General Engineering Works, 522/1, Outside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 5690.
- Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad 1.
- Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.
- AHMEDABAD MOTORS LTD., THE,** Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., No. 1, Kankaria Road, Outside Rajpur Gate, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Rajpur Gate, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Oil Mills, Gopal Krishna Flour Mills Compound, Outside Rajpur Gate, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karanj, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Pressing, Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Stationery Mart, 42, Nagarseth Market, Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Victoria Iron Works Co., Ltd., Agents: Messrs. Vakil Desai & Co., Dudheshwar, Ahmedabad.
- Ajit Mills Ltd., Rakhil Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 5137 & 5466.
- Ajanta Kalaghar, Manufacturers of High Class Stationery, 165, Ajanta House, Madalpur, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
- Alliance Stores Trading Co., Ltd., Station Road, Ahmedabad.
- Allied Engineers, Hardware & Paint Merchants, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
- American Oil Trading Company, The, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 3709. Grams: "OILS".
- A. Raman & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.
- Arvind Electric & Textile Stores, Electrical Engineers, 611, Near Balahanuman, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
- Arvind Mills Ltd., The, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
- Argus Insurance Co., Ltd., 269, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
- Asarva Mills Co., Ltd., Asarva Road, Ahmedabad, Manufacturers of Superior Cotton Textiles.
- Ashara Electric Co., 120, Dinkwa Chowkey, Near Doshiwada's Pole, Ahmedabad.
- Ashok Brothers, outside Sarangpur Gate, Old Navivan Press Compound, Ahmedabad.
- Asian Brush Co., Industrial & Textile, Brush Manufacturers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
- Babu & Company, Ball-Bearing Stockists, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
- Babubhai N. Chokshi, Direct Importers of Colours & Chemical Merchants, Manilal Mansion, 1st floor, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad. Phone: 5570.
- Balabhai Chhaganlal Katpitiya, Cloth Merchant and Commission Agent, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
- Baldevdas Manilal & Co., Gandhi Road, opp. Mahavir Swami's Temple, Ahmedabad.
- Becharadas Hargovandas Patel, Lokhand Bazar, Ahmedabad.
- Bhagyodaya Electric Company, Gandhi Road, Near Post Office, Ahmedabad.
- BHALAKIA MILLS CO., LTD.,** Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, P. B. No. 29, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.
- Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Dudhla Building, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
- Bharat Paints & Hardware Agency, Dhansantav Pole, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
- Bharat Rope & Lace Mfg. Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
- Bharat Traders, General Merchants & Commission Agents, 572-A, Reid Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.
- Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad. Manufacturers of fine variety cloth.
- Bhava, C. & Co. (Est'd. 1931), Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
- Bhikhalal Chhaganlal Desai, Chemists & Druggists, 3078, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
- Bhogilal Tricumlal & Co., Sugar Lane, Ahmedabad.
- Bhogilal & Co., 673-7, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
- Bholabhai Bhogilal, Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.
- Bihari Brothers, Mill Stores Stockists, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 2307.
- B. Lalbhai & Co., Pipe-fittings & Non-Ferrous Metal Merchants, 2675, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
- Bhow & Co., S. P., Jumma Masjid, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
- B. M. Shah & Co., Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
- Bombay Garage (Ahmedabad) Ltd., Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad.
- Bombay Sanitary Engineering Works, 1119, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
- Brady & Co., Ltd., W. H., Railwaypura Post, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
- B. P. Engineering Works, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
- B. Ramanlal & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad. Mills Stores Agents.
- British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
- Caltex (India) Ltd., Asarva Station Yard, Ahmedabad.
- Cama Motors Ltd., The, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
- C. Bangdiwala & Co., Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
- C. B. Sataria Bros., Engineers & Contractors, Cross Lane, opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad. Phone: 7118.
- C. DOCTOR & CO. PRIVATE LTD.,** Ahmedabad 8; Bombay 1; Calcutta 1.
- Central Watch Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
- Chandrakant Navsukhlal & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
- Chandulal & Brothers, Motilal Hirabhai Market, Ahmedabad.
- Chandulal Premchand, Chemists & Opticians, Three Gates, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3081.
- Chaturbhai Valsibhai & Co., Kalupur, Baluchawad, Khojas Haveli, Ahmedabad.
- Chhotalal Balabhai & Brothers, Narottam Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad. Direct Importers of Mill Stores.
- Chhotalal Jamnadas & Co., opp. Swaminarayan Temple, Ahmedabad.
- Chimanlal Chhotalal & Co., near Fernandez Bridge, Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.
- Chinubhai Manubhai & Co., Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.
- Chokshi & Co., H., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
- C. Hirani & Co., 278, Sarangpur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
- Chunilal Mayachand Mehta (Chasamwala), Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
- C. K. Vohra & Co., Iron & Steel Merchants, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.
- C. Lakshmichand & Co., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
- C. O. D. Brush & Wooden Manufacturing Co., Buthnath Wadi, Panditji Pole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
- Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., Darlapur, Ahmedabad. Cotton Textile Manufacturers.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Natalwala Building, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
- Commonwealth Assurance Co., Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
- Continental Trading Syndicate, 640-1, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
- C. S. Vohra & Co., Paint Merchants, 1171, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad 1. Phone: 3027.
- DAHYABHAI NANALAL & CO.,** Chemical, Paper & Boards and Hardware Merchants, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.
- Deepak General Insurance Co., Ltd., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
- Deepak Radio Electric Stores, Panchkuva Mehta Building, Ahmedabad.
- Deepak Textile Industries Ltd. (Kalyan Mills), Naroda Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad. Textile Mills.
- Devico Engineering Works, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3956.
- Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., near Post Office, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
- DIAMOND SILK & RAYON MILL,** Madhwal Ranchhodlal Colony, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2. Silk & Art Silk Cloth Manufacturers.
- Diwali Trading Co., near Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
- Dinubhai G. Desai & Co., Motilal Road, Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
- D. Prinjapati & Co., Near Tarkas Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
- Dudhla Oil Mills Ginning and Pressing Factory, near Chamundmata, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

B. A. Latif & Son, Revdi Bazar, Latif Building, Ahmedabad.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd., 2, Pritamnagar, Ahmedabad.

Eastern Iron & Steel Traders, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Eastern Trading Agency, The, Achratlal Haridas Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad, 2.

Eklara China Clay Works, 1117, Salvini Pole, Jamalpur, Ahmedabad.

Electric Benefit Service, 816, Gandhi Road, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Branch Office, Char Rasta, Khadia, Ahmedabad.

Empire Motor Stores, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

Expert Battery Charging & Repairing Works, near Victoria Gardens, Ahmedabad.

F. Doen, Panchkuva Road, Ahmedabad.

Fadia Bros., Sanitaryware, Tiles and Pipes Merchants, 1099, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad 1.

Fozdar & Co., N. M., opp. Fuvara, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Frion & Company, Reid Road, Ahmedabad. Textile Machinery, Stores, Leather goods.

Fulchand Chhaganlal & Co., Gujrat Cotton Hall, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.

Ganjwala & Co., Tayeb Bldg., near Zakaria Masjid, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd., Railway-pura Post, Ahmedabad.

General Engineering Stores, Kapasia Bazar, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY, THE, Cross Lane, Railway-pura Post, Ahmedabad 2. Hardware, Tools & Millstone Merchants.

General Electric Co. of India Ltd., Representative: E. J. Fern, Fern Bungalows, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

General Electric Works, Relief Road, opp. Jakaria Masjid, Ahmedabad.

General Motors Agency, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2441.

Girdharilal Damoderdas Ltd., 691, Reid Road, Railway-pura Post, Ahmedabad.

Girdharilal, C. & Co., 488, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

G. M. Gandhi, New Madhopura, Ahmedabad.

Gopaldas and Sons, Bala Hanuman Kavishwar's Pole, Ahmedabad.

Gopal Krishna Flour & Pulse Mills, outside Rajpur Gate, Ahmedabad 1.

Gopaldas Khemchand & Sons (Tijoriwala), Mfrs. of Safes. Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

Gopaldas Rajendraprasad & Co., Sir Chinubhai Building, Revdi Bazar, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

Gordhandas Ohatrabhuji & Co., Cross Lane, Chinubhai Building, Ahmedabad.

Grand Hotel, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

GREAVES COTTON & CO., LTD., Vishnu Bhuvan, Relief Road, Khadia Kul, Ahmedabad.

Gujarat Corporation (India) Ltd., Harisadan, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2156.

Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Prem Gate, Ahmedabad.

GUJARAT PAPER MILLS LTD., 653, Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad 2. Manufacturers of Papers & Boards.

Gujrat Automobiles, Motilal Hirabhai Market, Ahmedabad.

Gujrat Electric Co., The, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Gujrat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

Gujrat Oil Mills and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Asarva, Ahmedabad 11. Phone: 8970.

Gujarat Paper Mills Ltd., 653, Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.

Gujrat Transport Services Ltd., Raikhad, Ahmedabad.

Haji Nanna Master & Co., Jamalpur Chakla, Ahmedabad.

Hansraj Ratanlal & Co., Rangwala Market, Ahmedabad.

Harilal Brothers, 656-4-4, Patel Market, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Harilal Mulchand Nagori, Timber Merchant, Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad 2.

Harivallabhadas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd., Dariapur, Ahmedabad.

Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.

H. Bansalidhar & Co., Railway-pura Post, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

H. Chokshi & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Saraspur, Ahmedabad. Cotton Textile, Spinning, Weaving Mills.

Hind Sewing Machine Works, opp. Vijay Mills, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

Hiralal B. Trivedi & Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Hiralal Panchal & Co., Lunsawada, Golwad, Ahmedabad.

Hiralal & Co., opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.

Hukumchand Insurance Co., Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Humidifying Vacuum Cleaning Plant Factory & Textile Mills Machinery Manufacturers, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 8812.

Ideal Motors Ltd., The, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Dyes Dept., Girdharilal's Mangaldas Bungalow, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

THE IMPERIAL SODA FACTORY

Manufacturers of High Class Aerated Waters, Syrups & Beverages
Hari-pura Road, Asarva,
Ahmedabad 11

Phone: 21612

"VIGOUR"—an invigorating
Beverage—our Speciality

India Engineering Corporation, Sir Chinubhai Compound, Shahpur, Ahmedabad.

India Metal Works, 1758/1-2, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3778.

India Starch Trading Co., Mill Gin Stores Merchants, opp. Madhu Bag, Ahmedabad 2.

Indo-British Chemical Co., Astodia Chakla, Ahmedabad.

Indravadam Meneklal & Co., Mill Gin Store Suppliers, Bombay Shop Building, Ahmedabad.

International Electrical Equipment Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION, 690, Reid Road, Ahmedabad-2. Importers of Textile Stores.

International Trading Co., Station Road, Ahmedabad.

Jagdish Straw Products, Ltd., outside Jamalpur, Ahmedabad.

Jaihind Leather Industries Ltd., Textile Leather Goods Manufacturers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: c/o 3971.

Jashvantlal & Co., Manek Chowk, opp. Vegetable Market, Ahmedabad.

Jayantilal Pranlal & Co., Karna Mukteshwar Mahadev, Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Jayantilal Ratilal & Co., Dariapur, Lunsawada, Khadia Naka, Ahmedabad.

Jayems Engineering Co., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

J. C. Engineer & Co., 27, Shrimali Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Jehangir Brothers, opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

J. F. Patel & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Jones Textiles Export Co., Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

J. Ramanlal & Co., 675-1, Sakar Bazar, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

KANAIYALAL HARILAL NAGORI, Timber Merchant, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.

Kanchan Brothers Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Kantilal Jivanlal & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Kantilal M. Modi & Co., 484, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Kantilal S. Mehta, Mill Stores Merchant, 1711/5, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Karaka, D. C. & C., Madalpur, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

K. C. Mashruwala & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

K. Damodardas & Co., Textile Mills Store Suppliers, Singapurwala Building, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 8677.

Keshavlal Lalchand & Co., Ratan Pole, Boleli Haveli, Ahmedabad.

Kikabhai Gulam Husain & Sons, near Fernandes Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd., Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.

K. Shah & Co., 91, Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad; Advertising Agents.

Lakmi Vijay Brass & Iron Works, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.

Lalibhai, B. & Co., 111-B, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Lallubhai Harilal Panchal, Ghee Kanta Road, opp. B. C. High School, Ahmedabad.

Laxmandass Sejram, Mohamedi Market, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 2723.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd., 1761, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Leophone Talking Machine Co., Importers of Talking Machine Parts, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

L. N. Gadodia & Sons Ltd., opp. Maskati Market, Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Lords Dairy Farm Ltd., West View, Kanpur, P.O. Box 114, Ahmedabad.

Machine Tools and Hardware Corporation, Reid Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

Machinery Supplying Co., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

Madhavdas Manilal & Co., Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.

Madhavlal & Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Mafatlal Mohanlal & Co., Haribhai Market, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

Malik Kartarsingh & Co., Sarkhej Road, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Maneckchock and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Asarva, Ahmedabad 11.

Manilal & Co., 649, Nanavati Building, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Manukhlal Maganlal Kapadia, Outside Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

Manubhai Parikh & Co., Dr. Motilal Road, opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.

Martatia & Co., Naushir M. Valanda's Haveli, opp. Fuvara, Ahmedabad.

Masturilal Chunilal & Co., Textile Stores Importers, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.

Mehta Brothers & Co., 698, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Mehta Parikh & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Mercury Enamel Works, Enamel Sign Manufacturers, Maninagar, Ahmedabad 8.

Metal Moulders Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2149.

Mistri Anubalal Jetharam Iron & Brass Factory, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3043.

Mistri Mangaldas Jethabhai & Brothers, Darlapur, Chakla, Ahmedabad.

Mistry and Gajjar (India) Ltd., Sarkilgarani Wadi, Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Mody & Co., 629-2-3, Companywala Market, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Mohanlal Chunilal & Co., Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.

Mohanlal & Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Monogram Mills Co. Ltd., Rakhial Road, Gomtipur, Ahmedabad 10.

Motilji Bhabhutmal & Co., B-8, Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd., Cross Lane, Station Road, Ahmedabad.

Morris Transport Service Ltd., Biradari Compound, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

Mujabhai Tayebjee & Sons, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

Muljibhai Shivji & Co., behind Gujrat College, near Sharda Mandir, No. 354/1, Ahmedabad.

M. B. Patel & Co., Shop No. 2734, Lokhand Bazar, Ahmedabad.

M. C. Shah & Co., Chief Agents: Bombay Mutual, 54, Gandhi Road, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

M. Kantilal & Co., Pankore Naka, above Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.

M. Parikh & Co., Lalshanker's Compound, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

M. Sharma & Co., No. 1779, Gandhi Road, opp. Chaturbhuj Mandir, P. O. Box No. 71, Ahmedabad.

M. Vadilal & Co., Tankshah, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.

Nagardas & Co., Dhanlaxmi Market, Ahmedabad.

Nagindas Kilebhai & Co., 697/14, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Nagri Mills Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.

Nanavati & Co., Ltd., Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

NANIKRAM SOBHRAY MILLS PRIVATE LTD., Madhowlal Ranchhodlal Colony, Railwaypura, Post Box No. 1041, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2728; Grams: "KINCHICRAVE." Silk & Art Silk Cloth Manufacturers

Narendra & Co., Dalal Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Narotamdas Chunilal & Co., Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.

National Coal Supplying Co., below Saraspur Railway Bridge, Hasumiya Lalimya's Compound, Ahmedabad.

National Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., 3105-2-3, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Natwarlal Shamaldas & Co., Golwad Naka, Khadia, Ahmedabad.

Navinchandra C. Jhaveri & Co., Fani Bunda Building, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

Neptune Assurance Co. Ltd., Branch Office: Panchkuva, Ahmedabad 2.

New General Publicity (Private) Ltd., Advertising Agents and Consultants, 1890/4, Gandhi Road, near Pada Polo, Ahmedabad.

NEW GUJRAT COTTON MILLS LIMITED

Naroda Road
AHMEDABAD 2.
QUALITY TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS
GREY-BLEACHED-DYED
Dhories, Sarica, Shirting, Sheetings,
Mullis, Crepe, Poplins, Drill & Her-
ringbone Coating, etc., etc.
FOR EXPORT AND HOME

New India Assurance Co., Ltd., opp. Fuvara, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

New Way Publicity Co., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., Sir Chinubhai Building, Revdi Bazar Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

NIMA TRADING COMPANY, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 3644
Importers, Manufacturers' Representatives & Stockists of Mill Stores, Machinery, Chemicals, Lubricants & Fertilizers.

Noorbhoy & Co., Saraspur Road, Valulla Compound, Ahmedabad.

N. MANSUKHERAM & CO. (Estd. 1923), Opp. Maskati Market, Ahmedabad
Exporters of Cotton Textiles & Handloom Textiles.

N. M. Shah & Co., Stockists for Paints & Varnishes, opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.

Oghadial Lalubhai Shah & Co., Inside Panchkuva, near Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

Panchal Keshavlal Ambaram & Bros., Ghee Kanta, Pitalla Bumba, near Dabadia Kuva, Ahmedabad.

Panchal Poonjabhai Vanmali & Sons, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.

Pandit Shah & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., 1761, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Parikh & Parikh, Mill Gin Store Suppliers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Pathak & Co., Bhadra, Mission Road, Ahmedabad.

P. Chhotalal Shah & Co., 3084, Three Gates, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3838.

Pearl Assurance Company Ltd., 649, Nanavati Building, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Pereira Fazalbhoy & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Pickers Ltd., Ellis Bridge, Manufacturers of quality Pickers, Ahmedabad 6.

Pioneer Manufacturing Co., Haripura Road, Asarva, Ahmedabad 11. Manufacturers of Distempers, Paints, Coloured Clays, etc.

Pioneer Textiles Co., Hari Sadan, Panchkuva, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Popatlal Girdharilal & Co., Hava Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Provincial Construction Co., Ltd., Building Contractors, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

Prem Roy Bros., Mill Store Suppliers, L. K. Trust Building, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad 2.

Purshottamdas G. Gajjar, 500, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

P. Dass & Co., Pankore Naka, opp. Ghanesh's Wadi, Ahmedabad.

Radiant Electric & Machinery Co., Hari Sadan, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3272.

Rajendra Patel & Co., H. A. Cloth Market, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.

Rajkamal Transport Company, Agricultural Machinery Dealers, Relief Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3785.

Rajnagar Electric Co., opp. Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Rajnikant Hasmukhlal & Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

Rally Metal Works, Relief Road, Patharkuva, Ahmedabad.

Ramanlal G. Shah & Co., Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad.

Ramanlal Nagindas Shah & Co., Ghee Kanta Road, opp. Pitalla Bumba in Vanda, Ahmedabad.

Ramanlal Sankalchand & Co., 572, Reid Road and also at 2191, Reid Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

Ramvilay Iron Works, 664, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.

Rasiklal D. Gandhi & Co., Hari Sadan, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3272.

Ratanchand Chunilal & Co., Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

Ratilal M. Parikh & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Rollable Cycle and Motor Co., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Reliance Electric Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., Tayed Bldg., Near Zakaria Masjid, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Rubber Products Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.

Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd., Karanj, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Rustom Sons Ltd., Grand Hotel Building, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

R. C. Sonawala & Sons, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

R. G. Bhow & Co., Gandhi Road, Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.

R. Jehangir Darashaw & Co., Toilet Goods Merchants & Dealers, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

R. Mehta & Co., Fernandez Bridge, Ahmedabad. Telephone. 2867.

R. Nagindas & Co., Lunsawada, Shamal Bechar's Dehla, Ahmedabad.

R. Ramanlal & Co., opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

Sankalchand G. Shah & Co., Latif's Dehla, Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Sarabhai Ratilal & Co., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kankaria, Ahmedabad.

Satlal C. Chokshi & Co., Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.

Scientific Printers' Materials Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Printing Ink Manufacturers, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., R-695, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.

Shah Construction Co., Manilal Mansion, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

Shah Transport Service Co., Sheth's Pole, Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad.

Shankarlal & Co., 2727/1, Lokhand Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Shantilal & Co., Kanuga Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Shemosize Agency, 566, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Sheth Stores Trading Co., Deepak Chambers, Station Road, Ahmedabad.

Shri Krishna Roller Flour Mills, opp. Tella Mills, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Shri Mahaluxmi Engineering Works, outside Delhi Gate, opp. Painter Garden, Ahmedabad.

Shri Shakti Timber Mart, near Gita Mandir, Ahmedabad.

SHERI VIVEKANAND MILLS LTD., Rankhlal Road, P.O. Gomtiapur, Ahmedabad 10.

Shums Trading Co., The, Pankore Naka, Bangdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, near Jaganath Mahadev, Ahmedabad.

Standard Materials Co., Narottam Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Standard Sales Agency, 1952/11, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Star Radio Electric Co., Electrical Engineers & Contractors, Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.

Studebaker & Morris Agency (Gujrat), Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

Subodhchandra Popatlal, opp. Maskati Market, P. O. Box No. 1014, Ahmedabad.

Sultanali Gulamhussen & Sons, Fernandez Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Sutarla & Co., 8, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2. Agents & General Merchants. Phone: 2378.

Swastik Textile Trading Co., Ltd., Motilal Hirabhai Market, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad 2.

S. D. Patel & Co., Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

S. G. Hussain & Sons, Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad.

S. Master & Sons, Station Road, Ahmedabad.

S. Shantilal & Co., Ghee Kanta Road, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Taj Mahal Trading Co., Manufacturers of Acrated Waters, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., (Sales Branch Office), Relief Road, P.O. Box No. 130, Ahmedabad 1.

Textile Works Ltd., The, Hava Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Trikamlal Mahasukhram & Co., 20, Rangwala Market, Ahmedabad.

Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd., The, 571/2, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

T. Mahadovio & Co., Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

Umedram K. Mistri & Sons, City Danapith, Ahmedabad.

Union Coal Co., opp. Aryodaya Ginning Mills, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.

United Commercial Bank Ltd., Bhadra, Karanj Building, Ahmedabad.

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.

United Trading Co., The, Dr. Motibai Road, Ahmedabad.

Universal Watch Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

Vinubhai & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., Karanj, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Wadia, A. D., & Sons, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., The, Bellentine's Haveli, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

Welspun Bobbin Co., 689, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.

Zenth Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 1711/5, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES & PROFESSIONS.

ABRASIVES

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Behari Bros., Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.

ADVERTISING AGENTS AND CONSULTANTS

K. Shah & Company, 91, Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad.
New General Publicity Ltd., Gandhi Road, near Padu Pole.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Imperial Soda Factory, near Aryodaya Spinning Mills, Haripura, Asarva, Ahmedabad.
Munshi & Co., Mirzapur Road.
Natwarlal Nathalal & Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
Patel Soda Water Factory, opp. Navi Pole, Shahpur, Ahmedabad.
P. Dhanjibhai & Sons, Old Post Office, Ahmedabad.
Shahco Aerated Water Factory, Outside Saraspur Gate, Patalla Talao, Ahmedabad.
Taj Mahal Trading Co., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

AERATED WATER REQUISITES

Bhikhalal Chhaganlal Desai, 8078, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Taj Mahal Trading Co., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

AGENTS & CONTRACTORS

P. M. Shah & Co., Janivado, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Jagdish Textile & Engineering Co., Relief Road, Kadlakul, Ahmedabad.
Metal Moulders Ltd., Dudeswar Road, Ahmedabad.
Mistry Ambhalal Jotharam, Gheekanta Road. Phone: 3083. Grams: "CLOTHPRINT."
M. H. Brothers, Kalupur Road, P.O. Box No. 81, Ahmedabad.
Modern Engineering & Moulding Co., Shahpur Mills Compound, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2824.
Rajkumal Transport Company, Relief Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3785.
Wellknown Brothers, 2414/B-2, Relief Road, opp. Makerwad, Ahmedabad.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Behari Bros., Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS

BOMBAY GARAGE (AHMEDABAD) LTD., Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad 4. Grams: "PARKCHIN." Phone: 4615.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Alladeen Pirbhai Mistry, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Alliance Motor Co., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
Aruna Automobiles, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
Associated Auto Parts Ltd., Relief Road Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
Associated Motor Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
Battery Charging and Repairing Works, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
Battery Charging Service Station, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
BOMBAY GARAGE (AHMEDABAD) LTD., Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad 4. Grams: "PARKCHIN." Phone: 4615.
Bombay Motor Stores, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
B. S. Shah & Co., Outside Sarangpur Gate, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
Cama Motors Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Eastern Automobiles, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Empire Motor Stores, Outside Sarangpur Gate, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
Expert Battery Charging and Repairing Works, Near Victoria Garden, Ahmedabad.
F. P. Wadia Bros. Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, THE, Proprietors: B. S. Shah & Co., Bhadra, Ahmedabad. Pioneer Dealers in Automobile Renowned Spare Tyres, Tubes, Batteries, Petrol and Motor Oil. Stockists: Ferrado, Brake and Clutch Linings. Phone: 2441. Grams: "AUTOMOBILE."
Gujarat Automobiles, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat Motor Stores, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Hasanbhai Jivabhai, Outside Sarangpur Gate, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Ideal Motor Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Jashbhai Patel & Co., Delhi Gate, Shahpur Road, Ahmedabad.
Jayant Motor Stores, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
Karmali Janmahomed & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
Lakhia Brothers, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Metro Motors (Ahmedabad) Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
Modern Automobiles (Guj.), Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Mody Automobiles, Mission Road, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
Neon Motor Stores, Relief Road Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
New Motor House, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
R. Ramanlal & Co., Station Road, Ahmedabad.
S. D. Patel & Co., Outside Sarangpur Gate, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
The Ahmedabad Motor Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
The Gujarat Vulcanizing Works, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
The New International Motor Ltd., Opp. Station & Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
Vadwala Motor Stores, Kerosene Bazar, Ahmedabad.

BALL BEARINGS

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Atmaram Mohanlal Panchal, Rantlwadi, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
Babu & Company, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
Behari Bros., Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Devico Engineering Works, Nishat Shilag, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3956. Grams: "VIVA." Works at Khanpur.
Harry Engineering Corporation, Behind Central Fire Brigade, Ahmedabad.
Natrerial M. Fadla & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
Nina Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

BANKS

Ahmedabad Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Near Relief Cinema, Relief Road.
Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., 5426, Astodia Road.
Ahmedabad People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karanj, Bhadra.
Allahabad Bank Ltd., Pankore Naka.
Bank of Baroda Ltd., Premabhai Hall, Bhadra.
Bank of Bikaner Ltd., Cross Lane, Railwaywara.
Bank of India Ltd., Bhadra.
Central Bank of India Ltd., 86, Parimal Society, Ellis Bridge; 6, Richey Road, Sakar Bazar Cross Lane, Orient Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Manek Chowk, Municipal Building.
Gadodia Bank Ltd., Maskati Market.
Hind Bank Ltd., Maskati Market.
Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Astodia, Chakla.
Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Bhadra.
Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd., Lal Darwaja.
Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., Revdi Bazar.
Punjab National Bank Ltd., 8, Swastik Society, Ellis Bridge.

BATTERIES

BOMBAY GARAGE (AHMEDABAD) LTD., Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad 4. Grams: "PARKCHIN." Phone: 4615.

BELTINGS (TEXTILE) MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Allied Engineers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Behari Bros., Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat Corporation (India) Ltd., Harisadan, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2156. Grams: "GUJCORPOL."
H. Choksi & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

BOBBINS AND SHUTTLES

Asarwa Bobbin Works, Nilkanth Mahadev, Asarwa.
Bharat Bobbins Ltd., Grand Hotel Building, Lal Darwaja.
National Bobbin Co., 456, Panchkuva.
Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
Panchal Keshavlal Ambaram & Bros., Gheekanta, Pitalla Bumba, Near Dadadia Kuva, Ahmedabad 1.
Shree Krishna Textile Works, Salapose Road.
Swastik Shuttle Works, Ambica Oil Mills Compound, Gomtipur.
Wolepun Bobbin Company, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.

BOILER ACCESSORIES

C. B. Sutaria & Bros., Cross Lane, Opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.
E. A. Latif & Son, Revdi Bazar, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

BOLTS, NUTS AND SCREWS

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Allied Engineers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Behari Bros., Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
H. Chokshi & Company, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS

Aslan Brush Co. Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.

**MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE BRUSHES
WOODEN ARTICLES**

We are first in whole over India to manufacture Comber and other long Series Brushes on Solid Pieces; our all Brushes are machine stitched.

Our unique speciality is of wooden Rolls on solid piece right from 2" dia to 24" dia. Life Guarantee for years given in writing.

Contact :- C.O.D. BRUSH & WOODEN MFG. CO.
2155, Buthnath Wadi, Panditji's Pole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Advance Construction Co., Darlapur, Lunsawada, Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad Iron & Hardware Mart, 804, Lokhand Bazar, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad General Engineering Works, 522/1, Outside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.
Cama Construction Co., Gujarat Stores Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Fabricated Steel & Construction Co., Ltd., Civil Hospital Works, Jehangirpura, Ahmedabad.
Free India Construction Co., Shrinagar Colony, Gita Mandir Road, Ahmedabad.
Hindustan Cement Pipes and Concrete Construction Co., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
Provincial Construction Co., Ltd., Kancharia Road, Ahmedabad.

CEMENT

Bharat Cement Depot, Char Rasta, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., Oriental Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Venkiah Cement Depot, 1448, New Madhupura, Ahmedabad.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

Forge and Blower Co., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
Jagdish Textile & Engineering Co., Relief Road, Kadiakul, Ahmedabad.
Mistry Ambalal Jetharam, Iron & Brass Factory, Gheekanta Road, Phone: 3083. Grams: "CLOTHPRINT."
Modern Engineering & Moulding Co., Shahpur Mills Compound. Phone: 2624. Grams: "Helical."
Panchal Engineering Works, Darlapur, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 4136. Grams: "Nozzles."
Wellknown Brothers, 2414/B-2, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

CHEMICALS AND DYE STUFFS

Amalgamated Chemicals and Dyestuffs Co., Ltd., Opp. Patharkhi Masjid, Astodia, Ahmedabad.
Amritlal & Co., Ltd., Prajapati Building, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
Capco Ltd., Capco House, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
Ciba Dyes Ltd., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Commercial Chemical Industries, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
Emery Chemical Co., 328, Asarwa Chakla, Ahmedabad.
French Dyes & Chemical (India) Ltd., Kavasa Villa, Salapose Road, Ahmedabad.
Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Mangaldas Girdhardas Bungalow, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Indo-British Chemical Co., Astodia Chakla 1, Ahmedabad.
Indokem Ltd., Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
Jayant Chemical Co., Haridas Acharatlal Building, Kapasia Bazar, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad 2. Grams: "Sulata."

Phoenix Colour Co., Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
Prem Roy Bros., L. K. Trust Buildings, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad 2. Grams: "SULATA."
Tex Dyes & Engineers, L. K. Trust Buildings, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND STOCKISTS

AHMEDABAD MANUFACTURING AND CALICO PRINTING CO., LTD., Calico Mills & Jubilee Mills; Spindles 1,39,120, Looms 2400; Agents: Karamchand Premchand Private Ltd., Post Box Nos. 12 & 173, Ahmedabad.

Alarakh Haji Kadarbux Gullwala, Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.
Badridas Wahanath Khanna, 1/19, Astodia, Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Bhagwanlal Tejaji Kharawala, Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.
Capco Limited, Capco House, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
C. B. Sutaria Bros., Cross Lane, Opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat Corporation (India) Ltd., Harisadan, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2156.
Harilal S. Doshi, Kapasia Bazar, Opp. Haridas Market, Ahmedabad.
L. K. Trivedi & Co., Astodia, Ahmedabad.
Sharma Trading Corporation, Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.
Tefaji Farasaram Kharawala Ltd., Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.
Textile Dyecolor Corporation, Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.
U. K. Aniline Dyes Auxiliaries and Machinery, 138-40, Princess Street, Ahmedabad.
Umesh Trading Co., Chhotalal Building No. 1, Relief Road, Kadiakul, Ahmedabad.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Ahmedabad Alumbic Depot, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
All Traders, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
American Oil Trading Co., The, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad 2. Phone 3709
Amrutlal M. Modi, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
B. C. Saraiya & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Bhanuprasad & S. S. Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Bharat Medical Stores, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
Bhikhalal Chhaganlal Desai, 3078, Flur-e Gates, Ahmedabad.
Bhogilal Brothers, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
B. Nagindas & Co., Rajpur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
B. Parikh & Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
C. B. Shah & Co., Near Civil Hospital, Asarwa, Ahmedabad.
Chandrakant Navsukhlal & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Chandulal M. Desai, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3081
Chimanlal Kuberdas Modi, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Chimanlal Madhavilal & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Chimanlal Sankalchand, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
Chinubhai Motilal Saraiya, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
CHUNILAL MAYACHAND MEHTA (Chasmawala), Three Gates, Ahmedabad. Chemist, Druggist & Optician. Phone: 2563. Grams: "EYEDROPS".

C. R. Balkrishna & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
C. S. Patel & Co., Ramakada Market, Ahmedabad.
Dahyabhai Nansa & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Dahyabhai Sakalchand & Bros., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
D. P. Dave & Co., Rajpur, Ahmedabad.
Himatilal Ratilal, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
Hind Medical and General Stores, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
Hiralal Bhagwandas Saraiya, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
H. Pandit & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
H. T. B. Attarwala, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Indulal H. Shah, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
Jayantilal H. Shah, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
Jayant Medical Stores, Ramakada Market, Ahmedabad.
J. B. Shah & Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
Jiwanlal T. Bhatia, Dhikwa Chowki, Ahmedabad.
J. J. Parikh & Bros., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
J. N. Patel & Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
J. S. Brothers, Delhi Chakla, Ahmedabad.
Kamlesh Corporation, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Kantilal Jesingbhai & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
K. A. Vakil & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Krishna Medical Stores, Sarangpur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
Mahesh Medical Stores, Rajpur, Ahmedabad.
Manubhai Jamnadas Sanghavi, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Mehta Medical Stores, Delhi Chakla, Ahmedabad.
M. Narandas & Co., Rajpur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
Mohanlal & Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
Mohanlal Shankarlal, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
Nagindas Dahyabhai, Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.
Naresh Medical Stores, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
National Drug Agency, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
National Medical Stores, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
Natarlal & Brothers, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Natverlal C. Desai, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Nerol Agency, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Orient Medical Agencies, Fuwara, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Pandit Shah & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Panvel Pharmacy, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Parekh Brothers, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Parekh Medical Stores, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Parmanand Sheth & Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Patel Brothers, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 P. Chhotalal Shah & Co., 3084, Three Gates, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3888. Grams: "PROMINENT."
 Popatlal Manilal, Delhi Chakala, Ahmedabad.
 Ramanlal Bhagat & Bros., Raipur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 Ramanlal B. Shah, Dandigarani Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Rasiklal Mulshankar & Co., Chaudla, Ahmedabad.
 Rasik Stores, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 R. Raman & Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Sagunlal Mehta, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Sankalchand Chunilal Gandhi, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Shah Medical Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Shantilal Ambalal, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Shantilal Bhogilal & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Swaminarayan Medical Stores, Pankoro Naka, Ahmedabad.
 Thakore Stores, Khadia, Ahmedabad.
 Trikamlal Mohanlal & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Union Traders, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Universal Pharmacy, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 V. Mansukhlal & Co., Raipur, Ahmedabad.
 Vora Brothers, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Advance Talkies, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad
 Ashok Talkies, Santal Bhavan Theatre, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bharat Bhuvan Theatre, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Central Talkies, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Cinema de Franco, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Grand Theatre, Panchkuwa Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Krishna Cinema, Zaveriward, Ahmedabad.
 Laxmi Talkies, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 L. N. Talkies, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Model Theatres Ltd., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Novelty Talkies, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Parimal Talkies, Opp. Pitalla Bumba, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Pratap Talkies, Gandhi Road, Opp. Fuvara, Ahmedabad.
 Rajnagar Talkies, Outside Gomtipur Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Regal Talkies, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Relief Cinema, Jalapore Road & Relief Road Corner, Ahmedabad
 Rossy Talkies, Outside Sarangpur Gate, Opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
 Rupam Theatre, Nagarishala, Patanpole, Ahmedabad.
 Saraswati Talkies, Opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.
 Vasant Talkies, Outside Prem Darwaja, near Idgah Police Chowky, Ahmedabad

CLEARING & FORWARDING AGENTS

EASTERN STORES CO., Kerosene Bazar, Ahmedabad.

COCKS AND VALVES

M. H. Brothers, Kalupur Road, P.O. Box No. 81, Ahmedabad.
 Wellknown Brothers, 2414/B-2, Relief Road, Opp. Makeriward, Ahmedabad.

COTTON MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd., Spindles 49,144, Looms 1,016, (Mfg. Agents: Tata Industries, Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay), Mill at Shahibag Road, outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Bagicha Mill), Spindles 24,800, Looms 516. Agents: Amritlal Hargovandas & Bros., Ltd., Office on Mill Premises, outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Ahmedabad Jaybharat Cotton Mills Ltd. (formerly Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.), Spindles 42,988, Looms 810. Managed by Board of Directors. Mill beyond Kankaria Railway Siding, Mithipur, Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD JUPITER SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD., Spindles 34,468, Looms 687. Agents: M. Parakh & Co., Private Ltd., 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad. Manufacturers of Medium, Fine and Superfine cloth, Poplins, Shirtings, Sarrees, Dhories, Voils, Table cloth, Servettes and Handkerchiefs. WELL KNOWN FOR SANFORIZED POPLINS.

Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Merchants Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.), Spindles 21,790, Looms 486. Agents: Ramanlal Kanaylal & Co. Ltd., outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 28,604, Looms 570. Agents: Hariprasad Jayantilal & Co., Ltd., outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD MANUFACTURING AND CALICO PRINTING CO., LTD., Calico Mills and the Jubilee Mills, Spindles 139,120, Looms 2,400. Agents: Karamchand Premchand Private Ltd., Post Box Nos. 12 & 173, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 22,516, Looms 488. Agents: Narottam Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Mills near Khokra, Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd., Nos. 1 & 2 (formerly Javeri Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Spindles, 37,660, Looms 902. Agents: Narayanlal Jivanlal & Co., Ltd., outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 30,992, Looms 536. Agents: Himatlal Motilal & Co., Ltd., outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad Shri Rama Krishna Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 28,752, Looms 500. Agents: Chhimanlal Maneklal & Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.

Ajit Mills Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad, Spindles 21,668, Looms 513. Agents: Chhimbhai Naranbhai & Co., Ltd. Office on Mill premises

Ananta Mills Ltd., Spindles 19,208, Looms 438. Agents: Jayantilal Amratlal Ltd., Post Box No. 42, Ahmedabad. Mill at Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

Aruna Mills Ltd., Spindles 42,764, Looms 912. Agents: P. M. Huthesingh & Sons Ltd., Post Box No. 1,058, Ahmedabad; Mills at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

Arvind Mills Ltd., Spindles 62,448, Looms 1,216. Agents: Narottam Lalbhai & Co., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad

Aryodaya Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Vyapar Ootajack Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ltd.), Spindles 35,884, Looms 902. Agents: Mangaldas & Brother Ltd., Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.

Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (Nos. 1 & 2), Spindles 18,029, Looms 974. Agents: Mangaldas & Balabhai & Co., P.O. Box No. 146, Ahmedabad. Mills at Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.

Asarva Mills Ltd. (No. 1) (formerly Hitwardhak Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Spindles 27,836, Looms 594. Agents: Chhotabhai Patel & Co., Ltd., Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.

Asarva Mills Ltd. (No. 2) (formerly Shrinagar Mills Ltd.), Spindles 18,812, Looms 436. Agents: Chhotabhai Patel & Co., Ltd., Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Railwaypur, Ahmedabad.

Asoka Mills Ltd., Spindles 37,368, Looms 914. Agents: Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Post Box No. 55, Ahmedabad; Mills at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

Becharadas Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 19,320, Looms 455. Agents: Durgaprasad S. Lashkari & Co., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.

Bhalakia Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 18,580, Looms 400. Agents: Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Spindles 17,372, Looms 412. Agents: Chaturbhujdas K. M. & Co., Managing Agents, Post Box No. 125, Ahmedabad.

Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nos. 1 & 2, Spindles 35,696, Looms 914. Agents: Jivanlal Giridharlal & Co., Private Ltd., Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad. Mills at Camp Road, Ahmedabad.

Bihari Mills Ltd., Spindles 23,401, Looms 440. Agents: Motilal Harilal & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 4, Ahmedabad. Mills near Khokra, Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.

City of Ahmedabad Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Spindles 21,376, Looms 367. Agents: Chamanlal Mangaldas & Sons, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 32,168, Looms 618. Agents: Dhanjibhai & Tricumlal & Co., Ltd., near Idgah Chowk, Asarva, Ahmedabad.

Fine Knitting Co., Ltd., Spindles 9,000. Agents: H. Keshavlal & Co., near Chamunda Mata, Post Asarva, Ahmedabad.

Giridharas Harivallabhas Mills Ltd. (formerly Rajnagar Mills No. 2), Spindles 21,808. Agents: Chamanlal Mangaldas & Co., near Idga Gate, Ahmedabad.

Gujarat Hosiery Factory, Spindles 12,268. Owners: C. C. Dalal & Co., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

Harivallabhas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 21,376, Looms 452. Agents: Giridharlal Harilal & Co., outside Darapur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Hathisingh Mfg. Co., Ltd., Spindles 13,752. Agents: Maneklal Mansukhbhai & Co., Post Box No. 2, Ahmedabad. Mills near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Himabhai Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1, Spindles 18,760, Looms 436. Agents: Dhiraajlal Khushaldas & Bros., near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.

SHETH CHAMANLAL GROUP OF MILLS

1

THE RAJNAGAR SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO., LIMITED

NEAR IDGAH GATE, POST BOX NO. 124

AHMEDABAD

Telephone : 2818 & 2819

Telegrams : "PROSPECT"

Manufacturers of :

Longcloths and Drills • Mercerised and Dyed
Poplin Dhoties • Sarees • Shirtings • Voiles
and Bandhanis of Modern and Orient Style

For your best satisfaction

ALWAYS SELECT RAJCO FABRICS

2

THE GIRDHARDAS HARIVALLABDAS MILLS LIMITED

NEAR IDGAH GATE, POST BOX NO. 124

AHMEDABAD

For Superior Weaves Use :

G. H. Quality Yarn • Dubling • Grey
and Dyed. Also Staple Yarn

OFFICE Telephone : 2818 & 2819

MILL Telephone : 2591

Telegrams : "GRACIOUS"

3

THE JUBILEE MILLS LIMITED, BOMBAY

Mill : SEWREE

Telephone : 71142

Telegrams : "JUBILANT"

Specialities :

Dhoties • Longcloth • Sarees • Mulls
Shirtings • Volles • Twills • Poplins
Etc.

Office : BHARAT HOUSE, APOLLO STREET

Telephone : 251398

Telegrams : "VICTOMILL"

Himabhai Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly National Mills Co., Ltd.), Spindles 19,712, Looms 408. Owners: Agents same as No. 1 mill, Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad.

Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 37,092, Looms 761. Agents: Bustomji Mangaldas & Co., Ltd., outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

Kalyan Mills Ltd. (Deepak Textile Industries Ltd.), Leaseholders, Spindles 14,448, Looms 393. Director-in-Charge: H. A. Mehta, 10 Camp, Ahmedabad. Mills at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

Lalibhai Tricumlal Mills Ltd., Spindles 29,936, Looms 786. Agents: Chinubhai Lalibhai & Bros. Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

Maheshwari Mills Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Cotton & Waste Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Spindles 21,632, Looms 528. M. S. T. C. Munshaw & K. C. Munshaw, Directors-in-charge, Post Box No. 79, Ahmedabad Mill at Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad.

Manecklal Harilal Sgg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Spindles 38,564, Looms 750. Agents: Harilal Harilalabhdas & Co., Saraspur, Ahmedabad.

Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nos. 1 & 2, Spindles 81,128, Looms 832. Agents: Hirilal Tricumlal & Sons, Outside Darlapur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Marsden Sgg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Spindles 23,508, Looms 482. Agents: Marsden Brothers & Co., Ltd., Itakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

Monogram Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 28,228, Looms 528. Agents: Manilal Marsden & Co., Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.

Nagri Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 23,336, Looms 500. Agents: Popatlal Chimanlal & Co., Rajpur, Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad.

New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 45,836, Looms 806. Agents: Trikanlal Bhogilal & Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd. (formerly Gujarat Cotton Mill), Spindles 30,590, Looms 606. Agents: Kanoria & Co. Ltd., 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

New Manekchowk Sgg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Spindles 29,656, Looms 624. Agent: Lalibhai Trikamlal, near Idgagate, Asarwa, Ahmedabad.

New National Mills Ltd., Spindles 22,980, Looms 472. Agents: Trikanlal Bhogilal Sons & Co., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

New Rajpur Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Rajpur Mill Ltd.), Spindles 20,781, Looms 524. Agents: Bhikhabhai Jivabhai & Co., Private Ltd., Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad.

NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LTD., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad; Phone: 2826; Gram: "NEWSWADESI"; Spindles 39,280, Looms 846.

Nutan Mills Ltd., Spindles 24,840, Looms 572. Agents: Jagabhai Bhozilal Nanavaty & Co., Ltd., Anil Road, via Vora's Roja, Railwaypure Post, Ahmedabad.

Patell Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Gontipur Sgg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.), Spindles 13,824, Looms 356. Agents: Dhihlajal Chunilal & Co., Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad.

Rajpur Mfg. Co., Ltd., Spindles 31,120, Looms 636. Agents: Lalibhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Post Box No. 54, Ahmedabad. Mills outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.

RAJNAGAR SGG., WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD., THE, Nos. 1 & 2, Spindles 48,086, Looms 1,095. Agents: Mangaldas Giridhar-das Parekh Private Ltd., near Idgah Gate Post Box No. 124, Ahmedabad.

Rohit Mills Ltd., Spindles 33,156, Looms 648. Agents: Lalubhai Gordhandas Ltd., office on mill premises. Mills, Kokhra Mehmedabad, Mithapur, Ahmedabad.

Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 23,256, Looms 406. Agents: Kantilal Shantilal & Co., outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad. The Saraspur Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1 & No. 2 Mills—Ahmedabad.

Saraspur Mills, Ltd. (formerly Saraspur Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Spindles 36,044, Looms 846. Agents: Lalibhai Dalpatbhai Sons & Co., near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Shorroek Sgg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Spindles 36,648, Looms 720. Agents: Mafatal Chaudhral & Co. (Ahmedabad) Ltd., Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.

Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., Nos. 1 & 2 (formerly Chandrakant Mills Ltd.), Spindles 73,808, Looms 1,825. Agents: Harilalabhdas Kalidas & Co., Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad.

Shver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 23,592, Looms 506. Agents: Gopalbhai Balabhai & Co. Ltd., Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad.

SRI VIVEKANAND MILLS LTD., Spindles 22,016, Looms 456. Agents: Nanubhai Maneekal & Co. Ltd., Railwaypure, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.

Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd., (formerly Gujarat Sgg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Spindles 28,792, Looms 640. Managed by Board of Directors, office on mill premises. Mills at outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.

VIJAY WEAVING WORKS (VIJAY FABRICS), Textile Manufacturers. Estd. 1912. Specialised manufacturers of Staple, Woollen and Art Silk Fabrics in Tussore & Grandrille Coatings, Dobby & Check Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, Lungis, etc. Specification of your requirements ranging from 27" to 60" width cordially invited from Exporters, Importers and Dealers, 676/12, Railwaypure, Ahmedabad.

Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Spindles 36,176, Looms 780. Agents: Haridas Achratlal & Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

Vikram Mills, Ltd., Spindles 35,340, Looms 805. Agents: Ramanlal Lalubhai, Ltd., outside Saraspur Gate, Post Railwaypure, Ahmedabad.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS EXPORTERS

VIJAY WEAVING WORKS (VIJAY FABRICS), Textile Manufacturers; Estd. 1912; Specialised manufacturers of Staple, Woollen and Art Silk Fabrics in Tussore & Grandrille Coatings, Dobby & Check Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, Lungis etc. Specification of your requirements ranging from 27" to 60" width cordially invited from Exporters, Importers & Dealers; 676/12, Railwaypure, Ahmedabad.

CYCLES AND CYCLE ACCESSORIES

Ahmedabad Cycle and Motor Trading Co., Ltd., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Allies Cycle & Motor Co., Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
All India Cycle & Motor Co., Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Bhagwati Cycle Stores, Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Bhalilal & Co., Khadia Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
Bharat Cycle & Motor Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat Cycle & Motor Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Jalu Brothers, Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Jitendra Trading Co., Old Mahajanwada, Ahmedabad.
Kalpana Cycle Co., Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Manubhai Patel & Co., Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Model Cycle Co., Khadia Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
Modern Cycle Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
National Cycle & Motor Co., Khadia Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
Nawterlal B. Dave & Co., Ltd., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
New Imperial Cycle Works, Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Niranjan Cycle Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Popular Trading Co., Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Rajnagar Cycle Stores, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Royal Cycle Importing Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
Sarabhai & Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Sarabhai, C. & Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Shah Brothers, Pankore Naka, Ramakada Market, Ahmedabad.
Shah Cycle Stores, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Shah Trading Co., Ltd., Khadia Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
Sun Saddle Cover Works, Khadia Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
United Cycle & Motor Co., Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
Universal Cycle & Motor Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Vijay Cycle Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

DIESEL ENGINES

FEROZE P. CHAHEWALLA, Kastoorbhai Blocks, Khanpur, Ahmedabad. Telegrams: "EFFICIENT," Ahmedabad. Distributors for Gujarat and Saurashtra for Armstrong-Siddeley, Diesel Oil Engines, 16 and 22 H.P. Engines Carried in Stock and their Spare Parts.
Hind Hardware Stores, Kadla Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Mistry Ambalal Jetharam, Iron and Brass Factory, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3083. Grams: "CLOTHPRINT."
Moulding Engineering Co., Shahpur Mills Compound, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2824. Grams: "HELICAL."
Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
Ranjit Electric and Engineering Corporation, Madina House, Near Jakaria Masjid, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
S. Sutarla & Co., 697/32-6, Reid Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2378. Grams: "SUTEX."

DYEING AND PRINTING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dyeing and Printing Ltd., Dudeshtar Road, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad Textile Engraving Works, New Cotton Mills Compound, Ahmedabad.
Hindustan Calico Engraving Works, 1332, Tajpur, Nadiawad, Ahmedabad.
Honesty Calico Printers, New Cotton Mills No. 1, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.
Mehta Dyeing & Printing Works, New Cotton Mills No. 1, Rajpur Gali, Ahmedabad.
P. R. Dyeing and Printing Works, Dasha Disha Wadi, Astodia Chakla, Ahmedabad.
Rajendra Dyeing and Printing Mills, Madhubhai Colony, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.
Shree Laxmi Vijay Dye Works, 196, Gallar's Street, Rajpur, Ahmedabad.
Shri Arunodaya Dyeing Works, Dudeshtar Road, Ahmedabad.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND ELECTRIC GOODS DEALERS

A. B. H. Trades Agencies, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Ahmedabad Electric Equipment Co., Hanmanwall Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Ahmedabad Electric Stores, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Amers Engineers, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Asara Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bhagyodaya Electric Co., Gandhi Road, Near Post Office, Ahmedabad.
 Bharat Electric Stores, Sakar Bazar Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 British Insulated Callenders Cable Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 Chitra Electric Co., Panchkuwa, Ahmedabad.
 Chokahi Trading Co., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 C. J. Patel & Co., Richey Road, Opp. Pada Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Deepak Radio Electric Stores, Panchkuwa, Mehta Building, Ahmedabad.
 E. A. Latif & Son, Revdi Bazar, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 Empire Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Empire Electric Stores, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Fine Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Gopani Electric Co., Four Roads, Khadia, Ahmedabad.
 Gujarat Electric Co. Ltd., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Hathising Engineering, Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.
 Indian Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Indo British Chemical Co., Astodia Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 International Electric Equipment Co., Beld Road, Ahmedabad.
 Jaya Bharat Electric Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
 Jaya Bharat Electric Syndicate, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Jaya Hind Electric Co., Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Jayahind Electric Corp., Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.
 Jayant Electric Machinery Co., Raypur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 J. Bodiwala & Co., Richey Road, Opp. Pada Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Jupiter Electric Co., Sarangpur, Talia's Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Jwahir Electric Co., Dhikava Chokli, Ahmedabad.
 Jyoti Electric Trading Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Kapadia Electric Works, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Kevalechand & Co., Richey Road, Ratan Pole Naka, Ahmedabad.
 Krishnakumar & Co., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Madan Electric Co., Delhi Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 Mahalaxmi Electric Stores, Sarangpur, Dukharani Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Mahalaxmi Trading Syndicate, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Mehta Electric Co., Richey Road, Ratan Pole Naka, Ahmedabad.
 M. Shukla & Co., Delhi Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 National Electric Stores, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 National Electric Trading Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Noble Trading Agency, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Patel Bros., Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 P. G. Ghandi & Co., Beld Road, Ahmedabad.
 Prabhat Electric Syndicate Ltd., Jain Wadi, Ahmedabad.
 Premier Electric Agency, Ratan Pole, Golwad, Ahmedabad.
 Radiant Electric Machinery Co., Four Roads, Khadia, Ahmedabad.
 Rajendra Electric Stores, Panchkuwa, Ahmedabad.
 Rajnagar Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Ranjit Electric Co., Elala Hanuman, Ahmedabad.
 Regal Trading Co., Richey Road, Opp. Pada Pole, Ahmedabad.
 R. G. Bhow & Co., Opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.
 Royal Electric Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Sardar Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 S. B. Bhow & Co., Opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.
 Standard Electric Works, Outside Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Star Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Star Radio & Electric Co., Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.
 Sun Electric & Motor Stores, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Sun Electric Stores, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Suresh Electric Co., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Surri Electric House, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Tarun Electric Co., Richey Road, Opp. Pada Pole, Ahmedabad.
 The Reliance Electric Co., Opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.
 Trikamal K. Mehta, Sankul Sheri, Ahmedabad.
 Trivedi Electric Co., Richey Road, Opp. Pada Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Union Electric Co., Ltd., Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.
 Venus Electric Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Vinayak Electric Co., Beld Road, Ahmedabad.
 Vyas Electric Works, Madalpur, Ahmedabad.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS (Licensed)

SWASTIK ENGINEERING CO., Inside Panchkuwa, Ahmedabad 1.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Arvind Electric & Textile Stores, 611, Near Balahanuman, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 E. A. Latif & Son, Revdi Bazar, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 General Electric Works, Relief Road, Opp. Jakaria Masjid, Ahmedabad.
 Gujarat Electric Co. Ltd., The. Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 R. G. Bhow & Co. opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.
SWASTIK ENGINEERING CO., Inside Panchkuwa, Ahmedabad 1.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LTD.

Agents: Messrs. Killick Industries Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Office: "Electricity House", Lal Darwaja, Post Box No. 87, Ahmedabad 1.

K. N. Paulin, M.I.E.E., Resident General Manager.
 C. J. Scudamore, M.I.E.E., A.M. Inst. E., Chief Engineer.
 R. R. Ferris, Assistant Chief Engineer and Manager.
 J. G. Patel, A.M.I.E.E., Commercial Engineer and Manager.
 Brig. N. D. Bilimoria, Administration Manager.
 B. S. G. Acharya, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., Mains Engineer.
 H. D. Mehrotra, M.A., B.Com., Chief Accounts Officer.
 H. G. Rees, Generation Engineer.

Power House: Sabarmati, Ahmedabad 8.

Central Administration Dept.: First Floor, Sorab Mansion, 38, Muzsban Road, Fort, Post Box No. 109, Bombay 1.

ENGINEERING STORES

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Allied Engineers, Beld Road, Ahmedabad.

Behari Bros., Outside Panchkuwa, Ahmedabad.

H. Chokahi & Company, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

S. SUTARIA & CO., 697/32-6, Reid Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2376. Grams: "SUTEX."

ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS

Jagdesh Iron & Brass Factory, 1175, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
 Mistry Ambalal Jetharam, Iron and Brass Factory, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3083. Grams: "CLOTHPRINT."

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Ahmedabad General Engineering Works, 522/1, Outside Panchkuwa Gate, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 5690.

C. B. Sutaria Bros., Cross Lane, Opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

Shree Mahalaxmi Engineering Works, Outside Delhi Gate, Opp. Palnter Garden, Ahmedabad 1.

EXPORT & IMPORT FIRMS

THE EASTERN TRADING AGENCY

(Estd: A.D. 1921)

Kapasia Bazar, P.O. Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.

General Importers of Foreign Goods, Iron, Pipe & Fittings, Millstones, Hardware, Papers, Glass Sheets, Nails, Screws etc.

Phone: 2686. Grams: "SOLID" Ahmedabad.

KANTILAL H. SHAH & CO., 1349, Dhana Sutar Street, Ahmedabad 1.

FIRE-FIGHTING DEALERS

M. H. Brothers, Kalupur Road, P.O. Box No. 81, Ahmedabad.

Wellknown Brothers, 2414/B-2, Relief Road, Opp. Makeriwad, Ahmedabad.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Associated Traders, Sethia Bldg., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Bharat Traders, General Merchants & Commission Agents, 662/24, Haridas Acharatral Market, Kapasia Bazar, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.

Kishore Trading Corporation, 702/5, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Navnithal & Co., 485/8, Revdi Bazar, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

GRAMOPHONE DEALERS

LEOPHONE TALKING MACHINE CO., THE, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad 1. Estd. 1908. Biggest & Cheapest Wholesale Gramophone House in India. Grams: "LEOPHONE."

HANDLING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS

TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Engineers and Merchants, Lal Cinema Compound, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad 10.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

A. Raman & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 A. B. Engineers, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 A. B. Shah & Co., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Allied Engineers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Babu & Co., Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Ball Bearing & Machinery Syndicate, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 B. Jhaveri & Co., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Batlibol & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bihari Bros., Outside Panchkuwa, Ahmedabad.
 C. Vadilal & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Eastern Hardware and Millstore Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 General Commercial Agency, The, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 Harry Engineering Corp., Danapith, Ahmedabad.
 H. Chokshi & Company The, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Huthesing Engineering Co., Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Jayant Radio Corporation, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Kamlesh Corporation, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Kant Engineering Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Kantilal & Co., Bhagat Niwas, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Kirtilal & Co., Lunsawad, Ahmedabad.
 Kirtilal Nanlal & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Lakshmandas Vithaldas, Mandvi's Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Machine Products (India) Ltd., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Machine Tools & Hardware Corp., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Manilal & Bros., Companywala Market, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 M. D. Shah & Co., 570/1, Reid Road, Railwayyapura Post, Ahmedabad.
 Model Machinery Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Natverlal M. Fadla & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 N. K. Fadla & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 P. Chandra & Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 Radiant Electric & Machinery Co., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Ranjit Electric & Eng. Corp., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Regal Trading Co., Khadia Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Standard Materials Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 S. K. Ghose & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Satish Stores Trading Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Shah Patel & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Sheth Stores Trading Co., Station Road, Ahmedabad.
 Shivlal Virchand, Contractor, Bhut's Ambli, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 S. Sutar & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Star Radio Electric Co., Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Swastik Eng. Works, Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.
 Tubewells Ltd., Vishnu Bhuvan, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 U. D. Dave & Co., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Universal Syndicate Agency, Darlapur, Ahmedabad.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS

Fine Knitting Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
 Gujarat Hosiery Factory, Rakhilal Road, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Ambica Hosiery Works, New Cotton Mill No. 1 Compound, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Anand Niwas, Guest House, Opp. Krishna Cinema, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bombay Hotel, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.
 Grand Hotel, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 Hav-Mor Restaurant, Opp. Krishna Cinema, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Imperial Restaurant, Relief Road, near Electric House, Ahmedabad.
 Jawahar Hindu Hotel, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Jawahar Hotel, Outside Kalupur Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 Laxmi Villas Hindu Hotel, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Modern Cold Drink House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Naas Restaurant, Near Relief Cinema, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Niroas Restaurant, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Patel Soda Fountain and Restaurant, 1093, near Dhana Suthar's Pole, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Radio Hindu Hotel, Delhi Chakia, Ahmedabad.
 Railway Cold-drink & Tea House, Opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.
 Ritz Hotel, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 Vina Restaurant, 482, Revdi Bazar Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS

HAVMOR RESTAURANT, Ice Cream Specialists, Relief Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3864.

ICE FACTORIES

Agarwal Ice Factory, Dudeswar Road, Ahmedabad.
 City Ice Factory, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.
 Gajendra Ice Depot, Bhoiwada's Pole, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
 Solid Ice and Coldstorage Co., near Darlakhan Gunat, ShahNang, Ahmedabad.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES**P. M. SHAH & CO.,**

Janivado, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

(Estd: 1943)

Textile Mill Furnishers, P.W.D. Contractors, & Allied Materials Merchants.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

All India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Dhanlaxmi Market, Ahmedabad.
 Anand Insurance Co., Ltd., 614, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Argus Insurance Co., Ltd., 269, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Seth Haridas Bldg., Cross Lane, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., near Fuvara, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bombay Fire Insurance Assoc., The Cellar, Khampur, Ahmedabad.
 British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Natalwala Bldg., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Commonwealth Assurance Co., Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd., Str. Chinubhai Bldg., Revdi Bazar, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 Deepak General Insurance Co., Ltd., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 General Assurance Society Ltd., Near Model Talkies, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Home Insurance Co. Ltd., Revdi Bazar, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 Indian Trade and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Jayabharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Vakil Bldg., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Kaiser-I-Hind Insurance Co. Ltd., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 National Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 National Insurance Co. Ltd., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Neptune Assurance Co. Ltd., Outside Panchkuwa Gali, Ahmedabad.
 New Asiatic Insurance Co. Ltd., Next to Model Talkies, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd., Allahabad Bank Bldg., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
 New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Gandhi Road, Opp. Fuvara, Ahmedabad.
 New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd., Revdi Bazar, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd., 349, Nanavati Bldg., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
 Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., Damodar Mahal, Char Rasta, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Ruby General Insurance Co Ltd., Karanj, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
South British Insurance Co. Ltd., Near Electric House, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

Standard General Insurance Co. Ltd., Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd., 571-2, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Near Post Office, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad

Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Warden Insurance Co. Ltd., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

IRON, STEEL AND BRASS WORKS

C. K. Vohora & Co., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad 2.
Eastern Iron & Steel Traders, The, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Kashiparekh Bros., 564, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
Laxmi Vijaya Brass & Iron Works, Ghee Kanta Road, Pitalla Bamba, Ahmedabad 1. Tel No 3008.
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Co-operative Bank Bldg, Near Relief Cinema, Ahmedabad.

IRON & STEEL MERCHANTS

J. RAMANLAL & CO., Estd. 1939, 675, Sakar Bazar, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 3143. Grams: "IRON."

LEATHER GOODS (TEXTILE)

Frion & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
H. Mansuri & Sons, Post Box 84, Ahmedabad.
Jashind Leather Industries Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.
Leather Textillites Ltd., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
American Oil & Trading Co., Jekeri Building, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 3709. Grams: "OILS".
Bihari Bros., Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
G. M. Patel & Sons, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
Ranjeet Electric & Engineering Corporation, Madina House, Near Jakaria Masjid, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

MACHINERY IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

Acme Agencies, Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
A. Bhuderbhai Kishor & Sons, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad Iron & Brass Factory, Bharatkhand Mills Compound, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad Victoria Iron Works & Co., Ltd., The, Dudheswar Road, Ahmedabad.
A. R. Engineering Works, Near Munshi Soda Factory, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
Ashok Vijay Engineering Works, Delhi Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Asiatic Bolt & Engine Ring Works, Rakhil Road, Ahmedabad.
A. Vadilal & Co., Mirzapur Road, Near Haji Building, Ahmedabad.
B. A. Panchal & Co., Gosaiji's Wanda, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
Bharat Iron & Brass Factory, Sarva, Haripur Road, Ahmedabad.
B. Kapasi & Co., Khodi Ambli, Harmanwalli Pole, Ahmedabad.
B. M. Panchal & Co., Gheekanta Road, opp. Masjid, Ahmedabad.
B. P. Engineering Works, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
Brass & Iron Works, Sarangpur, Madhubhai Colony, Ahmedabad.
C. C. Mashruwala, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
C. C. Ranchhodlal & Co., Chamunda Road, Naroda, Ahmedabad.
C. V. Engineer, Gheekanta Road, Dudhwal Pole, Ahmedabad.
Dalpatram Girdharilal & Co., Lunsawad Nariawad, Ahmedabad.
D. P. Mistry & Sons, Santram Road, Nadiad.
D. Shantilal & Co., Gheekanta Road, Bhutni Ambli, Ahmedabad.

E. A. LATIF & SON

(Estd. 1934)

Revdi Bazar, Latif Building, Ahmedabad 2.

Phone: 2226.

Grams: "DIGNITY."

Specialists In Pumping Machinery and Electrical Appliances etc.

Sole Agents for India: F. & W. (Hoosier) Water Systems and "SCALOFF" Boiler Paint.

Engineer & Sons, Darlapur, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
Forge & Blower Co., Under Sarangpur Bridge, Ahmedabad.
G. A. Latif & Sons, Latif Bldg., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
Gopaldas Khemchand Tijoriwala, Delhi Darwaja, F.G., Ahmedabad.
Govindlal Keshavlal, Gheekanta Road, Bhutni Ambli, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat Engineering Co., Bava's Dehla, Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat Iron Works, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
Harshad Iron & Brass Factory, Darlapur, Changi's Pole, Ahmedabad.
Herold Metal Corporation, Salapose Road, Near G.P.O., Ahmedabad.
Hind Hardware Stores, Kadla Bldg., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
Hind Sewing Machine Works, Salapose Road, Corner Lane, Ahmedabad.

India Metal Works, Mirzapur Road, near I.T.O., Ahmedabad.
Indian Engineering Works, Astodia, near Anjuman H.S., Ahmedabad.
Indian Iron & Brass Works, The, City Danapith, Ahmedabad.
Indian Textile Works, The, Sarangpur, Madhubhai Colony, Ahmedabad.

Industrial Engineering Works, The, Sarangpur, Madhubhai Colony, Ahmedabad.

Jagdishchandra & Brothers, Delhi Chakla, Shak Market, Ahmedabad.

Jagdish Engineering Works, Darlapur, behind Tower, Ahmedabad.

Jagdish Industrial Works, outside D. G. Chhotalal's Chali, Ahmedabad.

Jagdish Iron & Brass Factory, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Jotaram Becharadas & Co., Saraspur, Ambliwad, Ahmedabad.

Jubilee Iron Works, Darlapur, Rupapari, Ahmedabad.

Karsandas Becharadas & Sons, Amdupura, Saraspur, Vora's Roja, Ahmedabad.

Kasturbhai Ramchandra & Bros., Pankore Naka, Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.

Keshavlal Ambaram & Brothers, Gosaiji's Wanda, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.

Kirtilal Nanalal & Company, Reid Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

Krishna Sahay Brass Factory, Delhi Chakla, Bhojwada, Ahmedabad.

Large Engineering Corporation, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Laxjibhai Mavjibhai & Sons, City Danapith, Ahmedabad.

Laxmi Moulding Works, Asarva, Haripur Road, Ahmedabad.

Laxminarayan Sharma & Co., Lunsawada, Kumbharwada, Ahmedabad.

Laxmi Vijay Iron & Brass Works, The, Gheekanta Road, Pitalla Bumba, Ahmedabad.

Machinery Manufacturing Works, The, Khodi Anull, Ahmedabad.

Machinery Stores Traders, 661, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Machinery Supplying Co., The, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

Machine Tools & Hardware Corporation, Reid Road, Railwaypura, Post Box No. 1002, Ahmedabad.

M. D. Shah & Co., 570/1, Reid Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

Mahavir Iron & Brass Factory, Darlapur, near Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.

Manilal & Brothers, 626, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.

Metal Moulders Ltd., Dudheswar Road, Ahmedabad.

Metropolitan Engineering Works, Delhi Chakla, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Ambalal Jetharam, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 8083. Grams: "CLOTH PRINT."

Mistry, Chhaganlal Govindlal, Lunsawada, Kumbharwada, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Damodardas Himatlal & Co., Kalupur, Panchpatti, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Jivanlal Dhanjibhai, Gheekanta Road, opp. Masjid, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Khodidas Motiram, Mirzapur, Rentlawadi, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Mangaldas Jethabhai I. & B. F., Darlapur, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Mohanlal Veldas & Co., Sankadi Shori, Dedka's Gali, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Popatlal Narsibhai, Gheekanta Road, Bhutni Ambli, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Shivrām Ganesh & Sons, Astodia Chakla, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Somnath Girdhardas, Tajpur, Tadni Shori, Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Zaverbhai Rudabhai, Khadia, Wada Pole, Ahmedabad.

M. M. Panchal, City Danapith, Ahmedabad.

Modern Engineering & Moulding Co., Shahpur Mills Compound, Ahmedabad.

Monesty Engineering Works, Darlapur, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Narandas Becharadas & Bros., Darlapur, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

N. Mohanlal & Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Novateng Rupram I. & B. F., opp. R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.

Omkar Iron & Brass Factory, Darlapur, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Oriental Engineering Works, Sarangpur, Madhubhai Colony, Ahmedabad.

Padshah Brothers, Khodi Ambli, Harmanwalli Pole, Ahmedabad.

Pahelwan Rustamkhan Nawabkhan, Gheekanta Road, Bhutni Ambli, Ahmedabad.

Panchal Atmaram Ishwardas, Darlapur, Rupapari, Ahmedabad.

Panchal Atmaram Mohanlal, Mirzapur, Retiawadi, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal Babulal & Brothers, Darlapur, Rupapari, Ahmedabad.
PANCHAL ENGINEERING WORKS, Darlapur, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 4136. Grams: "NOZZLES." Manufacturers of: Diesel Engines, Centrifugal Pumps, Heavy Duty Lathes, Shaping Machines, Drilling Machines, Cloth Folding Machine, Fire Extinguishers, Fire Fighting Appliances and Textile and other Machinery Spare Parts.

Panchal Fakirchand Hirachand, Gheekanta Road, opp. Masjid, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal Hirachand Revandas, Gheekanta Road, Bhutni Ambli, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal Iswardas Harjivandas, Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal Jata Shankar Ambalal, Golwad, M. G. Road, Viramgam.
 Panchal Jivanlal Mepabhai, Gosalji's Wada, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal Kalidas Ranchhodas, Gheekanta Road, Hargovan Keval Street, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal Kalidas Rughnath, near Munshi Soda Factory, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal Keshavlal Laxmichand, Darlapur, Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal, Lallubhai Hirabhai, Gheekanta Road, Bhutni Ambli, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal, Manilal Maganlal, Retiawadi, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal, Mathurdas Shankarlal & Bros., Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal, Shivram Bhuderdas, Gheekanta Road, Dabhadia Kuva, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal, Somnath Kalidas, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal, Somnath Ranchhodas, Gheekanta Road, Butni Ambli, Ahmedabad.
 Panchal, Trikamlal Maganlal, Gheekanta Road, Bhutni Ambli, Ahmedabad.
 Panjab Lalit Factory, Chokha Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 P. A. Panchal, Darlapur, Changli Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Patel, Ambalal Narottamdas, Shahpur Nagoriwad, Ahmedabad.
 Popular Textile Company, Bharatkhand Mills Compound, Ahmedabad.
 Prabhudas & Co., Retiawadi, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
 Prem Roy Bros., L. K. Trust Bldg., Panchkuva, Ahmedabad 7. Grams: "SULATA."
 Punjabhai Vanmalidas & Sons, Gheekanta Road, Mendi's Khancha, Ahmedabad.
 Rally Metal Works, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Ranchandra Iron & Brass Works, Lunsawada, Golwad, Ahmedabad.
RAMVIJAY IRON WORKS, 664, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad. Manufacturers, Machinery Spare Parts; Specialists for Drilling Machines, Hand Pumps, Emery Grinders, Blowers, Boring Materials, Foot Valves, etc.
 Ranjeet Electric & Engineering Corporation, Relief Road, Near Jakaria Masjid, Ahmedabad.
 Rastriya Iron Works, outside Darlapur Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 R. Keshavlal & Bros., Lunsawada, Kumbharwada, Ahmedabad.
 R. Maganlal & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Rohit Iron & Brass Factory, Delhi Chakla, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Royal Iron Works, Kankaria Road, N. C. Mills, Ahmedabad.
 Sabarmati Engineering Works, Sabarmati Railway Oil Mills, Sabarmati.
 Sanchal Kalidas Ranchhodas, Gheekanta Road, Hargovan Keval Street, Ahmedabad.
 Saraswati Moulding Works, Shahpur Darwaja, Marwadi Chali, Ahmedabad.
 Sattle Trunk Workshop, outside Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 Shantilal & Co., Kalupur, Panchpatli, Navgaja Pir, Ahmedabad.
 Sheth Stores Trading Co., Deepak Chambers, Station Road, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 3470.
 Shree Ambika Vijay & Co., Gheekanta, Gosalji's Ullada, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Ambika Vijay Iron & Brass Factory, Lunsawada, Chhagara's Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Hanumant Vijay Iron & Brass Factory, Darlapur, Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Jagdish Rajnagar Iron & Brass Factory, City Danapith, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Krishna Iron & Brass Factory Lunsawada, Kumbharwada, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Bankrishna Engineering Works, Outside Darlapur Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Satyanarayan Iron & Brass Factory, Darlapur, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Shakti Iron Works, Delhi Darwaja, Hathibhai's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Shakti Vijay Brass & Iron Works, Lunsawada, Kumbharwada, Ahmedabad.
 Sitaram Iron & Brass Works, Lunsawada, Golwad, Ahmedabad.
 Smith Engineering Works, Darlapur Rupapari, Ahmedabad.
 Surendra & Co., Lunsawada, Harmanwali Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Swastik Engineering Works, Gheekanta, near Dudhwali Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Tankalchand Rughunath Iron & Brass Factory, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 The Shetna Iron Works & Co., Kankaria Road, N. C. Mills, Ahmedabad.

The Star Engineering Works, outside Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 U. D. Dave & Co., Chhotalal Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Umedram K. Mistry, City Danapith, Ahmedabad.
 Vinus Engineering Co., Kankaria Road, opp. Laxmi C. Mills, Ahmedabad.
 Zenith Engineering Works, Kalupur Tankshal, Ahmedabad.

MARBLE AND TILES MERCHANTS

Ahmedabad Stone Supplying Co., 995, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Bharat Tiles & Marble Co., Ahmedabad.
 Garlick & Co., Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.
 Gupta Tiles & Marble, Raipur, Ahmedabad.
 Itamanlal Motilal Shah, Inside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Sompura & Co., 1955, Panchkuva Road, Ahmedabad.

MILL GIN STORES SUPPLIERS

A. H. & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 A. Hasnukh & Co., L. K. Trust Building, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Menit House, Relief Road, Ahmedabad 1.
 A. K. Shah & Co., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Alliance Stores Trading Co., Ltd., Station Road, Ahmedabad.
 A. M. Shaw & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Arvind Guvant & Co., Motilal Haribhai Market, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 B. C. Mashruwala & Bros., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Bhagubhai M. Shah, 48, Pritamnagar, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
 Bihari Brothers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.
 B. Ramanlal & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 C. A. Gallakotwala & Co., Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 C. B. Sutarla Bros., Cross Lane, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 C. Bangadtwala & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 O. C. Mashruwala, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 C. Doctor & Co., Ltd., Khokhara Mahemdabad, Maninagar, Ahmedabad.
 Chandabhai Bros., Panchpatli, Dabgarwad, Ahmedabad.
 Chandrakant Ratilal & Co., Khatarpal's Pole, Manekchowk, Ahmedabad.
 Chandulal Vadilal & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Chhotalal Keshavlal, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Chimanlal Amichand, Khas Bazar, Three Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Chimanlal B. Mehta, 648, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Chimanlal & Sons, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 Chimanlal Vadilal & Co., Sankadi Sheri, Nanshajivan's Pole, Ahmedabad.
 C. K. Vohara & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 C. Nanavati & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 C. Parikh & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Dahiabhai Nanalal & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Dasharathlal Chimanlal, Sarangpur, Sarkiwal, Ahmedabad.
 Dhuldhoya Sons & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Diarvi Trading Co., outside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Dinubhai G. Doshi Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Eastern Trading Agency, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Express Trading Corporation, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Frion & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.
 General Engineering Stores, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Giridharlal Damodardas Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 H. Bansidhar & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad 2.
 H. Chokshi & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Hirachand Ranchhodadas, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Indequip Limited, Reid Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 International Traders Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 International Trading Co., Station Road, Deepak Chambers, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 Ishwarlal Harjivandas & Co., Jardon Road, Dudheshwar, Ahmedabad.
 J. Tribhovandas & Co., C/o Granwood Works, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Jayantilal & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Jayantilal Chimanlal & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Jayantilal Pranalal & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Jayantilal S. Gandhi & Co., opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
 Jitendra Ramniklal & Co., opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
 K. A. Shah & Co., opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
 K. C. Mashruwala & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 K. Damodardas & Co., Singapurwala Building, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3077. Grams: "ROTATION."
 K. H. Nawab & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 K. Rasiklal & Co., Cross Lane, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 Kamlesh Corporation, Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Kanchan Bros. & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Kantilal Chimanlal, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
KANTILAL H. SHAH & CO., 1349, Dhana Sutar Street, Ahmedabad 1.
 Kantilal Jivanlal & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Karmali Janmahamad & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 M. M. Shah & Co., 2610, Devsa's Pada, Ahmedabad.

M. Sharma & Co., Post Box No. 71, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Machine Tools & Hardware Corporation, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Mangaldas Jeshingbhai & Co., Cross Lane, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 Manubhai Parikh & Co., opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
 Masturial Chimanlal & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Mehta Bros. & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Mehta Parikh & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Metal Moulders Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.
 Modern Mill Stores Agency, Gheekanta Road, Jeshingbhai's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
 Mohanlal Jamnadas Patel, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Mohanlal Prabhudas & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Motilal Harilal Jagabhaiwala, Pipin Villa, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
 Mulchand Jekishandas & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 N. M. Oza & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 N. Parikh Sons & Co., 583, Mulchand Asharam Building, opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
NAGINDAS KILABHAI & CO., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Nanavati & Co., Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Narotandas Chunilal & Co., Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2. Phones: 2140, 8773, 3146. Grams: "HINDUNAR."
 National Trading Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Natwarlal A. Shah & Co., Ltd., opp. Madhav Baug, Ahmedabad.
 Navnitlal D. Chokshi & Co., 1685, Dhai's Pole, Jagabhai Seth's Pole, Ahmedabad.
 New India Trading Co., Vakil Building, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Nidrayadan Maneklal & Co., (Estd. 1944), Bombay Shop Building, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad 2. Phone: 2496.
 P. M. Shah & Co., Janiwada, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 P. M. Huthreshing & Sons, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 Pansal Umabhai & Co., Fatasa's Pole, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
PAREKH BROTHERS, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Parikh & Parikh, Mill Gin Stores Suppliers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.
 Patel Brothers Syndicate, opp. English Cinema, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Pioneer Textile Trading Co., Harisadan, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Popatlal Girdharilal, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Prem Roy Brothers, L. K. Trust Bldg., Panchkuva, Ahmedabad 2.
 Prion & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 R. M. Shaw & Co., Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Ramanlal Pitambaradas Mashruwala, 1314, Rajamehta's Pole, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
 Ramanlal Sankalchand, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Ramanlal Vrijvalabhadas & Co., Cross Lane, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
 Ramchandra & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Ranehdodal Amratilal Vasa, Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.
 Rasiklal D. Gandhi & Co., Harisadan Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Ratilal M. Shah & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 S. Mehta & Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 S. N. Shah & Co., Station Road, Ahmedabad.
 Seth Stores Trading Co., Station Road, Ahmedabad.
 Spencer Trading Co., Sir Chinubhai Building, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Supreme Mill Stores Co., opp. English Cinema, Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.
 Textile Commercial Co., Haridas Achratil Market, Ahmedabad.
 Textile Stores Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 The Ahmedabad Crom Tanning Co., Piramshah Road, Ahmedabad.
 The Gopal Textile Trading Co., Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 The International Textile Corporation, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 The Laxmi Commercial Ltd., near Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.
 The Mill Stores & Metal Mart, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 The Standard Materials Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 The Swastik Textile Trading Co., Ltd., Motilal Haribhai Market, Station Road, Ahmedabad.
 United Stores Trading Co., Station Road, Ahmedabad.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Gopaldas Khemchand & Sons, Estd. 1912, Tijoriwalla, outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2092.
 Harihar Research Works, Mander's Street, Ahmedabad.
 S. Sutaria & Co., 697/82-6, Reid Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2378.
 Grams: "SUTEX."

OIL ENGINEERS & SPARE PARTS MANUFACTURERS

PANCHAL FAKIRCHAND HIRACHAND, Iron & Brass Factory, Pithla Bamba, Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND VARNISHES

Allied Engineers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bharat Paints & Hardware Agency, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 C. S. Vohra & Co., (Estd. 1938), Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad 1. Phone: 3027.
 D. Prajapati & Co., Near Tarkos Bldg., Relief Road, Ahmedabad 1.
 Hind Corporation, near Takaria Masjid, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 L. G. Amin & Co., Menil House, Kadla-Kul, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 N. M. Shah & Co., opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.

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 S. Shantilal & Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
 United Trading Co., 1843, Near Allahabad Bank, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

PAPER MERCHANTS

A. K. Shah & Co., Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Good Luck Paper Mart, 1951/4/6, Panchkuva, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Manohar Paper Stores, near Telegraph Office, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 R. Ochhavilal & Co., 604, Char Rasta, Nava Darwaja Road, Ahmedabad.
S. SUTARIA & CO., 697/32-8, Reid Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2378. Grams: "SUTEX", Ahmedabad.
 Vinod Paper Mart, 669, Char Rasta, Nava Darwaja Road, Ahmedabad.

PERFUMERS

Bikhulal Chhaganlal Desai, 3078, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Saurashtra Sagandhi Stores, 1655/1, Khajuri Pole, Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

American Oil & Trading Co., Jekor Building, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India Ltd., Mission Road, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Caltex (India) Ltd., Asarwa Station Yard, Ahmedabad.
 Gulf Oil Co., Ltd., Co-operative Bank Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Oriental Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

PICKERS AND BUFFERS

D. C. Karaka & Co., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
 Frien & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 H. Mansuri & Sons, Post Box 84, Ahmedabad.
 Jalhind Leather Industries Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad 2.
 Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.
 Pickers Ltd., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

PIPES AND FITTINGS MERCHANTS

Ahmedabad Sanitary Stores, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
B. C. MASERUWALA & BROS., 857, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2. Pipes, Pipe-fittings & Hardware Merchants.
 Branch: 87/91, Dhanji St., Bombay 3.
 Gujarat Tube & Sanitary Stores, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 H. Khericha & Co., opp. Jumma Masjid, Ahmedabad.
 Kantilal & Co., Ramakda Market, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Phone : 2459.

Grams : "GLANDCOCK".

(Estd. 1890)

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 Shums Trading Co., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
 Wellknown Brothers, 2414/B-2, Relief Road, opp. Makeriwad, Ahmedabad.

PRINTING PRESS MATERIAL & MACHINERY

GUNVANTRAY & CO., Khadia, Char Rasta, Nava Darwaja Road, Ahmedabad 1. Phone: 4068. Grams: "GRAYCO".
 Dealers in Letter Press, Litho Offset, Process, Machinery Materials & Rubber Rollers.

PRINTING PRESSES

Advance Printery, 550, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Ajay Printery, Nav Bhaat Mill Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
 Deen Printing Press, Panch Patli, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
 Kesariji Printing Press, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.
 New City Printing Press, Dhalgarwad, Ahmedabad.
 Ramesh Printery, opp. Mahavir Swami's Temple, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Rasik Printery, Khodia, Golwad, Ahmedabad.

PROVISION MERCHANTS

Akbarally & Co., Three Gates, Ahmedabad.
 Jehangir Brothers, opp. Rly. Station, Ahmedabad.
 Madonna Stores, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 Prince Stores, opp. Telegraph Office, 1101, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Relief Provision Stores, Relief Road, opp. Relief Cinema, Ahmedabad.
MAIZE PRODUCTS, Props.: Sayaji Mills Ltd., P.O. Kathwada — Maize Products, Ahmedabad 2.
 B. Jehangir Darashaw & Co., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Wadia Brothers Ltd., F. P., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

RADIO MFRS., DEALERS AND PART SUPPLIERS

Ahmedabad Radio & Electric Corporation, Panchkuva, opp. School, Ahmedabad.
 Amin Gramophone Mart, Near Bridge, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Allied Radio Company, Near Fuvara, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Arun Radio Electric Co., Near Dhana Suthar's Pole, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bharat R. Electric Co., Near Arun Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
BOMBAY GARAGE (Ahmedabad) LTD., Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad 4. Tel. Address: "PARKCHIN." Phone: 4615.
 Byrks Elec. Industries, Hala Hanuman, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Chitra Electric Trading Co., Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Cine Radio Laboratory, Near Cinema, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Dalal & Co., opp. School, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Dave Radio Corporation, Near Town Hall, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
 Deepak Radio Electric Co., Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Eastern Radio Service, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Emergency Radio House, Near Model Talkies, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Erase Sound, opp. Cinema-De-France, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Fadia Radio Crafts, opp. School, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Gandhi & Sons, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
 Geeta Radio Corporation, Near Pada Pole, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Golden Radio Service, opp. Kothari Pole, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 General Radio Stores, opp. Advance Cinema, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Gupta Radio Service, opp. Noyri Mills, Rajpur, Ahmedabad.
 Hillmans Stores, Near Pritamnagar Dhal, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
 Hiralal B. Trivedi & Co., Near Bridge, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Imperial Radio House, opp. School, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 International Electric Equipment Company, opp. Police Station, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 J. K. Radio Electric & Engineering Co., Panch Pipli, Astodia, Ahmedabad.
 Jagdish & Co., opp. Khadia Post Office, Ahmedabad.
 Janata Radio Co., Near Grand Hotel, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
 Jai Hind Radio Corporation, Near Light House, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad.
 Jayant Radio Corporation, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 J. K. Radio Electric Co., opp. Advance Cinema, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 J. L. Kharidia & Co., Nagar Bordi's Street, Rajpur, Ahmedabad.
 Jyoti Radio & Electric House, Parabadini Pole, Rajpur, Ahmedabad.
 Kachwala Radio Co., Near Light House, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad.
 K. B. Vakil & Co., Bala Panuman, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Kiran Radio Service, Near Khara Kuva's Pole, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 K. M. Parghi & Co., opp. School, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Listeners Radio Service, Raja Mehta's Pole Naka, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
 Manu Contractor, opp. Pada Pole, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Manubhai Parikh & Co., opp. Madhu Baug, Ahmedabad.
 Mehta Radio Service, 1446, Sheth's Pole, Mandvi's Pole, Ahmedabad.
 Model Radio Service, Pipardi's Pole Naka, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 M. J. Vakil & Co., Near Bridge, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Mohan's Radio Service, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Mukundrai Trivedi, Near Rly. Crossing, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
 National Radio Co., Manekchowk, Ahmedabad.
 Navdurga Radio Electric Co., Fuvara, Ahmedabad.
 Orient Radio Electric Co., Rugnath-Bamb Street, Sankdisheri, Ahmedabad.
 Paramount Radio Experts, Char Rasta, Khadia, Ahmedabad.
 People's Technical Institute, Zaverivad Naka, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Popular Radio Electric Co., Near Town Hall, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
 Ramesh Electric Co., Ganchini Vadi, Darlapur, Ahmedabad.
 R. Tolat & Co., Manekchowk, Ahmedabad.
 Regal Radio Service, opp. School, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Radio Television & Sound System Institute, opp. Model Cinema, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Royal Electric Stores, opp. Dhana Suthar Pole, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Star Radio Co., opp. Jain Temple, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
 Star Radio Electric Co., Gheekanta, Ahmedabad.
 Shree Radio Service, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Sweet Radio Service, Rajpur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 Super Radio Service, Kharakuva Pole Naka, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Vanguard Radio Corporation, Near Khadia Police Station, Ahmedabad.
 Western Radio Co., Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

REFRIGERATOR (DOMESTIC)

BOMBAY GARAGE (Ahmedabad) LTD., Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad 4. Tel. Address: "PARKCHIN." Phone: 4615.

ROPERIES

Bharat Rope & Lace Mfg. Co., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 Frion & Co., Reld Road, Ahmedabad.
 Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Ahmedabad Hardware Stores, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 Allied Engineers, Reld Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2795.
 Bihari Bros., Outside Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.
 Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
 Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd., Near Bagicha Mills, outside Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
 Frion & Co., Reld Road, Ahmedabad.
 Good Year Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd., 19 20, Bharat Khand Mills, Compound 2, Ahmedabad.
 Gujarat Rubber Works Ltd., Station Road, Ahmedabad.
 H. Chokshi & Company, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
 India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., "Patdi House", Ahmedabad.
 Rubber Products Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

SANITARYWARE

Gujarat Tube & Sanitary Stores, Khadia, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.
 Sanitary Hardware Mart, opp. Kanuga Mauslon, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

SEWING THREAD MANUFACTURERS

AHMEDABAD MANUFACTURING & CALICO PRINTING CO., LTD., Calico Mills & Jubilee Mills, Spindles 1,39,120, Looms 2,400. Agents: Karamchand Premchand Private Ltd., Post Box Nos. 12 & 173, Ahmedabad.

SILK FACTORIES AND MILLS

THE CROWN SILK & RAYON MILL, Madhowlal Ranchhodlal Colony, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2. Manufacturers of Doubling Twisted & Crepe Yarn, Silk & Art Silk. 6,750 Spindles. Georgette Yarn, Art and Pure Silk Crepe Yarn of different Twists of all Deniers and Doubling Yarns. Sole Distributors: J. Kimmatlal & Co., New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Phone: 23482.

The Diamond Silk & Rayon Mill, Madhowlal Ranchhodlal Colony, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad 2.

The Nanikram Sobhraj Mills Ltd., Madhowlal Ranchhodlal Colony, Railwaypura, Post Box No. 1041, Ahmedabad 2.

Frison & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Patel Brothers Syndicate, Opp. English Cinema, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad.

VIJAY WEAVING WORKS (VIJAY FABRICS), Textile Manufacturers; Estd.: 1912; Specialised manufacturers of Staple, Woolen & Art-Silk Fabrics in Tussore & Grandrille Coatings, Dobby & Check Coatings, Shirtings, Bed-sheets, Lungis, etc; Specification of your requirements ranging from 27" to 60" width cordially invited from Exporters, Importers & Dealers. 616/12, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

SOAP FACTORIES

Asad Hind Soap Factory, 711/6, Near Khamasa Gate, Dhalgarwad, Ahmedabad.

Diamond Oil & Soap Factory, 221, Salyadwada, Inside Astodia Gate, Ahmedabad.

Jagdish Oil & Soap Mills, Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

Ranjit Soap Factory, Dhalgarwad, Ahmedabad.

TEA AND COFFEE

Brooke Bond India Ltd., near Rly. Crossing, below No. 1054, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.

Gujarat Tea Depot. Company near Relief Cinema, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Indian Coffee House, near Electric House, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Lipton Ltd., Oriental Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

TEXTILE MACHINERY MFRS. AND DEALERS

A. B. Brothers, 129, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad.

A. Bhudharbhai Kishor & Sons, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2408.

Ahmedabad Victoria Ironworks Co., Ltd., Doodhesar Road, Ahmedabad.

Altex Ltd., Ramolia Building, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Atmaram Mohanlal Panchal, Rantiwadi, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.

Bracewell, J., Ltd., Haribhai Market, Ahmedabad.

Brady & Co., Ltd., W. H., Railwaypura Post, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Card Clothing & Belting Ltd., Narottam Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

C. Doctor & Co., Khokra Mehmedabad, Maninagar, Ahmedabad.

English Card Clothing Co., Ltd., opp. Rly. Workshop, Maninagar, Ahmedabad.

Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd., Faribunder Bldg., Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

Garlick & Co., Maskati Market 2, Ahmedabad.

HUMIDIFYING & VACUUM CLEANING PLANT FACTORY

Saraspur, Near Potalia's Tank, Ahmedabad.
Pioneer Manufacturers of "SHIVA" Vacuum Cleaners for Textile Mills.

"SHIVA" Hackaw Blades for Metal Cutting.

"SHIVA" Domestic Stoves.

Phone: 51762.

Grams: "CHHOTAJYOT".

Indequip Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Indian Textile Engineers Ltd., Deepak Chambers, 679/18, Station Road, Ahmedabad.

India Metal Works, 1758/1-2, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

Industrial Spare-Parts Co., Relief Road, Kadia Kul, Ahmedabad.

Jagdish Iron & Brass Factory (Estd. 1945), 1175, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Jaymes Engineering Co., Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

Metal Moulders Ltd., Doodhesar Road, Ahmedabad.

Mistry Ambalal Jetharam Iron & Brass Factory, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3083. Grams: "CLOTHPRINT."

Nima Trading Co., Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

Ormerods (India) Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Sizing Materials Co., Ltd., Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

T. Maneklal Mfg. Co., Ltd., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

Tex Maco, Chotley Lal Building, Kadia Kul, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.

TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Engineers and Merchants, Lal Cinema Compound, Gomti-pur Road, Ahmedabad 10.

Manufacturers of Textile Machinery Spare Parts and Specialising in ring & doubling spindle inner tubes, machine cut wheels, Ball-bearing comb box and winding parts.

UMEDRAM K. MISTRI & SONS

(Estd. 1886)

City Dana Pith, Ahmedabad.

Phone: 51304.

Grams: "TUBE".

U. M. MISTRY & SONS, 1186, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad. Office: 352/54 Samuel St., Bombay 3. Manufacturers of Textile machinery, Machine spares; Specialists—Manufacturing of Stainless Steel, dyeing plant accessories, Steel Furniture & Steel Structure.

Voltas Ltd., Faribunder Building, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

Williamsons (India) Ltd., 670/22, Motilal Hirabhai Market, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

TEXTILE ENGINEERS AND MACHINERY IMPORTERS

B. P. Engineering Works, 663-4, Gheekanta Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2642.

C. B. Sutaria Bros., Cross Lane, opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

Modern Engineering Moulding Co., Shahpur Mills Compound, Ahmedabad. Phone: 2024. Grams: "HELICAL."

M. Narotmdas Chunilal & Co., Motilal Mansion, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad 2. Phones: 2140, 3773, 3146.

TYRE MFRS. AND DEALERS

Dunlop Rubber Co (India) Ltd, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co of India Ltd., Near Bagloha Mills, Outside Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.

Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co of India Ltd, 19 20, Bharat Khand Mills Compound, Ahmedabad

India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd, Patdi House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

WATCH AND CLOCK IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

Asiatic Watch Co., 653/1, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Bharati Watch Co., 700, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Franco-Swiss Watch Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Favourite Watch Co., 808, Gandhi Road, Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

General Swiss Watch Co., 52-A, Balahanuman, Ahmedabad.

New President Watch Co., 437, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

New Bharat Watch Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Prabat Watch Co., 449, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

ROYAL WATCH CO. (Private) LTD., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. Phone: 3571. Grams: "CLOCK."

Sharda Watch Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

WELDING WORKS

Auto Reliance Engineering & Welding Co., Revdi Bazar, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad.

Bharat Engineering & Welding Works, Outside Prem Gate, Idgab Road, Ahmedabad.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

Headquarters : Ahmednagar.

Talukas : Nagar, Rahuri, Newasa, Shrirampur, Sangamner, Akole, Kopergaon, Sheegaon, Pathardi, Jamkhed, Shrigonda, Parner, Karjat.

Ahmednagar, a centrally situated District in the Marathi speaking area of the Deccan, lies between North Lat. 18°20' and 20° and East Long. 73°13' and 75°41'. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Nasik District, on the north-east by the river Godavari, on the south-east and south-west by Bhilr, Sholapur and Poona Districts. The principal geographical feature is the chain of Sahyadri Hills and the river Godavari. Despite the fertility of its soil the District is liable to famine owing to uncertain and scanty rainfall. A large part of the District is irrigated by the confluence of the rivers Godavari and Pravara which has encouraged sugar-cane plantation on a wide scale. The total area irrigated is 100,550 acres, and the revenue is Rs. 44,40,113.

The area of the District is 6,602 sq. miles and the population according to the 1951 census is 1,110,873 registering a rise of 23.5 per cent over the 1941 census figure. The language spoken is Marathi.

Industrially, the northern part of the District is fairly well developed. There are seven large-scale sugar factories and two first class and up-to-date tanneries. Leather from these tanneries is exported mainly to Pakistan. The hand-power woollen carpet factory at Kendal in Rahuri Taluka exports carpets to foreign countries. The Sisal Fibre Industries Centre conducted by the American Marathi Mission at Ahmednagar manufactures and exports fancy articles to foreign countries. Three iron foundries in Ahmednagar town manufacture and supply agricultural implements and building, sanitary, sewage and machinery accessories. Ahmednagar, Bhingar, Pathardi and Sangamner are the four main centres of handloom weaving industry; the total number of handlooms being over 4,500. There are also cotton ginning, pressing and power loom factories in Ahmednagar. Manufacture of bidis, brassware, oil expelling, leather goods and sisal fibre ropes and sacks are major cottage industries in the district.

The staple food grains are jawar and bajra. Wheat and gram are grown in the vicinity of the rivers and rice in the westernmost Akole Taluka including other irrigated areas. Vari and ragi are cultivated in soils which are suited to coarser grain. The pulses are tur, mug, math and kulthi. Among the cash crops may be mentioned cotton, hemp, safflower, sesamum, linseed, sugarcane, tobacco, karil, pan, groundnut and potatoes. Sweet lime orchards are also grown.

Part of the forests possesses teak of excellent quality. The characteristic trees of the Western forests are however, anjan, jambul, behela, ain and karvand.

The chief historical places of interest to visitors are the Ahmednagar Fort and the residential palaces of the Shindhas and the Peshawas at Jamgaon and Kopergaon respectively. The tombs of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb are situated on the outskirts of Ahmednagar town. The temple of Dnyaneshwar, the saint poet of Maharashtra, is situated at Newasa on the banks of river Pravara. Here Dnyaneshwar wrote his famous commentary on Gita. Excavations undertaken in the vicinity of this town have yielded valuable finds of prehistoric import.

The imports consist chiefly of piecegoods, tin-ware, metals, groceries, salt, yarn and silk.

The exports consist chiefly of sugar, gur, cotton, leather, pulses, cereals, sisal fibre, oilseeds, fruits, handloom products, bidis, eggs, flowers and vegetables.

Limestone is fairly abundant in the District and also trap suitable for building purposes. Other minerals are basalt, quartz, chalcodony, agate, crystals.

Among industries sugar is now one of the most important. There are seven large factories in the District. Gur making, handloom weaving, iron foundries and bidi making are the other important industries.

There are ten irrigation tanks in the District.

There are over 51,300 wells in the District irrigating about 168,000 acres.

Kalsubai, the highest peak of the Sahyadri hills is situated in this District, the height of the peak being 5,430 feet above sea level. Bhandardara dam is situated at the base of the Kalsubai hills. Five miles downstream of this dam is situated the picturesque Pravara river falls at village Randha.

Harishandragad and Pattia Killa are the two hill stations situated at a height of 4,091 and 4,587 feet respectively.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate N. B. Dashrath.

District and Sessions Judge, V. R. Parakar.

District Superintendent of Police, T. M. Kadam-Bande.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Arts and Science College, Ahmednagar.

Puntamba Agricultural School, Puntamba.

Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya College, Ahmednagar.

There are five Primary Training Colleges, of which two are conducted by missionaries and all aided by Government.

There are about 10 Secondary High Schools in the district out of which three high schools are exclusively for girls.

LITERARY AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

Rotary Club, Ahmednagar.

American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar Education Society, Ahmednagar.

Hind Seva Mandal, Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar Vachanalaya District Central Library, Ahmednagar.

The Palas Vachanalaya Library, Ahmednagar.

Pravaranagar Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd., Pravaranagar.

Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar Jilha Saksharta Prasarak Mandal, Ahmednagar.

Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Ahmednagar.

District Co-operative Board, Ahmednagar.

The Hlg Bagaltidar's Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd.,

Kopergaon

The District Agricultural Show Committee, Kopergaon.

District Probation and Aftercare Association, Ahmednagar.

Sarvodaya Centre, Rajur, Akole.

Ahmednagar Pressowners' Association, Ahmednagar.

Government Beggars Home, Visapur

Ahmednagar District Leprosy Relief Association, Ahmednagar.

Indian Red Cross T. B. Sanatorium, Arangaon, Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar District Council for Child Welfare, Ahmednagar.

Adat Bazar Merchants' Association, Ahmednagar.

AKOLA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Akola.

Talugs : Akola, Balapur, Murtizapur, Akot, Mangrul, Wasim.

Akola is a district in Berar with an area of about 5,219 square miles and a population of 950,994. It lies roughly between North Latitude 19°50' and 21°16' and East Longitude 76°45' and 77°52'. It is bounded on the north by the Satpura Hills, on the south by the Ajanta and Satmal Hills, on the east by Amravati and Yeotmal Districts, and on the west by Buldana District.

The greater part of it is fertile alluvial land but the Satpura plateau rises abruptly on its northern border with the ancient fort of Narnala nestling on one of the hills and commanding the whole Poorna plain. Also a range of steep hills runs across the middle of the southern Talugs. The average rainfall is 30 inches and the temperature in summer rises in certain places to 118 degrees during the day.

The Central Railway line from Bhusawal to Nagpur runs east-west through the District and has two small meter gauge sectors branching off at Murtizapur, one going south to Yeotmal, and the other going north to Amravati District. Besides this the District has a fine network of good roads connecting it with other District and Talug centres and railway lines.

The District is mainly agricultural but there are cloth mills, a number of cotton ginning and pressing factories, oil mills.

The total cropped area extends to about 22 lakhs of acres—one-third of which is generally under cotton and two-thirds under other Kharif crops.

OFFICIALS

Collector, Abdul Waheed Khan, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, V. V. Naik, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, M. V. Bansod.

AMRAVATI DISTRICT

Headquarters : Amravati.

Tahsils : Amravati, Chandur, Morshi, Achalpur, Daryapur, Melghat.

Amravati District lies roughly between North Latitude 20°30' and 21°40' and East Longitude 76°56' and 78°30'. It is bounded on the north by Betul District, on the east by the Wardha River, on the south by the Districts of Yeotmal and Akola, and on the west by Buldana and Nimar Districts. The area of the District is 4,891 sq. miles and the population 1,081,160. The language spoken is Marathi.

Amravati is a plain about 800 feet above sea-level, the soil of which is principally black loam overlying basalt, with a gentle slope from north to south, watered by numerous streams. A small chain of barren and stoney hills runs in a north-westerly direction between Chandur and Amravati town, with an average height of 400 to 500 feet above the lowlands. The District is on the whole fertile.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Bombay-Nagpur branch of the Central Railway traverses the District from west to east and Amravati town is connected with the

main line through Badnera junction. The chief roads are those from Amravati towards Achalpur and Chandur Bazaar, to Pusla through Morel and from Murtazapur to Karanja Bibi.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

The staple food grain is jawar. Other food grains are wheat and pulses. Cash crops include cotton and oilseeds, of which cotton is the more important.

Cotton cloth and yarn are manufactured but the principal industry is the preparation of cotton for the market.

Raw cotton is the chief export, the only other exports worthy of mention being oilseeds, grain and pulses. The chief imports are grain and pulses, coal and coke, salt and sugar.

ASSOCIATIONS

Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati.

OFFICIALS

Collector, G. A. Sharma, I A S.

District Superintendent of Police, N. S. Karkare, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, S. N. Hadole.

AMRELI DISTRICT

Headquarters : Amreli.

Talukas and Mahals : Amreli, Kodinar, Dhari, Okhamandal, Damnagar, Khambha, Ghogho.

Amreli, formerly part of Baroda State, is now part of Bombay State. It is not one block of territory but is composed of a number of separate parts intersected by territory belonging to other districts.

The area of Amreli District is 1,634 square miles and population 317,203.

The District is level country broken only by Gir Hills in the Dhari Taluka. The average yearly rainfall is between 23 to 25 inches. About 90 per cent of the land is dependent wholly on rain-water while only 10 per cent is irrigated by water from wells and streams.

The principal crops are bajri, jawar, groundnuts, cotton, wheat, gram, sugarcane, rice, sesamum, maize, mung, udad and kalthi. About 25 per cent of the land is under bajri cultivation and about 50 per cent under groundnut cultivation. As groundnut fetches a high price and the soil is suitable, it is extensively cultivated. Production of oil from groundnut and sesamum is one of the chief industries of the place, which has about 25 oil mills. Other industries include cotton ginning and the production of khadi.

The principal means of communication are the railways which run through almost all the chief places in the District. To supplement the railways there are bus services from Taluka headquarters to outlying areas.

The Okha Port in Amreli District, which was greatly developed during the time of the two last Gaekwars of Baroda, is one of the best deep sea ports in India. In Okhamandal Taluka, Port Okha, Mithapur and Dwarka have become industrial centres. There are three big industries at these places namely Dwarka Cement Works, the Tata Chemicals Ltd. and the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. Dwarka is famous for Rannhodra temples. In Kodinar Taluka, there are a number of ports, which are chiefly used by the fishing industry and country craft.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, P. N. Patel.

District Superintendent of Police, B. D. Buch.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Alibhai Khanbhai Africawala, Direct Importer of Hardware & Machinery, Amreli.

Amreli Engineering Works, Sukhnath Road, Amreli.

Bhatia Girdharlal Gokaldas, General Cloth Merchant, Kapad Bazar, Amreli.

Cutchhi Medical Stores, Chemists, Druggists and Commission Agents, Palitana.

Damji Narsi & Bros., Dhariwala, Amreli.

Ebrahim Arbi & Sons, Tower Road, Amreli.

Ghusalal Lakhmanbhai, Seeds Merchant and Commission Agent, Tower Road, Amreli.

Ismail, H., & Sons, Tower Road, Amreli.

Kathilawar Seeds Stores, Amreli.

Lalji Bhimji Thakkar & Co., Amreli.

Lavjibhai Gordhandas Parekh & Sons, Amreli.

Memon Karim Valimohamed, Tower Road, Amreli.

Minerva Printery, Quality Printers and Publishers. Proprietors. Alibhai Lakhani & Sons, Amreli.

Nandlal Parmanand, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Ram Chowk, Amreli.

Narayan Oil Mills Co., Amreli.

Noorani Stores, Dealers in Cutlery, Hosiery, Stationery and Kanof Scents, near Tower, Amreli.

Oriental Stores, Amreli. Dealers in Cycles, Gramophones, Petromax, etc.

Parekh Juthabhai Keshavji, Amreli. Proprietors, Amreli Oil Mill, Amreli.

Parekh Mathurdas Narandas, Grain, Groundnut Merchants and Commission Agents, Amreli.

Parekh Seed Stores, Amreli Fruits, Vegetable and Vegetable Seed Merchants.

Parabhatam Narshidas, General & Cloth Merchant, Kapad Bazar, Amreli.

Patel Brothers, Electrical Contractors, Amreli.

Sanghrakha Hardware Mart, Hardware Merchants, Amreli.

Shah Stores, Dealers in Medicines and Toiletts, near Tower, Amreli.

Sheth Vrajilal Girdharilal, Amreli.

Shivahankar Dhanji Adhyaru, Amreli.

SHREE LAXMI SILK WEAVING FACTORY

Manufacturers of Art Silk Linen.

Mehta Wadi, Jaysinghpura, Amreli.

Grams : "LAXMISILK."

Phone : 86.

Sales Office (Bombay) :—346, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Phone : 89717.

Vijay Oil Mills Ltd., Amreli.

Virji Shivdas & Sons, Amreli.

Vithaldas Narshidas, Amreli, Bombay State. Manufacturers of Linen, Taffeta, Sioji, etc.

Vora Gobar Ramji, Merchant and Commission Agent, Amreli.

AURANGABAD DISTRICT

Headquarters : Aurangabad.

Talukas and Mahals : Aurangabad, Kannad, Valjapur, Gangapur, Bhokardan, Ambad, Palthan, Jalna, Jafferabad (Mahal), Khuldabad (Mahal), Sillod, Soegaon (Mahal).

Area : 6,318 sq. miles ; Pop. 1,179,404.

The District may be divided into the uplands in the north and the lowlands in the south, the latter terminating in the valley of the Godavari. The hills in the District—the Satara, Ajanta, Kannad, Mahadeo, Gastala—have a terrace-like appearance with flattened summits.

The most important river is the Godavari which forms the southern boundary of the District. The principal tributaries in the District are the Sina, the Dhanda, and the Dudna.

The lower slopes of the hills are well-wooded. The animals found in the District include wild hogs, bears, wolves and occasionally tigers and leopards.

The climate is generally healthy but during the monsoon and the cold season there can be malaria. The uplands are dry and healthy and the mean temperature for the whole year is around 80°. The average annual rainfall is 25 inches.

The most important cave temples in India—at Ellora and Ajanta—are found in this District. The great fort of Daulatabad is an extraordinary structure; the village of Khuldabad has the tombs of the Emperor Aurangzeb and of Asaf Jah, the founder of the former ruling dynasty.

The soil is of two kinds, the mesab and the milwa. Jawar, bajra and wheat are the chief food-crops. Pulses and rice are next in importance. Cotton and oilseeds are largely grown.

Teak is the predominant species in the forest. A considerable portion contains only brushwood and small trees.

There are no minerals of economic value. Lime-stone, basalt and granite occur all over the country.

The chief exports are cotton, food grains, oil-seeds, silk stuff, tobacco, jaggery and metal vessels. The principal imports are rice, salt, piece-goods, sugar, kerosene and hardware.

A branch of the Central Railway runs from east to west.

OFFICIALS

Collector, B. A. Kulkarni, I A S.

District Superintendent of Police, S. S. Sahani, I P S.

District and Sessions Judge, Govind Rao Mainkar.

BANASKANTHA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Palanpur.

Talukas and Mahals : Palanpur, Deesa, Dhanera, Vadgam, Tharad, Wav, Deodar, Kankrej, Danta.

The population of the District according to 1951 census, is 696,367, the area 4,090.8 sq. miles. Consolidated Land Revenue, Rs. 28,18,998-12-10.

OFFICIALS

Collector, S. M. Dudhani, I A S.

District Superintendent of Police, P. B. Malia.

(For Judicial purposes Banaskantha is under Mehsana.)

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Ashok Printery, Palanpur.

Banaskantha Armoury, Palanpur.

Jyoti Boxmakers, Palanpur.

Krishna Kapoor & Co., Palanpur.

Maganlal Pranlal Mistry, Delhigate, Palanpur.

Mangalji Dugarahi Mehta, Moti Bazar, Palanpur.

BARODA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Baroda.

Talukas and Mahals :—Baroda, Savil, Vaghodia, Padra, Karjan, Sinor, Dabhol, Sankheda, Naswadi, Chhota-Udepur, Jabugam, Baroda City.

Geographically, Baroda District (which is one of the five blocks into which the Baroda State was divided) forms a central compact block in the heart of Gujarat. It lies between North Latitude 21° 41' and 22° 32' and East Longitude 73° and 74° 10'. It is bounded on the north by the Kaira District beyond the river Mahi, and Panch Mahals on the north-east. It stretches roughly from south to north from the banks of the river Narmada to the river Mahi except for a small tract on the west and south-west boundary constituting the talukas of Amod, Vagra and Jambusar. The District is about 40 miles long and 35 miles broad. In the east it now stretches right upto the eastern boundaries of Bombay State. The eastern portion of the District is of a variegated nature, entirely undeveloped, largely because till the date of integration it was governed by petty Thakors and Taluqdars.

The most important portions of the District are Kananum which produces some of the finest cotton in India and Chorasi and Vakil in Sankheda and Vaghodia Talukas. The picturesque bank of the river Narmada stretching over 100 miles in length abound in archaeological remains, temples, shrines. Besides Narmada and Mahi other rivers flowing through the District are Jambusar, Surva, Vishwamitri and Dhadhar draining into the Gulf of Cambay while the rivers Or, Heran, Utchha are tributaries of the larger rivers.

Villages in Baroda provide amenities which do not generally exist elsewhere. Most villages have well conducted panchayats and possess institutions like schools, libraries, co-operative societies conducted on sound lines. The District as a whole has over 700 primary schools, 500 libraries, 300 gymnasiums and welfare associations.

The District is poorly wooded except in the east. The annual rainfall averages about 30 inches and varies only slightly from one place to another. The chief food crops are wheat, jowar, bajra, pulses, kodra, kodri, bawta, maize. Rice is now grown extensively interspaced with cotton. This latter together with tobacco, castor, and other oilseeds form the principal money crop. Baroda is a deficit District for food. In Padra, Karjan and Baroda Talukas many garden crops including vegetables and fruit are grown. Baroda does not possess adequate irrigation facilities like large reservoirs or hydro-electric works except wells. Considerable attention was given to the construction of wells in recent years.

The District is served by the Grand Trunk Road connecting Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Godhra, Indore and Delhi. There are about 250 miles of narrow gauge railway.

Baroda, the headquarters of the District is a historic and ancient city, and was the capital of the State till the State ceased to exist. It is fully modernised and is famous for its beautiful buildings, palaces, parks, avenues, recreation grounds, schools, colleges, hospitals, public libraries and broad, well laid out roads, and can stand comparison with any of the cities of the same size in India. The District is also well advanced in industry. In recent years a number of factories, big and small have sprung up. The more important lines of development are textiles, chemicals, oil and soaps, engineering, metal works and foundries, rolling mills, and manufacture of glassware, etc., providing employment to about 30,000 workmen.

Medical relief is so well organised that it is worth a special note. Among the larger medical institutions the most important is the Shri Sayajirao State General Hospital in Baroda city, which contains all special departments like pathology, surgery, radiology, dentistry, ophthalmology, midwifery, gynaecology and children's diseases. There is also the Shri Jambhal Hospital run by the Government.

Separate institutions also exist for medical relief to women and children. Other important institutions in the city are the Mental Home, the Leper Asylum and a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The Shri Padmavati Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium located some 8 miles from Baroda city is well-equipped with scientific appliances and a clinic provides treatment for people suffering from tuberculosis.

OFFICIALS

Collector, R. M. Desai, I.A.S.

District and Sessions Judge, C. G. Bhatt.

District Superintendent of Police, S. U. Mehta.

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

The Maharaja Sayajirao University is a teaching and residential University established in 1949 under an Act of the former Baroda State and incorporated in the Statute by the Bombay Government following the merger of the State with Bombay. All the colleges and recognised institutions situated within the University area specified in the Act, became the constituent parts of the University and were with the exception of the Medical College, Museum and Picture Gallery managed by the University. These constituents include:—the Faculties of Arts, Science, Education and Psychology, Commerce, Medicine, Technology and Engineering, Fine Arts, Home Science and Social Work, Intermediate College, College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, the Oriental Institute and the Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.

The University has instituted an ayurvedic research section in the medical college, Baroda, called Sheth Ujamsi Pitamberdas Ayurvedic Research Unit named after the donor who had created a trust and started an ayurvedic college at Patan.

The University instituted in 1952, a post-graduate diploma in Museology too, and the department is located in the museum and picture gallery. Museology is also included as one of the compulsory subjects for students of the Faculty of fine arts offering applied arts.

From June 1953, the Faculty of technology and engineering has introduced a course in textile engineering leading to the degree of Bachelor of Textile Engineering, the first of its kind in India. From June 1955, a course in Textile Technology has also been introduced in this Faculty.

The University started a post-graduate diploma in Banking, the first of its kind in India, from June 1954.

The Ramayana Department, started in the Oriental Institute, to publish an illustrated critical edition of Valmiki Ramayan, is progressing well.

A specialized course for training of Social Education Organisers for the Community Projects has been started in the Faculty of Social Work from 1955.

A Home Science Wing has been started for the training of Gram-sevikas for the Government of Bombay.

The University was expected to introduce the three-year degree course in Arts, Science and Commerce from June 1957.

Budget for 1956-57: Income: Rs. 38,44,488-0-0 including Government of Bombay Grant of Rs. 17,79,050-0-0. Expenditure: Rs. 39,94,094-0-0.

Chancellor, His Highness Shrimant Maharaja Fatehsingh Gaekwad of Baroda, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, Maharaja of Baroda.

Vice-Chancellor, Smt. Hansa Mehta, B.A. (Hons.).

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. C. S. Patel, B.A., M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Leeds).

Registrar, K. N. Zutshi, M.A., LL.B. (Luck.).

University Librarian, Dr. O. P. Shukla, M.A., B.T. (Bom.), M.A. (L.S.), Ph.D. (Michigan).

Asst. Registrar, K. J. Majmudar, M.A., B.T.

University Engineer, N. B. Patel, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. (India).

Accountant, A. O. Mody, B.A. (Hons.).

Superintendent, B. M. Nanavaty, B.A.

Members of the Syndicate: Smt. Hansa Mehta (Vice-Chancellor); Dr. C. S. Patel (Pro-Vice-Chancellor); S. S. Bhandarkar (Director of Education); Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta; B. B. Joshi; C. J. Sutar; Dr. J. M. Mehta; Dr. E. K. Trivedi; Prof. T. K. Narayana Menon; V. Y. Kantak; Dr. M. D. Patel; J. S. Parikh; Prof. (Kumari) P. Vakharia; Dr. N. M. Bhatt; Dr. T. V. Patel.

Deans of Faculties: Arts.—V. Y. Kantak, M.A.; Science.—Prof. N. M. Bhatt, M.Sc., LL.B., Ph.D. (Edin.), F.S.S.; Commerce.—Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar, M.Com., M.Sc. (Econ., London); Education and Psychology.—Prof. T. K. N. Menon, B.A., Dip. in Edn. (Leeds and Berlin), M.A. Educ. (Leeds); Medicine.—Dr. A. N. de Quadros, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Technology and Engineering.—Prof. D. Subbarao, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. (India); Fine Arts.—

Prof. Markand Bhatt, G.D. (Arts), M.A. (Arts Edu., Barnes Foundation) (U.S.A.); Home Science.—Kumari Justina A. Singh, M.Sc. (Oregon and Kansas); Social Work.—Prof. (Kumari) Parin Vakharia, B.A., Dip. S.S.A. (T.S.S.), M.S. (Columbia), Ph.D. (New York).

Principals: Intermediate College, V. D. Saigankar, M.A., LL.B.; College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, R. C. Mehta, B.A.; Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, H. C. Mehta, M.A., B.T.

Director, Oriental Institute, G. H. Bhatt, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Baroda Arts and Science College, Baroda.

The College of Engineering, Baroda.

The Pratapsinh College of Commerce and Economics, Baroda.

The Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda.

The College of Indian Music, Baroda.

Vernacular Teachers' Training College.

Training College for Women Teachers.

Diamond Jubilee Cotton Industries Institute, Baroda.

Emporium of Arts and Crafts, Baroda.

Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.

Museum and Picture Gallery.

Oriental Institute.

The Women's College of Home Science, Baroda.

The College of Fine Arts, Baroda.

The School of Social Work, Baroda.

The Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda.

The Aryan University for Girls, Baroda.

Salehabanu's Tailoring, Cutting and Embroidery Institute, Baroda.

Tairo (Textile and Allied Industries Research Organisation).

BARODA COLLEGE—(FACULTY OF ARTS)

This Faculty provides instruction for Ph.D., M.A., and B.A. degrees of the M. S. University of Baroda.

Dean and Reader in English, V. Y. Kantak, M.A.

LIBRARIES

Central Library.

Shri Jayasinhrao Public Library.

COTTON MILLS

BARODA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., Spindles 34,352, Looms 858; Agents: Javerchand Laxminchand & Co. Mills at Pani Gate, Baroda.

NEW INDIA INDUSTRIES LTD., Spindles 12,900; Agents: Distributors (Baroda) Private Ltd., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Jetalpur Road, Baroda.

SHREE YAMUNA MILLS CO., LTD. (formerly New Baroda Mills Co., Ltd.), Spindles 27,496, Looms 608; Agents: Javerchand Laxminchand Bros. & Co., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Pratnagar, Baroda.

SHRI AMBICA MILLS (formerly Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd.), Spindles 20,320, Looms 408; Agents: Harivalabhdas Kalidas & Co., Near Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad. Mills at Padra Road, Baroda.

SAYAJI MILLS No. 1, Spindles 36,004, Looms 602; Proprietors: Sayaji Mills Ltd., Kathwada, Ahmedabad. Mills near Railway Station, Baroda, No. 3.

THE FEDERATION OF GUJARAT MILLS & INDUSTRIES Rameshchandra Dutt Road (Race Course Road), Baroda 1.

The present membership is 107. The membership is open to all industrial undertakings.

President, N. B. Amin; Vice-President, U. M. Patel; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, D. T. Mehta.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Abhyankar, G. K., & Co., Ganpule Building, Raopura, Baroda.

ALEMIC GLASS INDUSTRIES LTD., Baroda 3. Manufacturers: Bottles in flint and amber glass for Pharmaceutical Industries, Aerated Waters, Distilleries, Breweries, Milk dairies, Toilet & Perfumery etc. Decorators of permanent labels and designs on glass in various attractive shades of ceramic colours. Address: H. O. & Factory—Chemical Industries, Phone: 2052. Grams: "INDOLAS". Paid up Capital Rs. 17,15,000 on 31-12-1950. Capacity: 100,000 bottles per day. Trade Mark "AO".

Amulakhrai M. Munshi, Raopura Road, Baroda.

Arvind Boards and Paper Products Ltd., Billimora (W. Bly.). Mfrs. of Straw Boards, Grey Boards & Fibre Boards.

Ashwin Industries Ltd., Office: opp. Jubilee Bag, Baroda.

Baroda Oil & Mill Store Supplying Co., opp. Suryanarayan Bag, Raopura, Baroda.

Baroda Oil Mills, Pratapnagar Road, Baroda. Manufacturers and Exporters of Oil & Oil Cakes.

B. Bros., Raopura, Baroda. Dealers in all kinds of Provision.

Bhagat Dalal Co., Shipping, Clearing, Forwarding & Transhipment, Railways & Country Crafts, Billimora, Western Rly. Phone No. 468.

Bombay Baroda Assurance Co., Ltd., Baroda.

Bumia & Sons, C. N., Pioneers of Dairy Industry in Baroda, Dandia Bazar.

CANARA COFFEE HOUSE, Dandia Bazar, Baroda. Speciality, Rice Plate and Puri Bhaji. Phone: 2561.

Cawasji Rustomji Dalal, Shipping, Clearing, Forwarding & Transhipment, Railway & Country Crafts, Billimora (Western Rly.). Phone: 468.

C. Patel & Co., Near Tarkashwer Mahadev, Baroda. Engineers and Contractors.

Dave, S. & Co., General Merchants, Agents and Manufacturers. Tower Road, Baroda.

Desai & Co., Dealers in Sports and Games Goods, Raopura, Baroda.

Desai, C. & Co., Mill Stores Suppliers, Lakshmi Bhuvan, Sayajiganj, Baroda.

Diamond Auto Stores, opp. College, Baroda. Automobile Specialists.

Gita Niwas Hindu Lodging and Boarding House, Surasagar, opp. Pratap Talkies, Baroda.

Graphite and Mineral Industries, Chhani Road, Baroda. Manufacturers of Foundry Plumbago, Black Lead, Flake Graphite.

Halifax Engineering Co., Anandpura, Baroda. Representatives and Manufacturers.

Indian Export Trade Bulletin, Sayajiganj, Baroda. Publishers.

J. M. Machinery Mart, Anandpura, Baroda. Manufacturers and Representatives.

Jasmann Machine Tool Corporation, Anandpura, Baroda.

Joshi, Pandit & Co., Ltd., Sayajiganj, Baroda.

Kantlil, R., & Co., Opp. College, Baroda. Dealers in Building Materials.

Kirti Patel & Co., Raopura Road, Baroda. Chemists and Druggists.

Kothari, M. C., Raopura, Baroda. Bookseller, Publisher and Newspaper Agent.

Krishna Nivas, Behind Naya Mandir, Baroda.

Lalchand & Sons, Raopura Road, Baroda.

L. N. Shah's Modern Photo House, Kothi Road, Baroda. Makers of Fine Portraits.

Madhulbhai Chotalbhai Patel, Raopura, Baroda. Grams: "GURUOM." Phone: 2667.

Madhukar Khandubhai & Co., Tulsidas Mansions, Kothi Road, Baroda, Piece-goods Dealers.

M. Ambalal & Co., Raopura Road, Baroda.

Merit Oil & Trading Co., Ltd., Mehta Road, Baroda.

Mody Brothers, Raopura, Baroda.

Narayan Chemical Industries, Ganpule Building, Raopura, Baroda, Importers, Exporters and General Merchants.

THE NEW GREAT INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.

Bank Building, Mandvi, Baroda.

Chairman:—Tulsidas Kilachand

General Manager:—M. G. Mody

Business Transacted: Fire, Marine, Accident and Miscellaneous insurance.

New Gujarat Trading Co., Raopura, Baroda. Chemists and Druggists.

NIZAMI WELDING AND BOILER REPAIRING WORKS, Engineers, Boiler Makers and Fabrication Contractors; Welders of all heavy type machinery such as Oil Engine Cylinder Heads and Beds; Jackets, Cranks, etc. Shop: Gendi Gate, Baroda. Works: Opp. Rammukteshwar Mahadeo, Pratap Nagar Road, Baroda 4. Phone: 2194. Grams: "HARD TEMPER."

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Inspectorate Office, Kothi Road, Baroda.

Pandit, C. M., Sayajiganj, Baroda.

Paramount Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office: Raopura, Baroda.

Park View—The best Spot in Town—Soda fountain & General Stores, Sayaji Road, Navsari.

Patel, S. A. & Co., Raopura, Baroda, Chemists and Druggists.

Popat Soap Factory Panti, Darwaja, Baroda.

PRATAP STEEL INDUSTRIES. Manufacturers of worms and spare parts for different types of oil expellers. Opp. Rammukteshwar Mahadeo, Pratap Nagar Road, Baroda 4. Specialities: Our Worms are specially designed Slanting Thread to ensure you greatest Yield and Output. It is Deeply case hardened to convince you about its Longer Durability. Ask for a complete worm set on approval basis and compare its results with the worms you are using now. Phone: 2194. Grams: "HARD TEMPER." Apply for further details.

Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd., Diwali Bhuvan, Raopura, Baroda Sarabhai Chemicals (Factory), P.O. Box No. 31, Baroda.

Sayaji Iron and Engineering Co., Ltd., Chhani Road, Baroda (Estd. 1914) Phone No. 2793. Tel. Address: "Foundry," Baroda.

S. B. Patel & Co., Raopura, Baroda.

Shirke & Co., Sayajiganj, Baroda. Sub-dealers for Chevrolet Cars, and Trucks and Vauxhall Cars.

Swastik Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bahucharaji Road, Baroda.

Thakkar, B. M., & Co., Raopura, Baroda. Chemists and Druggists.

United India Medical Stores, opp. Secretariat, Baroda.

Vasant Engineering Ltd., Pratapnagar, Baroda. Manufacturers of Textile Machinery.

Vinod & Abhyankar, Ganpule Building, Raopura, Baroda.

Western Petroleum Co., opp. Machipith, Raopura, Baroda. Grams: "GURUOM." Phone: 2667.

BHANDARA DISTRICT

Headquarters: Bhandara.

Tahsils: Bhandara, Gondia, Sakoli.

Janapadas: Bhandara-Sakoli, Gondia.

The District lies roughly between North Latitude 20° 31' and 21° 44' and East Longitude 79° 29' and 80° 43'. It is bounded on the north by Balaghat District, on the east by the former States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon, on the south by Chanda District, and on the west by Nagpur District. The area of the District is 3,580 sq. miles, and the population 1,071,657. The chief language is Marathi but Hindi is also spoken by a considerable section of the population.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface is generally open and level, being broken only in a few places by isolated ranges of hills. The main river is the Wainganga and practically all the others are its tributaries. The Wainganga enters the District on the north-east and flows diagonally across until it passes within a mile of Bhandara town on the south-west, its valley lying between two ranges of hills. After this it flows to the south and then turning again south-east cuts off the small and fertile strip of Pauni from the rest of the District. Its width in Bhandara is about 500 yards but opposite Pauni it broadens to half a mile. The principal tributaries of the Wainganga are the Bagh, the Chulband,

the Pangoli, the Chandan, the Bawanthari, and the Sur. The valleys of the Wainganga and the Bagh have been called the 'lake region' of Nagpur from the number of large artificial tanks constructed for irrigation which form a distinctive feature of the country. The larger tanks are irregular lakes, their banks formed by rugged hills, covered with low forest that fringes the waters. The Sakoli Tahsil or southern portion of the District consists largely of hill and forest. Elsewhere the country is for the most part open and closely cultivated, and the expanses of rice and wheat fields thickly studded with fruit-bearing trees and broken by low, flat topped hills present a pleasant and prosperous appearance.

The climate is generally cooler than that of Nagpur and the highest temperature in the hot season is usually not more than 112°. The nights if the sky is clear are nearly always cool. In winter the nights are cold though it never actually freezes. The annual rainfall averages 55 inches.

COMMUNICATIONS

Gondia may be regarded as the centre of railway communications. A line from Gondia goes north to Balaghat, a second goes south to Pratapgadh, a third south-west to Bhandara and a fourth south-east to Rajnandgaon. The Gondia-Bhandara line has a branch to Tirodi at Tumsar Road.

The most important roads are the great eastern road running through the south of the District, and the roads from Tumsar to Rampalli and Katangi, from Gondia to Balaghat, and from Tirora to Khairlanji.

FOREST, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

The forests generally cover and surround the hill ranges. Teak is found on the higher hills and bamboos abound. The other timber trees are Saj, Lendia and Bijasal or Benla. Mahua is abundant in the open country and the usual fruit-bearing and sacred trees surround the villages. The grasses called Kusal and Ghonar are principally used for thatching and Musyal for fodder. Kans sometimes invades wheat fields.

The principal food crops are rice, jawar, wheat, gram, linseed and pulses. Ginger, oranges and plantains are also grown and sent to Nagpur.

Mineral deposits include those of manganese, iron and a little gold.

The chief industries are weaving, making of brass vessels and stone jars, of soft grass matting for bedding, and of bamboo baskets.

OFFICIALS

Collector, P. G. Gaval, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, D. A. Khamgaonkar, I.P.S.

BHIR DISTRICT

Headquarters : Bhir.

Talukas and Mahals : Mominabad, Manjlegaon, Gevrai, Bhir, Ashti, Patoda (Mahal), Kirj.

Area : 4,279 sq. miles ; *Pop.* 826,046.

Geographically the District can be divided into two parts, the highlands forming the south and east and the rest forming the lowlands. A low spur of the Western Ghats traverses the District in a generally eastern direction.

The biggest river is the Godavari which runs along the northern boundary. The smaller rivers are the Manjra, the Sindphana, the Bendsura and the Vijarta. The forest area is limited and so is large game. The climate is generally healthy and temperate, but in the lowlands it is warm and humid. The average rainfall is about 30 inches.

There are forts and buildings at Bhir which are of archaeological interest. Amba has a temple dedicated to Jogal. The temple of Baijuath at Parli is a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage.

The soil is mostly black cotton. On this are grown cotton, white jawar, gram, gingelly and wheat, while on the masab and kharab soils are grown white bajra, yellow jawar, pulses and oilseeds. Cotton and linseed are produced extensively in the District. The staple food crops are jawar and bajra. Wheat and rice are next in importance.

The District has no minerals of economic value. Granite, basalt and limestone which are found everywhere are used for building.

The industry is of little importance. The principal exports are jawar, wheat, cereals and pulses, cotton, linseed, sheep, bones, jaggery, the chief imports are salt, sugar, kerosene and cloth.

There are no railways in the District.

OFFICIALS

Collector, Nazir Ali Razvi.

District Superintendent of Police, S. M. Paranjape, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, S. Kalandar Hussain.

BROACH DISTRICT

Headquarters : Broach. *Sub-Division* : Rajpipla.

Talukas and Mahals : Broach, Vagra, Amod, Jambusar, Ankleshwar, Hansot, Nandod, Jhaghadia, Valli, Dedlapada, Segbara.

Broach District is bounded on the north by the river Mahi, on the east and south-east by Baroda District, on the south by the river Kim and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay.

The area of the District is 2,911 sq. miles and the population according to 1951 census 708,035. The language spoken is Gujarati.

The soil is of the black cotton variety and is highly fertile, producing the famous Broach cotton, one of the best in India. Other agricultural produce includes wheat and lang. Timber, charcoal and some kinds of forest produce are available owing to the merger of the State of Rajpipla with the District.

There are two textile mills in the District (both in Broach) and 37 ginning and 29 pressing factories. The factory at Derol is run by the Broach District Ginning and Pressing Society formed by the agriculturists of the District.

The main line of communication is the Western Railway which runs through the District from south to north.

Broach is one of the oldest seaports in Western India and is still a prominent port for country craft. The city has a fair, a dharماسala and a P.W.D. inspection bungalow.

A new College, Jayendrapuri Arts and Science College, was opened in June 1955.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate : V. S. Mahajani.

District and Sessions Judge : Y. D. Desai.

District Superintendent of Police : G. K. Kasture, I.P.S.

MILLS

GOPAL MILLS CO., LTD. (formerly Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. Nos. 1, 2 & 3), Spindles 22,100, Looms 652; *Agents* : Nanddas Haridas & Co., o/o The Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad. *Mills at Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.*

SHRI PRITHVI COTTON MILLS LTD. (formerly Broach Fine Counts Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Spindles 28,848, Looms 542; *Mg. Director*, R. B. Rungta, 401, Cotton Exchange Building, Bombay 2. *Mills at Station Road, Broach.*

ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, ETC.

The Broach Bar Association, Court Road, Broach.
The Broach Red Cross Society, Near Tower, Broach.
The Rotary Club, Broach Branch.
The Broach Sanitary Museum Hall, Broach.
The Major Mahajan, Broach Branch, Near Sevashram, Broach.
The Broach Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Near Panch Fanas, Broach.
The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jawahar Bazar, Broach.
The Broach Shtri Mandal, Jawahar Bazar, Broach.
The Broach Education Society, Jawahar Bazar, Broach.
Shri Batuknath Sarvajani Vayamshala, Baharni Undal, Broach.
The Broach Cine Circle Society, Navadehra, Broach.
The Broach Kalamandal, Undivakhar, Broach.
The Broach Sad Vidya Mandal, Jawahar Bazar, Broach.
The Broach Merchants' Association, Furja Road, Broach.
The Broach Jilla Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandal, Lalubhai Chakla, Broach.

LIBRARIES

Raychand Dipchand Library, near Tower, Broach.
Nrisinh Library, Jawahar Bazar, Broach.
Bashtra Bhasba Prachar Library, Jawahar Bazar, Broach.
Dadabhai Naorji Library, Zadeswari Durwaja, Broach.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Adarjee Mancherjee Dalal & Co., General Merchants, Broach.
Asha Art Printing, Hajikha Bazar, Broach.
Bharat Medical Stores, Katopore Bazar, Broach.
Climax Engineering Co., Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.
Mehta & Co., Rangwala, Head Office : Katopore Bazar, Broach.
Napier & Sons, Merchants and Commission Agents, Broach.
Sjt. Hiralal Thakorelal Dalal, Nagarneth Street, Broach.
Zaveri, C. B., Kesuremama's Chakla, Mill, Gta, Furnisher, Export and Import Merchant and Agent, Broach.

BULDANA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Buldana.

Tahsils : Chikhli, Mehker, Malkapur, Khamgaon, Jalgaon.

This Berar District lies roughly between North Latitude $19^{\circ} 45'$ and $21^{\circ} 17'$ and East Longitude $76^{\circ} 20'$ and $77^{\circ} 10'$. It is bounded on the north by the Districts of East Khandesh and Nimar, on the south by Aurangabad and Parbhani, on the east by Akola, and on the west by Aurangabad and East Khandesh. The area of the District is 3,776 sq. miles and the population 870,168. The language spoken is Marathi.

The principal means of communication is the Bombay-Nagpur line of the Central Railway which runs through the northern portion of the District from west to east for a distance of about 28 miles.

Jawar is the chief food crop, though wheat is also grown. The most profitable cash crop is cotton with oilseeds coming next.

The principal industry is the preparation of cotton for the market. Exports consist of raw cotton, oilseeds, grain and pulses, and the imports include grain and pulses, coal and coke, sugar and salt.

OFFICIALS

Collector, K. K. Moghe, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, M. G. Satpute.

CHANDA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Chanda.

Tahsils : Chanda, Warora, Brahmapuri, Garchiroli, Sironcha.

The District lies roughly between North Latitude $18^{\circ} 42'$ and $20^{\circ} 45'$ and East Longitude $78^{\circ} 48'$ and $80^{\circ} 45'$. It is bounded on the north by the Wardha, Nagpur, and Bhandara Districts, on the west by the Yeotmal District and Andhra, and on the east by the Durg and Bastar Districts. The area of the District is 9,312 sq. miles, and the population 977,618. The languages spoken are Marathi, Hindi, Telugu and Gondli.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The shape of the District is an irregular triangle, with its base to the north and tapering to the south. The Wardha, Pranhita and Godavari rivers successively mark the western border, while to the north the Wunna river divides Chanda District from Wardha District for a short distance. The western portion between the Wardha and Erai rivers and a small strip along the north consist of undulating open country. East of this to the Wainganga the surface is generally broken either by isolated hills or small ranges; large areas are covered with forest, and the soil is generally sandy. The Wainganga flows from north to south through the centre of the District to its junction with the Wardha. The greater part of the country to the east of it consists of an elevated plateau stretching from north to south along the entire length of the District, from which again rise numerous ranges of hills, while dense masses of forest extend over plateau and valley alike. The general height of the plain country is about 900 feet above sea-level in the north falling to 658 feet at Chanda and 406 at Sironcha. Except in the open country on the west and north, the whole District is thickly wooded.

The District still retains several memorials of its past glory in the ruins of its forts and palaces round about Chanda town. There are several picturesque spots worth seeing and useful for shikar.

The forest vegetation in the District is of a mixed character. Teak is fairly general but is not anywhere very plentiful. The principal trees are Saj, Bijasal, Rohan, Kaddan, Haidu, Semal, Mahua, Dhaura, Tendu, Garari and Palas. Salai is very abundant on the dry hills and plateau. Other trees met with are Satin-wood, Reunjha, Bahera and Siris. Near villages tamarinds and mangoes abound, and in the south of the District groves of the palmyra palm occur. The forests are well distributed, and very few villages are more than three miles from some part of them.

The climate is slightly hotter than that of Nagpur, and the heat of the summer months is trying. On the whole, however, the climate is healthy. The annual rainfall averages about 51 inches at Chanda Town and 46 at Warora. Failure of rainfall is very frequent.

From Chanda a railway line goes north-west to Wardha, another goes first north-east upto Nagbhir from where one branch goes to Gondia and another to the north and north-west to Nagpur, while a third goes south-east to Balharshah. Considering its size the District is not particularly well provided with roads. The Mul and Sironcha roads are the most important routes leading from Chanda into the interior of the District. During the rainy season some produce is carried by boat on the Wainganga.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Rice which is the most important crop is grown in the centre and east of the District. Jawar is the chief crop in Sironcha and the Warora Tahsils, while linseed, gram and wheat are grown principally in the black-soil lands of the Chanda Havell and those adjoining the Wardha river. Cotton is also an important cash crop.

Coal-mines occur and there are match factories, ceramic industries and paper manufacture.

OFFICIALS

Collector, Q. M. A. Waheb, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, G. J. Kharkar, I.P.S.

DANGS DISTRICT

Headquarters : Ahwa.

Taluka : Dangs.

Dangs District lies between north latitude $20^{\circ} 33'$ and $21^{\circ} 3'$, east longitude $73^{\circ} 28'$ and $73^{\circ} 57'$. The area is about 658 sq. miles and the population 47,282. The rail terminus for the District is Waghal on the Billimora-Waghal line on the Western Railway and is 171 miles from Bombay. There are regular State Transport Bus Services throughout the year between Billimora and Ahwa via Waghal, and Ahwa and Nawapur; and during fair season between Ahwa and Nasik via Waghal.

The language spoken by the Dangis is called Dangi. It has been officially accepted that the basic element of Dangi is Marathi. Marathi and Gujarati are also spoken in the District. The inhabitants are

called Dangis which term includes Bhills, Kunbis, Warlis and Maochis. The whole District is a scheduled area.

The District contains some of the richest forests in Bombay State, which form the principal source of revenue, Dangs teak being considered as one of the best varieties of Indian teak.

There is a Central Hospital at Ahwa where the District Bungalow of the Public Works Department is also situated. There are about 20 forest rest houses at various places in the District. The climate of Ahwa is pleasant throughout the year.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, B. G. Deshmukh, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, S. G. Gokhale, I.P.S.

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT

Headquarters : Jalgaon.

Talukas : Chalisgaon, Amalner, Parola, Chopda, Erandol, Pachora, Jamner, Jalgaon, Yaval, Raver, Bhusawal.

Mahals : Edlabad, Bhadgaon.

East Khandesh, with Jalgaon as capital, is one of the northern-most Districts in Bombay State. It is bounded on the north by the Satpura Mountains and Madhya Pradesh State, on the east by Nimar and Buldhana Districts, on the south by Aurangabad District, and on the west by Nasik and West Khandesh Districts.

The area of the District is 4,535 sq. miles and the population according to 1951 census 1,471,351. The main population of the District is composed of Levas and Marathas, with a good percentage of Bhils, Vanjaris and other hill tribes. Levas, who are supposed to be the descendants of Lahu, the son of Rama, are said to have migrated to the District in the 11th century. Their language is a peculiar mixture of Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi and is called Ahirani. The District has very rich black soil, specially in the trans-Tapti Talukas, and is among the Districts which yield the highest revenue.

AGRICULTURE

The most important crops are cotton, groundnuts, jawar, bajri, gram, millet, linseed and sesamum. The most important garden crops are chillies, coriander, melons, watermelons, betel leaf, bananas, mosambis and santra. North India is a lucrative export market for bananas for the sale of which eleven Co-operative Fruit Sale Societies have been established in the District. The bananas are now marketed by the State Co-operative Marketing Board in Delhi.

Cotton and groundnut are even more important. The cotton is classed as 197-3, better known as Vir Nar, which new variety replaced the old variety Jarila in 1952. It is a cross breed of Verrum and N. R. Cotton. Vir Nar is finer than Broach and fetches a higher price. It gives 4 per cent more ginning. This cotton is now compulsorily sown in districts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik. Government have a special agricultural farm at Jalgaon, for research in cotton breeding for improving the staple and ginning percentage. Fall in foodgrain prices and reduced acreage under groundnut have led to an increase in acreage under cotton.

There has been a sharp fall in acreage under groundnut owing to unfavourable weather conditions during successive years. There is a large export trade in groundnut oil and hydrogenated oil or vanaspathi.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Central Railway is the main line of communication and between its various lines traverses the whole length and most of the breadth of the District.

Jalgaon is the biggest town and District headquarters, a great trade centre, and also an educational centre. The town is 37 miles from Ajanta Caves and a regular State Transport bus traffic exists from Jalgaon to Ajanta. The Central Railway has constructed retiring rooms at Jalgaon Railway Station for the convenience of tourists visiting Ajanta Caves. Two new buildings have been added to the Travellers' Bungalow two furlongs from the railway station. Amalner is the biggest cotton centre in the District.

The rainfall (mean annual is 28.27 inches) is usually both general and regular, which fact in itself discourages irrigation.

INDUSTRIES

The main industry is based on agriculture. There are about 40 oil mills in the District, besides several bullock driven presses. Two vegetable factories one at Pachora and another at Amalner employ 750 and 250 workers respectively. There is a silk mill at Pimpale. There is also a factory, which manufactures crackers and fireworks, employing 100 workers during season.

There are in the whole District four spinning and weaving factories, about 100 cotton ginning and pressing works, about ten dyeing factories, three big railway workshops (at Bhusawal) all employing more than 26,400 people.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, S. B. Kulkarni, I A.S.

District and Sessions Judge, D. G. Palekar.

District Superintendent of Police, V. R. David.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

PRATAP COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND ARTS

Amalner (E.K.)

Principal.—Dr. V. P. Dams, Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C.

Education is imparted through tutorial system.

The Post-graduate Arts courses include Economics, Politics, Marathi, Sanskrit and English, catering to the need of the commercial public.

Post-graduate Science Section has a Botany research section, helpful for the Khandesh agriculturists.

Institution has modern, hygienic hostels accommodating 300 students (boys and girls) lending it a distinctive air of a residential College.

Special attention to out-door games played on the grounds of the premises.

KHANDESH COLLEGE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S MOOLJEE JAITHA ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE Jalgaon

VALLABHDAS VALJI GENERAL LIBRARY Jalgaon

President.—Prof. M. N. Adwant. *Secretary.*—D. V. Kulkarni.

Executive Chairman.—R. V. Dharmadhikari.

VIKAS MANDAL

Navi Peth, Jalgaon (E.K.)

Objects : Development of culture and citizenship by means of literature, music and dance. Membership open to all residents of East Khandesh over 21.

President — Nathmal Sugarmal.

Vice-President — V. V. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.

EAST KHANDESH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

C/o V. V. District Library,
Navi Peth, Jalgaon, E.K.

Objects : To promote the library movement and popularize Bombay State Government's Scheme for Library Development in the mofussil area. Membership open to institutions (village and town libraries) and individuals on payment of a small annual fee.

President — L. R. Gadgil, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary.—D. V. Kulkarni, M.A., B.T.

JALGAON ROTARY CLUB

Navi Peth, Jalgaon, E.K.

A branch of Rotary International.

COTTON MILLS

KHANDESH SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD., Spindles 23,082, Looms 465, Secretaries & Treasurers : Indra Singh & Sons Private Ltd, Eros Theatre Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay. Mills at Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.

PRATAP SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD. (Nos. 1 & 2), Spindles 48,952, Looms 1,059; Agents: Motilal Maneckchand & Co., Office on Mill premises, Mills at Amalner, East Khandesh.

CHHAGANLAL TEXTILE MILLS PRIVATE LTD. (formerly Chalisgaon Shri Laxminarayan Mills Co., Ltd.), Spindles 23,220, Looms 604; Rai Seth Chhaganlal, Managing Director; Registered Office : Chowk, Bhopal, M.P. Mills at Chalisgaon, East Khandesh.

GENDALAL MILLS LTD. (formerly Bhagirath Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.), Spindles 16,128, Looms 368. (In liquidation under Court Receiver.) Mills at Jalgaon, East Khandesh.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Ashok Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, P.O. Box No. 40, Jalgaon (E.K.).

Deccan Engineering and Trade Services, Ganesh Building, Maheji Bazar, Jalgaon (E.K.).

Deeshmukh Brothers, Jalgaon.

The East Khandesh Central Co-operative, Jalgaon.

Jalgaon Medical Stores, Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants, Navi Peth, Jalgaon (E.K.).

Kanhaiyalal Udayram Sharma, Cable: "KEYUSHABMA." Phone: P. P. 253, Jalgaon (E.K.).

Khandesh Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Jalgaon (E.K.). Manufacturers of Scientific and Most Effective Medicines.

Khandesh Sports, Manufacturers of Physical Training Apparatus, Jalgaon (E.K.).

M. K. Patel & Co., Mill Gin Store Suppliers, Jalgaon (E.K.).

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Inspectorate Office, 70, Navi Peth, Jalgaon.

Prakash Stores, Baliram Peth, Jalgaon (E.K.).

Radhakrishna Medical Stores, Maheji Bazar, Jalgaon (E.K.).

Sewashram, Lodging and Boarding House, Jalgaon (E.K.).

United Trading Corporation, Wholesale Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants, Polar Peth, Jalgaon (E.K.).

GOHILWAD DISTRICT

Area : 4,675 sq. miles ; Population : 1,020,130.

Headquarters : Palitana.

Talukas with headquarters within brackets : Bhavnagar (Bhavnagar) ; Botad Palad (Botad) ; Palitana (Palitana) ; Shihor (Shihor) ; Kundia (Kundia) ; Mahuva (Mahuva) ; Talaja-Data (Talaja).

There are 1,033 villages and 17 towns in the District

The port of Bhavnagar is well-equipped, and it is one of the main trading centres of the area.

The main industries of this district consist of textiles, rubber-goods and toy making. Mahuva is well-known for the manufacture of toys. Salt is also produced and there are many dairies.

The main crops are bajra, jawar, oilseeds, rice, cotton and wheat.

OFFICIALS

Collector, N. D. Buch, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, R. G. Hazari, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, J. M. Sheth

ASSOCIATIONS

Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bhavnagar.

HALAR DISTRICT

Area : 3,890 sq. miles ; Population : 574,472.

Headquarters : Jamnagar.

Talukas with headquarters within brackets : Jamnagar (Jamnagar) ; Dhrol (Dhrol) ; Kalavad (Kalavad) ; Khamballa (Khamballa) ; Jamjodhpur (Jamjodhpur).

There are seven towns and 656 villages in the District.

People live mainly on agriculture. Including both cultivated and waste land the District has an area of 21,97,674 acres. The average rainfall is 20" to 22". Potato is cultivated on a large scale in the district.

The main small industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements, brass and copper vessels, the making of baskets, the manufacture of tiles, lime, oil crushing, handlooms, salt, the keeping of poultry.

Sikka, Bedi and Rosy are the three ports of the district. Sikka is known for its cement industry.

Jamnagar is well-known for its Bandhanis. One woollen and two textile mills are also located here.

OFFICIALS

Collector, J. I. Johnaputra

District Superintendent of Police, S. Ramayya, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, M. I. Pandya

ASSOCIATIONS

Nawanagar Chamber of Commerce, Jamnagar.

Wool Merchants' Association, Jamnagar

TRADE & PROFESSIONS

Phone : 120.

Grams : "FORWARD".

K. P. SHAH & CO.

Post Box No. 99,
JAMNAGAR.

Branches at Porbandar, Veraval and Kandla.
Anchor Line Agents

Undertakes Shipping, Clearing and Forwarding work.
Interested in Steamship Agencies

Madhusudan & Company, Vallabh Niwas, Station Road, Jamnagar.

KAIRA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Kaira (Revenue), Nadiad (Judicial).

Talukas and Mahals : Matar, Mehmedabad, Nadiad, Kapadvanj, Anand, Borsad, Thasra, Balasnor, Cambay, Petlad.

Kaira District lies between North Latitude 22°14' and 23°7' and East Longitude 72°30' and 73°23'. It is bounded on the north by the Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha Districts, on the south by the Baroda District, on the east by the Mahi River and Panch Mahals District, on the west by the Ahmedabad District and the Bay of Cambay. The former princely States of Cambay, Balasnor, Ghodassar and part of Baroda have merged in this District so that its limits now extend upto the Panch Mahals and the Bay of Cambay. The population of the District according to the 1951 census is 1,612,426; area, 2,562 square miles. The language spoken is Gujarati.

Nadiad is the largest town in the District and the seat of the District and Sessions Judges' Courts, the District Local Board, Sales Tax and Income-Tax Departments. The revenue headquarters, however, is Kaira, where also the head post office and the District and Civil hospital and police lines are located. There is a network of State bus services in the District.

Petlad is another industrial town. Cambay is the only port in the District.

Tobacco which is suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes is grown in Kaira District while at Sevalla in the Thasra Taluka the Associated Cement Co., Ltd. has a cement factory.

The Government of India have opened a tobacco research institute at Anand.

Nadiad is also the headquarters of the State Transport for Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, A. B. Chauhan, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, V. V. Nagarkar, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, M. D. Manek.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH

Vallabh Vidyannagar, via Anand.

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth has been established with the object of reorientating higher education towards the problems of rural uplift. It is mainly a Residential and Teaching University, but affiliating in exceptional cases. It provides courses in five faculties namely Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering including Technology, and Agriculture. The Vidyapeeth prepares students for the following degrees, B.A., B.Sc., B.E., B.Sc. (Agric.), M.A., M.Sc., M.Sc. (Agric.) and Ph.D.

The affiliated Colleges with the courses of studies and number of students in each College within brackets.

Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyannagar via Anand (Arts and Science ; 1,547).

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyannagar via Anand (Engineering College ; 760 including Diploma).

Bhikhabhai Jivabhai Vanija Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyannagar via Anand (Commerce ; 405).

Bansilal Amritlal College of Agriculture, Anand (Agriculture ; 300).

Vice-Chancellor, Bhailalbhai Dyabhai Patel, L.C.M.

Registrar, C. N. Patel, M.A.

Members of the Syndicate : Bhailalbhai D. Patel, L.C.E., Vice-Chancellor; S.S. Bhandarkar, B.A. (Bom. & Lond.), Director of Education, Bombay State, Poona or N. R. Trivedi, Dy. Director of Education, Bombay State, Poona; Dr. Madhavilal Sukhlal Shah, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.C.S. (Lond.), F.I.C.S. (Cal.), F.I.A.S. (Bang.), Principal, Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyannagar; G. S. Desai, B.E. (Civil), Principal, Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyannagar; R. K. Amin, M.A. (Econ.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Principal, Bhikhabhai Jivabhai Vanija Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyannagar; Dr. M. D.

Patel, M.Sc. (Cornell), Ph.D. (Wisc.), Principal, Bansilal Amritlal College of Agriculture, Anand; H.M. Desai, B.A., Secretary, Charotar Gramodddhar Sahakari Mandal Ltd., Vallabh Vidyanagar; Vacant; Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Lucknow; Utaav Parikh, M.A., LL.B., Nadiad; Dahyabhai Vallabhai Patel, Bombay; Manubhai Bhikhabhai Patel, Ahmedabad.

No grant has been paid by the Bombay Government so far.

CHAROTAR EDUCATION SOCIETY, ANAND.

The institutions conducted by the Society, viz. Dadabhai Naoroji High School, Kasturba Kanya Vidyalaya, Shishuirhar, Ambalal Balgriha Shala (a primary school with a residency) and Motibhai Amin Primary Teachers Training College stand on their own grounds. The society runs 236 reading rooms.

Secretary—Raojibhai C. Patel, B.A. (G.V.).

THE GORDHAN DUTT CHARITABLE LIBRARY SOCIETY Chakalashi, via Nadiad

The main object of the Society is to encourage the people in the villages in India by running reading rooms in each village school. There are 168 reading rooms run in the schools at different places.

PETLAD COLLEGE PETLAD

The College is affiliated to the Gujarat University for courses leading to the B.Sc. examination on the Science side and Intermediate Arts examination on the Arts side. In June 1957 it was expected that it would be affiliated for the B.A. examination also.

Principal :—Dr. S. V. Shah, B.Sc., Ph.D.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

American Methodist Mission Hospital, Nadiad.
Dahi Laxmi Library, Nadiad.

Government Agriculture Institute.

Government Tobacco Research Institution, Anand.

The J. & J. College of Science and C.B. Arts Institute, Nadiad.

The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Anand.

The Maha Gujarat Ayurvedic Hospital, Nadiad.

The Polson Model Dairy, Anand.
The Shankerbhai Jorabhai Mahagujarat Ayurvedic College, Nadiad.
The Sevalia Cement Manufacturing Factory, Sevalia. Started by the Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.
The Turkey Red Dye Works Ltd., Petlad.
The Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

KESHAV MILLS CO. LTD., Spindles 24,656, Looms 400; Agents: Chandulal Keshavlal & Co.; Office on Mill premises. Mills at Petlad, via Anand.

NEW SHORROCK SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (formerly Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.), Spindles 61,000, Looms 907, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents: Mafatlal Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Asarva Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad. Mills at Nadiad, Dist. Kaira.

PETLAD BULAKHIDAS MILLS CO., LTD., Spindles 18,844; Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents: Motilal Kashandas & Co., Opp. Station, Petlad. Mills opp. Station Road, Petlad, via Anand.

RAJRAJATNA NARANBHAI MILLS CO., LTD., Spindles 25,552, Looms 408; Agents: Ramanlal Keshavlal & Co.; Office on Mill premises. Mills at Petlad.

SHREE SHUNHLAXMI MILLS LTD. (formerly Shree Vijaya-laxmi Cotton Mills), Spindles 20,488, Looms 340; Mg Agents: Shree Govind Cotton Co., Ltd.; Office on Mill premises. Mills at Station Road, Cambay (Dist. Kaira).

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Bhadrakumar Jyotish Karyalaya, Jawahar Road, Siddharth Mahadev Building, Cambay 1. All Astrological inquiries and orders promptly executed.

Chaturli Chhotalal Shah, Jeweller and Stone Cutter, Juni Mandel, Kda Kotdi, Cambay.

Chandulal M. Desai & Co., Chemists and Druggists, P. O. Ode, Kaira. Chhotabhai Jethabhai Patel & Co., Bldg Manufacturers, Nadiad, Kaira District.

Dharamchand Madhavji, Cream & Casein Merchant, Kakarkhad, Nadiad (Kaira Dist.).

Doshi Brothers, Manufacturers and Suppliers of Casein, Butter, etc. Anand, Dist. Kaira.

Thakerji Maharaj Co operative Society, Bankers and Moneylenders, Municipal Office, Nadiad, Kaira.

KOLABA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Alibag.

Talukas and Mahals : Alibag, Pen, Panvel, Karjat, Roha, Mangaon, Mahad, Khalapur, Uran, Foliadpur, Murud, Shrivardhan, Mhasla and Sudhagad.

Kolaba District in the Konkan area of Bombay State lies between North Latitude 17°52' and 19°3' and East Longitude 73°7' and 73°42'. On the north it is bounded by Thana District; on the east by the Sahyadri Hills and Poona and Satara North Districts; on the south by Ratnagiri; and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

The total area of the District is 2,715 sq. miles, the population (based on 1951 census) 909,083.

Kolaba is a rugged belt of country cut across by numerous creeks from 15 to 30 miles broad stretching from the south of Thana and Bombay Harbour to the foot of the Mahabaleshwar hills, 75 miles south-east.

Notable places in the District are Raigarh near Mahad, once the capital of the great Shivaji and Kanakeshwar near Alibag, which is fast growing into a holiday resort as it is a hill 1,100 feet above sea-level and gives a complete view of Bombay. Matheran is another well-known hill station. Elephanta near Bombay is also in this District. Alibag has a magnetic observatory which is devoted to research in magnetic and electric currents which circulate in the interior of the earth.

The historical sea-fort Kolaba, at Alibag, which was the naval capital of Shivaji, has recently been taken over by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. The Hingulja hill near Revedanda, about nine miles from Alibag, is growing into a holiday resort.

AGRICULTURE, POWER

On the flat lands of the District rice is grown, and the sea-front is fringed by a belt of coconut and arecanut palms. There is large-scale plantation of mango grafts and the produce is exported to

Bombay. Lorry loads of melons from Panvel are also sent to Bombay. The teak forests are very valuable and there is a considerable fishing industry. Salt is also produced in large quantities in Pen, Panvel talukas and Uran petas. Nachni, Vari, Udid and Val are varieties of crops which agriculturists produce at their second crop. Tonadies are produced in large quantities and are taken to Bombay.

The District has three Power Houses : The Tata Power Co.'s Power House at Bhira (Patuna), the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co.'s at Khopoli and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co.'s at Bhivpuri.

The District is served by the Central Railway which passes through the Karjat Taluka. In addition to steamer ferry there is direct steamer communication between Bombay and the coastal ports during the fair season. The State Transport Motor bus services run through the district.

The chief articles of export are rice, salt, fire-wood, grass, timber, vegetables, fruit and dried fish. The imports consist of teak, grain, piecegoods, oil, potatoes and sugar. At Khopoli a fish centre has been instituted where various kinds of fish are grown.

Uran and Pen are big salt-producing centres. Panvel contains a large ayurvedic pharmacy, the Shri Dhootapapeeshwar Panvel Ltd.; Mora in Uran Mahal has a big tile factory which manufactures tiles worth two lakhs a year.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, R. V. Deshmukh.

District and Sessions Judge, M. S. Apte.

District Superintendent of Police, M. S. Kasbekar, I.P.S.

MATHERAN (HILL STATION)

Matheran is a hill station and sanitarium, about three hours' journey from Bombay and Poona. Visitors are conveyed up the hill from Neral (Central Bly.) by the Matheran Steam Tramway and Rail Motors.* The town is about 2,500 feet above sea-level, and is a favourite hot weather resort. The maximum and minimum temperatures range between 65 and 80 ordinarily and the average rainfall is 300 inches. The place has an agreeable climate.

Among the amenities of Matheran are several good hotels, a well laid out public park and garden, bandstand, two children's playgrounds, electric and telephone services, and several cool and shady picnic places. During the season the band plays almost daily. The hill is a favourite place for honeymoons. There are the cosmopolitan

Matheran Club and the Parsi Gymkhana in Matheran, with tennis courts. There are also sanitariums for Parsis, Hindus and Ismaili Khojas available for convalescents.

The hill offers excellent opportunities for shikar and a good shot is certain to carry his trophy of spotted skin, even within a short stay.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Brightlands Hotel, Matheran.

Bombay View Hotel, vegetarian and non vegetarian food, Matheran.

Lord's Central Hotel, Matheran.

Rugby Hotel (Estd. 1881), Matheran.

KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Headquarters: Kolhapur.

Talukas and Mahals: Karwir, Panhala, Shahuwadi, Radhanagari, Bhudargad, Hatkanangle, Gadhinglaj, Kagal, Shirol, Bavada, Ajara, Chaudgad.

The old Kolhapur State in the Deccan was integrated completely with Bombay State on August 1, 1949, and was transformed into a District as in the case of some of the other States merged into Bombay. Kolhapur District as it is now called lies between 17° 10' 45" and 18° 50' 20" North Latitude; and 74° 44' 11" and 78° 43' 16" East Longitude. The District is bounded on the north by the river Warana, on the north-east by the river Krishna, on the east and south by the District of Belgaum, and on the west by the Sahyadri Mountains, which divide it from the Ratnagiri District on the south-west and the west. The undulating country, in which the District is situated, is about 2,000 feet above sea-level in proximity to the eastern slope of the Sahyadris which renders the greater part of the District free from famine. The six large rivers of the District, namely, the Krishna, the Panchaganga, the Warna, the Dudhaganga, the Vedganga and Hiranyakeshi, with their several tributaries flow through and drain the District, facilitating extensive irrigation of lands in several parts of the District. The hills are the main feature of the District. They include the main range of the Sahyadris running north to south for about 100 miles and form the western boundary of the District. They contain some of the finest and most abundant supplies of bauxite in the world situated at places, where an unlimited and very profitable exploitation with the aid of cheap hydro-electric power is a practical proposition.

The total area of the District is 3,150 square miles and the population according to 1951 census is 1,308,060. The language spoken is mostly Marathi, though Kannada is also spoken in a few parts. Kolhapur city, the headquarters, is a great trading centre for jaggery.

The Kolhapur-Miraj railway line runs from Kolhapur to Miraj and is connected with the Southern Railway line running between Poona and Bangalore. The District is well served by roads and the Poona-Bangalore, the Kolhapur-Ratnagiri, the Kolhapur-Miraj roads in the District are all used for passenger traffic as well as for transport of goods.

The chief agricultural products are jawar, rice, cotton, nagil, bajra, wheat, tobacco, sugarcane and ground-nut.

Besides 3 cotton mills, there are ginning and pressing factories. There are also ginning and powdering mills, groundnut crushing and oil mills, a sugar mill, cinema-film producing companies and soap factories and repair workshops. In one of these workshops, motor gas plants are manufactured.

OFFICIALS

Collector and Dist. Magistrate, G. R. Raddi, I.A.S.

District and Sessions Judge, V. B. Raju.

Dt. Supdt. of Police, R. L. Bhinge, I.P.S.

RAJARAM COLLEGE

Kolhapur.

Principal and Professor of English, L. M. Armando Menezes, M.A.

SHREE MAHARANI TARABAI TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Kolhapur.

SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

Kolhapur.

The College was started in June 1933 and is under the management of a private society called "The Council of Legal Education, Kolhapur". It is affiliated to the Poona University for the LL.B. Degree course.

Principal.—S. G. Dabholkar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

COTTON MILLS

†† **SHRI NARAYAN WEAVING MILLS**, Looms 92; Agents: Sangle Bros., Owners, Office on Mill premises. Mills at Ichalkaranji, S.M.C.

† **SHRI SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MILLS**, Spindles 16,988, Looms 820. Agents: James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Shahupuri, Kolhapur, S.M.C.

‡ **VENKATESH RANG TANTU MILLS**, Looms 68; Agents: Messrs Y. V. Datar, M. V. Datar, Owners, Office on Mill premises. Mills at Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur District.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Anil Ramchandra Merwade, Stationers, Spirit & General Merchants, Laxmi Building, Shivaji Chowk, Kolhapur.

Arwade, S., & Co., Old Palace Road, Kolhapur.

Ayurvedic Chemical Works, Proprietors: S. A. Jagtap & Sons, Kaplith, Kolhapur.

Babubhai M. Parmar, Shroff, Laximpuri, P. O. Kolhapur.

Bhagwat & Co., Glassware Merchants, Kolhapur.

Bharat Confectionery Works, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

Bharat Steel Works, 1520, Laximpuri, Kolhapur. Manufacturers of Agricultural implements, Saws, Cabinets and other Steel furniture.

Bhatia Stores, Sole Distributors: Hindustan Perfumery Works (India), Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

Bhaurao (Alias) Narhar Balwant Shikhare, Shroff Gajri, Kolhapur.

* Now part of Central Railway.

† Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary concern.

Bhonsle, D. B. & Co., Dealers in Cloth and Stationery, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Bhumkar, D. Y., M.A., Income-tax Expert and Practitioners, Auditors' Firm, Laximpuri, Kolhapur.
Deccan Electro Works, Laximpuri, Kolhapur.
Ganesh Brahaspati Chankale, Jaggery Merchant, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
"Garjana," The leading Marathi Weekly Newspaper and Press, Kolhapur.
Govindrao Abajirao Patil, Sadolikar Timber and Furniture Merchant, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Hind Agencies (Kolhapur) Ltd., Kolhapur, Importers of Machinery and Manufacturers' Representatives.
Imperial Stores, Dealers in Stationery, Cutlery, Glassware, Umbrellas, Electric Goods, Tailoring Materials, General Paper Merchants, etc., Shivaji Chowk, Kolhapur.
Jamsandekar Brothers, Gujri, Kolhapur.
Jayendra Publicity, Kolhapur. For Specialised effective Publicity through all mediums.
Jirage & Sultane, Jewellers, Gujri, Kolhapur.
Keshaw Martand Chipade, Wholesale Dealer in Gold and Silver articles, Gujri, Kolhapur.
Laxman Balkrishna Korgaonkar, Proprietors: Korgaonkar Oil Mills, Kolhapur; Bhagirathi Oil Mills, Gadhinglaj; Korgaonkar Oil Mills, Gokak; Authorised Agents for (Kolhapur and S.M.C.): 1. Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd., 2. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Maharashtra Leather Works, Somwar Peth, Kolhapur.
Maharashtra Trading Co., Shivaji Chowk, Kolhapur.
The Malabar Bakery, Kolhapur (Est'd. 1935).
Mohiddinbhai Mallikbhai Maner, Iron and Hardware Merchants, Market, Kolhapur.
PAKCO ENGINEERING LTD., Iron Founders and Manufacturers, P.O. Box No. 14, Laximpuri. Grams: "PAKCO." Phone: 186, Kolhapur (S. Ry.), Managing Agents: Powar,

Atigre, Kothawale & Co. Products: Horizontal, Slow Speed, Crude-Oil Engines, from 4 to 20 H.P., Ball and Bush Bearing Meters—Nos. 4 and 8, Horizontal and Vertical Grinding Mills, Ball Bearing Centrifugal Pumps, Under Runner Disc Shellers, Split, Drum and C.I. Pulleys, Foot Valves (Screwed and Flanged), Hand Crushers, Handloom Gear Sets, Step Valves, Poha Machines and Others.

Pandit Anant Jamsandekar, Jaggery and General Merchants and Commission Agents, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Pioneer Furniture Hire and Sales Co., Pioneer Soaps Ltd., Manufacturers of Washing Soaps, Toilet and Disinfectants, Kolhapur.
Popular Pharmacy, D., Chemists and Druggists, Kolhapur City.
Ratnakar Industries Ltd., Manufacturers of Vegetable Ghee and Refined Oils. Managing Agents: B. B. Sultane, Kolhapur.
Shahu Chitra Mandir (Cinema Theatre), Prop.: D. M. Bhosle, Laximpuri, Kolhapur.
Shalini Stores, Cloth Merchants, Mahadwar, Kolhapur. Proprietors: S. N. Patil.
Shantappa Dada Herwade, Jaggery Merchant, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Shantappa Sakharam Jirage, Cloth Merchant, Gujri, Kolhapur.
Shirgaokar Industries Ltd., Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Shirgaokar Oil Mills, Kolhapur Saban Karkhana. Proprietors: Shirgaokar Brothers, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Shivaji & Brothers, Iron and Hardware Merchants, Market, Kolhapur.
Shri Laxmi Aushadhalaya, Old Palace Road, Kolhapur.
Sono Film Syndicate Ltd., Dealers in Cinema Machinery and Photo Materials. Laximpuri, Kolhapur.
Swastik Stores, Distributors: Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ltd., etc. and General Merchants, Mahadwar Road, Kolhapur.
Vara Tiles, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.
Vijay Soap Factory, Soap Manufacturers and General Oil Merchants, Kolhapur, Shahupuri. Proprietor: Sevantilal Vitthaladas & Co.

KUTCH DISTRICT

Headquarters: Bhuj.

Talukas or Mahals: Bhuj, Mandvi, Mundra, Anjar, Rapar, Bhachan, Nakhtrana, Lakhpat, Abdasa, Khawda and Khadir.

Kutch was merged into Bombay State after the reorganization of States and it now forms a separate district known as Kutch District.

Number of villages: 964. Number of towns: 10.

The District has a land area of 16,724 sq. miles. The population is 567,606 (1951 census).

The District is bounded on the north and the north-west by Sind (Pakistan); on the east by Banaskantha District, Mehsana District and the northern part of Zalawad District; on the south by Madhya Saurashtra District, Zalawad District and the Gulf of Kutch; and on the west and south-west by the Arabian Sea.

There is a fair proportion of good cultivable land in Kutch, the principal crops being bajra, wheat, barley and cotton. Irrigation is also well developed with 46 reservoirs irrigating a land area of about 75,000 acres. The 11 irrigation dams under the first Five-Year Plan will increase the area of irrigated land by 67,800 acres. It was expected that by the end of 1955-56, the total area of irrigated land would be increased by 100,619 acres of land raising the production of foodgrains by 30,000 tons and fodder by 60,000 tons. Work on 10 new tanks started during 1953 has been completed.

The District is rich in gypsum, clays and limestone, and has large deposits of lignite, alum, marble and ochres.

The main occupations of the people apart from agriculture and cattle rearing are embroidery and silver work, which are well-known for their beauty.

Kutch is an enterprising and sea-faring people. Over six lakhs of Kutchis are distributed in principal cities of India and over 10,000 are abroad.

The currency of the District which in the past was reckoned in Korias was demonetised on April 26, 1949 when Indian currency was introduced.

The main items of export are salt, cotton, wool, castor seeds, bones, hides, skins and fish. The main items of import are foodgrains, oil seeds, cloth, condiments, etc.

The land revenue system has been changed from crop sharing to *ad hoc* Vighoti, thus providing a rational basis for Government revenue. The question of taxation of alienated land and thus gradually abolishing the Jagirdari system is under the consideration of the Government of India.

New weights and measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 were introduced in October 1950.

Efforts are being made for the expansion of education in the District. There are 14 High Schools, 13 middle schools, 292 primary schools of which 15 would be full basic schools, and 446 unrecognised primary schools. There are two Gram High Schools. There are also an Art School, a training school for teachers, a school for the blind and an agriculture school and about 59 adult education centres. One more agriculture school and a multi-purpose high school are to be opened at Nakhtrana. An Intermediate Arts and Science College has been up-graded to degree course. Primary and secondary education is free. There are three nursery schools and two professional educational institutions. There are also 13 libraries.

Free medical relief is available in Kutch. There are 11 hospitals, 19 dispensaries, 6 maternity homes and one mental hospital. All are run by the Government. There is also one hospital at Gandhidham run by the Central Government. There are 7 private hospitals and 51 dispensaries. There is also one T.B. Sanatorium at Bharatpur and one T.B. Clinic at Bhuj, both run by the Government. A T.B. Clinic is run by a private association at Maska near Mandvi. Six mobile dispensaries have been started for medical relief to village people. Under the first Five-Year Plan a General Hospital at Bhuj, an Eye Hospital at Mandvi, a Mental Hospital at Bhuj and five mobile dispensaries were envisaged and are now carried over to the second Five-Year Plan. B.C.G. Vaccination programme is being carried out. A Public Health Department has been

opened. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been accepted for public health activities in the District. The scheme consists of anti-malaria measures, distribution of multi-vitamin tablets, opening of milk and fruit centres for children, publicity and propaganda.

The chief means of communication is by sea. Goods are carried by country craft, the chief import and export centres being Mandvi, Tuna and Kandla. The District has a modern port at Kandla with a natural harbour. The Government of India have decided to develop Kandla as a major port and the minor ports of Mandvi, Mundra, Jakhn, Koteswar and Lakhpat. The metre gauge railway between Kandla and Deesa was declared open by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad in October 1952, thus linking Kutch with the hinterland of North India and Rajasthan. A new township of Gandhidham has been established near Kandla to resettle the displaced persons from West Pakistan. It has a population of about 8,000.

305 villages, each having a population of over 500 are served by the Kutch Motor Service on 49 different routes covering an area of 1,235 sq. miles in 8,249 sq. miles of habitable area in Kutch.

There are branches of the following banks in the District: State Bank of India at Kutch-Mandvi, Bhuj and Gandhidham, Bank of India Ltd. at Bhuj and Gandhidham, Punjab National Bank Ltd. at Kutch-Mandvi, Central Bank of India Ltd. at Anjar, Gandhidham Co-operative Bank at Gandhidham.

OFFICIALS

Collector, R. C. Raval, I.A.S.
 District Superintendent of Police, K. A. Jhala, I.P.S.
 District and Sessions Judge, N. J. Mankad.

Associations

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 DBZ/S/130-A, Gandhidham.
 COTTON MILLS

SHAH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS
 (formerly Anjar Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.), Spindles 5,312; Proprietor: P. V. Shah; Office on Mill premises; Mills at Anjar (Kutch).

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Abdool Husein Jafferji Sulmanji, Chemist and Druggist, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Bhandari Jasraj Rajpal, Timber Merchant, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Chaturbhuj Narandas, Agriculture Expert, Props.: Union Brothers Flour Mills, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Cutch Oil & Allied Industries (1949) Ltd., Kutch (Mandvi).
 Dholakia Brothers, Manufacturers of Writing Inks and other toilet articles, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Govindji Valji & Brothers, Mechanical Engineers, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Gurjar Ice Factory, Ice Manufacturers, Engineers and Commission Agents, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Hariram Karson, Import and Export Merchants, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Harji Lakhamai, Timber Merchant, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Jadavji Dhavji & Co., Iron and Hardware Merchants, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Jayantilal Ravashankar & Co., Direct Importers and Manufacturers' Representatives, Mundra (Kutch).
 Jeevanji Jafferjee Lokhandwalla & Co., Vora Bazar, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Laxmidas Mulji & Brothers, Iron, Hardware and Paints Merchants, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Mehta, Ravilal Bhagvanji, Machinery and Timber Merchants Mandvi (Kutch).
 Mehta Soap Factory, Props.: Dwarkadas Rajji & Co., Kutch (Mandvi).
 Meraur Metal Works, Kutch (Mandvi).

Mohamadhbhai Mulla Karimji Kathiwala, Cutlery Merchants, Bunder Road, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Narottam Jamnadas & Co., Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Puri Brothers, Hooksmellers, News Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Ratansey & Co., Agents and General Merchants, Bunder Road, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Sanghvi Venudas Keshavji & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents, Anjar (Kutch).
 Shah Bhogilal Shumbhulal & Co., Direct Importers of Watches and Clocks, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Shah Jivraj Poonja & Co., Bunder Road, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Shah Popatlal Hirralal & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Shamji Mulji & Co., Patla Bazar, Mandvi (Kutch).
 Thakka Dhanji Virjee & Sons, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Thakkar Kalyanji Shivji, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Thakkar, Popatlal Tejpal, Grain, Baskas and Oil Brokers, Kutch (Mandvi).
 Vakil, D. B., & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Mundra (Kutch).
 Vakil, D. B. & Co., Merchants and Manufacturers' Representatives, Mundra (Kutch).
 Vakil, D. B., & Co., Dealers, Stationery, Motor Accessories and Chemical, Mundra (Kutch).
 Vitthaldas Muraaji Gandhi, Chemists and Druggists, Mandvi (Kutch).

MADHYA SAURASHTRA DISTRICT

Area : 4,660 sq. miles ; Population : 1,045,675.
 Headquarters : Rajkot.

Talukas with headquarters within brackets :
 Rajkot (Rajkot) : Jasdan (Jasdan) ; Babra (Babra) ; Morvi (Morvi) ; Vankaner (Vankaner) ; Gondal (Gondal) ; Kankavav-Vadia (Vadia) ; Jetpur (Jetpur) ; Dhoraji (Dhoraji).

Madhya Saurashtra District has four sub-divisions, nine talukas, 5 Mahals and one Peta Mahal.

The area of the land under cultivation is about 21,38,678 acres. The main industries of Madhya Saurashtra consist of textiles, hosiery, hand-loom, the production of hydrogenated oils, potteries, salt-making, engineering, etc.

OFFICIALS

Collector, H. H. Trivedi.
 District Superintendent of Police, J. K. Sen, I.P.S.
 District and Sessions Judge, V. V. Mehta.

SOCIETIES, RELIGIOUS AND COMMERCIAL

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rajkot.
 Nature of Body : Religious. Vicar Forane of Saurashtra and Parish Priest of Rajkot, Rev. Father E. Gadea, S.J.

Morvi Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Morvi.

Saurashtra Kala Mandir, Rajkot President, Ravishanker M. Raval

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

ABDULALLY BODALBHAI & SONS

Rajkot.

Branch : Saurashtra Paint & Hardware Mart, Rajkot.
 Telephone No 427. Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Cement & Paints. Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Iron Furniture, Chair, Cots, Coaches and Cradles, etc.

Grand Motor Works & Co., Gondal Road, Rajkot
 JAI HIND PROCESS WORKS, Dharmendra Road, Rajkot.
 Kothari Industries Ltd., Post Box No. 87, Rajkot.

MEHSANA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Mehsana.

Talukas and Mahals : Patan, Chanasma, Sidhpur, Mehsana, Kheralu, Visnagar, Kalol, Vijapur, Kadi and Radhanpur (Talukas) ; Saml and Harij (Mahals).

The area of the District is 4,812 sq. miles and the population 1,471,662.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, A. D. Barot.
 District and Sessions Judge, V. R. Shah.
 District Superintendent of Police, Capt. K. S. Hira Singh.

COLLEGES

M. N. College, Visnagar (Arts and Sciences).

PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE

Taranga Hill, Pansar, Sankeshwar, Kambol and Bholal (For Jains) ; Bahucharaji and Sidhpur (For Hindus) ; Delmal (For S. Boras) ; Unava (For Muslims).

MILLS

BHARAT VIJAYA MILLS, LTD. No. 1 (Formerly Kalol Kapadia Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.), Spindles 37,160, Looms 768 ; Directors-in-charge, Natvarlal Bhikabhai Patel and Bhupendra Bhikabhai Patel. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Kalol (North Gujarat).

BHARAT VIJAYA MILLS LTD. (Formerly Chhotalal Mills Ltd.). Spindles 37,160, Looms 768 ; Directors-in-charge, Natvarlal Bhikabhai Patel and Bhupendra Bhikabhai Patel. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Station Road, Kalol.

MAHENDRA MILLS LTD., Spindles 11,544 ; Agents : I. R. Patel & Sons Private Ltd., Mahendra Bhuvan, Naorampur, Ahmedabad. Mills at Kalol (N. Gujarat).

NAVJIVAN MILLS PRIVATE LTD (Formerly Kalol Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.), Spindles 25,180, Looms 417 ; Agents, Rustumjee Mangaldas & Co., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Kalol, North Gujarat.

† SHREE DURGA COTTON MILLS (Formerly New Chhotalal Mills, Ltd.), Spindles 20,452, Looms 417 ; Proprietors : Durgaprasad Private Ltd., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Kadi.

SHREE SAYAJI JUBILEE COTTON AND JUTE MILLS CO., LTD., Spindles 15,984, Looms 320 ; Agents : Prahladji Bevakram & Co., Private Ltd., Office on Mill premises. Mills Near Railway Station, Sidhpur.

SIDHPUR MILLS CO., LTD, Spindles 27,760, Looms 846 ; Agents : Maganlal Prabhudas and Co., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Bindu Sarovar Road, Sidhpur.

† Proprietary concern.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Headquarters : Nagpur.

Talukas : Nagpur, Kamptee, Ramtek, Katol-Saoner, Umrer.

Nagpur District lies between North Latitude 20° 35' and 21° 44' and East Longitude, 78° 15' and 79° 40'.

It is bounded on the north by Chhindwara District, on the east by Bhandara District, on the south and south-east by Chanda District and on the south-west by Wardha District. The area of the District is 3,812 sq. miles and the population 1,234,556. The language spoken is Marathi.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The greater part of the Nagpur District is an undulating plain, but it is traversed by low hill ranges. The hills attain no great altitude, the highest peaks not exceeding 2,000 feet, but vary greatly in appearance, being in places extremely picturesque and clothed with forest, while elsewhere they are covered by loose stones and brush-wood, or are wholly bare and arid. The Wardha and Wainganga rivers flow along part of the western and eastern borders respectively, and the drainage of the District is divided between them. The centre is drained by the Pench and Kanhan, which flowing south through the Satpura Hills, unite just above Kamptee where they are also joined by the Kolar. The richest part of the District is the western half of the Katol Tehsil. It possesses a soil profusely fertile and teems with the richest garden cultivation. From Pilkapur Hills in the Katol Tehsil the plains extend to the eastern border. Its surface is scarcely ever level, but it is closely cultivated, abounds in mango groves and trees of all sorts, and towards the east is studded with small tanks which form a feature of the landscape. The elevation of the plain country is from 900 to 1,000 feet above sea-level.

The forests are mainly situated in a large block on the Satpura Hills to the north-east, while isolated patches are dotted on the hills, extending along the south-western border. The forest growth varies with the nature of the soil, teak on good well-drained slopes, salai on the steep hillsides and ridges, and satinwood on the sandy levels. In the open country mango, tamarind and bastard date-palms are common.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION*

Mayor : P. K. Deshray.

Deputy Mayor : N. K. Hazare.

Members

Elected (42) : Smt. Dwarikabai Mahadeo Desoskar (Ward No. 1); Govindrao Gopalrao Bhanburkar (Ward No. 2); Gaya Narayan Indranarayan Trivedi (Ward No. 3); Vitthol Ayyao Rao Bhaykar (Ward No. 4); Dada Sakharam Kamde (Ward No. 5); Vitthal Sujayrao Nagarao (Ward No. 6); Laxminarayan Ramanna Nagulwar (Ward No. 7); Akant Piroji Mate (Ward No. 8); Ramjiyan Laluram Chaudhari (Ward No. 9); Vasant Ramji Dhwale (Ward No. 10); Chinachhibhai Rao-chhibhai Bhonsle (Ward No. 11); Shankar Laxman Nandankar (Ward No. 12); Chintaman Jazannath Kathikar (Ward No. 13); Devdas Wasudeoao Duragkar (Ward No. 14); Waman Vittholaji Dahake (Ward No. 15); Daulat Chhotelal (Ward No. 16); Gayaprasad Sambhuddayal Tiwari (Ward No. 17); Babulal Kripuram Takamore (Ward No. 18); Wasdeo Sonbaji Bawiskar (Ward No. 19); Baburao Dhandball Patole (Ward No. 20); Ramaram Laxman Jadhao (Ward No. 21); Nagorao Khanduji Hazare (Deputy Mayor) (Ward No. 22); Govindrao Narayanrao Ghayaghaure (Ward No. 23); Baburao Pandurang Rokde (Ward No. 24); Mahadeo Kondhaji Pathrabe (Ward No. 25); Dinanath Pralhad Dhapurkar (Ward No. 26); Bhimrao Tillusao Zunke (Ward No. 27); Mohammad Bashir Mohammad Khalil (Ward No. 28); Haji Abdul Majid Leader (Ward No. 29); Wasdeo Sandu Dongre (Ward No. 30); Dewaji Warholji Bhazat (Ward No. 31); Ahmedkhan Lalkhan (Ward No. 32); Bhajsingh Sanwalsing Chaudhari (Ward No. 33); Amarsing Lalsingh (Ward No. 34); Kesharao Bapuji Wankhede (Ward No. 35); Dharamdas Palkuji Meshram (Ward No. 36); Lala Jaynarayan (Ward No. 37); Pannalal Kanhalayalal Deshray (Mayor) (Ward No. 38); Banwarilal Kishorilal Agarwal (Ward No. 39); Bisan Laghuji Sayare (Ward No. 40); Sadanand Juman Fulzale (Ward No. 41); Raghnunath Laxman Satpute (Ward No. 42).

Tertile and non-tertile constituency (2) : Narendia Bhayaji Mehandrey, Bhagwant Manikrao Gaikwad.

Chamber of Commerce (1) : Chhotelal Malhaya; Mashaath Jiwari.

Appointed (6) : Vacant; S. K. Wankhede, Bar-at-Law; Madan Gopal Agrawal, N. R. Dutta Gupta; Balaji Raghoba Borkute; J. B. Panthaki.

Selected (6) : Jiwaji Witholaji Motghare; Ramkrishna Palkuji Samarth, Ramswarn Sharma, Waman Govind Gavande, Natthu Laxman-Belkar, Advocate; Sadashivo Shankar Dandige.

Principal Officers

Chief Executive Officer, G. W. Bendre, B.A.

Dy. Chief Executive Officer, S. N. Chatterjee, B.Sc.

Municipal Secretary, G. Y. Chitnavis, B.Sc.

City Engineer, Vithal Singh, B.E.

Health Officer, Major B. Mukerjee, M.B.

Chief Accounts and Finance Officer, R. Bhattacharya.

Assistant Engineer (Water Works), W. B. Parwekar.

Income for the year 1955-56 Rs. 1,53,47,100

Expenditure " " Rs. 1,25,90,303

Nagpur University (1955-56)

Year of Foundation : 1923.

Chancellor, Sri Prakash, Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Justice K. T. Mangalamurti, I.C.S.

Treasurer, R. M. Hararavis.

Registrar, Dr. M. S. Modak.

Deputy Registrar, K. R. Pandya; **Asst. Registrars,** V. Shankaran, S. C. Seth; **Librarian,** P. S. Phadke; **Hon. Consulting Engineer,** S. N. Tripathi.

The annual rainfall averages about 45 inches, but less is received in the west than in the east of the District. Complete failure of the rain is rare, but its distribution is capricious especially towards the end of the monsoon when the fate of the harvest is in the balance.

COMMUNICATIONS, ECONOMY

Considering the advanced state of its development, the District is not very well supplied with railways, and there is scope for the construction of feeder lines to serve the more populous outlying tracts. The Central Railway line from Bombay terminates at Nagpur City. From here the South-Eastern Railway runs east to Calcutta. There are two other lines which go north-west and south-east respectively from Nagpur City. The most important trade routes are the roads leading north-west from Nagpur to Chhindwara and Katol, the eastern road to Bhandara and the north-eastern to Seoni. Then come the southern roads to Umrer and Chanda. There is some traffic along the road to Amravati. Nagpur also lies at the place where the north-south and east-west airways cross each other.

Cotton and jawar are the chief produce of the District which is also famous for its oranges. During the cold weather wagonloads of oranges are exported daily to Bombay and other parts of India.

The District is not badly off in the matter of mineral deposits. There are some manganese mines and limestone quarries in the District and a coal-mine at Kamptee.

There are five textile mills in Nagpur City, a number of oil mills, a pottery concern, glass works, saw mills, a rubber factory, a large fruit canning industry and a large number of handloom factories. Nagpur saris are in great demand in all parts of the country.

OFFICIALS

Collector, R. N. Pendharkar, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, S. V. Tankhiwala, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, T. P. Ghogale.

Teaching, affiliating; University Colleges 3, **University Teaching and Research departments** 6, **affiliated Colleges** 22, **Students** (University Teaching departments) 240 (Men 259, Women 21), **University Colleges** 849 (Men 804, Women 45), **affiliated Colleges** 12,021 (Men 10,456; Women 1,568).

Budget Estimates 1955-56 :

Central Government Grants : Rs. 5,170-15-0.

State Government Grants : Rs. 4,39,830-2-0.

University Grants Commission : Rs. 75,175-0-0.

Total income : Rs. 20,91,699-6-0.

Total expenditure : Rs. 26,03,021-8-0.

Colleges

University Teaching Departments :

Biochemistry, Geology, Political Science, Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Research Department in Ayurveda, Ancient Indian History and Culture.

University Colleges :

Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.

University College of Law, Nagpur.

University Training College, Nagpur.

Affiliated :

College of Agriculture, Nagpur.

College of Science, Nagpur.

Dhanwate National College, Nagpur.

G. S. College of Commerce, Wardha.

G. S. College of Economics and Commerce, Nagpur.

G. S. College of Science and Arts, Khamgaon.

Government Diploma Training Institute for Men, Amravati.

Government Diploma Training Institute for Women, Amravati.

Government Polytechnic, Nagpur.

Hislop College, Nagpur.

Medical College, Nagpur.

Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

Rajasthan Aryan College, Washim.

S. B. City College, Nagpur.

Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.

Sitabai Arts College, Akola.

Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

* New elections were to take place in June 1957.

Lady Amritbal Daga College for Women, Nagpur.
Government Polytechnic, Amravati.
Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Amravati.
College of Agriculture, Akola.
Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.

Associations and Institutions

Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh, North Ambazari Road, Nagpur
Nagpur Rotary Club, Mount Hotel, Nagpur
Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Mor Bhavan, Nagpur
M. P. Itihaas Samshidhan Mandal, Ambazari Road, Nagpur
Kridamandal, Umrer Road, Nagpur
All India Women's Conference, Ambazari Road, Nagpur
Social Welfare Council, Dhantoli, Nagpur
Blind Boys Institute, South Ambazari Road, Nagpur
Shraddhanand Arathalaya, Shraddhanand Peth, Nagpur.
Matru Seva Sangh, Sitabaldi, Nagpur
South Indian Association, Modi Lane, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
Rashtriya Swamasevak Sangh, Reshimbag, Nagpur
Sevaadan, North Ambazari Road, Nagpur.
Orange Growers Association, Dhantoli, Nagpur
Nag-Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce, Temple Road, Nagpur
Mahavidarbha Chamber of Commerce and Industries Ltd., Nelson Sq.

Nagpur Natya Mandal, Ambazari Road, Nagpur.
Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sangh, Dhantoli, Nagpur.
Tax-Payers Association, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
Ramkrishna Ashram, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

THE CHRISTIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Office Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur.

Seeks to be the means of mutual help among Christian Doctors in carrying on and securing greater efficiency in their work. This is carried on through Biennial General Conferences, annual conferences in the Hill Stations of Kodakanal, Tandam and the Nilgiris, and in Regional Conferences held from time to time in various parts of the country and also through the Association's bimonthly magazine and through the visits and counselling of its two full-time Secretaries. It has assisted in the development of the Christian Medical Colleges at Vellore and Ludhiana and through its Nurses Auxiliary has played a large part in the development of Nursing Education.

Its membership is open to Christian Doctors with registrable qualifications regardless of their field of service.

President Dr. Hilda M. Lazarus, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., D.C.O. M.B.C.O. F.A.C.S.

Vice-President—E. S. Chellappa, M.B.B.S. F.R.C.S.

Editor F. G. Seovel, M.D., F.A.C.P.

Secretary-Treasurer E. W. Wilder, M.D., Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur 1

Secretary of Preventive Medicine—Dr. Claire P. Thomson, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.M.A.H.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

"The Cottage," Hitavada Buildings, Nagpur.

Hon. Gen. Secretary, Mrs. Kamla Mani, B.A.

NAG-VIDARBHA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Surya Vihar, Temple Road, Civil Lines, Post Box No. 33, Nagpur

President, Seth Kishinchandji Daga.

Senior Vice-President, Seth Durgaprasad.

Junior Vice-President, Abbas Ali Kamal.

Hon. Secretary, R. N. Jha.

NURSES AUXILIARY OF THE CHRISTIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Office Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur.

An organisation with similar aims for Nurses as those of the Christian Medical Association for Doctors is open to all Christian Nurses with registrable qualifications. Its bi-monthly paper *Nursing News*, is also included in the C.M.A.I. Journal

Officers—

President—Miss Alek Mathews

Vice-Presidents—Miss S. Pereira, S. Choudhary

Secretary-Treasurer Miss Alice Clark, Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur 1

THE TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Subedar's Bungalow, Road B, Street 4, P.O. No. 3, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

Chairman, R. V. Deshmukh.

Secretary, K. Srinivasan.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Allied Commercial Corporation, Gandhi Bag, Nagpur 2.
Banaal, B. N. Manufacturing Opticians, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
Dattsons Printing Press, Sardar, Nagpur
Dattsons Advertisers, Shamm Manzil Sardar, Nagpur
Dominion Law Reporter, 341, Tikekar, Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur 1
Industrial Stores Co., Ghat Road No. 2, Nagpur
Western Book Depot, Residency Road, Nagpur.

NADED DISTRICT

Headquarters Nanded

Talukas and Mahals—Deghur, Kandhar, Billohi, Nanded, Hadgaon, Bhokar (Mahal), Mukhed (Mahal), Mudhol, Kinwat, Rapura

Area : 4,766 sq. miles ; **Pop.** 958,888.

Two Talukas Kinwat and Rapura are separated from the main body of the District by Yeotmal District

A range of hills known as Bhog or Thanavari runs through the District from north-west to south-east. The most important river is the Godavari which passes through the District from west to east. Smaller rivers are the Ashna, the Siddha, the Lendi and the Manar. The commonest trees are teak, mahua, tamarind and mango. Large game is sometimes found in Hadgaon, e.g., tigers, leopards, bears and wild dogs.

The District is on the whole dry and healthy. The annual temperature varies between 100° and 60°. The average rainfall is about 35 inches.

There are tombs of Muslim saints and Nanded has the Gurudwara of the Hyderabad Sikhs where Guru Govind is buried.

About 65 per cent of the population is dependent on the land. Practically the whole District is composed of black cotton soil. The main crops consist of jawar, gram, wheat and oil-seeds. The Kharif crop consists of bajra, linseed, cotton and maize. The staple food crop is jawar and the main cash crop cotton. The principal source of irrigation is wells. The forest area is limited.

Good basalt, granite and lime-stone are extensively found.

The chief exports are cotton, linseed oils, jawar and cloth, and the chief imports rice, sugar, kerosene and cotton and woollen goods.

The railway connecting Hyderabad and Manmad passes through Nanded.

OFFICIALS

Collector, Dr. M. N. Desai, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, Trimbak Rao, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, Renukadas Rao Deshpande.

NASIK DISTRICT

Headquarters : Nasik.

Talukas and Mahals : Kalwan, Dindori, Niphad, Yeola, Igatpuri, Nandgaon, Nasik, Sinnar, Baglan, Malegaon, Chandor, Peint, Surgana.

Nasik District is a historic place in Bombay State and the city one of the oldest in the Deccan and a place of pilgrimage. Surgana State formerly on the borders of Nasik District with an area of 134 sq. miles is now merged with Bombay State and is within the Nasik Collectorate. The District is bounded on the north by East and West Khandesh, on the east by East Khandesh and Aurangabad districts, on the south by Ahmednagar, and on the west by Thana and Surat Districts. The area of the District is 6,035 sq. miles and the population according to the 1951 census 1,429,916. The language spoken is Marathi.

With the exception of a few villages in the west the whole District lies on a tableland at an elevation of 1,300 to 2,100 feet above sea-level.

Nasik Town lies on the Bombay-Nagpur branch of the Central Railway and is 117 miles from Bombay. Barring a few, all the Taluk centres are connected by the State Transport Bus Service. There is also regular bus service from Nasik to Ahmednagar and Poona.

The main food crops are rice, wheat and bajra. Nagli is used as food by the poor.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, S. V. Bhaye, I.A.S.

District and Sessions Judge, L. M. Paranjpe.

District Superintendent of Police, Harish Chandra Singh, I.P.S.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY COLLEGE, NASIK

(Conducted by the Gokhale Education Society, Bombay.)

Principal.—S. G. Puranik, M.A.

BHONSALE MILITARY SCHOOL, NASIK

Residential in nature, recognised by the Education department and S.S.C. Examination Board, Bombay State. Prepares boys for S.S.C. examination. Horse riding and rifle shooting a special feature. Also conducts physical and military training class for boys who cannot join regular school in summer and for girls and ladies in winter.

BARNES SCHOOL

Deolali (Central Rly.).

This Anglican boarding and day school admits children of all communities though it is primarily maintained for European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls whose parents live in Bombay State or are employed on the Central Railway or Western Railway. Such children are eligible for reduced fees provided they are Anglicans. There are separate departments for boys and girls over 10 years and a preparatory house for those under 10.

The school teaches up to the Cambridge School Leaving Certificate examination following the syllabus of the code for Anglo-Indian Schools of Bombay State. Great attention is paid to all games, including swimming, and Scouting is encouraged.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Government Training College for Women, Nasik.
Boys' Town (formerly Parsi High School), Nasik.
Government Girls' High School, Nasik.
National High School, Nasik.
Maratha High School, Nasik.
New High School, Nasik.
Ramkrishna Parasharam Puri Vidyalaya, Panchvati.
Pethe High School, Nasik.
Police Training School, Nasik.
Rungtha High School, Nasik.
Saraswati Vachanala (General Library), Nasik.
Security Printing Press, Nasik Road.
Convalescent Home (H. M. Phipson), Nasik Road.
Pushpavati Rungtha Kanya Vidyalaya (attached to Rungtha High School), Nasik.
N. E. I. Girls' High School, Nasik (attached to New High School).
Purshottam High School, Nasik Road.
Deolali Cantonment High School, Deolali.
Yashwant Vilayam Mandir, Nasik.
Niranjan Durlabhji Khetan Bal-Mandir, Panchvati.
Anath Vidhyarthi Griha, Panchvati.
Maharshi Shinde Training College, Nasik.
Wireless School, Agra Road, Nasik.
Radio Institute, Main Road, Nasik.
Anath Mahila Ashram, Tilabhandeshwar Lane, Nasik.
Beggars' Home, Gajke Mahara a Dharmashala, Nasik.
Kusha Dhama and Shishu Vihar, Panchvati, Nasik. Institution taking care of children of lepers.
Lokahitavadi Mandal, Arya Vaibhav, Nasik. Institution devoted to cultural activities.
Nasik District Chamber of Commerce, 891, Raviwar Peth, Nasik.
Nasik Saraf Association, Saraf Bazar, Nasik.
Red Cross Society, Ambedkar Colony, Nasik.

K. G. HINDU SANATORIUM Nasik Road.

This sanatorium consists of four furnished and four unfurnished bungalows, one reading room and Rajoo Balooji Charitable Dispensary. The monthly charges for the bungalows are Rs. 52 and Rs. 42 respectively. Applicants should apply to the Managing Trustees, Kalewar Mansion, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7.

HOSPITALS

Civil Hospital, Nasik.
Hospital for Lepers, Panchvati, Nasik.
Z. B. M. M. Hospital, Sharanpur, Nasik.

HOTELS

15th August Gujrat Lodge, Nasik
Bhaqvantrao Lodge, Main Road, Nasik (Vegetarian).
Badshahi Gujrat Lodge, Nasik.
Bombay Gujrat Lodge, Nasik.
Coronation Hotel, Deolali.
Edward Hotel, Deolali.
Grand Hotel, Deolali.
Hotel Greens, Nasik.
Hotel Liberty, Nasik.
Mazda Hotel, Nasik.
Meher Restaurant, Nasik.
Royal Hotel, Deolali.
Rugby Hotel, Deolali.
Nasik Bakery and Restaurant, Agra Road, Nasik.

OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Headquarters : Osmanabad.

Talukas and Mahals : Latur, Tuljapur, Osmanabad, Kalam, Omerga, Awasa, Bhoom (Mahal), Parendah, Ahmadpur, Nilanga, Udgir.

Area : 5,476 sq. miles ; Pop. : 1,210,041.

The District is divided into two parts by a range of hills which runs from the north-west to roughly the south-east : a plateau to the north-east and east and lowlands to the south, west and south-west.

The most important river is the Manjra which runs along the northern boundary part of the way and then cuts across the District in a south-easterly direction. Smaller rivers are the Sina, the Khuri, the Tirna, and the Borna. There is not much forest in the District. The trees consist of babul, nim and mango. There is not much big game. The climate is not uniform. Generally speaking the climate of the plateau is pleasanter than that of the plain. The average annual rainfall is about 32 inches.

Six places of archaeological interest are the fort of Naldrug, the Jumma Masjid in Awasa Taluka, the caves around the town of Osmanabad, the two caves at Hasangan, the old fortress at Parendah. Tuljapur is a place of Hindu pilgrimage.

The soil is largely black cotton interspersed with red, white or sandy soils. The black soil produces jawar, gram, wheat and cotton. In the masab soils are grown yellow jawar, bajra and pulses. The kharat soils are used for garden produce.

The staple food grain is jawar, wheat, rice and bajra are next in importance. Cotton is grown everywhere, while sugarcane is sometimes grown with well irrigation. Wells are the main source of irrigation.

There are no minerals except granite and basaltic rock. Neither is there any important industry. The chief exports are jawar, other cereals and pulses, cotton, oilseeds, cattle, sheep, tobacco and leather. The principal imports are salt, sugar, kerosene and cloth.

A branch line of the Central Railway connects Latur with Kurudwadi.

OFFICIALS

Collector, M. S. Palnitkar, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, S. K. Chaturvedi, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, Maruti Rao Joshi.

PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT

Headquarters : Godhra.

Talukas and Mahals : Godhra, Dohad, Kalol, Halol, Jhalod, Deogadh-Baria, Limkheda, Santrampur, Lunawada, Shehera, Jambughoda.

The Panch Mahals District lies between 22°15' and 23°11' North Latitude and 73°22' and 74°29' East Longitude. It is divided into three Sub-divisions.

The area of the District after the merger is 3,500 sq. miles and the population according to 1951 census is 1,148,432. The language spoken is Gujarati.

Agricultural produce includes cereals of all sorts, pulses, oil-seeds including ground-nuts, Til and Mahuwa seeds and to a small extent cotton and tobacco. Acreage under foodgrains: about 950,000; under pulses: about 143,000; Groundnuts: about 110,200.

The District has a forest area (inclusive of that of the merged States) of 1,10,085 sq. miles which produces timber such as country teak-wood, Mahuwa and Sadad. Mhowra flowers and timru leaves for bidi manufacture and hay fodder are a principal produce of the forests. Other minor produce is bamboos, gum, lac, asoti-leaves, Khakhra-leaves, Rochea grass used for extracting scents, ghat-hor, Kananj-seed, Amla, honey and wax. The Panch Mahals District exports large quantities of timber, bamboos, firewood, scantlings, charcoal and hay to various Districts in Bombay State.

The south-west portion of the District is a level tract of rich soil (except for the Pavagadh Hill) while the northern portion though it contains some fertile valleys is generally rugged, undulating and barren with but little cultivation. Large tracts are however being reclaimed through soil conservation schemes and bunding process.

The District contains the famous ruins of Champner which was a stronghold of Rajput kings belonging to Raol and the Tatu dynasty. Pavagadh is considered by Hindus to be a place of special interest and holiness. The hill itself contains the famous ruins of the ancient possessions of the Rajput king Patel Raol. Then there are the hot springs believed to have sulphur deposits, the medical properties of which are not yet fully explored, situated at Tuwa, a station about 7 miles from Godhra on the Godhra-Anand (broad-gauge) branch line of the Western Railway.

COMMUNICATIONS

The railways and buses are the main means of communication. There is the Western Rly. main line from Bombay to Meerut which runs through the Panch Mahals via Godhra. Then there is the Anand-Godhra Branch line (broad-gauge) and the Godhra-Lunawada section of the Western Railway (narrow-gauge), the narrow-gauge section of Champner Road-Pani Mines running from Champner Road Station of the broad-gauge main line terminating at Pani Mines via Halol and Shivrampur, and Pipod-Deogadh-Baria section of Western Railway. The last three are narrow-gauge sections worked by the Western Rly. administration. Passenger bus services of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay, are operating between Godhra-Dohad, Godhra-Shivrampur-Bodell, Dohad-Jhalod, Dohad-Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Godhra-Shehera-Lunawada, Godhra-Pandu via Kalol and Sant Road-Santrampur.

IRRIGATION

Pata Dungri, Suki-Titodi and Mahi Irrigation projects, the first three in Dohad and Jhalod and the last in Kaira District will bring several thousand acres of land under irrigation in Panch Mahals.

Freelandgunj in the Dohad Taluka is the headquarters of the Works Superintendent, Divisional Electrical Engineer, District Medical Officer and other officials of the Western Railway. It contains the Locomotive Shops of the Western Rly.

The District contains rich mineral deposits, such as manganese ore and galena ore. Big mines of manganese ore are worked at Shivrampur, Baman Kuwa and Pani Mines.

The dry bed of the Panam River near Sant Road Station on the Godhra-Katlam line and that of the Meshri River at Godhra contain quality sand used for preparing glassware and generally for building construction. Stone quarries exist at Timba, a village in Godhra Taluka. Gravel used for reinforced concrete works comes from the quarry which is worked at Timba Road Station on the Godhra-Anand Rly. line.

There is a glass factory at Sant Road Station, about 12 miles from Godhra.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, B. J. Jhala, I.A.S.
District and Sessions Judge, Panch Mahals, R. K. Kanade.
District Police Superintendent, Panch Mahals, Godhra, K. D. Sharma.

CLUBS

The Godhra Gymkhana, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.
Rotary Club of Godhra, Godhra.

Rotary Club of Dohad, Dohad.

Clayton Club, Near Local Board Offices, Godhra.

Hindu Gymkhana, Mission Road, Godhra.

Railway Institute, Railway Yard, Godhra.

Railway Senior Institute, Freelandgunj, Dohad.

Railway Junior Institute, Freelandgunj, Dohad.

Recreation Club, Dohad.

Sir Ranjeetsinhji Gymkhana, Palace Road, Deogadh-Baria.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Telang Commercial High School, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.

The Government Technical High School, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.

M. and M. Mehta High School, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.

Bombay Hindi Vidya Pith, Godhra Centre, Sheherabhaagal, Godhra.

Kendra Vyavasthapak, S. M. Shukla

New Era High School, Near Main Post Office, Godhra.

Iqbal Union High School, Opp. Civil Hospital, Godhra.

Government Primary Teachers' Training College for Men, Old Military Barracks, Devad Para.

The Primary Teachers' Training College for Men, Station Road, Kalol (Via Derol).

M. E. Mission Primary Teachers' Training College for Women and Practising School, Mission Road, Godhra.

St. Stephen High School, Railway Colony, Freelandgunj, Dohad.

Mafatal Cagalblai High School, Station Road, Kalol.

Sarvajani High School, Station Road, Halol.

Sarajankumar High School, Station Road, Lunawada.

B. M. High School, Jhalod.

The S. P. High School, Santrampur (Via Sant Road Station).

ASSOCIATIONS

The Panch Mahals District Bar Association, Civil Court, Godhra.

The Dohad Bar Association, Civil Court, Dohad.

The Panchmahals Chamber of Commerce, Station Road, Godhra.

The Stuart District Library, Near Municipal Office, Godhra.

The Theosophical Society, Godhra Lodge, Parla Road, Godhra.

The Panch Mahals Land Holders' Association, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.

Godhra Vyayam Pracharak Mandal, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.

Panchmahal's Vyayam Pracharak Mandal, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.

The Sangit Kala Kendra, C/o K. J. Parikh, Station Road, Godhra.

The Panchmahals District Development Board, (Chairman, Collector, Panchmahals), District Collectorate, Civil Lines Road, Godhra.

The Godhra National Extension Project, Maulatdar's Kutcheri, Godhra.

Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth Prachar Mandal, Mahaxmi Niwas, Shehera Bhagol, Godhra.

DOHAD ANAJ MAHAJAN SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, DOHAD.

SHREE GODHRA LAXMINARAYAN TEMPLE TRUST

Trustees : S. M. Shukla and R. J. Joshi

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Abdullah Haji Hasanali Lokhandwala & Co., Sathuria Bazar, Godhra.

Abdulla Haji Bhura Dadi & Co., Dadi Bldgs., Station Road, Godhra.
Amin Dadubhai Apabhai, opp. Nehru Bang, Dohad, Dist. Panchmahals.

Arunkumar Bhawandas & Co., Nichwas Bazar, Godhra.

Atam Parkash Santal, Manufacturers of Washing and Toilet Soaps and Hair Oils, Station Road, Derol (Dist. Panch Mahals).

Balubhai Oshavai Shah & Co., Station Road, Godhra (Dist. Panch Mahals). General Merchants.

Bombay Bone Mills, Pollen Bazar, Godhra.

C. Manilal K. Construction, Tank Road, Godhra (Panch Mahals).
Devchand Khumjibhai Thakkar, Station Road, Godhra. Phone : 79.

DOHAD URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., Dohad (Panch Mahals). Estd. 1936. Grams : "URBANBANK." Phone 21. Paid-up Capital Rs. 2,10,000. Reserve & other funds Rs. 2,69,000. Working Capital Rs. 32,85,000.

EBRAHIMJI H. ESMAILJI LOKHANDWALA & CO., Iron, Hardware, Cement and Paint Merchants—Suppliers to Govt. P.W.D., D.L.B. and Municipality. Phone : 87. Shroff Bazar, Godhra.

Gokaldas Ranchhoddas Shah, F.W.D. Contractor, Civil Lines, Godhra.

Gokaldas Ranchhoddas Shah, Burmah-Shell Dealer, P.O. Vajalpur via Kharsalia (Western Rly.), Taluq Kalol, Dist. Panch Mahals.

Haji Abdul Majid Adam Bhatuk, Vejalpur Road, Godhra.
Haji Hasanali Abdullali Lokhandwala & Sons, Hardware Merchants, Main Bazar, Godhra.
 Induprasad Ambalal Joshi, Shroff Bazar, Godhra.
Jai Hind Iron & Brass Works, Kalol, via Derol, Dist. Panch Mahals.
 Manufacturers of Safes, Cupboards, etc.
Jai Hind Rice, Pulse & Oil Mill, Station Road, Godhra (Dist. Panch Mahals).
 Jay Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Godhra.
 Johar & Company, Station Road, Godhra.
 Kalabhai Mahomedali, Station Road, Dohad.
Kalyan Industries, Ltd., Pulse, Rice and Oil Mill. Tel. Address: "Kalyan", Jhalod (Dist. Panch Mahals).
LOKMATA ART PRINTERY, Godhra. Prop. Kantilal L. Marnlatderna.
 Maganlal Madhavlal & Co., General Merchants, Dohad (Panch Mahals).
 Maneklal Gordhandas & Sons, Mota Bazar, Godhra.
 Maneklal Vallabhdas & Company, Shera Bhagol, Godhra.
 Mithalal R. Desai, General Merchant, Station Road, Dohad.
MITHALAL R. DESAI, Nava Bazar, Dohad (Panch Mahals).
 Branches: Meghanagar, Alirajpur (Madhya Bharat) and Jhalod (Bombay State). Agents: Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. Grams: "PETROLWALA." Phone: 25-25A.
Modi Ratanlal Punjalal, Machinery Merchant, Modi Falls, Godhra (Dist. Panch Mahals).
 Modi Punamchand Harilal, Station Road, Godhra.
 Nallnee Studios, Photographers and Dealers in Photographic Goods, Karadiwada, Godhra.

Natverlal Gulabchand Babariya, Dohad (Panch Mahals).
 Navjivan Roller Flour and Pulse Mills Private Ltd., Dohad (Panch Mahals).
 O. M. Seth, Photographic Material Dealer, Godhra.
Panch Mahals Auto Parts Co., Authorised Sub-dealers of Cars, Spares, etc., P.O. Vejalpur (via Kharsalla) (Western Rly.), Dist. Panch Mahals.
Panch Mahals Goods Transport Co., Civil Lines Road, Godhra.
 Branches at: Vejalpur & Dohad.
 Panchmahals Goods Transport Company, Godhra (Panch Mahals).
 Panch Mahals Transport Services, Godhra.
 Rasiklal M. Shah, Netaji Road, Dohad (Panch Mahals).
Salebhai Haji Hasanali Lokhandwala, First Class Suppliers of P.W.D. Stores, Forest Contractors, Godhra (Dist. Panch Mahals).
 Shah Chaganlal Mansukhlal, Dohad (Panch Mahals).
 Shah Stores, Nichwas Bazar, Godhra.
 Shah Transport Services, Motor Stand, Godhra. Phone: 34.
 Shree Krishna Printing Press, Shroff Bazar, Godhra.
Shri Lunawada Industries & Electricity Company, Rice, Pulse and Oil Millers, Suppliers of Electric Energy, Lunawada (Dist. Panch Mahals).
 S. M. Shukla, Mahalaxmi House, Sheherabaghal, Godhra (Panch Mahals) Phone: 63.
 T. Laxmichand, Station Road, Godhra.
 Vadilal C. Modi, Insurance Agent, Godhra (Panch Mahals).
Vallavdas Damodardas Desai & Co., Cloth Merchants & Commission Agents. Tel. Address: "Himat", Jhalod (Dist. Panch Mahals).

PARBHANI DISTRICT

Headquarters. Parbhani.

Talukas. Parbhani, Gangakhed, Pathri, Jintur, Hingoli, Basmat, Kalamnuri, Partur.

Area: 4 855 sq. miles, Pop. 1,010,861.

Part of the District lies on the plateau south of the Sahyadri range and part on the plains. The plateau slopes towards the south and terminates in the valley of the Dudna. The two chief hill ranges are the Sahyadri-parvat and the Balaghat. The former runs through the north while the latter is in the south. The important rivers are the Godavari, Penganga, the Purna and the Dudna. The trees are mostly babul, khair, neem, mango, tamarind and mahua. Tigers, wolves, hyenas are found in the jungles. Sambar and the spotted deer are not uncommon.

The climate is healthy from February to May but it is feverish during the monsoon and the cold weather. The annual range of temperature is from 105° to 60°. The average annual rainfall is about 35 inches.

Structures of note in the District are the temple of Nagnath at Aundah, the Jam temple of Parsnath near Jintur, the temple near Bamu and the shrine of Ramzan Shah.

The soil is partly black cotton and partly masab and kharab. On the black soil are grown white jawar, wheat, gram, tur, while on the kharab soils are grown jawar, bajra, indigo, sesamum, oilseeds and pulses. The kharab soils also bear garden crops. The staple food crops are jawar, wheat and bajra. Cotton is grown throughout the District. About one-twentieth of the land is under forest. There are no minerals of economic value. Basalt and granite are available everywhere for building and road metalling. There are no important industries.

The principal exports are jawar, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco and hides. The chief imports are salt, sugar, kerosene and textiles.

OFFICIALS

Collector. N. V. Sundararaman, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police. Jagjit Singh.

District and Sessions Judge. Rai Suraj Chand.

POONA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Poona.

Talukas or Mahals : Ambegaon, Baramati (Bhimtadi), Dhond, Haveli, Indapur, Junnar, Khed, Mawal, Mulshi, Poona City, Purnandhar, Sirur, Bhior, Velhe.

Poona District lies between North Latitude 17° 54' and 19° 23' and East Longitude 73° 24' and 75° 13'. It is bounded on the north by the Districts of Thana and Ahmednagar, on the South by Satara North, Sholapur and the former Phaltan State, on the east by the Districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and on the west by the Sahyadri Hills. In March 1944 a large part of the Bhior State with a population of about 120,000 was added to the Poona District consequent upon the merger of that State with Bombay State. The premerger area of the District was 5,369 sq. miles and the population 1,359,408. The population according to 1951 census is 1,950,978, and the area 6,024 sq. miles. The language spoken is Marathi.

The city proper extends along the Mutha river for about 1½ miles inland, its length is about 2 miles from east to west and its breadth about 1½ miles, the total area being about 2½ square miles.

Towards the west the country is undulating and intersected by numerous spurs of the Western Ghats, which break off in a south-easterly direction, becoming lower as they pass eastwards, and in the end sinking to the general level of the plain. Many streams rise in the Western Ghats and flow eastwards until they join the Bhima river, which passes through the District from north-west to south-east. The main tributaries are Vel, Ghod, Bhama, Indrayani, Mula and Nira. The rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the District. In the western parts it is heavy and regular, in the central belt moderate, and in the east very irregular. The main crops are paddy and jawar. But the District is a deficit area in the matter of food grain. One of the products of which the District has an exportable surplus is jaggery produced from sugarcane.

The District is well served by road and railway. The Central Railway traverses the District from west to east, and this section is joined at Dhond by the north to south cross connection from Mambal. The Southern Railway runs from Poona southwards for a distance of about 50 miles in the District. The District has also communication with Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Satara, and Kolaba Districts by road. The Poona-Agra Road is also one of the arterial roads of the country as a whole.

Until a few years ago the headquarters of the Bombay Government during the monsoon, the city of Poona lies at the confluence of two small rivers, the Mutha and the Mula, on the Western margin of the Deccan plateau at a height of about 1,800 ft. above sea-level. Only 30 miles separate the city from the main range of the Western Ghats and 110 miles from the State capital, Bombay. The annual exodus of Government to Poona has now been stopped, as also the monsoon meetings of the Houses of Legislature.

The city is surrounded by uplands and hills. The climate of Poona is dry during most of the year and very different from that obtaining in the coastal towns of Bombay State. On account of its elevation and dryness, Poona is cool during nights even in summer. The city is at its best during the monsoon—June to September. The city is the venue of horse racing organised by the Royal Western India Turf Club.

The importance of Poona from the military point of view is growing. It is the headquarters of the Southern Command and also of the Poona Sub-Area. The National Defence Academy is located in Khadakvasla. The School of Military Engineering and The Armed Forces Medical College are also in Poona. A wing of the Indian Air Force is also posted to Poona. Some of the other military establishments around Poona are, the Ordnance Depot and the Arsenal at Kirkee and the Vehicles Depot at Belur Road. The Indian Navy Mechanical Training establishment, I.N.S. "Shivaji", is located at Lonavla, 40 miles from Poona.

Other important institutions of All-India character located in Poona are given below.

Meteorological Office : The technical headquarters of the India Meteorological Department, the Meteorological Office in Poona, is located on the Ganeshkhind Road at Shivajinagar, in a magnificent building with a conspicuous clock tower.

Central Water and Power Research Station ; National Chemical Laboratory.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, Dr. A. U. Shetkh, I.A.S.

District and Sessions Judge, V. A. Naik.

District Superintendent of Police, M. G. Mugwe, I.P.S.

District Superintendent of Police, Poona (Rural), A. R. Braganza, I.P.S.

POONA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A Corporation for the City of Poona was created on February 15, 1950.

The Municipal budget proposals for 1957-58 as approved by the Standing Committee show an estimated income of Rs. 1,42,29,363 and expenditure of Rs. 1,62,30,688, leaving a deficit of Rs. 20,01,325. The deficit would be met from the estimated opening balance for the next year of Rs. 28,72,000.

It is proposed to spend Rs. 10,13,500 on Revenue New Works and Rs. 13,54,000 on loan works.

Provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made for fees to be paid to a firm of actuaries for undertaking preliminary survey before converting the present Provident Fund Scheme into Pension Scheme.

The Municipal Commissioner is now exercising all the powers of the Standing Committee and the Municipal Corporation. An Advisory Council consisting of 15 members have been appointed from November 26, 1956 to advise him in the exercise of his powers as Corporation.

OFFICERS

Municipal Commissioner, A. S. Naik, I.C.S.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner (General), G. M. Khopkar, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner (Special), S. B. Darsh, B.A.

Municipal Secretary, A. K. Jadhav, B.A., LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health, K. M. Dighe, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.

City Engineer, S. K. Neurgaonkar, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Development Engineer, S. G. Yadhav, B.Sc., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Chief Accountant, R. G. Godbole, B.Com., C.A.

Municipal Chief Auditor, R. N. Gadgil, B.Com.

Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, L. H. Marathe, B.Sc., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Transport Manager, V. D. Desai, B.A.

Senior Legal Assistant, Smt. S. B. Tarkunde, Advocate.

Administrative Officer, G. P. Kale, B.A., B.T., Dip. Ed.

Internal Auditor, D. R. Vaidya, B.A.

LONAVLA

This hill station is situated at the top of the Bhore Ghat incline about 2,027 feet above sea level.

Among the Lakes may be mentioned the 'Tata Sons Hydro-Electric Works Lake' at Valvan (walking distance and drive over a built road), their smaller Lake near the Railways, and the Lonavla Municipality's Water Works on the top of the Tungarli Hill about 2½ miles north of the Railway Station. Fishing is allowed both at the Bhushi and the Valvan lakes, the latter being the more suited for the purpose. A permit can be obtained locally from the Water Engineer's office at Lonavla on payment of a fee which includes the use of the Company's boat.

The town of Lonavla and its adjacent villages and suburbs are supplied with water from the Municipal Water Works at Tungarli.

There is a Municipal rest-house and Dharmashala on the Lonavla-Bhangarwadi Road. The Railroads are suitable for picnics and are also a camping ground for Government Officers during the hot season.

About 3½ miles from the Railway is situated the "Tiger's Leap," a promontory which commands a picturesque view of the valley below. The famous Karla Caves are situated on a hill about five miles from Lonavla and are reached by a built road up to the foot of the hill, and visitors either walk up or are carried up by means of chairs. There is a man in charge of the caves at the top for assisting visitors. Tongas and motor-cars can be hired throughout the year. From the Railway Station of Malavali, nearly three miles from Lonavla, visitors can proceed to view the Lohagadh Fort (now partially demolished) on the top of a hill. The approach to it is by no means easy and visitors must arrange beforehand for chairs—slung on poles—to be sent to the Railway station from the Karla Caves hill or Karla village. This Fort was formerly used as a State prison by the Peshwas. About five miles by road from Lonavla is the Sakar Pathar Hill, a well-known shooting ground where big game may be found.

The terraced garden overlooking Tata's Valvan Lake is another attraction for visitors to Lonavla.

The following are some of the Forts and places of interest :—

Fort of Lohagadh, Fort of Visapur, Fort of Rajmachi which stands on the top of the Sahyadri Range and commands a grand view of Matheran, Konkan and even part of Bombay, Duke's Nose, Tungarli Municipal Lake.

The temperature varies from 65 in the cold weather to 85 in the hottest month. The rainfall varies from 160 to 250.

One of the best naval establishments and training schools I.N.S. "Shivaji" is about four miles from Lonavla Station and visitors may contact the Commanding Officer on phone for permit to visit.

There is up-to-date telephone service.

V.P. High School and "Guru Kul" are residential schools preparing for the S.S.C. examination.

KHANDALA

Khandala, a health resort, 78 miles from Bombay by rail and 71 by road lies in Mawal Taluka. It is situated at the top of the Bhor Ghat at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above sea-level, and has an agreeable and bracing climate all through the year. Bungalows are available for seasonal lease, and bungalows, sanitarium, hotels are all easily accessible from the railway station. The local population is about 1,500.

Among places worth a visit in and around the town are Tata Electric Supply Company's reservoir called Forbay Dam, Byramjee's Point, the Duke's Nose, Tiger's Leap, all of which provide magnificent views of the surrounding country. About nine miles from Khandala are the Karla caves considered to be the oldest specimen of Buddhist caves in India. In Walwan lake which is about four miles from Khandala good mahashir fishing is available.

HOTELS

Khandala Hotel.
Empress Hotel.
Government Inspection Bungalow.

INSTITUTIONS

Cowasji's Zoroastrian Girls' Boarding School.
Marshan Sanitarium.
Hindu Sanitarium.
Khoja Sanitarium.
Convent of Jesus and Mary.
Poona St. Mary's Convent.
Jesuit Mission House, Kune.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF POONA

The University of Poona was established by the Poona University Act, 1948 of the Government of Bombay passed in pursuance of its policy to create Universities in the State for different linguistic regions. The University area comprises the following 12 Marathi speaking Districts of Maharashtra in Bombay State namely, Poona, Nasik, Thana, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Solapur, North Satara, South Satara, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba.

The University is both teaching and affiliating in character. The teaching activity is confined to Post-graduate classes in the whole University area and also post-intermediate classes in the Poona area (which comprises Poona and some area in the Poona City Taluka, Mulshi Petha and the Haveli Taluka).

It has the following seven Faculties and has provision for courses for the following degrees:

Faculty of Arts: B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., B.A. (External), M.A. (External); *Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences*: B.A., B.A. (External), M.A., M.A. (External), B.T., M.Ed., B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D., D.Litt. *Faculty of Science*: B.Sc. (General), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., M.Sc. (Maths.), M.Sc. (Maths.) (External), Ph.D.; *Faculty of Law*: LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., Ph.D.; *Faculty of Medicine*: M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S., Ph.D., B.Sc. (Nursing), M.Sc. (Med.); *Faculty of Engineering*: B.E. (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Telecommunications and Metallurgy), M.E., Ph.D.; *Faculty of Agriculture*: B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Agri.), Ph.D.; *Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine*: B.A. M.&B.

The University has also instituted for the benefit of employed persons and married women, the B.A. (External) and M.A. (External) degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Mental, Moral and Social Sciences and M.Sc. (Maths.) (External) in the Faculty of Science to which students can qualify by appearing for the examinations direct, without having to undergo instruction in a College or the University.

The University has also instituted a Faculty of Fine Arts and Music and the degree of Bachelor of Music, but it has not started functioning so far (end of 1956).

The following new diplomas and certificates have been instituted (1) Diploma in Oriental (Sanskritic) Learning; (2) Certificate in Modern Foreign Languages (French and German); (3) Diploma in Public Health; (4) Diploma in Psychological Medicine; (5) Diploma in Anaesthesia; (6) Diploma in Music.

The University has in all 30 affiliated Colleges and three recognized Research Institutions. Of them, 11 colleges and all the three Recognized Institutions are in the Poona area and they are called the Constituent Colleges and the Constituent Recognized Institutions of the University. Of the Colleges, two are Law Colleges (one at Poona and the other at Kolhapur), one is a Medical College (at Poona), two Engineering Colleges (one at Poona and one at Sangli), one Agricultural College (at Poona) and one College of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery. The rest are Colleges for Arts, Social Sciences and Science. The total strength of students in all the colleges and the University is in the neighbourhood of 19,000.

The University has its own Departments in the following ten subjects, each headed by a University Professor or Reader and mainly intended for post-graduate instruction and research. Marathi, Sanskrit, Politics, Experimental Psychology, Mathematics and Statistics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geography and Botany.

CHANCELLOR

Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

R. P. Patanjy, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc., D.Litt.

REGISTRAR

Y. D. Khan.

Dy. Registrar, D. K. Garde, M.A.

Asst. Registrar, R. B. Manerikar, M.A., LL.B.

Librarian, K. S. Hingwe, M.A., Dip.Lib.Sc.

SECRETARY, FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES INFORMATION BUREAU AND UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

A. B. Arlick, B.Sc. (N.D., U.S.A.).

SECRETARY, BOARD OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Dr. A. V. Nalk, M.A., Ph.D.

SECRETARY, UNIVERSITY BOARD OF SPORTS

V. M. Damle.

THE COURT

This corresponds to the Senate of the Bombay University and is the main policy-making body of the University. Its membership is about 160 and besides the registered graduates, it has also representatives of the District Local Boards and Municipalities in the Districts in it.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL

This is the main academic body and has powers in respect of all academic matters of the University. Its total membership is about 80.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

This is the main administrative body of the University, comprised of representatives from the Court and the Academic Council. Its total membership is 16.

BOARD OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING

This is concerned with the organization, co-ordination and conduct of post-intermediate teaching in the Poona area and the post-graduate teaching in the whole University area. Its total membership is about 40.

BOARDS OF STUDIES

These are 33 in number in all the Faculties together. Their main function is to frame courses of Studies and to draw up panels of examiners.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income: Rs. 35,21,291.

Expenditure: Rs. 37,27,292.

State Government Grant-in-aid: Rs. 6,61,800.

AYURVEDA MAHAVIDYALAYA

POONA 2

The Institute is affiliated to the Poona University for the B.A.M. & S. (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery) course which covers a period of 4½ years.

The Institution also conducts a two years' Post-Graduate course.

The attached hospital known as the Seth Tarachand Ramnath Ayurvedic Hospital has 166 beds (64 medical, 60 surgical & 32 maternity) and has a well equipped operation theatre, a Pathological Laboratory, an X-ray department and an out-patient department treating 300 patients daily.

B. J. MEDICAL COLLEGE, POONA

The College admits every year 100 students for the M.B.B.S. Course. The total number of students at present is about 500. The clinical instruction is given in the attached Sassoon hospitals. *Principal and Professor of Anatomy*: Dr. B. M. Desai, M.S. (Bom.), F.C.P.S. (Bombay).

CAMP EDUCATION SOCIETY

(Estd. 1890).

Poona 1.

Life members: G. P. Sohoni, Hon. Secretary and Head Master, C.E.S. High School, Poona 1.

V. K. Shrotriya, Head Master, R. D. High School, Poona 2.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Poona.

A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture—B.Sc. (Agri.)—of the Poona University is given at this College. The college is also fully equipped for Post-graduate instruction leading to the degrees of M.Sc. (Agri.) and Ph.D.

Principal, L. S. S. Kumar, M.Sc. (Lond.).

Offg. Principal, P. N. Dilver, M.A., FR.Econ.S. (Lond.).

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Poona

Principal, A. de Souza, B.A. (Hons), B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E., A.M.I. San. E., R.E., M.T.E.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE

(All India Centre)

5, B. J. Road, Post Box No. 32, Poona 1.

Principal, P. M. Chengappa, Dip. Econ., C.H.D. (Manch.), F.R.E.S. (Lond.).

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

Poona

The object of the Society is "to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating and incorporating at different places, as circumstances permit, schools and colleges under private management or by any other ways best adapted to the wants of the people." The Society has now 36 life members.

Chairman of the Council and the Governing Body:—H. G. Gharpurey, M.A., I.C.S. (Retired); *Secretary*:—Prof. S. V. Kogekar, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Fergusson College, Poona.

The Society's Institutions are the following:—The Fergusson College, Poona: *Principal*—Dr. D. D. Karve, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.I.S.C.; The Willington College, Sangli: *Principal*—Prof. G. L. Chandratraya, M.A., B.Sc. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.); The Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona: *Principal*—Prof. T. M. Joshi, M.A., The D. E. Society's Bombay College: *Principal*—Prof. M. G. Bhate, M.A., B.Sc. (Lond.); The New English School, Tilak Road, Poona 2: *Superintendent*—Prof. P. N. Virkar, M.A., B.T., T.D. (Lond.); The New English School, Ramnabag, Poona: *Superintendent*—Prof. K. G. Nisure, M.A., B.T.; The New English School, Satara: *Superintendent*, Dr. D. N. Gokhale, B.A. (Hons), Ph.D., B.T.; Maoji Madhavi High School, Umbargaon: *Chairman, Standing Committee*—Prof. D. D. Vadekar, M.A.; Dravid High School, Wal: *Chairman, Standing Committee*—Prof. R. S. Joag, M.A.; Ahilyadevi High School for Girls, Holkar Wada, Poona: *Chairman, Standing Committee*—Prof. K. V. Kelkar, M.Sc.; The Navin Marathi Shala, Poona: *Chairman, Standing Committee*—Prof. S. R. Parasnis, M.A.; Justice M. G. Ranade Balak Mandir, Poona: *Chairman, Standing Committee*—Prof. S. R. Parasnis, M.A.; Technical Institute (attached to Fergusson College), Poona: *Chairman, Standing Committee*—Dr. V. A. Patwardhan, M.Sc., Ph.D.

The total number of students in the institutions of the Society exceeds 12,000.

D. E. SOCIETY'S AHILYADEVI HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Holkar Wada, Poona 2.

D. E. SOCIETY'S BRIHAN MAHARASHTRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
Poona 4.

It is affiliated to the Poona University for teaching courses of B.Com. and M.Com. examinations.

Principal: T. M. Joshi, M.A.

D. E. SOCIETY'S NAVIN MARATHI SHALA
Shaniwar Peth, Poona 2.

Superintendent.—P. V. Sane, B.Sc., S.T.C.

Special features:—(i) Provision for drawing, clay-modelling, gardening, singing and sewing, (ii) reading room for children, (iii) A separate department for giving first aid to pupils.

JUSTICE M. G. RANADE BALAK MANDIR

Shaniwar Peth, Poona 2.

Superintendent, P. V. Sane, B.Sc., S.T.C.

Children admitted are between the ages of 3 and 6. Strength of the school is over 200.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE

Poona

Principal.—D. D. Karve, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.I.S., F.A.Sc.

LAW COLLEGE

Poona

Principal:—Ganapati Vishnu Pandit, M.A., LL.M.

MAHARASHTRA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Poona 4.

Prof. M. N. Bhat, M.A., L.T. is the principal of the college and Prof. N. S. Jamadagni, M.A., B.T. is the vice-principal.

MAHILASHRAM HIGH SCHOOL

Hingne Budruk, Poona 4.

The Mahilashram High School is now a boarding school. There are nearly 300 girls in the high school, who are being prepared for the S.S.C. examination of the S.S.C.E. Board. A special tailoring class recognised by the Board of Technical Education, Government of Bombay, is conducted for the pupils.

THE NATIONAL MODEL SCHOOL

Aga Khan Palace

Poona No. 6

(Residential School)

Co-educational residential school, prepares boys and girls for the S.S.C. Examination, Bombay. Special attention given to boys who desire to make army as their career. Fees: Rs. 1,300 per year.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL

Tilak Road, Poona 2.

Instruction in producing hand-made paper, A.C.C. vocational guidance centre, scouting, poor boys' shop are some of the many salient features of the school. The strength of the school, at present, is about 1,400.

The school has a Planetarium, the only one of its kind in Bombay State.

Superintendent.—Prof. P. N. Virkar, M.A., B.T., T.D. (Lond.).

NOWROSJEE WADIA COLLEGE

Poona 1

Established in 1932, teaches degree courses in Arts and Science faculties. Housed in well equipped modern buildings on its own premises, has an extensive playground, a gymkhana pavilion, a students' dining hall, an assembly hall and a hostel for 250 men students and 50 lady students.

Principal.—N. G. Suru, M.A.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY

Shivajinagar, Poona 5.

The society's institutions are: The Modern High School was started in 1934; The "Prathamik Vidyamandir" is a primary school; The Sir Sassoon David Hostel and The Girls' High School.

QUEEN MARY'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED INDIAN SOLDIERS

Park Road, Kirkee

Patron.—The President of the Indian Republic.

Superintendent:—M. K. Kelavkar, O.B.E., I.M.S. (Retd.). Training is free as is food, accommodation and clothing. Allowance of Rs. 12 p.m. in addition to pension. Free railway warrants.

SHIKSHANA PRASARAKA MANDALI

Tilak Road, Poona 2.

The Mandali (Society) is now conducting the following institutions:—

Sir. P. College—Poona 2; R. R. College—Bombay 19; R. A. P. College of Commerce and Economics—Bombay 19; Tilak College of Education—Poona 2; N. M. V. High School—Poona 2; H. D. High School—Sholapur; N. M. V. Shala—Poona 2; S. S. Vidyalaya—Poona 2; S. T. C. Institute—Poona 2; Mumamsa Vidyalaya—Poona 2.

SIR PARASHURAMBHAU COLLEGE

Poona 2

*Principal, B. V. Bhile, M.Sc., A.I.T.S.***SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL**

Poona

(Poona Public School.)

The school was founded in June 1932 and is a member of the Indian Public Schools Conference and is conducted on non-denominational lines. It is open to boys of all castes and creeds. There is a full primary school of four standards plus a Montessori Section. School Certificate examination of the Government of Bombay and the examination for admission to the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy. The Boarders are admitted from the age of five and there are special dormitory arrangements for

smaller boys under the supervision of a matron. Day scholars are also admitted in all classes. The School has 320 pupils out of which half are boarders.

The school has extensive playing fields comprising 25 acres. There are two riding schools, hockey, football and cricket grounds, a swimming pool, two squash racket courts, two tennis courts and a miniature rifle range. The School runs a Junior Cadet Corps.

President.—H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Acting Principal.—L. B. Saigun, B.Sc.

TILAK COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Poona

In addition the college has recently started a class for the education of deaf children and a training class for teachers of the deaf.

Principal, B. V. Bapat, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed., A.I.Ed. (Lond.).

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS**BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Poona 4.

The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of Late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental studies. The valuable library of Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed to the Institute, is now located in the central hall of the Institute. Since April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Manuscripts from this collection are lent out to scholars in all parts of the world. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 12,000 a year for the publication of the B.S.S. and the Government Oriental Series (the latter including, amongst others, Dr. Kane's History of Dharmashastra in five volumes). The Institute has also started a series called the Bhandarkar Oriental Series in which several works have been already published and others are in progress. The Institute has undertaken to edit Mahabharata critically at the initiation of the late Raja of Aundh who donated a grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. The Institute has also received so far about Rs. 33,615 from the trustees of the Mahabharata publication fund, London, earmarked for the publication of the Virata, Udyoga and Karna parvas. More than three-fourth of the work on the critical edition has been completed. On 25th March 1941, the Institute inaugurated its Mahabharata printing department with a view to expediting the printing of the Mahabharata edition. The Institute issues a journal called *Annals* of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute published normally four times a year. It also held under its auspices the first oriental conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar.

The Institute is housed in a fine, commodious and fire-proof building. Since August 1927 the Institute had been conducting for several years regular M.A. Classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhama-gadhi and ancient Indian culture. Recently the Sanskrit department of this Institute has been affiliated to the University of Poona and students are being coached for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees of the above mentioned University. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the *Annals* free, and other publications (a list covering over 120 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates.

BHARATA ITIHASA SAMSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA

313-A, Sadashiva Peth, Poona 2.

Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials in their broadest sense, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical and cultural research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history and culture. Possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any public society. Has a rare collection of about eighteen thousand manuscripts and over a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing. Maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for copper-plates, sculptures, archaeology and has a library of general, historical and rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. The Poona City Research Section of the Mandala does research work on the city and publishes findings. Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary works whose total number exceeds 96. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted

to research running into 37 volumes. Has done some excavation work at Karal and got finds of the 2nd Century B.C.-2nd Century A.D. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has been receiving some annual grants from the Governments of Bombay and India. Was supported by many Ranas, Jagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings, etc. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 75, and 150 which can be compounded for life by paying, Rs. 50, 125, 250, 500, 1,500 and 3,000. Effective members over 1,000; Annual income averages between 10 and 12 thousand rupees.

President. Malojia; Nalk Nimbalkar. *Vice-Presidents:* S. B. Dyalale, Sardar G. B. Patwardhan and Raja S. R. Panta. *Saheba of Bhor:* Chairman. Mahamaharajadhyaya Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A.; *Secretaries:* G. H. Khare, S. N. Joshi, *Treasurer:* G. N. Mujumdar.

DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Yeravda, Poona 6.

The Institute is a constituent recognised Institute of the Poona University. The property vests in the Deccan College Poona Trust created by the Government of Bombay in 1938. Its administration is vested in a Council of Management consisting of three ex-officio members and nine others nominated by Government. The Vice-Chancellor, Poona University, is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council.

The Institute conducts post-graduate research in Linguistics and History having in all eight chairs in these two subjects. In the department of Linguistics, the Institute has embarked upon a monumental project of preparing a Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles comparable to the great Oxford English Dictionary. Fundamental training in field methods and descriptive linguistics is also being given through organising of summer and winter schools of linguistics. In the department of History, Prehistoric Archaeology, Caste Surveys and Anthropometric work are some of the principal features.

The Institute publishes its researches in its Bulletin issued about four times a year and in the Monograph, Dissertation and Handbook series, as well as the *Vak*—a special bulletin of the Sanskrit Dictionary Department from time to time.

STAFF

Director.—Dr. H. D. Sankhala, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (London); *Readers.*—C. R. Sankaran, M.A., Dr. M. A. Mehendale, M.A., Ph.D., Dr. (Mrs.) T. Karve, M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin).

Director on special duty as General Editor-in-charge of the Sanskrit Dictionary Dept.—Dr. S. M. Katre, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).

LORD REAY MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

Poona 2.

The affairs of the museum are managed by a Board of Trustees, which was incorporated by Bombay Act No. XXXII of 1917 and consists of 15 members.

GRANTS.—Government of Bombay Rs. 20,500. Poona Municipal Corporation Rs. 7,500.

MUSEUM EDUCATION.—Lectures on technical and industrial subjects are arranged for schools and the public with the help of visual aid. Show-cases containing displays are circulated in schools.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIBRARY: This has, on regular file, 250 periodicals and contains about 7,000 books. It is recognised by the Government of India, as an inspection centre for Patent literature. It has over 40,000 Patent specifications.

EMPORIUM OF ARTS AND CRAFTS: This is the Industrial and Commercial Division of the Museum established for the propagation of the well-known Arts and Crafts and the Cottage Industry products from all over India.

MUSEUM OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY : Classes in practical training in agriculture are conducted for school boys, and products of agriculture and Forestry, which are industrially important, are exhibited.

The Museum brings out several useful booklets about the various displays and allied subjects and several leaflets and booklets are collected and distributed gratis.

The Museum organises small but educationally important exhibitions such as artificial flowers, patents, tools, trade samples, books etc.

Curator : G. B. Sardesai, B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Ind. Chem.).

LOCAL SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHÁ'IS OF POONA
P.O. Box No. 8, National Hotel, Opp. Railway Station, Poona 1.

POONA UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Ganeshkhind, Poona 7.

Chairman : Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES

Yeravda, Poona 6.

Dr. I. K. Mujawar, M.B.B.S., D.M.S., Class I, *Superintendent* (Res. Tel. 2514). Dr. N. B. Bhude, M.B.B.S., D.P.M., D.M.S., *Deputy Superintendent*. The institution admits patients suffering from mental diseases. The authorised accommodation is 1,297. The Hospital can be reached by bus, tonga, riksha or taxi from the Railway Station. Telephone No. 2515.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

HINGNE STREET-SHIKSHAN SAMSTHA

Hingne Budruk, Poona 4.

Founded in 1890 by Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve for social and educational work.

Branches :

Hingne Centre : - Mahilashram High School.

Parvatibai Training College for Women

Anandibai Karve Primary School with a branch at Kothrud Village

Four hostels for pupils belonging to all castes and creeds, rich and poor.

Poona : Nursery School.

Nursery Training Institution.

Satara : High School for Girls

Wal : High School for Girls

Annual Expenditure : Rs. 3,35,389

Deficit of about Rs. 16,125 to be met from contributions.

Secretary, B. D. Karve

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ORDER

St. Vincent Street, Poona 1

Aims and Objects : - To spread the social teachings of the Catholic Church; to provide theoretical and practical training for social workers; to serve as a centre of information about Catholic social works.

Its diploma in social service is now recognized by Government.

Acting Director, Rev. A. Lallemand S.J.

NAGARIK SANGHATANA SAMITI

Ration Godown, Lahore Shed No. 2, Poona 5

A social welfare organization interested in slum welfare.

President - Mrs. N. D. S. Captain.

Gen. Secretary - Mrs. Dwarika Motwani

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA

624, Sadashiv, Poona 2 and Panchnvati, Nasik.

It conducts free boardings, a free high school (Poona), free reading rooms, a T. B. sanatorium (Nasik) and some industrial concerns including the Loksangraha Press (Poona)

POONA SCHOOL & HOME FOR THE BLIND

11, Koregaon Park, Poona

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

789-790, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

Its principal objects are :-(1) to impart to women instruction of a religious, literary, scientific, medical and industrial character and (2) to widen the range of their knowledge by various agencies and to make them self-reliant. The Society has a hostel in Poona accommodating nearly 205 women. There are 8 different departments. The total number of women on the rolls at the various centres of the society is about 3,000.

SASSOON HOSPITALS

Poona.

Founded in 1867 the hospitals comprise General, and Out-patient Departments and have 505 Allopathic beds and 20 Ayurvedic beds.

* Kerala.

† Proprietary Concern.

Persons whose income is below Rs 180 p.m. are treated free. A Nursing Home caters for persons with income above Rs 300.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, POONA 4.

Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 19. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur, and other centres of work at Calcutta in Kerala State, Shendurjana in Maharashtra Pradesh, Ambala in the Punjab (India), Cuttack and Raigada in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields.

The Society is also doing tribal welfare work in the Mirzapur Dist. (U.P.), Orissa and in Malabar* on a considerable scale. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru is the President, and D. V. Ambekar, the Secretary.

ASSOCIATIONS

MAHARATTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Tilak Road, Post Box No. 525, Poona 2

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industries is an institutional organization representing the economic, commercial and industrial interests of Maharashtra. It has its representatives among others on the Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, State Industries Advisory Council, The Bombay Board of Communications, Bombay, Port Import Advisory Committee, Bombay, Poona University Court, Poona, etc. Members of the chamber are drawn from different parts of Maharashtra and some from Gujarat and Karnataka. Every year the chamber awards prizes and organises the G. P. Ozalé Memorial Lectures on economic subjects. It also conducts a Marathi Magazine "The Sanjalia".

President, P. K. Dyekar, *Working President*, D. V. Potdar; *Vice-Presidents*, G. R. Sathe, S. L. Kirloskar, S. R. Thakur, *Treasurer*, S. S. Marathe, *Hon. Secretaries*, G. D. Apte, A. R. Bhat.

POONA PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

714, Budhwar, Poona 2.

Present membership is 112. It conducts a Marathi monthly *Mudran Prakash* which discusses problems relating to the industry and maintains a printers' library. It also conducts for the members *Mudran Sahitya Bhandar*—a shop of printers' requisites. *Officers* : *Chairman* : S. V. Dangle (*President*) : A. A. Kulkarni and Y. G. Joshi (*Secretaries*)

MAHARASHITREEYA MANDAL

(Est'd 1924)

Tilak Road, Poona 2

Aims and Objects :—The aims and objects of the institution are to promote and spread physical education.

Since 1912, the Mandal has been popularising Military Careers and is coaching candidates for entry into the National Defence Academy.

Fees & Memberships—*Patron* (Rs. 1,000), *Life-member* (Rs. 500), *Benefactors* (Rs. 250), *Permanent Member* (Rs. 101).

President - Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye

CLUBS

POONA CLUB LIMITED

6, Bund Garden Road, Poona.

GAMES & AMENITIES :—Tennis, Golf, Hockey, Badminton, Billiards, Cricket, Swimming, Squash, Dancing, Bridge, etc.

President : B. B. Paymaster, I.C.S.

Honorary Treasurer : S. M. Masani

Honorary Gen. Secretary : Bal Sahib Pritamdas Tikamdas.

DIOCESE OF POONA (Catholic Church)

His Excellency the Right Rev. Andrew D'Souza, D.D., Bishop of Poona.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Goncalves, *Vicar-General*; Very Rev. P. Gelsel, S.J. *Vice Provincial*

SPINNING AND WVG. MILLS

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, LTD. (formerly Poona Cotton & Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Spindles 25,420, Looms 567; *Agents* : Mukundlal Bansal & Sons, Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay Mills at 5 Raja Bahadur Motilal Road, Poona 1.

† **RAJA RAGHUNATHRAO MILLS**, Spindles 852, Looms 41; *Owners* : Maharashtra Textiles, Ltd. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Bhor, P.O. Bhargar, Dist. Poona

† **SHRI LAXMI TEXTILE MILLS LTD.**, Spindles 4,176, *Agents* : Bhor Mercantile Agency Ltd. Office on Mill premises. Mill at Bhargar, Dist. Poona.

‡ Figures taken from last year's statement.

COMMERCIAL FIRMS

Abbas Electric Works, 2065, Jam Mohamed Street, Poona.
 Abbashoy Kadarbhoy, 199, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
 Abdool Rehman H. O., Furniture Merchants and House Agents, 313, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 Anant Vaman & Co., Engineers and Contractors, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.
 Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., P.O. Box No. 14, Poona City.
 Bombay Cycle and Motor Poona Agency, 6, Arsenal Road, Poona; Sub Agents for Dodge Cars.
 Bombay Garage (Poona) Private Ltd., 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona 1. Dealers for Studebaker Perkins & Frigidaire.
 Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co. Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 Central Cloth Stores, 484, Budhwar Peth, Poona.
 Chitnoy & Co., D. A., Sanitary and Building Contractors, 314, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1.
 Chitrasala Printing Press, 1028, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.
 Commercial Printing Press, East Street, Poona 1. Printers and Stationers.
 Commonwealth Assurance Co., Ltd., 980, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
 Cornaglia & Co., 22, Wellesley Road, Poona.
 Crown Coal Co., Colliery Agents and Govt. Contractors, 334, Sardar Moodliar Road, Poona.
 Damodardas Bhagwandas Sugandhi, 761, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
 Date Type Foundry, 395/2B, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2. Leading Type Founders.
 Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, 6.
 Deccan Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Laxmi Road, Poona.
 Deccan Talkies, Fergusson Road, Poona.
 F. Cornaglia, 22-23, Wellesley Road, Poona 1.
 Flashlight Paints Ltd., 278, Narayan, Poona.
 Gagalbhai Hathibhai & Co., Wholesale and Retail Cloth Merchants, 585, Raviwar Peth, Poona 2.
 Gandhi & Co., Flowers and Vegetable Seeds Merchants, 40, Shukrawar, Poona 2.
 H. L. Dosani, Stockist of Lubricants Oils, 518, Nana Peth, Poona City. Grams: "DOSCO."
 Indian Hume Pipe Company Ltd., Barne Road, Poona 2.
 Indian Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Kirkee, Poona.
 Indian Real Estate Corporation Ltd., 1180, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
 Indo-Foreign Stores The, 289 & 202, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1.
 International Agricultural Industries, near Reay Market, Poona 2.
 Jaffer Jessuff, Furnishers and House Agent, East Street, Poona.
 Jawa Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd., P.O. Box No. 537, Poona 2.

Kalyan Company, 460, Budhwar, P.O. Box No. 537, Poona 2.
 Kamalyalal Purshottamdas & Brothers, Laxmi Road, Poona.
 Kamchand Dayal & Sons, 538, Centre Street, Poona.
 Kamlashankar P. Joshi, Mill, Gln Stores Suppliers, 727, Bhavkar Garage, opp. Shivaji Statue, Shivaji Nagar, Poona 5.
 Karandikar Rajhansa & Co., 87, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1. Stationers and Printers.
 Karwa & Co., 1180, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
 K. Asgarally & Co., 361, Raviwar Peth, Poona-2. Hardware, Tools & Machinery Merchants.
 Kirkee Water Works, Bombay Road, Poona.
 Kuckreja & Co., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 L. Ebrahim & Co., Kerosene Oil Merchants, 343, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
 Laxmi Motor Service, 182, Shivaji Nagar, Poona.
 Lokasangraha Works, 624, Sadashiv, Poona 2.
 Long Life Insurance Co., 180, Budhwar Peth, Poona.
 Loyal Motor Service, 267, Budhwar Peth, Poona.
 Macedo & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Budhwar Peth and Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 Mahadeo & Co., Chemists, near City Post Office, 504, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
 Modern Drug House, 432, Narayan, Poona 2.
 Modern Hindustan Food Products Co., Ltd., 13, Koregaon Park, Poona.
 Morris and Lucas, Service Station, East Street, Poona.
 Motichand & Co., Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.
 Motor Owners' Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., 974, Laxmi Road, Poona.
 Nagindas Dayal & Co., 275-76, Main Street, Poona 1.
 N. Cooper And Company, No. 3 Queen's Garden, Poona.
 New Western Motor Transport Ltd., 32, Shankerseth Road, Poona.
 N. Mahadeo & Co., Near City Post Office, Poona 2.
 Nusservanji Sorabji & Co., 94, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1.
 Optique (India), 337, Budhwar Peth, Poona 2.
 Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Laxmi Road, Poona.
 Painter Bedekar, A. G., Budhwar Chowk, Poona 2.
 Pallonjee Eduljee & Sons, 326, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 Panchani Motor Service, 13, Arsenal Road, Poona.
 Paranjpe & Sons, 495, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
 Pioneer Dyeing House Ltd., 625, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.
 Poona Armoury, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.

Poona Automobiles, 177, Laxmi Road, Poona.
 Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Poona 2.
 Poona Cheap Stores, 256, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1. Crockery, Cutlery, Stoves, Cookers and Plasticware.
 Poona Drug Stores, 324, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 Poona Electric & Radio Stores, 2, Shukrawar Peth, Poona.
 Poona Hardware Corporation, 6, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 Presidency Industrial Bank Ltd., 10 Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
 Ranade & Sons, Ltd., 101, Shukrawar Peth, Poona.
 Rashid Khodadad & Co., 1, East Street, Poona.
 Reliable Iron and Hardware Stores, 192, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
 Ruston's Connaught Motors, Bund Garden Road, Poona.
 Sanghavi Moti Bawa & Co., Bungalow No. 6, Plot No. 30, Shivaji Nagar, Poona.
 Sathe Biscuit & Chocolate Co. Ltd., 820, Bhawani Peth, Poona 2. Manufacturers of quality Biscuits, Cocoa and Chocolates.
 Sathe Sports, Sports Outfitters, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.
 SAVLEY & COMPANY, Envelopes and Paper Stationery Manufacturers and Importers of Sewing Machines, Cycles and their parts. Purandare Colony, Poona 2 (India).
 Shahabad Cement Depot, Cement, Hardware & General Merchants, 655, Sachapir Street, Poona 1.
 SHAHABD STONES CO., Stones, Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Pipes and Fittings, 1723, Shukrawar Peth, Poona.
 Shah Motaji Raghunath & Co., Bhavanipeth, Poona.
 Shanker Ramchandra & Brothers, Furniture dealers, Govt. Auctioneers, Poona 1.
 Shri Sidhwar Electric Co., 480, Budhwar Peth, Poona.
 Silver Jubilee Motors Ltd., Arsenal Road, Poona.
 South British Insurance Co., East Street, Poona 1.
 Southern Knitting Works Ltd., 264, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
 Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Kennedy Road, Poona.
 Studio International, 37, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 Tiffany Cycle Co., 582, Sachapir Street, Poona.
 Vishu Ravaji Kulkarni, Wholesale Merchants and Commission Agents, 21, Bhawani Peth, Poona 2.
 Vishwanath & Co., Tile and Stone Merchants, 1735, Shukrawar Peth, Poona.
 V. R. Ranade & Sons Ltd., Engineers and Contractors, 101, Shukrawar Peth, Poona 2.
 Vulcan Insurance Co., 179, Laxmi Road, Poona.
 Western India Automobiles Ltd., Laxmi Road, Poona.
 William & Co., East Street, Poona.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

ARMS AND AMMUNITION DEALERS

Naraindas Deepchand & Sons, 7, Arsenal Road, Poona (Cantt.).
Poona Armoury, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

D. Macedo & Co., Chemists & Druggists, 250/51, Mahatma Gandhi Road and 251, Budhwar Peth, Poona.
Kalyan Company, 460, Budhwar Peth, P. O. Box No. 537, Poona 2.
Madhav & Co., Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.
N. Mahadeo & Co., Chemists, near City Post Office, Poona.
S. P. Gokhale & Co., 815, Sadashiv Peth, P.O. Box No. 548, Poona 2.

CLOTH MERCHANTS

General Cloth Stores, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 484, Budhwar Peth, Poona.
Gogalbhai Hathibhai & Co., Wholesale and Retail Cloth Merchants, Raviwar Peth, Poona 2.

Phone : 3021.

Est'd . 1926.

Prop . S. M. SHAH

THE INDO-FOREIGN STORES

289 & 292, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1.

Government Contractors

Benares & Mysore Sarrees, Blouse Pieces, Silks, Cloths,
Carpets, Durries, etc.

Maharashtra Stores, 463, Budhwar Peth, Poona 2.

Pioneer Dyeing House Ltd., 625, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

CONFECTIONERS

Chugal Confectionery Works, 456, Guruwar (Vetal) Peth, Poona 2.
J. P. Mangatram & Co., 452, Guruwar (Vetal) Peth, Poona 2.
Phone : 3568 (2 Lines).
J. P. Peppermint Works, 238-A, Guruwar (Vetal) Peth, Poona 2.

DISINFECTANTS & INSECTICIDES

MANUFACTURERS

Kalyan Company, 460, Budhwar, P.O. Box No. 537, Poona 2.
Magora Chemical Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 596, Hira Baug, Poona 2.

FURNITURE DEALERS & MERCHANTS

Abdul Rehman, 313, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
Jaffer Jessuff, Furnisher and House Agent, East Street, Poona.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

Hakimuddin Ebrahim Allanabanda, Banda House, 378, Raviwar Peth, Poona City No. 2.
J. Erraia & Sons, 243-244, Sholapur Bazar, Poona 1.
K. Asgarly & Co.—361, Raviwar Peth, Poona No. 2.
Poona Commercial Corporation, 371, Raviwar Peth, Poona 2.

NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS

"AKHAND BHARAT"	.. Weekly	Marathi.
"ARTHA"	.. Do.	Do.
"BHARAT"	.. Daily	Do.
"BHARATIYA PRAVASHI"	Fortnightly	Do.
"CHITRAMAYA JAGAT"	.. Monthly	Do.
"DALIT BANDHU"	.. Weekly	Do.
"DINBANDHU"	.. Weekly	Anglo-Marathi.
"DNYANODAYA"	.. Weekly	English.
"EASTERN TIDINGS"	.. Fortnightly	Do.
"GOVARDHAN"	.. Monthly	Marathi
"GRAMRAJYA"	.. Do.	Do.
"INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS GAZETTE"	.. Do.	English.
"JAIN JYOTI"	.. Monthly	Marathi.
"JANAVANI"	.. Weekly	Do.
"KAL"	.. Daily	Do.
"LOKARAJYA"	.. Do.	Do.
"LOKASHAKTI"	.. Do.	Do.
"LOKVARTA"	.. Do.	Do.
"MAHATMA"	.. Monthly	Do.
"MANVANTAR"	.. Daily	Marathi
"NALVAZHI (GOOD WAY)"	Monthly	Tamil.
"NASIM-E-SAHER"	.. Do.	Gujarati
"POONA DAILY NEWS"	.. Daily	English.
"PRABHAT"	.. Daily & Weekly	Marathi
"PRIZE WINNER"	.. Fortnightly	English.
"RAJASTHANI VIR"	.. Do.	Hindi.
"SAKAL"	.. Daily	Marathi
"SAMPADA"	.. Monthly	Marathi
"SANDHYA"	.. Daily	Marathi.
"SANGHATITA MAHARASHTRA"	.. Monthly	Marathi.
"SARASWAT JIVAN"	.. Do.	Gujarati.
"SARATHI"	.. Weekly	Marathi.
"SUNDAY SAKAL"	.. Do.	Do.
"SWARAJYA"	.. Do.	Do.
"VYAPARI MAHARASHTRA"	.. Fortnightly	Marathi.
"WAR CRY"	.. Monthly	English.
"YUGANTAR"	.. Weekly	Marathi

PAINTS, ENAMELS & VARNISHES

Flashlight Paints Ltd., Office : 278, Narayan, Poona 2.
Shabad Stone Co., 1723, Shukrawar Peth, Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Bhat's Photo Stores and Studios, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
Dikshit's Photo Studio, Tilak Road, Poona 2.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

Headquarters : Ratnagiri.

Talukas : Dapoli, Mandangad, Khed, Chiplun, Guhagar, Sangameshwar, Ratnagiri, Rajapur, Devgad, Sawantwadi, Malwan.
Petas : Lauja, Vengurla, Kankavil, Kudal.

Ratnagiri District is bounded on the north by the Kolaba District; on the east by Satara North and Kolhapur Districts; on the south by the Portuguese possession of Goa; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. By the merger of the Sawantwadi State the area and population of the District have greatly increased. The length of the District is about 230 miles, and the breadth between 30 and 40. The District may be described generally as rocky and rugged. Near the coast the land consists of a bare elevated plateau, intersected by numerous creeks and navigable rivers flowing between steep hills. These rivers have along their banks the chief sea-ports and almost all the fertile land of the District. Ten miles or so inland, the country becomes more open; but going in still farther, it is occupied by spurs of the Sahyadri hills. This range itself forms a continuous eastern boundary, running parallel to the coast, at distances varying from 30 to 45 miles. It varies in height from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, though some of the peaks attain an altitude of 4,000 feet. The banks of the rivers produce fine crops of rice in the rains, and of pulses in the cold weather and some of the inland valleys exhibit the utmost fertility even though the soil is, as a rule, poor and barren. The District is densely populated and a large proportion migrate to Bombay in the fair season. The hill slopes are flooded with plantation of Alphonso and other mango grafts. Alphonso mango, the king of fruits, is exported on a very large scale to Bombay and other markets and forms the main money crop of the District. Ratnagiri, the headquarters town, is open and faces the sea. There is no railway connection, and communication is by steamer with Bombay and by motor with Kolhapur 82 miles away. With the construction of the Bombay-Konkan-Goa road by bridging all the rivers and creeks on the way, Ratnagiri is connected with Bombay by direct bus service via Chiplun, Mahad, Dharamtar, etc. This is the only main line of communication in the rainy season and will be turned into a national highway and cement concreted. This transport service is now taken over by the State.

The area of the District is 5,020.9 sq. miles. The population of the District (according to the 1951 census) is 1,711,964.

The Mandangad Project Block which started working from 2nd October 1953, costing Rs. 10 lakhs is in progress.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, S. B. Kazi, B.A., I.A.S.

District and Sessions Judge, R. T. Zambre, B.A., LL.B.

District Superintendent of Police, M. A. Kamble, M.A., B.T.

There are 10 Taluka Development Boards and two Taluka Development Associations in the District.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri *Principal*, B. G. Surve.

Ratnagiri Training College for Men, Ratnagiri (Govt.).

Training College for Men, Mithlao (Non-Govt.).

Training College for Women, Malwan (Non-Govt.).

Government School of Industry, Ratnagiri *Principal*, D. T. Padval.

Mahilavidyalaya, Ratnagiri. *Lady Supdt.*, Mrs. Malatibai Joshi.

Mahila Shivan Kala Mandir, Malwan.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All Merchants Association, Bazar Peth, Ratnagiri

Kirana Merchants Association, Bazar Peth, Ratnagiri.

Mango Sales Association, Bazar Peth, Ratnagiri

CLUBS

Maratha Social Club, C/o Dr. K. D. Chavan Dispensary, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri Officers' Club, Theba Palace, Ratnagiri

Ratnagiri Social Club, Sada, Ratnagiri

SABARKANTHA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Himatnagar.

Talukas and Mahals : Himatnagar, Prantij, Modasa, Bayad, Idar, Khedbrahma, Bhiloda, Meghraj, Vijaynagar, Malpur.

The Sabarkantha District is comprised of the former Idar State and 26 other smaller States, together with Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal, formerly in Ahmedabad District. It is bounded on the north by Sirohi and Mewar (both in Rajasthan), on the south by Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, on the east by Dungarpur, Banswara and Mewar all of Rajasthan and Lunawada and Balasinor, now merged with the Panch Mahals and Kaira Districts, and on the west by the new Mehsana District of the former Baroda and Danta States.

The Aravalli Hills border on the north and east. The chief rivers in the District are Sabarmati, Hathmati, Meshwa, Vartak, Mazum and Khari.

The area of Sabarkantha is about 2,845 sq. miles and the population 634,017 according to the 1951 census. Himatnagar, the headquarters of the District, was the capital of the former State of Idar and is situated at a distance of 55 miles from Ahmedabad on the Ahmedabad Prantij section, a metre gauge line, on the Western Rly., which leads upto Khedbrahma, a place of pilgrimage 90 miles from Ahmedabad. Idar, Khedbrahma, Shamlaji, Bhavnath, etc. are places of pilgrimage and historical importance.

The average yearly rainfall is between 25 and 30 inches. About 95 per cent of the land is dependent wholly on rain water, while only about five per cent is irrigated by water from wells, streams and canals.

The principal crops are bajri, maize, paddy, jawar, cotton, wheat, sesamum and groundnut, of which maize, bajri, groundnut and cotton cover the larger area under cultivation. About 80 per cent. of the people consist of Bhils and other backward classes. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The north and north-eastern parts of the District are hilly tracts and abound in jungle. Except for a few ginning factories and oil mills, the District is very backward in industry.

On the Ahmedabad Prantij section of the Western Railway, are situated the following District and Taluka headquarter towns, viz. Prantij, Himatnagar, Idar and Khedbrahma. The rest of the taluka headquarters are connected by buses which ply only during the fair season and most of the roads are katcha and sandy.

There are five high schools in the District, over 10 middle schools, 350 Government primary schools and about 200 Grant-in-aid primary schools. For purposes of medical relief, there is a civil hospital in Himatnagar and over 25 dispensaries in the District besides many private dispensaries.

The talukas of Bhiloda and Modasa have been brought under the N. E. S. Scheme while the Khedbrahma Taluka and Vijayanagar Mahal, which are scheduled areas, have been brought under the Development Project Scheme.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, N. G. Saswadkar, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, P. D. Jadeja.

(For judicial purposes Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad are one District).

SATARA NORTH DISTRICT

Headquarters : Satara.

Talukas and Mahals : Wal, Satara, Koregaon, Khatau, Karad, Patan, Jaoli, Man, Phaltan, Khandala, Mahabaleshwar.

On the north it is bounded by the former State of Bhore and Poona District, on the south by Walva Taluka and Shirala Mahal, on the east by the Sholapur District, and on the west by the Sahyadri Hills. The former States of Phaltan and Aundh are merged into the Satara Collectorate.

The population of the District according to 1951 census is 1,176,309 and its area 4,034 sq. miles. The language spoken is Marathi.

From Mahabaleshwar in the north-west corner of the District, 4,717 feet above the sea, start two hill ranges of equal height and nearly at right angles to each other—one the main range of the Sahyadri running towards the south and forming the western boundaries of the District and the other, the Mahadeo range of hills, which, going first in an easterly and then in a south-easterly direction, extends towards the eastern boundary, where it sinks gradually into the plain. These hills throw out numerous spurs over the District, forming the valleys of the several streams which make up the headwaters of the Krishna, one of the largest rivers in South India. Near Mahabaleshwar and in the Koyna valley the hills are the highest in the District and are mostly very well wooded.

The soils of the District belong to the three main classes—red in the hills and black and light coloured in the plains. The black soil, especially along the valley of the Krishna, is fertile but scanty rainfall makes part of Khandala tract in Wal Taluka and that part of the District east of the railway most likely to suffer from failure of crops.

AGRICULTURE

The chief agricultural produce are jawar and bajri. Others include ragi, wari, wheat, rice and pulses. Cash crops which are a minor item include tobacco, groundnut and sugar-cane. Some market gardening is done at Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani for Poona and Bombay markets. Mango, jack and guava are grown for their fruit.

Forests in the Sahyadri range have considerable store of timber and fire-wood. Sandalwood and bamboo are occasionally found.

Government have undertaken the Koyna river project envisaging the construction of a gigantic Dam close to Heliwak village (Patan Taluka) water from which can be used for agricultural purposes by people from Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts and for generating electricity for industrial purposes.

Most Taluka towns have High Schools and practically every village has a Free Primary School run with Grant-in-aid. The 'Rayat Shikshana Sanstha', Satara, is doing useful work in this sphere with its Free Cosmopolitan Boarding at Satara, accommodating over four hundred students mostly from rural areas.

Satara 'Nagar Vachanalaya' (Library) is open to the public free of charge under the new State Scheme on an experimental basis on certain terms and conditions. This being a martial District, Free Boardings are run by Government at Satara and Karad for the sons and dependents of the Defence Forces in the Army, Navy and Air Forces. 'The After Care Association' and 'The Soldiers' Board' do useful work under the supervision of the Collector.

The main line of communications is the Southern Railway which traverses the centre of the District for about 90 miles from north to south. Satara, the headquarters, is about 10 miles from Satara Road Station. Then there is the Poona-Bangalore Road, crossing the District from north to south. Other important roads include the Wathar-Mahabaleshwar Road via Wal and Panchgani. Also east to west are the Satara-Pandharpur and the Karad-Chiplun Roads. There are numerous feeder roads for the railway.

There is a large engineering concern manufacturing farm implements, machine tools, and textile machinery at Satara Road Station. Another engineering concern has been established at Udyamnagar near Karad while the one at Karad proper has been expanded with State aid. At Ogalewadi near Karad are the well-known glass works. The Sugar Works at Phaltan also deserve special mention. The Plastic Products of India, Ltd., Satara, a new industry, in the Deccan, has secured State aid.

The State Transport buses now ply on all important roads in the District.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, M. B. Salvi.

District and Sessions Judge, V. D. Jeste.

District Superintendent of Police, R. K. Raisinghani.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SATARA

The school provides facilities to pupils in the intellectual, cultural, physical and social spheres. The strength of the school is over 1,300.

Superintendent : Dr. D. N. Gekhale, B.A. (Hons.), B.T., Ph.D.

SATARA HIGH SCHOOL, SATARA

It is a multi-purpose high school teaching vocations like Agriculture, Techniques and Commerce. Pupils are trained in the practical side of Agriculture and subsidiary industries like poultry keeping and dairying. Also pupils are trained in Technical, Commerce courses and Typewriting. Special features of the school are that the school owns an Agricultural Farm of 22 acres, Agricultural Museum and well-equipped library.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL, KARAD

The Maharashtra High School, Karad, is run by the Maharashtra Education Society, Karad.

RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA, SATARA

(Educational Society for Masses)

Objects & Scope.—To spread education, primary, secondary and higher, among rural masses and particularly poverty-stricken backward and Scheduled Class communities, on the basis of self-help and as far as possible free of charge.

MODERN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S NEW SARASWATI ENGLISH SCHOOL

Conducted by the Modern Education Society

NAGAR VACHANALAYA, SATARA

There are at present 4,525 English, 5,050 Marathi, 460 Hindi and 119 Sanskrit books. The library subscribes to a large number of periodicals including dailies and weeklies from various States. There is a special section for children and ladies.

THE SATARA EDUCATION SOCIETY, SATARA

The Society is now running two full-fledged High Schools, the Popular English School, Satara, and Shri Laxmi Narayan English School, Khatau and a Model Primary School at Satara. Technical education has been recently introduced in P.E. School. The School buildings at Satara and Khatau are under construction.

THE SHIKSHAN MANDAL, KARAD

Maintains (1) The Tilak High School, Karad (2) Kanya Shala, Karad (3) The Nutan Marathi Shala

SATYABHAMABAI KALE STREE SHIKSHANA MANDIR, SATARA

The Kanyashala (a high school for girls) and Mahilashala (adult classes) are managed by the Association. There are about 650 girls in the High School studying for the S.S.C.

Bal Manohar Mandir, a pre-primary School, has been attached to this school. "Mahila Mandal" is a ladies' club. A Hindi Shikshak Samadhi is also conducted.

Superintendent—P. V. Gole, B.Sc., B.T.

INSTITUTIONS

SITA RAMCHANDRA VEDIC DHARMA PRASARAK MANDAL KANIHERE TRUST, SATARA

The trustees run an "AGNIGHOTRA" (Sacred Fire Temple) and "Ved Parayan Mandir" (place for daily recitation of the Vedas) by learned Vedic priests. A small school for coaching students, with stipends, in higher Vedant Philosophy is maintained under the guidance of learned pandits. **Board of Trustees :** B. R. Rajopadhye, Pleader (Chairman)

THE VYAYAM MANDAL, SATARA

It is a Govt. recognised Physical training registered institution availed of by students and adults.

MAHABLESHWAR

Mahableshwar in the Satara North District is called the queen of the hill stations in Bombay State. It is situated on one of the great slopes of the Sahyadri range at an elevation of 4,700 feet above sea-level. During the 8 months from October to May the climate is most agreeable. By day the temperature varies between 80 and 86, while the nights are cool and pleasant. But during the monsoon the rainfall is so heavy, the average being about 250 inches a year, that the place is almost uninhabitable. The whole place is picturesque in the extreme and there are a number of excellent walks and drives which give access to beauty spots, some of which contain interesting monuments. One of the things for which the place is famous is fruit especially raspberries and strawberries.

It is possible to have separate furnished rooms, cottages, and bungalows at a cheap rent in the town.

The town contains many bungalows but as the official visit of the Governor has been in suspension for the last few years, Government House and other quarters remain vacant.

It is now possible for people of moderate means to go to the hill station for a comparatively inexpensive holiday and change in the newly opened Holiday Camp set up by the Bombay Government. The Camp is located in the Government House property on the way to the Bombay Point and one-room, two-room and three-room accommodation is available to the public at purely nominal rent. The stay of visitors at the Camp is limited to one week so that the facilities offered are taken advantage of by as many people in need of a change as possible.

The Camp is served by a vegetarian canteen, tap water and electric lighting. It is normally thrown open during the months October to May, and applications for accommodation have to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Poona Division, Poona.

There are several routes to Mahableshwar but the most popular is the one starting from Poona, from where it is only 75 miles. The journey which is both convenient and cheap takes only 4 hours.

HOTELS

Hotels are open only eight months in the year and are closed during the monsoon.

Aram Lodging & Boarding House.

Dream Land Hotel.

Fredrick Hotel.

Guest House.

Happy Home.

Hotel de Russe.

Krishna Bhuvan Hotel.

Paradise Hotel.

Race View Hotel.

Rippon Hotel.

PANCHGANI

Panchgani is a well known hill station in Satara North District, 68 miles from Poona. It is 4,300 feet above sea-level and has a cool, salubrious and comparatively dry climate. The average rainfall is about 80 inches a year. Panchgani is thus a well known sanatorium.

The town abounds in beauty spots. It is, however, best known for its table-land, which is a very extensive plateau 4,560 feet above sea-level. The table-land covers 99 acres of ground with a small lake in which people can have a swim.

At the foot of the table-land there is a municipal public garden.

Panchgani is habitable throughout the year, and there are excellent shops for provisions and oilman stores. Poultry, fowl and eggs are all very cheap. The town is electrified and the roads are well lighted.

Panchgani can be reached from Poona from where there is regular bus service.

The town has a large and up-to-date tuberculosis sanatorium—Bel Air Sanatorium.

SCHOOLS

Panchgani is famous for its schools. They all have their own buildings with laboratories, dormitories and hospitals.

St. Joseph's Convent High School for Girls.

Kimmins High School for Girls.

Sanjivan Vidyalaya.

Parul High School.

Muslim High School.

Young Zoroastrian School for Girls.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

Panchgani.

The School has accommodation for about 150 boarders as well as the Principal, staff and matrons.

Special facilities are provided for all kinds of games. Educational equipment includes a talkie film projector.

Principal:—O. D. Bason, M.A.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Abhang Agency, Satara City.

Alankar Kala Mandir, Moti Chowk, Satara City, Artists and Jewellers.

Athalye, R. D., Moti Chowk, Satara, Booksellers, Chemists, Druggists, General Merchants, etc.

Central Stores, Bhakawalkar Brothers, Dealers in Stationery, Corner House, Bhawani Peth, Satara City.

Deccon Dental Co., Satara City. Dealers in Dental and Optical Goods.

Gajanan Restaurant, Satara, Moti Chowk, Satara City.

Hanmant H. Ponde, Iron & Hardware Dealers, Satara City.

The Imperial Stores, Satara, Stationers, General Merchants & Commission Agents, Kakade Building, Satara City.

Khadilkar Bandhoo, Moti Chowk, Satara City, reliable dealers in variety cloth.

Laxmandas Sarvottamdas & Co., Alias Bhikubhai, General Rice and Grain Merchants, Satara City.

Mangal Bhandar, Stationers, Booksellers and General Merchants, Majgaon Mansion, Bomwar Peth, Satara.

The Manik Soap Works, Karad, Satara.

Plastic Products of India Ltd., 251, Bhavani Peth, Satara City.

Sanghavi Brothers, Satara City, Dealers in Vegetable Oils and Spices.

Sanghavi Oil Mills, Post Vaduth, via Satara Road (Dist. Satara).

Vijaya Printing Press, Vijaya Cottage, Satara City.

Western India Stores & Distributors Ltd., Satara City.

SATARA SOUTH (SANGLI) DISTRICT

Headquarters :—Sangli.

Sub-Divisions :—Miraj, Khanapur.

Talukas and Mahals :—Miraj, Tasgaon, Walva, Khanapur, Jath, Shiralva (Mahal).

With the merger of sixteen Deccan States in Bombay State on March 8, 1948, arose the necessity of re-constituting some of the already existing Districts and creating new Districts in the State.

The new District of Sangli later designated Satara South came into existence on August 1, 1949. The District is comprised of some portions of Sangli, Miraj Sr., Miraj Jr., Aundh, and Jath States of the Sangli Group and the three southern Talukas and one Mahal of the former Satara District. It is included in the Poona Division of Bombay State.

The District is bounded by Bijapur District on the east, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri Districts on the west, Kolhapur and Belgaum Districts on the south, and Sholapur and Satara North Districts on the north.

The area and the land revenue of the District are 3,134 square miles and Rs. 22,50,000 respectively. The population of the District according to the census of 1951 is 1,000,141.

The climate of the District is generally dry, and healthy, with an average rainfall ranging from 15 to 25 inches except for parts in the Shiralva Mahal, which being on the borders of Konkan has a comparatively damp climate and a heavy rainfall. The Mahal includes a hilly tract.

The Krishna, the Verala, the Warana, and the Agarani are the four important rivers flowing through the District. The soil on the banks of these rivers is very fertile, yielding rich sugarcane crops. Starting from the river Nandhi in the Khanapur Taluka is a canal called Chiklil.

The principal crops grown in the District are jowar, millets, pulses, wheat, ground-nut, turmeric, tobacco, sugarcane and a little cotton and rice and some oil-seeds.

The Southern Railway's Poona-Bangalore line runs through the District from Takari right upto Miraj, touching on the way Kirsoskarwadi, Bhilavadi, Nandori and Madhavnagar. A branch of the Central (B.I.R.) Railway running from Barsi to Miraj touches at a number of places in the Jath Taluka. Miraj is an important railway junction in the District where lines from Poona, Bangalore, Sangli, Kolhapur and Pandharpur converge. From Miraj to Sangli there is a branch of the Southern Railway covering a distance of 6 miles. From Miraj to Kolhapur there is another branch line covering a distance of 30 miles. Two important trunk metalled roads called Karad-Bijapur Road and Tasgaon-Gotur Road run through the District. The State Transport buses regularly ply between Sangli on the one hand and Bijapur, Poona, Kolhapur and Jath on the other. There are also many other bus-services functioning throughout the District. Sangli-Miraj (6 miles) and Sangli-Islampur-Peth (27 miles) are now fine cement-concrete roads.

TRADE, INDUSTRY

Sangli, which is the headquarters of the District, is an important centre of trade and commerce specially for tobacco, groundnuts, turmeric, jaggery, chillies, ghee, and cotton trade. It has ginning, weaving and spinning mills, groundnut, turmeric, iron and steel factories represented chiefly by firms like Kirsoskar Bros. at Kirsoskarwadi, Dandekar Bros. and Bhilde & Sons at Sangli. The town has also oil mills and ice factory. It is also known for its silver, copper and brassware and gold ornaments. There are cloth mills. Bidi making is another big industry.

Besides, Sangli is a big centre of forward-delivery transactions. Sangli Spices and Oil-seeds Exchange Ltd. is the only Government recognised centre for forward delivery contracts in turmeric in India. It has a Chamber of Commerce and a number of trade Associations.

Being a railway junction, Miraj is now commercially developing. It has a weaving mill, an oil mill, an ice factory and industrial works called The Yeshwant Industrial Works. Another town Malgaon is famous for its beetle-leaves, which are exported throughout the year to all parts of India.

EDUCATION

The District is sufficiently advanced in point of education—primary, secondary and higher. Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in Tasgaon, Khanapur and Walva Talukas and Shiralva Mahal. It has been extended to the merged areas of the former States. There are over 890 primary schools with 3,400 teachers in the District and about 49 secondary schools, two Sanskrit Pathshalas, four Montessori Schools and two Mahila classes. 35 out of the 49 secondary schools are full-fledged High Schools. The total number of students in secondary schools is 10,213. The number of pupils in primary schools is more than 1,82,517. There are over 180 adult education classes and village libraries in the District. There are 31 basic education schools with 11,483 students. In the matter

of higher education the District has one Arts & Science College, one Engineering College, four Primary Teachers' Training Colleges and one Nursing School.

Sangli, Madhavnagar and Miraj especially which are in close proximity to one another are now rapidly developing into important educational and industrial centres in Southern Maharashtra. The Raja of Sangli has established at Sangli the "Adhyatma Vidya Mandir", an institution solely devoted to the study of Philosophy, Religion and allied pursuits. There are two Primary Teachers' Training Colleges, one for men and the other for women at Sangli. There are also five High Schools in the city. There is a school for the study of ancient learning and another for the study of domestic science. There are also four Montessori schools. Miraj has four High Schools. The Deccan Education Society started about 30 years ago the Willingdon College at Sangli which provides instruction in Arts and Sciences and prepares students for degree courses. In 1947 the Maharashtra Technical Education Society, Poona, started at Sangli the New Engineering College which is now named as Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.

Because of the Mission Hospital (Wanless Hospital), run by the American Presbyterian Mission and founded by the late Sir William Wanless, Miraj has become one of the most up-to-date and efficient medical centres in India. The Sir William Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium, at Wanlesswadi, is now the largest among first grade sanatoria in India. Besides the T. B. Sanatorium there is a Leprosarium at Miraj. The Miraj Medical Centre also runs a Nursing School and a Compounding School.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, M. A. Shaikh.

District and Sessions Judge, South Satara, Sangli, A. A. Shaikh.

District Superintendent of Police, Sangli, K. Burhanuddin.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.
SATARA SOUTH, SANGLI

President, R. S. Dewangswami; Vice-President, B. A. Daftardar.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SANGLI

THE DECCAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
SANGLI (S.M.C.)

SPICES AND OILSEEDS EXCHANGE LTD, SANGLI

President, B. P. Nemani.

Vice-President, V. R. Limaye

MIRAJ MEDICAL CENTRE, MIRAJ

There are specialised departments of General Surgery, Orthopaedic surgery, chest-surgery, medicine, infectious diseases, cancer and eye-ear-nose and throat and urology in the Wanless Hospital. Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. A. Cecil.

School of Nursing (1897) :—Training in basic nursing and midwifery.

RANI SARASWATIDEVI KANYASHALA, SANGLI

The High School is managed by the Women's Education Society, Sangli.

The School provides for the instruction of the courses of the S.S.C. Examination of the Bombay Government. The School has made provision for the Home Science Course from 1956. The present strength of the school is 540.

WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, SANGLI

The Walchand College of Engineering conducts classes for Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering up to B.E. Degree and Diploma classes in all the three branches of Engineering. The College is fully equipped and has accommodation for about 280 students on the College premises. Principal: V. K. Kelkar.

SANGLI EDUCATION SOCIETY, SANGLI

Runs a number of full-fledged High Schools.

WILLINGDON COLLEGE, SANGLI (S.M.C.)

The College, affiliated to the Poona University, provides instruction in all major subjects for under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate classes and courses on the arts as well as the science side. It has more than 1,328 students (1,239 boys and 89 girls) on the rolls and has a hostel.

Principal: G. L. Chandratreya, M.A., B.Sc. (Bom.), M.A. (Dantab.).

Y.M.M.E. SOCIETY, SANGLI

The Society conducts a full-grade High School and a Primary School.

THE SIR WILLIAM WANLESS TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, WANLESSWADI

The Sanatorium is situated in the western Deccan two miles west of Miraj and three miles east of Sangli, and is 180 miles south of Poona on the metre gauge section of the Southern Railway. It has its own railway station Wanlesswadi—just at the main gate and a Posts and Telegraphs Office, Wanlesswadi, with trunk telephone facilities within its premises.

Up-to-date surgical and medical treatment, including all types of pulmonary resections, is given for all types of tuberculosis to patients irrespective of caste, creed or nationality.

Total bed strength above 350.

Director of Surgery and Ag. Medical Superintendent: Dr. A. G. Fletcher.

Nursing Superintendent: (Ag) Miss L. Augustus.

Secretary: D. S. Gorde.

RICHARDSON LEPROSY HOSPITAL
Miraj Mission Hospital P.O., Miraj.

COTTON MILLS

JANATA SPINNING MILLS LTD.—Spindles 5,000; Agents: V. R. Velankar & Sons Private Ltd., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Sangli.

MADHAVNAGAR COTTON MILLS LTD.—Spindles 13,360, Looms 63; Managing Agents, The Budhgaon Trading Co. Private Ltd., Office on Mill premises. Mills at P.O. Madhavnagar, near Sangli (Southern Rly.).

*MARATHE TEXTILE MILLS—Spindles 5,412; Agents, B. K. Marathe & Sons, Proprietors, Office on Mill premises. Mills near Railway Station, Miraj.

*SHREE BALAJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.—Spindles 5,470, Looms 96. Mg. Partner: Bhawarlal Chhagalal Ladda, Office on Mill premises. Mills at Shivaninagar, Sangli.

*SHRI GAJANAN WEAVING MILLS.—Looms 185; Partners: V. R. Velankar and R. V. Velankar. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Sudarnapur, Sangli.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Bhilde & Sons, Engineers, Shivaji Nagar, Sangli.

Chhatre's Photographic Home, Miraj.

City Medical & Surgical Stores, Miraj (S. Rly.).

Dandekar Brothers (Engineers), Sangli (Southern Railway).

The Deccan Engineering Works Ltd., Madhavnagar. Manufacturers of Agricultural implements and machinery.

Pharmacy of Repute

over Two Decades

THE DECCAN PHARMACY

Estd. 1928

SANGLI (S. Satara), India

Chemists & Druggists, Wholesale & Retail, Importers & Distributors for Outstanding Pharmaceutical Concerns.

Gogate Brothers, Electricians and Photographers, Laxmi Market, Miraj.

The Goodwill Bank Ltd., Bankers, City Post Office, Miraj.

The Goodwill Stores, opp. City Post Office, Miraj. Prominent Stationery and Provision Stores.

Hiralal Badrinarayan, Vakhar Bhag, Sangli.

Idomax Chemicals, Miraj (S. Rly.).

Maharashtra Metal & General Mills, Ltd., Sangli.

NEW VIJAY INDUSTRIES LTD., P. O. Vishrambag (Sangli, Satara South). Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Centrifugal Pumps and Deep-Well Hand Pumps and Foot Valves.

Prakash Printing Press, Sangli.

Southern Stationery Stores, Laxmi Market, Miraj.

"Sukha Nivas", Miraj (S. Rly.).

V. G. Limaye's Art-Studio, Sangli. Photographer & Artist.

THE SATARA SOUTH DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., SANGLI

Formerly The Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Sangli.

Estd. 1927

Head Office: High School Road, SANGLI

Branches:

- (1) Jath (2) Miraj (3) Taagaon (4) Vita (5) Atpadi
(6) Islampur (7) Shirala (8) Market Yard, Sangli.

Authorised Capital ..	Rs. 10,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	Rs. 4,20,570
Reserves ..	Rs. 2,08,250
Working Capital ..	Rs. 63,69,848

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shri G. R. Patil, B.A., LL.B., Chairman.	Shri N. S. Patil, Vice-Chairman.
" R. B. Arwade, B.A., LL.B.	" S. U. Patil.
" M. H. Godbole, B.A., LL.B.	" B. A. Dattardar, B.A.
" C. A. Patil.	" S. A. Patil.
" A. T. Avati.	" R. C. Deshmukh.
" B. G. Kadam.	" A. G. Shinde.
" B. K. Patil, B.A., LL.B. (B.S.C. Bank's Nominee.)	" D. P. Patil.
	" B. B. Mane.
	The Asstt. Registrar, Co- operative Societies, Sangli.

BUSINESS:

Loans for Agricultural purposes allowed to societies.

Fixed, Current & Savings Deposits accepted.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted.

P. B. TAKAWEKAR, B.A., H.D.C., Manager.

THE UGAR SUGAR WORKS LTD.

SANGLI (S.M.C.)

(Established 1939)

Phone: 187

Factory is situated at Ugar-Khurd, a small village on the left bank of River Krishna.

Transport facilities are easy as the Factory is only a mile away from the Railway Station Ugar-Khurd, on Southern Rly. on Miraj-Belgaum main line.

Factory has got its own estate for sugar-cane, grown by lift irrigation.

Factory is of 800 to 1,000 tons capacity which produces white crystal sugar.

Factory produced 9,463 tons of sugar in 1956-57.

Controlled and most efficiently

managed by

Messrs. SHIRGAOKAR BROTHERS

the Managing Agents of the Company

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

Headquarters: Sholapur.

Talukas: Sholapur South, Sholapur North, Barsi, Pandharpur, Sangola, Malshiras, Karmala, Akalkot, Mangalwedha, Mohol.

Sholapur District is bounded on the north by Ahmednagar District, on the east by Osmanabad District, on the south by Bijapur District and on the west by Satara North and Poona Districts. Sholapur is generally flat and undulating. Most of the surface rolls in long low uplands separated by hollows, with an occasional level. The shallow soiled uplands are suitable for pasture and the deep-soiled lowlands, under careful tillage, yield rich crops. From time to time the District suffers severely from drought, to which its situation and the treeless surface of the country expose it. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, therefore, opened at Mulegaon, a village about 4 miles to the east of Sholapur, a Dry Farming Research Station.

Sholapur town, the headquarters of the District, is a station on the Central Railway. It has a fine old fort and a travellers' bungalow. The languages spoken are mainly Marathi and also Telugu and Kannada.

The population of the District according to 1951 census is 1,505,816. Area : 5,682 square miles.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, S. N. Sapre
District and Sessions Judge, V. N. Palekar
District Superintendent of Police, S. P. Marathe, I.P.S.

LOCAL SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHAI'S OF INDIA, PAKISTAN & BURMA

Post Box 39, Vasant Villas, Station Road, Sholapur.

DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, SHOLAPUR

It is affiliated up to Ph.D in the Arts Faculty and up to B.Sc. in the Science Faculty. Research work is being carried on in History and Politics. A large number of stipends and free studentships are available for the able students of all communities.

Principal: Sri Ram Sharma, M.A., F.R. Hist. Soc. (Lond.)

DAYANAND COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, SHOLAPUR

The College is affiliated upto B.Com. It has 311 students on its rolls and 19 professors and lecturers. **Principal:** T. B. Narasimhachari.

DAYANAND COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, SHOLAPUR.

This College is affiliated by B.T. to the Poona university. It has 42 students on its rolls and eight professors and lecturers.
Principal: A. S. Mardikar.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Institute aims at providing and promoting the study of public administration and government in India and elsewhere and explaining the role of citizens in public administration in a democratic government. **Director:** Sri Ram Sharma, M.A., F.R. Hist. Soc. (Lond.).

WASSOODEW BABAJEE NOWRUNGAY ORPHANAGE AND FOUNDLING ASYLUM, PANDHARPUR

The Institution is managed by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. There are a founding home, an orphanage, a maternity home for widows in trouble and also a home for homeless women. **Superintendent:** V. S. Javere.

Secretary's Office:—Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay

COTTON MILLS

JAMSHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD., Spindles 20,212, Looms 512; Agents: Lalji Naranji & Co., 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Station Road, Sholapur.

JAYASHANKAR MILLS, BARSII LTD., Spindles 12,872; Agents: Zadbuke & Co., office on Mill premises. Mills at Barsi Town.

LAKSHMI COTTON MFG. CO., LTD., Spindles 48,996, Looms 1,219; Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents: The Bombay Co. Private Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Sholapur.

LOKAMANYA MILLS (BARSII) LTD., Spindles 13,144; Managing Agents: Sulakhe & Co. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Arangan Road, Barsi Town.

NARSINGGIJI MFG. CO., LTD., Spindles 55,488, Looms 1,170. Mg. Agent: Dhanrajgir Raja Narsinggi, Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay. Mills at Station Road, Sholapur.

RAJEN (TEXTILE) MILL PRIVATE LTD. (formerly Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.), Spindles 13,300, Looms 288. Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises. Mill at Barsi Town.

SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., Spindles 95,232, Looms 2,234; Agents: Morarka & Co., Standard Building, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Station Road, Sholapur.

VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD., Spindles 47,240, Looms 1,881; Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents: The Bombay Co. Private Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Sholapur.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

The Bank of India Ltd., 904, Chatti Galli, P. O. Box No. 12, Sholapur. Barsi Dal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Barsi Town, District Sholapur. Barsi Industrial & Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Barsi Town, District Sholapur.

Barsi Merchants' Association, Sholapur.

Bhagwat S. P. Motion Picture Exhibitors, Sholapur.

Bharat Bidi Works, Sholapur.

Central Bank of India Ltd., Barsi, B. L. Railway, Sholapur District.

Chandmal Jawamal Munot, 65, Sakharpath, Sholapur.

Dattatraya Vishwanath Sulakhe, Barsi Town, Sholapur.

District Central Co-operative Bank, Sholapur.

Gore Govind Sakharani, Grocery & Commission Agent, Sholapur.

G. P. Nilakhe, No. 4132, Somwar Peth, Barsi Town, District Sholapur.

Gujarat Oil Mills, Sholapur.

Lalchand Vora & Sons, Chemists & Druggists, Sholapur.

Laxmi Bank, Sholapur.

Nagarwala & Sons, P. A., Station Road, Sholapur.

Nagarwala & Sons, Wine, Provision, Fancy Articles and General Merchants, Sholapur.

Narsi Padamsi & Co., Barsi Town, District Sholapur.

Parandekar Bros., Motor Transport, Sholapur.

Patne Sidramppa, Iron & Hardware Merchant, Sholapur.

Rathi Ramnarayan Rajmaji, Yarn & Cloth Merchant, Sholapur.

R. S. DEVANE & CO., Hardware, Iron & Steel Merchants, Devane Building, Somwar Peth, Barsi Town, Distt. Sholapur.

SASWAD MALI SUGAR FACTORY, LTD., THE, Malinagar, Dist. Sholapur.

Sholapur Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Wine, Provision and General Merchants, Sholapur.

State Bank of India, Sholapur.

Valrag Oil Mills, Valrag, District, Sholapur.

Vijay Engineering & Machinery Co., Murarji Peth, Sholapur.

SORATH DISTRICT

Area: 3,801 sq. miles; **Population:** 1,001,154.

Headquarters: Junagadh.

Talukas and Petas: Bhesan, Junagadh, Keshod, Kutiya, Mahla, Manavadar, Mangrol, Mendarda, Patan, Porbandar, Ranavav, Talala, Una, Vanthall, Visavadar.

Agricultural land under paddy, jawar, bajra, wheat, groundnut and cotton is 14,09,400 acres in extent. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.

Sorath is well-known because of the lions in the Gir forests. This is the only place in Asia where lions are found.

Porbandar and Veraval are the two important ports in the district. Veraval is being developed as a fishing port. Porbandar is well known as the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi.

The main industries of the district consist of cement, ginning and pressing, oil, etc. New

industries like soda-ash and rayon are coming up.

OFFICIALS

Collector, W. G. Subedar, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, B. K. Lokhande, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, B. V. Trivedi.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

Pramod Soap Factory, Satta Bazar, Veraval Post

RAJANIKANT & CO.

Oil, Oilseeds, Cotton Merchants and Commission Agents
P.B. No. 22, Veraval.

Grams: Phones: 19 (Office), 20 (Residence)

"NEW PRESS"

Allied Firms: Rajanikant & Co., Manmohan Market, Jamnagar

Bankers: The Bank of India Ltd. and The Bank of Baroda Limited.

R. Vallabdas, Veraval.

SURAT DISTRICT

Headquarters : Surat.

Sub-Divisions : Surat, Navsari, Bulsar, Vyara.

Talukas and Mahals : Chorasli, Olpad, Bardoli, Mandvi, Bulsar, Ohikhli, Pardi, Dharampur, Bansda, Navsari, Palsana, Kamrej, Mangrol, Mahuva, Vyara, Songadh, Valod and Gandevi.

Surat District lies between North Latitude 20°15' and 21°28' and East Longitude 72°38' and 73°31'. Following the merger of Baroda State into Bombay State the whole district of Navsari, formerly part of Baroda, was incorporated into the Surat District. The former States of Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin were also added to the District with the result that the area and population of the District were more than doubled. Surat District is bounded on the north by Broach District, on the east by West Khandesh, Dangs and Nask Districts, on the south by Thana District and the Portuguese territory of Daman, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The present area of the District is 4,499 square miles and the population according to 1951 census 1,827,842. The majority of the population in Bansda and Dharampur and several Talukas, particularly those having jungle areas of the former Navsari District belongs to backward classes called Raniparaj, Chodhra, Dhodia and Dubla. The language spoken is Gujarati.

Surat District consists of a wide alluvial plain, stretching between the Dang Hills and the coast, from the Kim river on the north to Damanganga on the south—a distance of about 80 miles. Much of the soil is rich, but the western border of the District consists of less fertile lands. With the inclusion of the former Navsari District and the States of Bansda, Sachin and Dharampur into the District, it has acquired a very valuable and wide forest area.

Surat, the chief city and administrative headquarters, is situated on the south bank of the river Tapi 10 miles from the sea. Its population according to 1951 census is 223,182. It is a centre of brisk trade.

Besides being noteworthy historically, Surat is one of the principal centres for handicrafts in the State. Nearly half the population of the city depends on handicrafts. Jari work, laces, silk and jari brocades, embroidery, ivory and sandalwood, inlay work of *varakh-nakashi* and ivory bangles are the major handicrafts for which Surat is still famous not only throughout India but even outside India. Gold thread produced here is exported to many countries. Cotton and art silk weaving is another major industry which received an impetus during the War. The taluka of Olpad is famous for its knives and nutcrackers, while Bulsar is well known for its silver engraving work.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, H. P. Bhatt.

District and Sessions Judge, N. G. Shelat.

District Superintendent of Police, S. G. Gokhale, I.P.S.

INSTITUTIONS

Mahila Vidhyalay Mandal, Gopipura.

Peoples' Education Society.

Sarvajanik Education Society.

Union Education Society.

Shri Tapi Brahmacharyashram Sabha, Laldarwaja.

THE SURAT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Safe Deposit Chambers, Surat.

The present strength is 480.

President : Ashwin S. Mehta; **Vice-President :** Jayantilal G. Vakharia; **Secretary :** D. B. Patel, M.Com.

THE SURAT JARI GOODS PRODUCERS'

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

Taj Manzil, opp. Tower, Surat.

The society has a strength of 566 members. Seth Hiralal Ranchhoddas Jariwala, **President**; Vinayaklal Damodardas Jariwala, **Vice-President**; Navnilal Dayaram Jariwala, **Hon. Secretary**; **Manager :** H. M. Patel.

THE SURAT MILL-GIN, TEXTILE, DIESEL-OIL & ENGINEERING STORES ASSOCIATION

Station Road, Surat.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Colleges :

Ayurvedic College, Laldarwaja.

Basic Training College, Katargam.

Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Athwalines.

Primary Teachers' Training College, Chowk Bazar.

Sarvajanik Law College, Athwalines.

Dr. S. S. Gandhi Technical College, Majura Bhagol.

T. & T. V. Sarvajanik College, Athwalines.

Vidhya Mandir (Women's College), Nanpura.

High Schools & Institutes :

Parek Technical Institute, Sonifalla.

Jeevan Bharati, Nanpura.

Cambay Institute of Commerce, Kanpith.

Popular School of Commerce, Mani Road.

Smart School of Commerce, Haripura.

Shorthand and Commercial Institute, Beasant Road.

T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Nanpura.

N. G. Zaveri Jain High School, Gopipura.

Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Balaji Road.

T. & T. V. Sarvajanik Middle School, Gopipura.

Haripura Sarvajanik High School, Rampura.

G. & G. V. Kadiwala Middle School, Katargam.

Ratnasagarji Jain Vidhyashala, Gopipura.

Mission High School for Girls, Muglisara.

Mission High School for Boys, Muglisara.

Anglo-Urdu High School, Sodagarwada.

Union High School, Ranitalao.

Proprietary High School, Bundelawad.

Sir J. J. English School, Shahpore.

Patel English School for Girls, Machhlipith.

Bohra Madressa for Girls, Zampabazar.

Hindu Gurukul, Athwalines.

Gujarat Co-operative School, Nanpura.

Vanita Vishram, Athwalines.

F. S. PAREKH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Chowk Bazar, Surat.

The Institute imparts instruction in Mechanical & Automobile Engineering Courses, Wireman, Apprenticeship, and Trade Courses in Turners, Fitters, Machinist, Patternmaking, Motor Mechanics and Carpentry.

Principal :—A. J. Gandhi, B.Sc. (Mech. & Elec.), A.M.I.E., M.M.E.A. (Ind.).

MAGANLAL THAKORDAS BALMUKUNDAS COLLEGE

The M. T. B. College is permanently affiliated to the Gujarat University for teaching courses of study leading to the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. (Guj. and Chem.).

Principal :—K. L. Desai, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.).

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY

Surat.

The society manages three colleges, four high schools, two middle schools and an institute for higher learning and research.

President : Mangaldas Manchbaram Pakvasa, B.A., LL.B.; **Chairman, Managing and Executive Committees :** Lalitmohan Chunilal Gandhi, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.; **Vice-Chairman :** Jashvantlal Chhaganlal Clerk, B.A., LL.B.; **Secretary :** Prof. Jivanlal Trikamlal Parikh, M.A.

SARVAJANIK LAW COLLEGE

Surat.

Principal :—C. D. Vyas, M.A., LL.M.

DR. S. G. AND S. G. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Majura Gate, Surat.

Principal :—O. L. Parmar, B.E., A.M.I.E. (India), B.E.S. (I).

SIR KIKABHAI PREMCHAND COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Surat.

The College is affiliated to the University of Gujarat for teaching commerce courses upto M.Com. and Ph.D. Degrees and is under the management of Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. Hostel accommodation available for 60 students.

Principal :—D. B. Samant.

SHREE VITHALDAS THAKORDAS HINDU GURUKUL

It aims at co-ordinating Indian and Occidental learning and Hindu religion. It runs a High School and a Sanskrit Vidyalaya.

Principal :—H. C. Vin, B.A., B.T.

HOSPITALS

Civil Hospital, Ardeshar Kotwal Road.
Hindu Charitable Hospital & Maternity Home, Balaji Road.
Sonawala Hospital, and **Ashaktashram**, Rampura.
Shantaben's Maternity Home, Panini Bhint.
Maskati Charitable Hospital, Opposite Tower.
Shri Ratan Kuverba Hospital, Banada.
Lady Wilson Hospital for Women and Children, Banada.
Dinath Maternity Hospital for Muslims, Rampura.
Lakhpatri Maternity Home, Nanavat.
Parsi General Hospital and Maternity Home, Shahpore.
Morarbhai Malvi Hospital for Women and Children, Bhagatalao.
T.B. Hospital and Lady Wilson Leprosy Clinic, Ashwankumar Road.
Ayurvedic Hospital, Laldarwaja Road.
Mission Hospital (Seventh Day Adventist), Athwalines.
Mission Hospital, Bulsar.

CLUBS

Rotary Club.
Surat Tennis Club, Athwalines.
Union Gymkhana, Rander Road.
Digvir Club, Banada.
Lions Club, Darlamahla.

HOTELS, REST HOUSES

Savoy Hotel Opp Station.
Jay Bharat Hindu Lodging and Boarding House, Mani Road.
Ukadji Dharmashala for Parsis, Mughlara.
Government Rest House, Nanpura.
P.W.D. Guest House, Nanpura.
Evergreen Lodging and Boarding House, Buranpuri Bhagol.
Rambharose Lodging and Boarding House, Chawk Bazar.

SPINNING & WVG. MILLS

GAEKWAR MILLS LTD., Spindles 28,108, Looms 600. Agents H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Billimora.
MAFATLAL FINE SPG. & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Spindles 50,428, Looms 806. Agents Navinchandra Purshottandas & Co., Ltd., Mafatlal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay. Mills at Vejalpur Road, Navsari.
NAVSARI COTTON AND SILK MILLS LTD. (Formerly New Darbanga Mills), Spindles 18,520, Looms 435. Agents H. M. Mehta and Sons Ltd., Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Vejalpur Road, Navsari.
NIRANJAN MILLS, LTD. (Formerly Tikavaram Mills) - Spindles 9,088, Looms 320. Agents: Shapurji & Co. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Palsawadi, Surat.
MAHARANI SHRI MALSABAI COTTON MILLS PRIVATE LTD. - Spindles 28,716, Looms 476. Managing Director: Arvind N. Mafatlal, Mafatlal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay. Mills at Nawabwadi, Surat.
SURAT TEXTILE MILLS LTD. - Spindles 9,600. Agents: Kanchanlal Kapadia & Co., Ltd. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Varachha Road, Surat.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

A. G. Shahuna, Sandalwood and Snuff Box Merchant, Surat.
Atmaram & Bros., Gopipura, Surat.
Atmaram Maneklal, Cotton Commission Agent, Surat.
Amritlal Sanmukhlal, Cloth Merchant, Surat.
Arvind Ramji & Brothers, Salabatpura, Khangad Sheri, Surat. Manufacturers, Dealers and Exporters of Silk, Art silk, and Cotton piece-goods.
Atmaram & Bros., Jariwala, Gopipura, Motichhipwad, Surat (India).
Babubhai Navnital & Co., Begumpura, Bhulamody's Chakla, Surat (India). Grams: "ANILJARI."
BEKAY KATHA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Station Road, P.O. Vyara (Surat). Phone: Extension No. 3. Manufacturers of best quality Katha (Catechu), and Tanning Chemicals. (This firm is in contract with Bombay Govt. for securing Kher trees to manufacture Catechu). Grams: "BEKAY," Vyara & Bombay. Bombay Office: Mohammedi Manzil, 4th Floor, Mohd. Ali Road, Bombay 3.
B. V. Patel & Co., Cloth Merchants, Surat.
Bhukhandas Nathubhai Gotwala, Salabatpura, Sidhi Sheri, Surat.

Bodiwala Bros. (Estd. 1919), Hosiery Manufacturers' Representatives, Exporters & Wholesale Dealers, Buranpuri Bhagol, opp. Pardi Sheri, Surat.

Chaitanyalal & Co., Cotton Merchants, Surat.

Champaklal Bhaldas Kapadia, 1969, Limda Chowk, Surat. Phones: 256, 345 & 384.

Champaklal & Brothers, Silk, Woollen and Cotton, Textile Manufacturers. Mill at: Varachha Road, Surat. Phone No. 484.

Chhaganlal Venilal Jariwala, Mahidharpura, Dalagla Street, Surat. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Jari.

Chhotubhai Dahyabhai, Cloth Merchant, Surat.

Chunilal Motiram, Cotton Merchant, Surat.

Dayabhai Venilal, 1969, Limda Chawk, Surat.

Dhanraj J. Parmar, Motor Agent, Surat.

DHANAMAL SILK MILLS, Varachha Road, Surat. Grams: "DHANAMALL." Phone: 65. Prop.: P. D. Aswani, Bombay.

Dhirajlal G. Veragiwala, Cloth Merchant, Surat.

Dinshaw & Co. (Estd. 1898), Props.: Bhatnaga Bros., Machlipith, Surat.

D. P. Madan & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Surat.

Eakirchand Surajmal Shah, Cotton Commission Agent, Surat.

Financing and Accounting Agency, Surat.

Farmers' Co-operative Cotton Ginning and Pressing Society, Ltd., Surat.

Fancy Yarn Manufacturing Co., Varachha Road, Surat. Phone: 82 & 136.

Gheewala Optical House - Direct Importers and Wholesale Opticians and Watch Dealers, 1-251, Limda Chawk, Surat.

Gujarat Co-operative Cotton Spinning Society, Ltd., Surat.

GUJARAT INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., Surat. Mg. Director: Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav.

"Gujaratmitra" & "Gujaratdippan" - Surat. (Estd.: 1963) Phone: 136. Grams: "GUJARATMITRA"

Istajoori & Sons, Surat.

Jathiwala Weaving Mills, Silk and Cotton Cloth Manufacturers and Exporters, Begumpura, Surat.

Jathiwala Textile Mills, Begumpura, Surat. Cloth Manufacturers and Exporters.

Jathiwala Silk Mills, Begumpura, Surat.

Hind Bobbins & Industries, Ltd., Kamala Nehru Road, Bulsar, Surat.

HIND HARDWARE & PAINT STORES, Kankiwad Road, Surat. Phone: 799. Sole Distributors: Shalimar Paints; Stockists: A.C.C. Cements & Tata Agric. Tools, etc. Importers & Dealers in all makes and qualities of Paints and Painting Materials.

Hindi Vastu Bhandar, Surat.

Hotel Supreme, Nanpura, Surat.

Indiplant Chemical Industries, Mosquito Coil Manufacturers, Mahidharpura, Limda Street, Surat.

Ishver Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Surat.

Jamnadas Chunilal, Cotton Commission Agent, Surat.

Khu-halbhai Rambhai Patel, Billimora, Dist. Surat.

K. Motilal & Co., Yarn & Cloth Merchants, Varachha Road, Surat. Branch: 141, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Phone: 28170.

Kashiram Jagdish, Salabatpura, Khangad Sheri, Surat.

Kinkhabwala, Nathabhai Karsandas, Navapura Golwad, Vachall Sheri, Surat.

Keshavsha Ramsha, Jari Merchant, Surat.

Kohinoor Woollen and Silk Mills, Surat.

Laxmi Oil Mills, behind Telegraph Office, Surat.

Mehta, Upendra R., Electrical & Radio Engineer, Hawadla Chakla, Surat.

Mohanlal Vallabharam Bunkl, Proprietor of Bunkl Silk and Cotton Mills, Zunda Street, Surat.

Mohmedbhai E. Badri, Cinema Industriellet, Surat.

National Fancy Yarn Mills, Varachha Road, Surat.

Natverlal Vepari & Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors, Surat.

Noor Mohamed Dosa, General Merchant, Surat.

Noormohmed Fajalabhai, Cloth Merchant, Surat.

Omega Opticals, Opticians, Limda Chowk, Surat.

Palla Oil Mills and Brick Factory, Surat.

Patigara, P. A., & Sons, Rani Talno, Surat. Manufacturers and Dealers in Sandalwood & Ivory Boxes.

Park-View—"The best (treat) spot in Town" Specialties: Velvety Ice-creams, delicious drinks and appetizing Savour Snacks, Sayaji Road, Navsari.

Prabhudas Gangadas Reshamwala. Manufacturers & Dealers of Silk, Rampura Road, Surat.

Rajnikant C. Parikh, 6/1931, Jadakhadi, Surat (India). Textile Expert.

Ramdas Prabhuram Kachiwala, Salabatpura, Khangad Sheri, Surat. Shah Chhotubhai Dahyabhai, Cloth Merchant, Buranpuri Bhagal, Surat.

Shree Surat Nagrik Mandal, 1969, Limda Chowk, Surat.

SHRI DAKSHIN GUJARAT SAKHARI COTTON MARKETING UNION LTD. Lal Darwaja, Surat.

Surat District Co-op. Medical Stores, Ltd., Surat.

Surat Ginning & Pressing Factory, Surat.

Surat Hosiery Works, Surat.

Surat Medical Stores, Surat.

Surat Silk Goods Mills, Surat.

The Surat Textile Mills Limited, Surat (India).

Surat Yarn Exchange Co., Yarn Merchants, Buranpuri Bhagal, Surat.

Swastik Machinists Limited, Varachha Road, Surat.

Vasant Engineering Works, Station Road, Surat.

THE SURAT ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LTD.

Agents: Messrs. Killick Industries Ltd., Bombay. Office & Power House: Tilak Maidan, P.O. Box 20, Surat. Tel. No. 34.

T. C. Hale, M.I.E.E., Chief Engineer & Manager. N. D. Desai, L.E.E., Mem. A.I.E.E., Deputy Chief Engineer & Manager.

C. H. Eastland, Assistant Chief Engineer and Manager. G. B. Mankar, Station Superintendent.

J. T. Modi, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.E.E., Engineering Executive.

B. M. Desai, B.Sc. (Eng.), Commercial Engineer.

M. C. Desai, B.E., A.M.I.E. Assoc. Mem. A.I.E.E., Assistant Engineer (Mains).

R. P. Kinariwala, D.M.E., D.E.E., Assistant Engineer (Commercial).

Central Administration Department: Sorab Mansion, 35, Murzban Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 109, Bombay 1.

THANA DISTRICT

Headquarters: Thana.

Talukas and Mahals: Thana, Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahapur, Murbad, Wada, Jawhar, Bassein, Palghar, Dahanu, Umbergaon, Mokhada Peta.

Thana District lies between North Latitude 18°53' and 20°22' and East Longitude 72°39' and 73°48'. It is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Damam and Surat District; on the east by the Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona; on the south by Greater Bombay; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Forty-seven villages from the former Bombay Suburban District were originally merged with the Thana District. Later, the area from Shion to Bhandup on the Central Railway and the area from Bandra to Jogeshwari on the Western Railway were merged with Greater Bombay. With the further extension of the Greater Bombay area on February 1, 1957, 24 villages of Thana District comprising the Municipalities of Malad, Kandivli, Borivli and Mulund and the village panchayats of Goregaon and Bahisar, were merged with Bombay. The population based on the 1951 census figures is 1,362,816. The languages spoken are Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. The Christians of Salsette and Bassein, a very numerous community, are the descendants of the converts of St. Francis Xavier.

Area: 3,635.1 sq. miles.

Thana consists of a distinct strip of low land, intersected by hilly tracts rising to an elevation of from 100 to 2,500 feet. Along the whole line of the coast the soil is fertile, and the villages are exceedingly populous. In the north-east the hills are covered with wood, and the valleys are but partially cultivated. The villages are seldom more than scattered groups of huts, and the population consists mainly of uncivilised aboriginal tribes, many of whom still wander from place to place as they find water or to suit their fancy. Inland the District is well watered and well wooded. Elsewhere than in the north-east, the country consists of a series of flat low-lying rice tracts, broken by well-marked ranges of hills.

Thana District is fast developing into a prominent industrial area. Hundreds of acres of land are being converted into sites for factories. Scores of factories have already been set up particularly along the railway track and the Bombay-Agra and Bombay-Poona Roads. In Thana Taluka, Mulund village on the Thana-Bombay section of the Central Railway has been developed into a modern suburb with all the usual amenities.

Bhiwandi, a Taluka town nine miles from Thana situated on the Bombay-Agra Road is noted for handloom fabrics and the "Bhiwandi" variety of Indian saris is very popular among Deccani women. The town is mostly inhabited by Momins and in some parts of the town every house has a spinning wheel. Bhiwandi Taluka is also famous for its timber and charcoal trade, the latter having its centre in Shahapur a small town in the Taluka.

Kalyan, the biggest and the most thickly populated town in the District, is 34 miles from Bombay and is a junction on the Central Railway's north-east and south-east sections. "Ulhasnagar" the largest refugee township in Bombay State is situated in Thana District two miles from Kalyan near the Ulhas River. The township is designed to accommodate 90,000 people. There are four other refugee camps in Thana District—at Powai, Virar, Mulund, and Kolahet respectively.

The main produce of the District is rice which is of superior Kolamb variety.

Dahanu, Bassein and Umbergaon, the three Talukas are specially famous for fruit gardens and the bulk of Bombay's fruit supply comes from these areas. Bassein plantains and betel-leaves are very much in demand.

At Thana, Bhyandar and Belapur there are extensive salt works. The chief articles of export from Thana District are paddy, rice, vegetables, salt, betel-leaves, plantains, bricks, grass, firewood, charcoal, lime, fish fresh or dried, timber, coconuts, mangoes, flowers, saris, handloom fabrics, woollen cloth and milk.

Thana and Vihar lakes and the Vaitarna river which are the main sources of Bombay's water supply are situated in Thana District and are connected with Bombay by a special trolley line.

The Thana District Prison is one of the major prisons in the State and there is also a mental hospital on the outskirts of Thana town.

Thana, the chief town, 21 miles north of Bombay, is as already mentioned a station on the Central Railway. The Fort, the Portuguese Cathedral, a few carved and inscribed stones, and several reservoirs are now the only signs that Thana was once an important city. There is a good travellers' bungalow in the town. Bassein, on the Western Railway, contains the famous ruins of the ancient Portuguese dominion in Salsette.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, G. H. Lalwani, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, S. N. Gadekar

Addl. District Superintendent of Police, T. G. L. Iyer, I.P.S.

District and Sessions Judge, A. S. Satela

INSTITUTIONS

Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Thana

Remand Home, Bhiwandi.

Industrial School, Bordi.

HOSPITALS

Civil Hospital, Thana.

Mental Hospital, Thana.

INDUSTRIES

Western India Match Factory, Ambernath.

Aluminium Factory, Kalwa, Thana.

Raymond Woollen Mills, Thana.

Wadia Woollen Mills, Thana

Castle (Woollen) Mills, Thana

National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Kalwa, Thana.

National Rayon Corporation, Mohone, near Kalyan.

Century Rayon Corporation, Shahad, near Kalyan.

Amar Dye-Chem. Factory, Shahad, near Kalyan.

SPINNING AND WVG. MILLS

† Abdul Samad Hajjall Mohammad Weaving Factory.—Looms 246. Owner: Khan Sahib Abdul Samad Hajjall Mohammad. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Bhiwandi.

‡ Secunder Sari Mills.—Looms 125. Owner: Abdul Quadri Secunder Patel. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Sowadagar Mohulla, Bhiwandi.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Dahanu Industrial Works, Dahanu Road, Dist. Thana.

Dandekar & Co., Palghar, Dist. Thana.

Francis D'Souza & Co., Dahanu Road, Dist. Thana.

Kantilal Keshavlal Varaiya & Company, Palghar.

New Shri Krishna Lodging & Boarding House, Palghar.

Palghar Medical & Provision Stores, Palghar.

Parulekar & Company, Palghar.

Sakharam Bhikaji Patil, Nandora (Taluka Palghar).

Shah Narotamdas Harjivandas Co., Palghar.

Union Industrial Works, Dahanu Road, Dist. Thana.

† Figures are taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary concern.

WARDHA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Wardha.

Tahsils, Sub-Divisions : Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi.

The District lies roughly between 20° and 21° 15' North Latitude and 78° 15' and 79° 15' East Longitude. It is bounded by the river Wardha on the south and south-west, by Chanda District on the south-east, and by Nagpur District on the east and north-east, and by Amravati District on the west. The area of the District is 2,434 sq. miles and the population 538,903. The languages spoken are Marathi and Hindustani.

Wardha is noteworthy in that it has been the seat of a number of Gandhian institutions concerned with village uplift and the ideals of self-sufficiency and self-service. Wardha being centrally located

is also an important junction on the Central Railway; trains which go from Madras to Delhi and from Bombay to Calcutta pass through Wardha.

Wardha has black cotton soil and the most important cash crops grown are jawar and cotton. Though there are rivers like Wainganga agriculture depends on rain. There is thus an elaborate programme today for sinking new wells and deepening old ones. There are pressing and ginning mills in the District and also textile mills.

OFFICIALS

Collector, D. H. Deshmukh

District Superintendent of Police, B. K. Govardhan, I P S.
District and Sessions Judge, T. R. Gosewade.

ASSOCIATIONS

AKHIL BHARAT SARVA SEVA SANGH Maganwadi, Wardha.

The Sangh was founded consequent on a resolution passed at a meeting of the representatives of several constructive work organisations (formerly working under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi) held on the 27th of April 1948 at Bombay.

The Sangh was originally formed as a federation of these organisations. Later, several of these organisations merged themselves into the Sangh, which has thus become the chief executive organ for constructive work. The objects of the Sangh are as follows :

"To establish a social order free from all exploitation and based on the principles of Truth and Non-violence, and with this object, to foster village-mindedness in the citizens of India.

"To serve, help and educate the common man of India, especially poor rural folk so that poverty, disease, ignorance and other miseries may be conquered, and men may be made conscious of their own power."

The programme includes various constructive work items like communal harmony, Khadi, removal of untouchability, Basic Education, etc.

The Sangh believes in decentralisation of authority whether economic or political. In the political sphere it has faith in direct democracy which it calls 'Gram Rajya'. The village is accepted by the Sangh as the basic unit for political organisation and economic self-sufficiency.

At present the Sangh is concentrating on the Bhoodan Yajna movement started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, a close associate and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

Literature about Bhoodan, Sampattidan and other Dan Yajna movements can be had from Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, Publication Division, Rajghat, Kashi (Banaras); or Navajeevan Prakash Mandir, Ahmedabad; or Sarvodaya Pracharalaya, 19, Shivaji Nagar, Tanjore, South India.

The Sangh has its headquarters at Wardha (Bombay State). But since Acharya Vinoba chose the Gaya district of Bihar for intensive Bhoodan work the Head Office is for all practical purposes in Gaya.

The Sangh has a general body consisting at present of 41 members. The Executive organ of the Sangh is known as the Prabandh Samiti. It has a President, a Secretary, two Joint Secretaries and a Treasurer. The Sangh has a

Board of Trustees consisting of three who hold the property of the Sangh in trust.

President, Dhiron Mazumdar; **Secretary**, A. W. Sahasrabudhe; **Jt. Secretaries**, Vallabh Swami, Siddhraj Dhadra; **Treasurer**, Radhakrishna Bajaj.

Trustees, A. W. Sahasrabudhe, Siddhraj Dhadra, Radhakrishna Bajaj.

Two well-known associations which merged into the Sarva Seva Sangh are :

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION ALL-INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

HINDUSTANI TALIMI SANGH Sevagram, Wardha.

The object is to propagate Nal Talim (new education), that is, national education for life through manual activity and handicrafts. Work is conducted at Sevagram in five departments: Pre-Basic, Basic, Post Basic, Teacher training, Adult education.

President, Kakaabeh Kalelkar; **Secretary**, E. W. Aryanayakam.

WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT

Headquarters : Dhulla.

Talukas and Mahals :—Shirpur, Shahada, Taloda, Sindkheda, Nandurbar, Nawapur, Dhulla, Sakri, Akrani, Akai-kuva.

West Khandesh District lies roughly between 20° 38' and 22° North Latitude and 73° 35' and 75° 17' East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by Jhabua District in Madhya Pradesh, on the east by East Khandesh District, on the south by Nasik District and on the west by Baroda District.

The area of West Khandesh is 5,391 sq. miles and the population 1,146,024 (1951 census). In the western parts Bhils who number 400,000 predominate. The languages spoken are Marathi, Gujarati and Bhili.

West Khandesh along with East Khandesh forms the most northerly section of the Deccan table-land. The river Tapi flowing from east to west divides it into two unequal parts. Of these the bigger lies in the south and is drained by the rivers Burai, Panjara, Bori and Girna. This is a long central plain comprising an extensive area of rich alluvial soil. Northwards beyond the plains the land rises towards the Satpura Hills. The country is rugged and thickly wooded and is mainly inhabited by Bhils. On the whole the District is well supplied with surface water.

AGRICULTURE

The main crops of this District are cotton, wheat, bajra, jawar and groundnut. Sugar-cane and chilies form the main irrigated crops. Lately many more sugar-cane crushing factories and gur manufacturing factories have been started in the District. There are two agricultural research stations—one for Cereals research and another for cotton research at Shahada and Dhulla respectively.

There are two types of irrigation in this District : (1) Well irrigation and (2) Bandhara irrigation. The rivers used for irrigation are chiefly the Panjara, Kan, Gural and Goml, which are banded at a number of places. Each bund irrigates about 100 to 200 acres. The total area under Bandharas is about 4,000 acres. The main crops grown on these Bandharas are sugar-cane, wheat and paddy, in this rotation. This system is known as Fad System.

There are two educational institutions in the Bhil area—Bhil Sudharna Committee and Bhil Seva Mandal. The Government has also opened a Sarvodaya centre at Khandbara for the uplift of the Bhil community.

The headquarters of the District Dhulla, was also the old capital of the united district of Khandesh. It is situated on the branch of the Central Railway which joins the main line at Chalisgaon.

HOSPITALS

There are two civil hospitals at Dhulla, viz., Dhulla Civil Hospital, a Government institution and the Suwarta Memorial Hospital, run by the Presbyterian Mission. The Dhulla Civil Hospital also trains nurses and Dais. The Local Red Cross Society conducts an Anti-Natal Clinic, a Child Welfare Centre and a Family Planning Centre at Dhulla. There is also a free dispensary conducted by Prant-Rakshak Sanstha.

OFFICIALS

Collector and District Magistrate, M. G. Deshmukh.

District and Sessions Judge, D. P. Shikhar.

District Superintendent of Police, K. M. Sayyed

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are five High Schools in Dhulla, including one for girls. There are about 30 primary schools, where free and compulsory primary education is given to both boys and girls and 2 primary teachers' training colleges including one conducted by Government. There is one Agricultural School called the Dhulla Agricultural School, where practical training in agriculture, poultry, dairy and other cottage industries is given in a two-year course. The King Edward VII Technical School at Dhulla gives technical education to students. Government has started a graduates' Basic Education College, in the premises of Grand High School. The Institute of Engineering Technology, run by the Dhulla Education Society, Dhulla, started coaching students for Diploma in Civil Engineering, since June 1954. It has accommodation for about 125 students every year.

The Bhil Seva Mandal and the Bhil Sudhar Samittee, are working for the social and educational uplift of the Bhil community.

Two more institutions are the Gandhi Tatwadnyan Mandir, teaching Gandhian philosophy, and the Sanskrit Pataashala teaching Sanskrit.

Dhulla is the Divisional Headquarters of the Bombay State Transport Corporation, of the Khandesh Division. A direct bus service to Indore, in Madhya Pradesh is operating. There is also a big repair workshop.

DHULIA EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Society owns two high schools: (1) The J. R. City High School and (2) The New City School, the total number of boys being 1,700. The Society started an Institute of Engineering Technology in 1954 and an Institute of Commerce in 1955.

SHRI SHIVAJI VIDYA-PRASARAK SANSTHA, DHULIA.—This is the pioneer Educational Institution started in the year 1908.

The Institution runs a Boarding House for Girls, a High School and a training College for men and women. It is also running a Cosmopolitan Hostel for Boys, recognized by the Government of Bombay and a Hostel for the Trainees in the Training College. From June 1950, the Institution is conducting an Arts College.

ASSOCIATIONS

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH (Maharashtra Provincial Board).

The Provincial Board with the help of its District and Taluka committees and Propaganda workers, is carrying on, besides welfare work in the form of hostels, Sanakar Kendras, Balwadis for boys and girls and scholarships for Backward class students, education and propaganda for removal of untouchability.

THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, West Khandesh Branch, Dhulia.

The Society has been for the last eleven years conducting a Child Welfare Centre, the first of its kind in the District, at Dhulia where children are given free milk and ultra-violet light medical treatment. Ultra-violet light is also given to children and women under medical advice. The society also opened an ante-natal clinic. In 1953 the Society opened a family planning centre. In 1955 the Society conducted first aid and home nursing classes for ladies.

DHULIA NAGARIK SANGH.—This Institution was established at Dhulia fourteen years ago with the object of educating Dhulia public in civic sense. *President:* Dr. B. B. Kirtane; *Secretary:* V. B. Oka.

MAHATMA GANDHI TATWADNYAN MANDIR, DHULIA.—*Aims:* Founded at Dhulia in 1946 to perpetuate the memory of the late Mahadeobhai Desai, who devoted his whole life to the service of Mahatma Gandhi. It is designed to preserve all Gandhian literature and spread Gandhian philosophy. The site was given free by Shet Shaligram Ranchandra Bharti and Shet Rameshwar Joharmal Poddar.

CLUBS

Dhulia Gymkhana.
Cumine Club.

Mahila Sadan (ladies).
Vanita Samaj (ladies).

BANKS

DHULIA URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.—This Institution known as Dhulia Taluka Urban Co-operative Society was established in 1908, the first co-operative society in West Khandesh District; in 1928 it was converted into Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank.

RAJWADE MANDAL PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., DHULIA.—This bank, one of the very few of its kind in the State, was established in February 1938. The shareholders of the bank have agreed to pay one-fourth from their share of dividend due from the bank each year, to a research institution—Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal—established in the memory of the late Mr. Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwade, an eminent research worker.

INDUSTRIES

Dhulia is the biggest cotton centre in the Khandesh Districts and has a well regulated Cotton Market. There is also another regulated Cotton Market at Dondsicha in the Sindkheda Taluka on the Tapi Valley Section of the Central Railway.

There are Spinning and Weaving Factories.

The number of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories is 47.

Dhulia has also been lately developing into a groundnut oil industry centre. There are about 40 oil mills, including 12 at Dhulia, which together produce about 2,000 tons of groundnut cake. One of these mills uses the latest type of oil expeller machinery. There are also saw mills.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

NEW PRATAP SFG, WEAVING AND MFG. CO., LTD., Spindles 47,324, Looms 1,020; *Agents:* Motilal Maneckchand and Sons. Office on Mill premises. Mills at Dhulia, West Khandesh.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Anandil Harkias & Company Limited, Jammalal Bajar Road, Dhulia.
Anant Textiles, Textile Manufacturers, Fifth Lane, Dhulia.
Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Dhulia.
Mudholkar Studio, Agra Road, Dhulia, West Khandesh Dist.
Shalikh Amman Master, Biddi Merchant and Manufacturer, Mustaphu Kemal Road, Dhulia.
Shri Gajanan Company, Chemists and Druggists and General Merchants, Agra Road, Dhulia.
United Hardware Mart, Merchants and Contractors, Agra Road, Dhulia.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT

Headquarters: Yeotmal.

Tahsils: Yeotmal, Darwha, Kelapur, Wun, Pusad.

The District lies between North Latitude 19° 26' and 20° 42' and East Longitude 77° 25' and 79° 0'. It is bounded on the north by Amravati, on the east by the Wardha River, on the south by the Penganga River, and on the west by Akola District. The area of the District is 5,219 sq. miles and the population 931,982. The language spoken is Marathi.

The District consists generally of hilly country formed by offshoots of the Ajanta chain. The rivers Wardha and Penganga and their tributaries constitute the drainage system of the District.

Yeotmal town is connected with the main railway line from Bombay to Nagpur through Darwha. The principal roads are those from Yeotmal to Dhamangeon, Darwha and Wun.

The staple foodgrain is jawar; other foodgrains are wheat and pulses. As elsewhere the most profitable cash crops are cotton and oilseeds. Forests cover a larger area than in any other District in the State and yield considerable quantity of timber and fuel. The principal industry is the preparation of cotton for the market. Exports include raw cotton, oilseeds, cereals and pulses, and the chief imports include cereals and pulses, salt and sugar.

OFFICIALS

Collector, P. V. Pagay.

District Superintendent of Police, P. A. Bambawale.

ASSOCIATIONS

Yeotmal District Association, Yeotmal.

ZALAWAD DISTRICT

Area: 4,425 sq. miles; *Population:* 495,928.

Head-quarters: Surendranagar.

Tahsils:—Wadhwan (Wadhwan); Chotila (Chotila); Mull (Mull); Dhrangadra (Dhrangadra); Halvad (Halvad); Dasda (Dasda); Limbdi (Limbdi); Lakhtar (Lakhtar); Sayla (Sayla).

There are about 12 towns with a population of over 5,000 and 672 villages.

About 70 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas. The main occupation of the people is agriculture, and the important crops are bajra, jawar, cotton, paddy, groundnut, wheat and gram.

The main industries of the district consist of textiles, salt, soda ash, potteries, ginning and pressing factories.

OFFICIALS

Collector, J. G. Shah, I.A.S.

District Superintendent of Police, B. L. Oza.

District and Sessions Judge, T. U. Mehta.

ASSOCIATIONS

Saurashtra Millowners' Association, Dhrangadhra House, Surendranagar.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

PARMAR MECHANIC WORKS, Surendranagar (Bombay State), W. Rly. Manufacturers of "DIAMOND" Brand Roller Bearing Spindles for Textile Industry.

SCIENTIFIC MECHANIC WORKS, Surendranagar (Bombay State), W. Rly. Manufacturers of "SMW" Brand Roller Bearing inserts for Textile Industry.

SEREE KRISHNA CAST IRON & BRASS WORKS, Surendranagar. (Sa.) Props.: L. A. Engineer & Sons. Manufacturers of Inner Tubes of all designs and descriptions of high precision 'HORSE' brand.

DELHI

Area: 578 sq. miles; Pop.: 1,744,072; Hindus: 1,467,854; Sikhs: 187,096; Muslims: 99,501.

Under the Constitution of India, Delhi is a Union Territory. The Centre exercises control over the Territory through a Chief Commissioner appointed by it.

Delhi has an Advisory Council which is associated with the Home Minister, who is responsible for the administration of the Territory.

The Council comprises (1) all members of Parliament representing Delhi, (2) the Chief Commissioner, (3) the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, (4) the President of the Delhi Municipal Committee and (5) the Senior Vice-President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

The Council is consulted in regard to the (1) general question of policy relating to the administration of the Territory; (2) all legislative proposals concerning the Territory, including proposals to extend any State acts; (3) general matters relating to the annual financial statement of the Union in so far as it concerns the Territory and (4) any other matter about which it may be considered necessary or desirable by the Home Minister that the Committee should be consulted.

Subject to the discretion of the Home Minister, members of the council have the right in regard to interpellations analogous to and under similar limitations as those of members of a State legislature.

The meetings of the Council are presided over by the Home Minister.

Besides, there are two Advisory Boards to advise the Chief Commissioner in regard to industrial matters and public relations. They are presided over by non-officials.

The Highest Court of Appeal in Delhi is the Punjab High Court—a circuit bench sits in Delhi.

GREATER DELHI

Delhi is really the size of a district. The majority of its population lives in the urban areas of Delhi with its suburbs, New Delhi and Shahdara.

The Territory is divided into a number of Municipal units (see below).

The Greater Delhi area comprises the following administrative units:—(1) New Delhi Municipal Committee, (2) Delhi Municipal Committee, (3) Civil Station Notified Area, (4) Red Fort Notified Area, (5) Delhi Cantonment, (6) West Delhi Notified Area, (7) Municipal Committee, Shahdara, (8) Notified Area Committee, Najafgarh, (9) Notified Area Committee, Narela, (10) Notified Area Committee, Mahrauli, (11) South Delhi Municipal Committee, and (12) the District Board.

Other local self-government bodies are the Delhi Joint Water & Sewage Board, the Delhi Fire Service, the Delhi Improvement Trust. All these will come under the proposed Corporation.

New Delhi is an inflated officers' colony. The density of the population which is thin consists largely of Government officials. The density is only 45 persons per acre, as against 500 or more in Old Delhi. Apart from the lack of transport facilities, there are not enough post offices, schools or colleges, hospitals, libraries or recreation grounds.

Old Delhi too is not well provided with urban amenities.

In order to accommodate an inflated population, the municipal authorities, with the help of the Central Government, embarked on the construction of numerous residential colonies in the immediate neighbourhood of Old and New Delhi. Most of these have their own shops, schools and police stations.

The following is a list of refugee housing schemes which have been completed.

(1) Rajendar Nagar; (2) Patel Nagar (Shadipur Extension); (3) Malkaganj; (4) Nizamuddin Village; (5) Nizamuddin Extension; (6) Jungpura Village Extension; (7) Kalkaji; (8) Kingsway (Camp Mud houses, Hudson Lines, Outram Lines, Rida Barracks); (9) Band-stand Area; (10) Lajpat Nagar; (11) Sheikh Sarai; (12) Indra Nagar; (13) Tilak Nagar; (14) Malviya Nagar; (15) Bharat Nagar; (16) Purana Qila; (17) Kotla Ferozshah; (18) Rohgaripura; (19) Anguribagh; (20) Vijaynagar; (21) Motia Khan; (22) Nicholson Road Colony; (23) Purdah Bagh; (24) Narela; (25) Aliganj and (26) Andha Mughal.

The main railway station is the junction at Old Delhi, from where radiate the railway lines to the Punjab, U.P., Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The headquarters of the Northern Railway are located here.

The following are the estimated quantities of certain selected commodities imported into the Municipalities of Delhi (monthly averages in Maunds): Wheat 79,383; Grams 67,509; Rice 10,268; Pulses 9,817; Refined sugar 70,458; Tea 7,000; Ghee, cream and Butter 17,246; Dried fruits and nuts 58,775; Provisions 15,117; Spices 68,727; Steam coal, soft coke and hard coke 834,002; Kerosene

oil 139,533 (gallons); Hides and skins 12,287; Agra stones 161,423; Cement 371,106; Asbestos sheets 1,133; Chemicals 47,885; Face cream powder and tooth paste 1,356; Hair oil and perfumed oil 1,293; English medicines 12,484; Indian medicines 32,950; Soaps 40,638; Shoes and apparel 7,681; Hardware and cutlery 113,706; Photo goods 2,970; Betel leaf 2,682.

According to 1955 figures there were 8,130 registrations (monthly averages) at the Regional Employment Exchange and 997 placings, against 1,560 vacancies notified.

The average number of workers employed in the processes allied to Agriculture 18; Textile Industries 17,915; Printing, publishing and allied industries 4,421; Chemical and Chemical products Industries 1,797; Non-metallic mineral product industries 1,156; Manufacture of metal products 2,882; Manufacture of machinery and electric machinery 2,079; Electric machinery 1,119.

The number of broadcast receiving licences in 1955 was 56,020.

INDUSTRY

The main industries are: cotton mills; hand and powerloom weaving; hosiery; pottery; flour mills; vegetable oil mills and expellers; paints and varnishes; rubber goods; imitation jewellery; copper and brass utensils; wire netting; sola hats; leather goods, and tanning industry.

The total number of factories registered under the Act was 780 in 1956.

The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are fully enforced in Delhi.

The number of registered trade unions at the end of December 1956 was 320.

The total number of trade disputes reported in 1956 was 404, disputes amicably settled 83, and out of the rest 75 were referred to adjudication.

Traders from neighbouring States regularly visit Delhi to make their annual purchases which include besides textiles, hardware, hosiery, utensils and stoneware.

There is also a very flourishing grain market, serving local needs.

As in all towns, different parts of Delhi specialize in different trades. The area round about Chandni Chowk for instance is the centre for textiles and general merchandise. The trade in copper and brass utensils is located in Chawri Bazar, which in addition has a market for hardware. Khari Bawli is the granary of Delhi with the adjoining streets specializing in condiments, spices, pickles, dry fruit, etc. Lal-Kuan Bazar is noted for building material, while Sadar Bazar deals in wholesale hosiery, glass and china-ware and general merchandise. Silver-ware is retailed in Dariba Kalan, while the bullion market is localized in Chandni Chowk.

Almost all the banks have their branches in Connaught Place which is New Delhi's chief shopping centre, and Chandni Chowk.

Tourist traffic has grown into a regular new trade. Almost all the Indian and foreign air companies and travel agencies have offices in New Delhi.

AGRICULTURE

Figures given below are for 1955-56

Total land: 365,797 acres; area under forests: 45 acres; area not available for cultivation: 78,881 acres; other uncultivated land excluding fallow land: 45,582 acres; fallow land: 11,096 acres; net area sown: 216,888; total irrigated area: 68,350 acres.

The following is a crop-wise break up of the area under food and cash crops:

Wheat, 59,067 acres; Bajra, 57,191 acres; Jawar, 46,518 acres; Maize, 2,676 acres; Barley, 15,283 acres; Grams, 22,168 acres; Sugarcane, 3,277 acres; Oilseeds, 3,673 acres; Cotton, 256 acres.

The following is the production of major crops: Wheat 16,224 tons; Gram 3,809 tons; Jawar 6,368 tons; Bajra 6,472 tons; Sugarcane 4,761 tons; Cotton 71 tons; Oilseeds 77 tons.

Till recently, Delhi had a large number of gardens where fruit such as bananas, pears, mangoes, pomegranate, lokate, figs, papais, castor-fruit and plums were grown.

The pressure of population and anti-malaria drives resulted in clearing the land of these gardens.

Delhi now imports most of its fruits. But on large areas—a total of 3,106 acres—in and around the city vegetables are still grown.

It is estimated that there is one milch animal for every three or four persons. The average yield of a cow and buffalo comes to 2 seers and 4.2 seers respectively.

The annual average daily production of milk is estimated at 4,285 maunds.

There are about 20 poultry farms. It is believed about 140,000 eggs are daily imported into Delhi at an annual cost of Rs. 45 lakhs. A five-year scheme is in operation which aims at making Delhi self-sufficient in eggs.

The local consumption of fish is estimated at 150 maunds a day. Fish is at present imported, some caught in the Jamuna.

The village development scheme covers all the 309 villages. A sum of Rs. 54 lakhs has been allocated for a period of 5 years. Out of this 50 and 25 per cent will be contributed by the Local Administration and 50 and 75 per cent by the Centre towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure respectively.

The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 which came into effect on July 20, 1954, covers land tenure in the whole Territory. The Land Revenue Act provides for a uniform system of Land Revenue administration. Previously, part of the land was under the Punjab laws and part under the U.P. laws.

Consolidation of land covering 152,039 acres in 155 villages has been effected so far.

TRANSPORT

Delhi occupies a pivotal point in the net-work of national railways, highways and airways.

It is one of the biggest railway junctions in the country handling about 23 mail, 28 express trains besides several goods and passenger trains every day.

All the principal Inter-State roads of significance converge on Delhi.

It is also linked with important cities and foreign countries by air through its two air ports, Willingdon and Palam.

There are in Delhi 600 cycle-rickshaws, over 150,000 bicycles, 13 tum-tum, 1,243 Kharkharas, 1,998 hand carts, 1,703 animal-driven carts, 5,000 tongas, 3,916 motor cycles, 1,405 taxis and motor-cycle rickshaws, 9,151 cars, 797 buses, 2,332 lorries and goods vehicles, 1,500 carts. (Figures are for 1955-56)

Bus transport in the urban area is provided by the Delhi Transport Service, which also operates the tramway service. There are a few private buses operating in suburban areas. In 1956 the Transport Service had 400 buses.

General Manager, B. K. Lal; *Asstt. Genl. Mgrs.*: P. D. Mehta (*Adm.*), C. W. Scott (*Traffic*).

HEALTH

Birth-rate 32.2, death-rate: 8.9; infant mortality: 76.9 per thousand people.

There are 38 hospitals and 48 dispensaries of the modern system of medicine, two Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and 15 dispensaries and six Homeopathic dispensaries. The total bed strength is 3,714.

Some leading hospitals are:

Mrs. Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Circular Road, outside Ajmeri Gate; Hindu Rao Civil Hospital, the Ridge, Sabzi Mandi; Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kingsway; Irwin Hospital, Circular Road; Jeewan General Hospital, Panchkula Road; Lady Harding Hospital, Panchkula Road; St. Stephen's Missionary Maternity Hospital, Tia Hazari; Safdarjung Annexe Hospital, New Delhi; Shroff Charity Eye Hospital, Daryaganj; Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital, Kingsway; Victoria Zenana Hospital, Machhiwalan, Daryaganj; Willingdon Hospital, Irwin Road.

Money allotted under the Second Five-Year Plan for medical development schemes: Rs. 2.63 crores.

Mortality from individual diseases is as follows (monthly averages for 1955): Small pox, 4, fever, 276, dysentery and diarrhoea 91; respiratory diseases, 402; injuries and suicides accounted for 43 deaths per month. Live births 5,599; still births 43.

There are 43 higher secondary, 81 high, 102 middle, 26 senior basic, 254 primary, 272 junior basic, 3 nursery and 11 professional schools.

There is one Community Project Development Block and three N.E.S. Blocks. Among these they cover the whole Territory.

The Development Block under the Community Project's programme has an area of 124,500 acres, of which 91,400 acres are under cultivation. It comprises 105 villages with a population of 112,500.

The N.E.S. Blocks consist of 226 villages, a population of 251,408, a total area of 219,248 acres.

The Co-operative Movement in 1956 comprised 1,432 societies, with a membership of 87,726 and a working capital of Rs. 312.64 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 55.78 lakhs. The loans advanced amounted to Rs. 94.55 lakhs, purchases Rs. 94.48 lakhs, sales Rs. 96.23 lakhs.

1951 CENSUS

Name of Local Body	Total Population		
	Males	Females	Total
Municipal Committee, Delhi ..	516,737	398,053	914,790
New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi	156,601	119,719	276,314
N A C. Civil Station	47,229	33,743	80,972
N.A.C. Red Fort, Delhi	6,473	3,420	9,902
N A C. West, New Delhi	34,934	23,941	58,875
Delhi Cantt. (Executive Officer) .	26,931	13,458	40,389
Municipal Committee, Shahadara	16,812	13,660	30,502
N A C. Najafgarh	2,543	2,548	5,091
N A C. Narela	5,102	4,541	9,643
N A C. Mehrauli	3,786	3,657	7,443
Rural Area	—	—	306,938

SOME INSTITUTIONS

The following are some of the educational, training and research institutions.

Jamia Millia, Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya (Mehrauli), Harijan Udyogshala (Harijan Colony, Kingsway), Janata College (Alipore), Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb (near Rajghat), Government Teachers' Training Institute for Women (Daryaganj), Lady Reading Health School, Indian Agriculture Research Institute (Pusa Road), Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research (University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi), Malaria Institute of India, Patel Chest Institute (University Campus), Delhi Institute for the Blind (Panchkula Road).

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (*in Agriculture*); Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamianagar, Delhi (*General*); Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi (*Medicine and Public Health*); Statistical Branch of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi (*Statistics*); Jamia Training Institute, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamianagar, Delhi (*Teachers' training*); Central Road Research Institute, P.O. Okhla, New Delhi (*Scientific*); Indian Meteorological Department, New Delhi (*Scientific*); Malaria Institute of India, 22, Alipur Road, Delhi (*Scientific*); National Physical Laboratory, Hillside Road, New Delhi (*Scientific*); Department of Archaeology, New Delhi.

DELHI UNIVERSITY

The University of Delhi was established at Delhi in May 1922, to function as unitary teaching and residential university, but it became a Federal University by an Amendment Act No. XXIV of 1943, to the Delhi University Act VIII of 1922. The University Act was further amended by Act No. V of 1952. The University has now been made a teaching and affiliating University.

The University confers the following Degrees and Diplomas on students on passing the appropriate examinations:

Degrees: Ph.D. Arts, Science, Law, Education, Agriculture, Medical Services & Technology, M.A., M.Lib. sc., M.Com., M.Sc., LL.M., B.C.L., LL.B., M.Ed., B.Ed., B.A. (Hons.), B.A. (Pass), B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Pass), B.Com., B.Sc. (Home Science); B.Sc. (Nursing) Hons.; B.Sc. (Agriculture) Hons., B.E., B.Ch. E., B. Text., B. Arch., M.B.B.S., M.Sc. (Physiology, Pharmacology and Anatomy), M.S., and M.D., (Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Pathology).

Diplomas: D.T.D., Dip. Lib. sc., Diploma in Russian Language, Diploma in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi, Diploma Course in Economic Administration & Diploma in Business Administration.

Certificates : Certificate of Proficiency (Law), Special Subjects Certificate in Law, Certificate of Proficiency (Russian), Certificate in French, Certificate in German, Certificate in Italian.

Medium of instruction : English.

No. of students (1956) : 13,603; **Income (1955-56) :** Rs. 33,03,221; **Expenditure :** Rs. 33,03,727.

Chancellor, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Pro-Chancellor, Sudhi Ranjan Das.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. G. S. Mahajan.

Registrar, T. P. S. Iyer.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

(I.A.R.I., New Delhi)

The college was established by the Government of India in April 1947 and provides a well planned training in Scientific Agriculture leading to the B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture degree of the Delhi University. It has been integrated with the I.A.R.I. since July 1951.

Admission is open to students from Centrally administered areas, students of States having no Agricultural College, students from other States if seats are available, and Trainees deputed by Governments of other countries provided they fulfil the qualifications laid down for admission.

Principal, Dr. E. S. Narayanan, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., FRES, FRSI, FASCI.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

(33 Probyn Road, Delhi 8)

The Institute was founded on the 19th December 1947 as an all-India institution under the Central Ministry of Education, offering training particularly of an advanced nature to teachers and other educational personnel and for conducting researches in educational problems. It is affiliated to the University of Delhi for B.Ed., M.Ed. and Ph.D. degrees. Attached to it is a psychology wing with a well-equipped laboratory for conducting researches in psychology and education. There are also an experimental basic school, a nursery school and a child guidance centre as part of the institute set-up. The institution has its own hostels for men and women students.

Principal, Prof. A. N. Basu, M.A. (Lond.).

COLLEGE OF NURSING

(Jaswant Singh Road, New Delhi)

The College was established by the Government of India in July 1946 for the purpose of developing a more highly qualified leadership for the Nursing Profession in this country. The College draws students from States throughout India. There is a 4-year course leading to the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in Nursing. The College also provides two Post-Certificates ten months' courses in Nursing Administration and teaching and a Midwife-Tutors' Course in Schools open to qualified nurses with experience and ability to fit them for senior and responsible positions and constructive work in hospital nursing services and education. These courses lead to certificates from the Government of India, recognised by the All India Nursing Council.

Principal, Margaretta Craig, M.A., B.Sc., R.N., R.M.

DELHI COLLEGE

(Ajmeri Gate, Delhi)

Delhi College is the oldest college in Delhi having been established in 1828. Since September 1947, it has been reorganised as a non-communal and a co-educational college affiliated with the Delhi University. It has arrangements for teaching all Science & Arts subjects upto the M.A., M.Sc., standard.

The College building is centrally situated at the junction of Old Delhi and New Delhi at Ajmeri Gate, on premises of its own.

Principal, M. M. Begg, M.A.

DELHI POLYTECHNIC

(Kashmere Gate, Delhi)

There are six senior departments, viz. Engineering (Elect., Mech., Civil), Applied Science (Chem., Eng. & Tech.), Textiles, Commerce, Architecture Art, where courses leading to Delhi University degrees or diplomas or Certificates of the All India Council for Technical Education and pre-Engineering Certificate (equivalent to I.Sc.) of the Government of India are offered. The degree courses are of four years' duration inclusive of practical training (Architecture 5½ years) and the diploma-certificate courses are of 3-7 years' duration.

Attached to the Polytechnic is a Technical Higher Secondary School in which, in addition to the usual subjects, Elementary Engineering Science, Drawing and Workshop Practice are taught in the last 8 years.

Principal, S. C. Sen, B.Sc. (Engg.) (Glasgow).

DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

(Malkaganj Rd., Delhi 8)

This is an all-India institution which was established by the Delhi University and the Delhi School of Economics Society to concentrate on economic research in addition to undertaking some post-graduate teaching and guidance of research as in the University Department of Economics.

Director : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.).

DELHI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

(University Road, Delhi)

Delhi School of Social Work is a Constituent College of the University of Delhi as a post-graduate institution training Students for M.A. in Social works.

The College imparts training in Social Work to young men and women holding college degrees and have the aptitude for Social Work.

Limited Hostel accommodation is available for both men and women.

Principal, M. S. Gore, M.A., Dip. S.S.A.

DELHI UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW

(Old Vice-regal Lodge, Civil Lines, Delhi)

The Faculty provides courses both for practice of the legal profession and also to encourage the non-professional study of Law as a cultural subject. It prepares students for the LL.B., B.C.L. and LL.M. Degrees, and also for the Certificate of Proficiency Examination. There is also provision for special Courses in the following subjects—(a) Law for Taxation; (b) Labour Law; (c) Company Law; (d) Administrative Law. It has a well-equipped library containing a large number of reports and standard text-books (Indian, English and American), it also subscribes to a large number of journals including English and American. The Faculty has arrangements for the residence of its students in the two University Halls. Its present strength is more than 1,000 students, and 29 teachers, including the Dean.

Dean, L. R. Sivasubramanian, B.A., M.L.

DESHBANDHU COLLEGE

(Kalkaji, New Delhi)

The College was started in July, 1952, by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, with the object of providing educational facilities to residents of the newly constructed colonies in the South of Delhi. It imparts instruction in Science and Arts to students preparing for the qualifying examination the Pre-Medical examination and the B.A. and B.Sc. Pass Course. It is a co-educational institution.

Principal : Harish Chandra Kathpalia

HANS RAJ COLLEGE

(University Enclave, Delhi)

The College was started in 1948, by the D.A.V. College Managing Committee and is housed in the airy and spacious rooms of a newly constructed building in the University enclave. The chief aim of the college is to inculcate among the students, the spirit of service and good citizenship and to develop qualities of leadership. The College which is a constituent college of the University of Delhi imparts instruction in Science, and Arts to students preparing for preparatory Pre-Medical, B.A. (Pass and Hons.), B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.), and M.A. Examinations.

The College has a spacious hostel with modern amenities.

HINDU COLLEGE

(Imperial Avenue, Delhi)

This is a first grade constituent college of the Delhi University. It imparts instruction to students upto the M.A. standard and registers candidates for the Ph.D. degree. It admits students to the Faculty of Science upto M.Sc. standard including the Pre-medical course. It has a well-equipped library and reading room and has a hostel for resident students.

Principal : A. Bhattacharya, B.A. (Oxon), M.A.

Librarian : Dasharatha Sharma, M.A., D.Litt.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

(Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi)

Administrative Officer : A. P. Dube

INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi)

This is a constituent college of the Delhi University. It imparts education in Arts and Science upto the M.A. standard, and provides hostel accommodation for students and also facility of bus conveyance for local students.

Principal : B. Das Gupta

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi 1)

The college is situated on Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi and the hospital on Panch Kun Road. It was opened on 17th February 1916 and provides a 5 years' course of instruction for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Delhi University. It is a residential college and has arrangements for accommodating 200 medical students in the college hostels. The hospital, which serves as a teaching field for the college students is well-equipped with X-ray, and Electrical appliances and has departments of Surgical, Obstetrical, Gynaecological and Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat for indoor and outdoor women and children patients only.

From the 1957 academic year the College will have the Irwin Hospital as one of the teaching institutions as recommended by the Indian Medical Council and will take in 40 men students, in addition to the 60 women, on its rolls at present.

The element of co-education will be regulated in so far as the men students will be separately housed near the Irwin Hospital and will have no access to the Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital premises except under normal existing rules.

Principal: Dr. H. B. N. Swift.

LADY IRWIN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (Sikandra Road, New Delhi.)

Lady Irwin College is the first institution for young women in the country to recognise the necessity for scientific and professional instruction in Home Science suited to Indian conditions of life. It was established on November 12, 1932.

Four departments are maintained at present (1) a Needlework Diploma Course extending over a period of 2 years, (2) a Teachers' Training Diploma Course extending over one year, (3) a Home Science Diploma Course extending over two years, (4) a B.Sc. Course in Home Science extending over a period of three years and (5) the B.Ed. course.

It also provides instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Indian Dancing, Painting, Arts and Crafts, Shorthand and Typing.

Directress: Mrs. B. Tara Bai, B.A., L.T. & B.Sc. (Home-Science) (Lond.).

MIRANDA HOUSE (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN) (Probyn Road, Delhi 9.)

This college was started on 26th July 1948, for imparting University education to women students in all Arts and Science subjects for the B.A., B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.), M.A. and M.Sc. degree courses. The College building and the hostel are situated on the Probyn Road in the Delhi University Campus. It has arrangements for residential students providing them well furnished rooms and other amenities of hostel life.

Principal, Miss V. Thakur Das.

RAMJAS COLLEGE (Central Avenue Road, Delhi 8.)

The College was founded in 1917 and is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Delhi. It provides instruction for all the examinations of the University of Delhi including the Qualifying B.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Pass and Honours), M.A. and M.Sc.

The new building in the University Campus was opened in July 1954.

Principal: B. B. Gupta, M.A.

SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE (Central Avenue Road, Delhi)

The institution is located on Central Avenue in the Delhi University Campus. It is a first grade professional college imparting instruction to students preparing for the B.Com., M.Com. and M.A. in Economics Examinations. The College was founded in 1920 by the Commercial Educational Trust and was recognised by the University of Delhi in 1929 as one of its constituent colleges. It was raised to the Degree standard in 1932, and has many different extra-curricular activities.

Principal: Jai Narayan Valsh, M.A., G.D.A., F.C.A.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE (Imperial Avenue, Delhi.)

The College is situated on Imperial Avenue Road near the University of Delhi and is housed in a newly constructed building. It prepares students in Arts and Science for the degree examinations (Pass and Hons.), M.A., M.Sc. It has a highly qualified staff and is equipped with a library of its own.

SRI GURU TEGH BAHADUR KHALSA COLLEGE (Karol Bagh, Delhi.)

Principal, Niranjan Singh, M.Sc.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES CAMBRIDGE BROTHERHOOD OF THE ASCENSION

Cambridge Brotherhood House, 7, Court Lane, Delhi 8.

Head: Revd. K. G. Sharp, M.A.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES

Kashmere Gate, Delhi 6.

Vicar: Revd. J. C. Weatherall.

ASSOCIATIONS & SOCIETIES

All India Anglo-Indian Association: Bombay Life Bldg., Connaught Circus, Delhi 1.

All-India Arya (Hindu) Dharma Sewa Sangh, Birla Lines, Subzi Mandi.

All India Backward Classes Federation: 4415, Mohalla Ahiran.

All India Co-operative Union: 29, Jalsalmer House, Delhi 2.

All India Handicrafts Board: Hyderabad House, Delhi 1.

All India Newspaper Editors' Conference: Theatre Communications Bldg., Connaught Circus, Delhi 1.

All India Postmen & Lower Grade Staff Union: Mori Gate, Delhi 6.

Arya Samaj, Dewan Hall, Delhi; in front of Red Fort, Delhi.

Automobile Association of Upper India, Theatre Communications Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Concrete Association of India, 18 B, Purvi Marg, Delhi 5.

Delhi Piece-goods Association, Katra Nil, Delhi 6.

Delhi Provincial Textile Retailers' Assoc., Chandni Chowk.
Delhi Young Men's Christian Association, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
Indian Federation of Working Journalists' Organizations: Curzon Road Barracks, Delhi 1.

Indian Medical Association: Daryaganj, Delhi 7.

Indian National Trade Union Congress: 17, Queensway, New Delhi.

Indian Roads Congress: Jammagar House, Delhi 2.

National Federation of Post & Telegraph Employees: 9, Pusa Road, Delhi 5.

Ramakrishna Mission, Ramakrishna Mission Road, New Delhi.

ALL-INDIA BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION (General Headquarters.)

7, Jangpura B Extension, Mathura Road, New Delhi 14.

Aims: The aim of the Boy Scouts Association is to help boys irrespective of race, creed, or caste, to become good citizens, reverencing God, living as loyal citizens and subordinating personal interests to the welfare of others, abstaining from violence of thought, word or action; to form their character by training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcate loyalty, patriotism, thoughtfulness; to teach them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and to promote their physical development and health.

Chief Scout for India, Col. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Saif Khan of Chhatari, M.P., G.H.F., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F., M.B.F., LL.D.

OFFICE-BEARERS. - *Chief Commissioner for India,* Vyas Dev Mirra, M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Econ.), B.Sc., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Chief Commissioner for India, Nawab Syed Kaiser Hussain Rizvi, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B.

International Commissioner, Lieut-Colonel C. L. Bhola, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.E.M.A.H., F.M.S. (Retd.).

National Commissioner, Dr. P. D. Dhameja, M.B.B.S., LL.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.A.

Hon. National Commissioner, P. C. Mukerjee, Chairman, Railway Board.

Camp Chief for India, A. S. Virley, B.A., M.B.E.

General Secretary for India, S. H. A. Jaffri, B.Com., D.C.C., A.K.L.

Editor (Indian Scouts): Prof. V. M. Misra, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.).

National Secretary, Prof. Om Prakash, M.A.

ALL-INDIA GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION Gobind Mansion, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

President, H. C. Varhani

Hon. General Secretary, S. K. Bhargava.

Secretary, S. Jaswant Singh Sodhi, M.C.

ALL INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION 1, Original Road, Delhi.

Chairman S. N. Hajji.

Vice-Chairmen M. L. Tannan (Bombay), F. R. Moos (Bombay).

S. K. Sen (Bengal), K. N. Modi (Delhi), and V. Seshasaye (Madras).

Honorary Treasurer—P. B. Advani.

Joint Honorary-Secretaries—J. V. Patel, Pranlal Patel and G. G. Morariji.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS

28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi 1.

Established in 1933. The objects of the Organisation are to promote and protect the industrial development of India by studying various problems relating to trade, industry and labour and advising the Central and State Governments suitably; to study questions coming up at the International Labour Organisation and other international and national conferences from the point of view of Indian industry and to enable the Indian representatives at these conferences to take an appropriate stand; and to promote harmonious relations between the management and labour.

Any association representing employers in any trade and industry is entitled to become an association member of the Organisation. Any individual, firm or joint-stock company engaged in any industry is eligible to the individual membership of the Organisation. The annual subscription for association members is Rs. 500 and for individual members, Rs. 100.

President, G. D. Somani, Bombay.

Vice-President, Lala Lakshmi Pat Singhania, Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer, Surettam P. Hutheesingh, Ahmedabad.

Secretary-General, G. L. Bansal.

Secretary, P. Chentais Rao.

ALL-INDIA PEACE COUNCIL

C/o Munshi Niketan, Kamala Market, New Delhi.

President.—Dr. S. D. Kitchlew.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CENTRAL FOOD COUNCIL

C/o Jammagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

Aims & Objects: To impart education and training to the people of India in the use of non-cereal foods, the ways and methods of avoiding food wastage, the ways of economic and scientific production and preparation of food, the adoption of economic, clean and nutritionally well-balanced diet; and with foregoing objectives in view to make and provide cheap and nutritive food for the benefit of the poor and

for the purpose, to conduct cafeterias and other agencies; to establish, maintain and conduct classes, schools, colleges or farms for the promotion of the objects of the Council.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
(See under some Women's Associations).

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE IN INDIA
C/o 211A, 'P' Block, Baisina Road, New Delhi.

Aims and Objects:—The eradication of commercialised vice and kindred evils and the securing of condemnation of all forms of State Regulation of this vice. The raising of the standard of character and conduct and the upholding of a single high moral standard for men and women in matters relating to sex behaviour thus upholding the highest family traditions and ensuring a recognition that national life must be based upon a wholesome family life.

ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS
30, Massey Hall, Jalsingh Road, New Delhi
(See also under Bombay State p. 396)

BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES
Regal Buildings, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

President, Mangaldas M. Pakvasa.

National Commissioner, Hriday Nath Kunzru.

Chief Commissioner for Scouts, Mr. Justice Vivian Bose.

Chief Commissioner, Girl Guides, Mrs. H. C. Captain.

National Organizing Commissioner, D. P. Joshi.

Jt. National Organizing Commissioner, Guides, Mrs. Wahabuddin Ahmed.

National Secretary, K. G. Vaidyanathan.

Jt. National Secretary, Mrs. Sneha Patwardhan.

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ
(V. Theatre Communications Bldg., Delhi 1.)

A national organization dedicated to the task of making the people conscious of their power to contribute to the success of a planned economic development of the country, and to the betterment of themselves.

President, Jawaharlal Nehru; **Chairman of the Central Board,** Gulzarilal Nanda; **Secretary,** Krishna Prasad.

Information Secretary, Ram Narayan Chaudhry.

BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH
Kingsway, Delhi 9.

Aims and Objects:—To work for the primitive and the aboriginal tribes in India and to uplift them socially, economically, culturally and educationally by recognising and affiliating such institutions and associations as have similar objects as those of the Sangh; by co-ordinating the work of the affiliated institutions through advice, guidance and help; by establishing centres for the amelioration of the conditions of the primitive tribes; by starting centres for training of workers for social and other work for primitive tribes, by encouraging research in anthropological study of the problems of the primitive tribes.

Office-Bearers:—**President,** Dr. Rajendra Prasad; **Vice-Presidents,** Dr. H. N. Kunzru, I. M. Shrikant; **Secretaries,** Dharamdev Shastri, D. Rangaiya, L. N. Rao; **Treasurer,** Bhagirath Kanoria.

BHARATIYA NATYA SANGH
(Theatre Centre)

15, Curzon Lane, New Delhi.

An all-India organisation set up in 1950. There are about 250 groups affiliated with it, and through it to the International Theatre Institute. It reaches these groups through local centres in Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauripur (Assam), Hyderabad, Madras, Patna, Vijayavada, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cuttack, Dharwar, Gwalior, Jubbulpore, Kanpur, Manipur, Meerut, Nagpur, Kunjipadi, Poona, Simla, Rajasthan, Belgium.

The main purpose is to stimulate drama, music and art and build an integral national theatre movement without detriment to local traditions.

President, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, **Hony. General Secretary,** Begum Qudsia Zaidi.

BRIHAN MAHARASHTRA MANDAL
5/20 W. E. A., New Delhi 5.

President: B. K. Patil.

Working President: N. V. Gadgil.

General Secretary: N. R. Tikekar.

CHILDREN'S FILM SOCIETY
Sapru House, Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi.

Established by the Govt. of India with the object of furthering the Children's Film Movement in India in May 1955.

President: Pt. H. N. Kunzru.

Vice-President: Smt. Indira Gandhi.

General Secretary: Mahendra Nath.

CO-OPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EVERYWHERE INC.

124, Jan Path (Queensway), New Delhi 1.

Chief of CARE: Waldo E. Tibbetts.

CULTURAL FILM SOCIETY

(Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.)

Established in 1949. Started the Children's film movement in India in 1951.

President: Pt. H. N. Kunzru.

Secretary: Mahendra Nath.

DELHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dilbar Building, Paharganj, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Delhi 1.

Was established in 1949 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 in January 1950. The main object for which the Chamber was established was to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Industry, Trade and Agriculture of the State of Delhi in particular and of India in general. Member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi and of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

President: N C Malik.

Honorary Secretary: Sirdar P S. Sodhbans, FCA, FACC A

DELHI HINDUSTANI MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION

641/1213, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.

OFFICE-BEARERS: R. S. Shri Gur Pershad Kapoor; **President;** B. L. Kapoor (**Senior Vice-President**); Ganpat Rai, M.A. (**Secretary**).

DELHI MOTOR TRADES ASSOCIATION

Post Box 1098, Delhi 6.

President, R. L. Mullick, B.A., F.L.B.; **Hony Secy.,** I. R. Chadha, B.A.

DELHI NATYA SANGH

30/7, Railway Colony, Kishanganj, Delhi 6

OFFICE BEARERS: **President,** Prof. Humayun Kabir, **Vice-Presidents,** I. I. Das, D. R. Mankekar; **General Secretary,** Ram Lal Puri.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Queen's Road, Delhi 6.)

The library was started under the joint auspices of the Government of India and UNESCO on November 1, 1951, as a model for similar institutions elsewhere.

The library is open to all, and no subscription is charged. The library provides home reading, reference and information services. There is a section for children. Extension service includes a mobile library with deposit stations, promotion of social education, training in library technique and allied matters.

On January 31, 1957 there were in all 33,374 members. The number of books in stock was 106,188 (Hindi 61,339; English 22,441; Urdu 18,936; Punjabi 3,472).

Director, D. R. Kalia.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Estd. 1927)

28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

The Federation is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country. The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi.

The Federation has on its roll 117 Chambers of Commerce and Trade and Industrial Associations and 207 Associate Members, comprising leading business houses in the country. The Federation, through its constituents, covers almost the whole of the organized Indian industry and trade. It is represented on almost all important Consultative Bodies of Government. The Central Advisory Council of Industries, the Import and Export Advisory Council, Capital Issues Advisory Committee, Industry and Trade Panels of Railway Rates Tribunal, are some of the important Bodies on which the Federation is represented.

The membership of the Federation is of four classes Ordinary, Honorary, Overseas and Associate.

The Federation issues a bulletin *Fortnightly Review* containing information and comments on current economic events in India and abroad.

The Federation has been instrumental in the establishment of two allied organisations—All India Organization of Industrial Employers and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

President:—Babubhai M. Chinal, Bombay.

Vice President and Treasurer:—B. P. Singh Roy, Calcutta.

Secretary-General:—G. L. Banisal.

Secretary:—P. Chentaa Rao.

GANDHI SMARAK NIDHI

5, Mansingh Road, New Delhi 2.

Aims and objects of the Nidhi (Gandhi National Memorial Fund) are to conduct and promote constructive activities associated with Mahatma Gandhi; collection and preservation of Gandhiji's records and preservation and protection of places associated with his work and life.

A hundred Gandhigruhas, rural centres of plain living and high thinking will be opened in the country, the first in the village of Bhimpore in Surat Dist.

Total money collected : Rs. 10.97 crores ; Spent till end of 1955 : Rs. 2.65 crores ; Expenditure during 1956 : Rs. 72 lakhs ; Budget for 1957 : Rs. 1.25 crores.

OFFICE-BEARERS :— *Chairman* (Vacant) ; *Vice-Chairman*, Devadas Gandhi ; *Secretary*, Raghunath Shrikhar Dhotre.

THE HIMALAYAN SOCIETY

114 M Block, Connaught Circus.

Bombay Address : Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Chairman, Haro Krushna Mahtab ; *Secretary*, G. D. Joshi.

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.

It is the only national organisation of adult education workers and agencies in this country, having 108 affiliated institutions spread all-over India in addition to a large number of individual members.

The Association publishes a quarterly journal called *The Indian Journal of Adult Education*, a monthly *Social Education News Bulletin* and publishes pamphlets and tracts on adult education techniques and methods as well as on important experiments in India and other countries. It also organises annual conferences and seminars for adult education workers.

OFFICE BEARERS :— *President* : V. S. Jha, Benaras ; *General Secretary* : S. C. Dutta, Delhi ; *Treasurer* : M. Mujeeb, New Delhi ; *Office Secretary* : Awadh Sharma.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

Address : P. O. Box 69, I.E.N.S. Building Old Mill Road, New Delhi 1.

Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India and of other countries in Asia and to promote the common business interests of its members numbering 101 at the end of 1956.

OFFICE BEARERS :— *President* : H. R. Moharaj (*Samyukta Karmata*) ; *Dy. President* : Upendra Acharya (*Indian Nation*) ; *Vice-President* : D. M. Harris (*Statesman*) ; *Hon'y. Treasurer* : K. Narendra (*Pratap*) ; *Secretary* : D. K. Thadhami.

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE

14 & 15, Block A, Queensway Barracks B, New Delhi.

Organizes all-India conference on child welfare, exhibitions and seminars, has own children's bureau, publishes journals and newsletters.

President, Rajkumari Anurit Kaur.

Vice-President, Indira Gandhi.

Hon'y. General Secretary, vacant

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

Pataudi House, New Delhi 1.

Although sponsored by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body. It was inaugurated in April 1950 by the Prime Minister of India for the purpose of establishing, reviewing and strengthening cultural relations with other countries by means of promoting a wider knowledge and appreciation of the cultural heritage of India on the one hand and on the other by encouraging the dissemination in India of knowledge of the culture of other countries. The Council maintains contact with similar organisations in all countries.

President : Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ; *Vice-Presidents* : Acharya Kaka Kalelkar ; Prof. Humayun Kabir, K. G. Saiyidain ; *Secretary* : Inam R. Khan.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

"P" Block, Raisina Road, P.B. 494, New Delhi.

The Indian Council of Medical Research was formerly known as the Indian Research Fund Association and was constituted in 1911 by the Government of India with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment.

The control and management of the Council is vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Hon'ble Health Minister of the Government of India. This body is assisted in scientific and technical matters by a Scientific Advisory Board of which the Chairman is the Director-General of Health Services. The Board in its turn is advised by a number of committees on specific subjects.

The Council annually publishes a technical report describing the research work done by the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Council during each calendar year. This report is obtainable from the office of the Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi. The Council publishes the *Indian Journal of Medical Research* and its *Memoirs* and the *Indian Journal of Malariology*. In addition a number of special reports dealing with important subjects of medical research are also published from time to time. So far, over thirty-one such reports have been published.

The Council maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor, which is the premier institution in India entirely devoted to research in nutrition and allied sciences.

Besides financing a large number of enquiries, the Council has set up nutrition research units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay, and University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, a Clinical Research and Neuropathological Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, a Clinical Research Unit and a Haematological Research Unit at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, a Polio Research Unit at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, a Liver Research Unit at the S. N. Medical College, Agra, and an Industrial Health Research Unit and an Industrial Wastes Disposal and Water Pollution Research Unit at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. A Virus Research Centre has also been set up by the Council at Poona in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation of the U.S.A.

Besides, the Council maintains two Chairs, the Chair of the Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology and the Chair of the Professor of Protozoology at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

The Council awards a number of research fellowships to deserving medical and science graduates with a view to training teachers and research workers for medical college staffs and aiding the development of certain departments in medical colleges as post-graduate training centres.

The Council maintains a library at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. The Council has also established Micro-film Service and Photo-Stat Service Units at Kasauli, and at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

President, D. P. Karmarkar ; *Chairman, Scientific Advisory Board*, Lt.-Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, *Director*, Dr. C. G. Pandit.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 1.

President : Hriday Nath Kunzru.

Treasurer : P. A. Nandwala.

Secretary-General : S. I. Poplai.

Research Secretary : M. S. Rajan.

Librarian : Girja Kumar

The Indian Council of World Affairs is a private, non-partisan, academic and research organization. It was founded in 1943. Its primary object is to promote the study of Indian and international questions so as to develop a body of informed opinion on world affairs and India's relation thereto through study, research, discussion, lectures, exchange of ideas and information with other bodies in India and abroad engaged in similar activities.

Membership activities of the Council are built around general meetings and discussion groups both at the headquarters of the Council at Delhi as well as its 25 branch centres. It arranges non-governmental international conferences from time to time and also participates in those convened by other organisations.

A Research Board plans and supervises the Council's research programmes. The Council publishes *India Quarterly* and a monthly, *Foreign Affairs Reports*. It is also associated with the publication of another monthly *Indian Affairs Record*.

The Council has so far published about 40 monographs and a large number of pamphlets. Apart from occasional publications, the Council publishes two series of biennial volumes entitled *India in World Affairs* and *Select Documents on Asian Affairs*.

The Council maintains a research library on international affairs, consisting of about 60,000 volumes and 700 periodicals.

In addition, it has special collections such as newspaper clippings ; publications of the United Nations, League of Nations and other international organizations ; maps and back files of selected newspapers. It is rapidly building up special collections in foreign languages like Russian, Japanese, etc. Current acquisitions lay special stress upon the countries of Asia.

As on 31st December 1956, the Council had 25 branches in most of the leading cities of India and 1,840 members.

INDIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION

1, Jwani Building, Queensway, New Delhi.

President : Prof. N. G. Ranga.

Secretary General : Jatendra M. Aggarwal.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(8, Bhagavandas Road, New Delhi.)

President : Jawaharlal Nehru.

Vice-Presidents, Pandit Pant, C. D. Deshmukh, Gurmukh Nihal Singh, Pandit Kunzru.

Chairman : V. T. Krishnamachari.

Director : V. K. N. Menon.

Hon. Treasurer : S. B. Bapat.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Red Cross Road, New Delhi 2.

President : Dr. Rajendra Prasad (President of the Republic of India).

Chairman, Managing Body : Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Hon. Treasurer : P. C. Padhi.

Secretary-General : Sardar Balwant Singh Puri.

Constitution—The Managing Body consists of a Chairman and 25 members, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 6 nominated by the President.

Junior Red Cross.—Junior Red Cross which was started in 1926 is an integral part of the Indian Red Cross Society and its youth section. The movement functions in over 23,000 schools and colleges with a membership of over 1,441,000.

Medical After-Care Fund.—With a view to granting relief for medical treatment and cognate purposes to the sick Indian ex-service personnel, who participated in the Second World War, the Indian Forces Medical After-Care Fund was instituted at the headquarters towards the end of 1941. The scope of the Fund was extended in 1949 so as to include the ex-servicemen of World War I. Assistance from the Fund is invoked by an increasing number of deserving cases. The total number of applications dealt with till the end of 1955 was 5,035. During 1955, 204 fresh applications were received from ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and other diseases, and a sum of Rs. 45,289 was given in grants to 102 new and 445 old cases raising the total of disbursements from the fund during the last 13 years to Rs. 13,46,880. Out of a sum of Rs. 10,000 received from the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund in 1952 for providing medical after-care to the ex-service personnel of the Jammu and Kashmir operations Rs. 7,058 have so far been spent on 45 cases till the end of 1955.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Society was established in 1931.

The Bureau administers the Lady Chelmsford League Fund for maternity and child welfare, the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund for the training of *dais*, and the Army Child Welfare Funds. The Bureau also acts as a Central office for information and offers technical assistance.

A grant from the Government of India has made it possible to initiate work in the backward areas of Tehri-Garhwal where three welfare centres have been opened for providing maternal and child welfare services.

Relief Activities.—Emergency relief forms an important aspect of Red Cross work in India and it comprises two categories: assistance with cash grants, medical and other supplies and provision of trained field workers for first aid, ambulance service, nursing and incidental duties for sudden emergencies.

Health Education.—Popular health education is another important activity. The Society publishes posters, pamphlets and other material on health subjects. Health lectures, film shows, demonstrations of slides, etc. are also regularly organised under Red Cross auspices. Two quarterly Journals are published, namely, the *Indian Red Cross Journal* and the *Indian Junior*.

Hospitals.—The Society runs a Red Cross Home in Bangalore well-equipped for 75 patients for giving expert medical aid and nursing care to permanently disabled ex-servicemen. It provides various amenities and comforts to patients in all military hospitals in India and to Field Medical Units of Jammu and Kashmir Forces. Besides, diversional therapy stores and welfare service are also provided to the military hospitals.

Finances.—The investments of the Society at the end of 1955 stood at Rs. 2,11,15,800 and the floating and fixed deposits at Rs. 2,81,658. From the total income of Rs. 6,96,153 derived from investments of the Society, a sum of Rs. 1,58,160 is distributed under the Act to the State Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "OUR DAY" Fund raised in the First World War.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Post Box 268, Mathura Road, New Delhi 1.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India which is an autonomous body of all Accountants with perpetual succession was established on the 1st of July, 1949.

The Institute had on its Register 978 Fellows and 2,401 Associate members as on 1st April 1956. Out of this 915 Fellow members and 1,487 Associate members are in practice and are entitled to style themselves as Chartered Accountants.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of 24 members, 19 of whom are elected from the various regions and five nominated by the Government of India.

Council of the Institute—**President** S. P. Chopra; **Vice-President** : S. Vaidyanath Iyer; **Secretary to the Council** E. V. Srinivasan; **Asst. Secretary** : Laxpatra Sharma, **Registrar** S. Santhanagopalan.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1929:—

- (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.
- (ii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

President Babubhai M. Chinnai, **Vice-President and Treasurer** : B. P. Singh Roy; **Secretary-General** G. L. Bansal, **Secretary** : P. Chent-al Rao

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

(National Academy of Art, New Delhi)

The Lalit Kala Akademi was set up in August 1954 by the Govt of India. Its aims is to promote the study of and research in painting, sculpture, architecture and applied arts. There is a General Council, an Executive Board and a Finance Committee.

Chairman, Executive Board, D. P. Roy Chowdhury.

Vice-Chairman : Karl J. Khandalawala.

Secretary Barada Ukil.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH

48, Kautliya Marg, Chanakyaपुरi, New Delhi 2.

The National Council started functioning from 1st August 1956, as an independent research organisation to study current important economic problems in an objective basis on its own initiative or at the instance of Government, business concerns, associations or individuals and to help in analysing and finding solutions to specific problems in the planning and management of industrial and other undertakings. The Council has been established with the active support and encouragement of the Government of India and the business community and on its Governing Body are represented Ministers of the Central Government, leading business men and other eminent persons. The organisation provides for a broad base of membership including Life, Ordinary and Corporate Members.

The Ford Foundation has made a generous offer of donation of \$500,000 (equivalent to Rs. 25 lakhs approx.) spread over a period of 5 years towards the Council's expenses in the formative period.

At the request of the Ministries of the Government of India and some big business concerns, the Council is currently engaged in studies in respect of the following:— (a) problems of small scale industries, (b) taxation and foreign investment, (c) economics of energy resources, (d) demand forecasts, (e) economics of the mineral industry, (f) economics of road transport, etc.

President, Dr. John Matthai.

Director-General, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan.

Secretary, V. K. Ramaswami.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA

(R. No. 39, Theatre Communications Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi)

President, Saraladevi Sarabhai, **Genl. Secy.**, Mrs. Meher D. N. Wadia.

(For longer note see under Some Women's Associations.)

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

(Jaipur House, New Delhi)

The gallery was inaugurated on March 29, 1954. It contains the works of nearly 30 Indian artists, including Chughtai, Nandalal Bose, Amrita Sher-Gil, Bendre, Hussain, B. D. Raval, Ravi Varma, Mukul Dey, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Asit Kumar Haldar, Satish Gujral, Gade, Ram Kumar, Kulkarni, Kirpal Singh, Jyoti Bhatt, Rup Din, Avinash Chander, Rabindranath Tagore, Abanindranath Tagore and Gogendranath Tagore.

Curator, Vacant.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA

Mathura Road, New Delhi 1.

Objects :—Founded in 1935 for the promotion of natural knowledge in the country including its practical application to problems of national welfare. Recognised by Government as the premier scientific organisation in India. Has three co-operating Academies, viz., Asiatic Society (Calcutta), Indian Academy of Sciences (Bangalore) and National Academy of Sciences, India (Allahabad). Annual Subscription Rs. 36.

Publications : *Proceedings, Transactions, Bulletin, Progress of Science in India.*

President : Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis; **Treasurer** : Prof. Ram Behari; **Foreign Secretary** : Dr. B. Mukerji; **Secretaries** : S. Basu, Prof. P. Maheshwari; **Editor of Publications** : R. C. Majumdar.

PUNJAB & DELHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Scindia House, Curzon Road, Post Box No. 130, New Delhi 1.)

Exists for the protection of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, Delhi and Northern India. Membership generally restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce, London, and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Calcutta. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Committee of Delhi as well as various other Committees and Local Government Bodies.

Office-Bearers : J. R. Clarke (*Chairman*); Sir Usha Nath Sen, C.B.E. (*Dy. Chairman*); S. D. Dhir (*Secretary*).

SAHITYA AKADAMI (NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LETTERS)

(Theatre Communication Bldg., Janpath (Queensway), New Delhi.)

The Akadami is a national organization to work for the development of Indian letters, and to set high literary standards. It was inaugurated on March 12, 1954.

There is a General Council of 67 members and an Executive Board of 14.

Among the more concrete projects that are before the Akadami are a national bibliography of Indian literature, a Who's Who of Indian writers, standard works in English and Hindi on the history of modern Indian literatures, anthologies covering poetry, drama and short stories in Indian languages, translation of select classics from one Indian language into another, translation of foreign classics into Indian languages, etc.

President, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Secretary, Krishna Kripalani.

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

(National Academy of Dance, Drama & Music)
70, Regal Buildings, New Delhi 1.

The Akadami was inaugurated on January 28, 1953. The purpose is to foster Indian dance, drama (including films) and music and promote through them the cultural unity of India.

There is a General Council, an Executive Board and a Finance Committee. The General Council consists of representatives among others of Central and State Governments and leading cultural organisations.

It promotes research, encourages setting up of Theatre Centres and training institutions and production of plays, publishes literature, awards prizes and distinctions, promotes cultural exchanges with other countries.

The Akadami has so far (June 1956) organised two Music Festivals—one in March 1954 in Delhi, and the other in March 1956 in Patna. The first National Drama Festival was organised in November 1954 in Delhi which lasted for more than three weeks. In the course of the festival 21 plays in 14 Indian languages including Sanskrit and a Greek play in English were presented. The first National Dance Festival was organised again in Delhi in November-December 1955 in which all the classical and traditional styles of Indian dance were presented by most eminent artistes and groups in the country. The Akadami has also organised two Seminars—one on Films and the other on Drama in 1955 and 1956 respectively.

Chairman, Chief Justice P. V. Rajamannar; **Vice-Chairman**, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya; **Treasurer**, A. Bakshi; **Secretary**, Nirmala Joshi.

SANT PARMANAND BLIND RELIEF MISSION

18, Allpore Road, Delhi 8.

Office-Bearers :—Seth Jugal Kishore Ji Birla (*President*); Gaya Prasad (*Honorary Secretary*).

SHRI MAHAVIR JAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

11/1417, Shree S. S. Jain Mahavir Bhawan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.

Object : To help the progress of religion and society.

Subscription : Life Member Rs. 101, Special Member Rs. 7 and Ordinary Member Rs. 5 per annum.

Office-Bearers :—Nihal Chand Jain (*President*); D. P. Lodha (*Secretary*); Kastur Chand Jain (*Treasurer*).

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

Distribution : S. P. C. K., Post Box 1585, Kashmere Gate, Delhi 6; C.L.S., Park Town, Post Box 501, Madras 3.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIA) AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (INDIA)

Red Cross Road, New Delhi 2.

The St. John Ambulance Association was established in India in 1910 and has among its objects :—

The promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

The association has five grades of members, namely, patrons, honorary councillors, life members, annual members and annual associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Re. one.

The President of the Republic of India is the President of the Association. Its general business is conducted by an executive committee.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of first aid, and in the case of women also home nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as Chief Commissioner. Under her are 19 Districts covering almost all the States and major railways in India with headquarters at Bangalore, Dhuhauahwar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, Shillong and Simla.

Surgeon-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. B. K. Sheorey, F.R.C.S.; **Secretary-General**, Sardar Balwant Singh Puri.

TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

28, Allpore Road, Delhi 8.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1908 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India. It is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses, the National Council of Women in India and the Indian Conference of Social Work and the Nurses Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association is its affiliated Association.

The Association has a sectional membership consisting of Student Nurses' Association, Health Visitors' League, and Midwives' Association. The number of registered members is 4,018 and student members 5,636 totalling 9,654. The official organ of the Association is *The Nursing Journal of India*.

President : Miss E. H. Paull.

Vice-Presidents : Mrs. E. Van der Gracht; Miss J. McDonald; Miss C. George; Mrs. A. Jacob and M. A. Ahad.

Officers :—**General Secretary** : Kumari Lakshmi Devi; **Secretary** : Miss I. Dorabji; **Hon. Treasurer** : Miss T. K. Adranvala; **Editor** : Kumari Lakshmi Devi; **Hon. Jt. Treasurer** : Miss M. Craig.

Hon. Secretaries :—Health Visitors' League : Miss K. Thomas; Midwives' Association : Miss M. Isaac.

Subscriptions :—Annual subscription which includes *Nursing Journal of India* Rs. 12, Nurses with salary below Rs. 120 Rs. 6, Health Visitors and Midwives Rs. 6, Life Membership : Rs. 150.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Office :—3, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

The aims and objects are the prevention, control and eventual eradication of tuberculosis in India.

Eighteen State Tuberculosis Associations are affiliated to this Association. It runs model TB institutions, namely, the King Edward Sanatorium, Dharampore; the Lady Lillithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli (Simla Hills); the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi and Tuberculosis Hospital, Mehrauli (Delhi). Publishes the *Indian Journal of Tuberculosis* quarterly and also the *Directory of Tuberculosis Institutions in India*. Conducts annually the T.B. Seal Sale Campaign, and trains doctors and health visitors. The Association is affiliated to the International Union Against Tuberculosis in Paris and works in close collaboration with the Government of India, the World Health Organization, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and other international bodies.

Chairman : Lt.-Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, Director-General of Health Services, Government of India; **Vice-Chairman**, Sir Shri Ram; **Hon. Treasurer**, S. Ratnam; **Tech. Adviser**, Dr. P. V. Benjamin, Tuberculosis Adviser to the Government of India; **Secretary**, B. M. Cariappa.

UNITED CHAMBER OF TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Nal Sarak (Katra Bathi), Delhi.

President, B. S. Bawa.

Hon. Secretary : M. Dayal.

Secretary :—O. P. Agarwal.

UNITED COUNCIL FOR RELIEF AND WELFARE

Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Aims and Objects:—Co-ordination of the activities of the charitable organisations, relief of distress, ailment, suffering or calamity.

Sources of Funds are from the Prime Minister's National Relief, Government of India and Public donations.

Chief Office-Bearers:—*President and Chairman*, President of India; *Vice-President*, The Prime Minister; *Vice-Chairmen*, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sir Usha Nath Sen, Sucheta Kripalani; *Executive Vice-Chairman*, Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh; *Hon. Treasurer*, N. Banerjee; *Secretary*, B. N. Banerjee.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Parliament Street, New Delhi

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for women and girls of all communities.

The Y.W.C.A. of India has 63 places in the country where Y.W.C.A. work of some kind or other is being done. The needs of women and girls are met by recreation clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible study and devotional meetings, and functions for social intercourse. There are 36 hostels in 28 centres, some of them having over 175 girls. These include six holiday and rest homes in the hill stations. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. In addition to holiday homes, Summer conferences are held annually in Ootacamund in South India and at Mussoorie. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in large ports, the Associations also run Employment Bureaux. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life.

The official organ of the Association is the leaflet *Today* which is issued bi-monthly and sent to members and friends of the Association.

President—Mrs. Achamma Mathai; **Vice-President**: Ram Maharaj Singh; Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur; Mrs. J. C. Chatterjee; Mrs. Tharyan Verghese; Mrs. L. Pithavadian; Mrs. R. K. Sirkar.

General Secretary: Miss Olga I. Lawrence.

CLUBS**CHELMSFORD CLUB**
(Raisina Road, Delhi 2)

When the Chelmsford Club was first started it was a residential socio-political Delhi-Simla Club whose object was to promote good-will between Indians and Europeans. Later it was permanently shifted to New Delhi and reorganized as a purely non-residential social club. It has its own building on Raisina Road in New Delhi. Games and amenities include tennis, squash, swimming, billiards, ping-pong, badminton, and weekly dances, catering and bar. **Secretary**, K. S. N. Rao.

DEFENCE SERVICES CLUB
(National Stadium, Delhi 2.)

The Defence Services Club is open only to members of the Defence Services.

DELHI FLYING CLUB
(Safdarjang Aerodrome, Delhi 3.)**DELHI GYMKHANA CLUB**
(Race Course Road, Delhi 2.)

Delhi Gymkhana Club is a residential club for nationals as well as foreigners. It provides the usual club amenities including Tennis, Squash, Billiards, Swimming, Dancing, etc.

President: Air Marshall S. Mukherji; **Secretary**: S. C. Bugg.

GOLF CLUB
(Wellesley Road)

Delhi Golf Club is a private Club open to golfing and non-golfing members. Non-residents of Delhi are welcome to use the Club for a limited time as Casual Members on the payment of daily fees. A professional is available for tuition, clubs may be hired and balls, etc. purchased. Casual members can obtain refreshments after purchasing coupons.

ROSHANARA CLUB
(Roshanara Road, Delhi 6.)

The Club was founded by R. E. Grant Govan, in 1922 with a few Indian and European friends in Delhi with a view to having a club where Europeans and Indians could freely meet one another. It was formally inaugurated by Lord Reading on 9th December 1922.

The activities of the Club include cricket, tennis, hockey, football, swimming pool, billiards and cards. Weekly Guest Nights, Dinners and Dances are held as well as cocktail dances.

Life membership donation is Rs. 2,500; entrance fee, Rs. 200; monthly subscription, Rs. 15. Service officers are exempted from Ballot and entrance fee.

President, A. D. Pandit, I.C.S.; **Vice-President**, S. Surjit Singh Majithia; **Hon. Genl. Secretary**, R. C. Durant; **Hon. Treasurer**, Z. R. Irani; **Asst. Secretary**, R. B. Lal.

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All the Flying Clubs are affiliated to this.

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Patiala House, Princes Park, New Delhi.

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The I.S.I. was brought into existence by the Government of India Resolution No. 1-Std (4)/45 dated 3rd Sept. 1946.

The aims and objects of the Institution include the co-ordination of efforts of Producers and Consumers for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods, introduction of codes of practice, provision or arrangement for facilities for examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices.

The affairs of the Institution are administered by a General Council, which is representative of various Ministries of the Government of India, the Governments of States, the professional societies of technologists and scientists, the chambers of commerce and industry, over 1,000 subscribing members of the I.S.I. and other allied interests.

The technical work of preparing standards, specifications, codes of practice, etc., is carried out under the authority of the six division councils, namely, (a) Engineering, (b) Textiles, (c) Chemicals, (d) Buildings, (e) Agricultural and Food Products, and (f) Structural and Metals and a Statistical Section, a food grain storage section and a steel economy section.

A seventh Division Council to look after the work of standardization of electrical goods and equipment was expected to be inaugurated in Delhi in March 1957. The Institution had already laid down standards for the more common types of electrical equipment and accessories, such as domestic electrical appliances, electric fans, lamps, wires and cables, batteries, etc. and items of radio industry.


A Certification Marks Scheme was put into practice in March 1955, and the Institution now considers applications and grants licences for use of standard mark on products which conform to Indian Standards.

The income of the Institution is derived from (a) Government grants, (b) contributions from industry and other interested public bodies, (c) subscriptions from members, and (d) sale of Indian Standards, etc.

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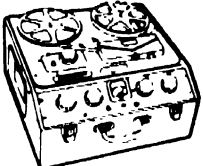
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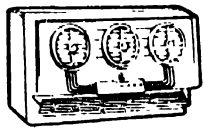
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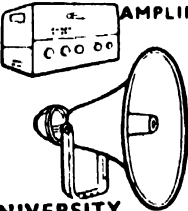
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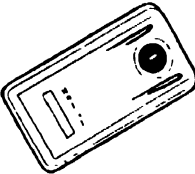
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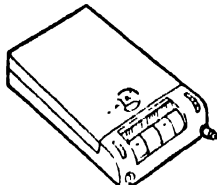
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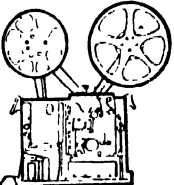
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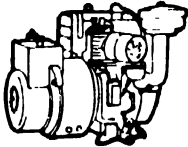
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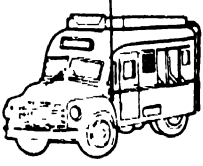
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Capital Boot House.—24-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Chaman Shoe Stores.—Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.

Charles Samlon.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Dayal Bagh Stores, Ltd.—Connaught Circus, Delhi.

Dayal Bagh Stores, Ltd.—Nai Sarak, Delhi.

D. Minson & Co.—Connaught Place, Delhi.

Eastern China Co.—Connaught Place, Delhi.

English Shoe Factory.—Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Fancy Boot House.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Forward Shoe Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Friends Boot House.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

General Boot House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Glanendar Shoe Co.—Chandni Chowk, near Dariba, Delhi.

Good-will Shoe Co.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Gwallor Foot Wear Agency.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Himalaya Boot House.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Hind Shoe Store.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Hira Boot House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Indra Shoe Store.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Kapoor Shoe Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Kellson's Foot Wear House.—B-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Khanna Shoe Store.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Lahore Boot House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Lata Shoe Co.—Chandni Chowk, near Tower, Delhi.

Madras Boot House.—Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Malhotra Foot Wear.—C-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Mokha Shoe Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

National Boot House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

New Boot House.—AJJ Building, Chhona Mandi, Pahargunj, Delhi.

New General Boot House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Parabhat Shoe Co.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Pioneer Boot House.—Chandni Chowk, near Fountain, Delhi.

Popular Boot House.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Pratap Boot House.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Prem Shoe Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Punjab Boot House.—Chandni Chowk, near Fountain, Delhi.

Punjab Dildhad Shoe Store.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Rama Boot House.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Royal Boot & Chappal House.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Sewak Boot House.—Bara Hindu Rao, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Sobharam Hariram.—771, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Surindra Shoe Store.—Chandni Chowk, near Clock Tower, Delhi.

BRASSWARE

Babu Lal Jain.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Baldeo Singh & Sons.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Beni Ram Parma Nand.—Deputyganj (Sadar Bazar), Delhi.

Bharat Metal Works.—Deputyganj (Sadar Bazar), Delhi.

Gullu Mal Ram Suraj.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

Jain Ware House.—Chandni Chowk (Fountain), Delhi.

Moradabad Art Emporium.—Chandni Chowk, opp. Central Bank, Delhi.

Moradabad House.—Chandni Chowk (Fountain), Delhi.

Munshi Ram Sita Ram.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

Mussadi Lal Nirmal Kumar.—Deputyganj (Sadar Bazar), Delhi.

Radhey Lal Rameshwar Dass.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

The Art Museum.—1726, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi 6.

Verma Ware House.—Chandni Chowk (Fountain), Delhi.

BRICK, TILE, CEMENT AND CONCRETE

Associated Cement Co., Ltd.—Queensway Road, New Delhi.

Barauli Stone Agency.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Buildwell Stores, Outside Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Capital Trading Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Dasmal & Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Delhi Bhatta Syndicate.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Krishna Building Materials Store.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Lime Stone of Multan.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Mahabir Pershad & Sons.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi 6.

Makani & Co.—Katra Raji, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Munna Lal Bharti Singh.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.

National Tile Works.—Katra Raji, G. B. Road, Delhi.

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Ashoka Hotels Site Office : 34104

Prakash Brothers.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Punjabee Batta Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Suderial Jain.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Bird & Co.—74, Queensway Road, New Delhi.

Boota Ram & Sons, Pt.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Buildwell Stores.—Outside Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Capital Industries, Ltd.—Seral Rohilla, New Delhi.

Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd.—(Bird & Co.)—Queenaway, New Delhi.

Cement Pipe Factory.—Delhi Krishanganj Bazar, Delhi.

Channa Cement Stores.—Chuna Mandi, Paharganj, Delhi.

Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd.—Scindia House, New Delhi.

Delhi Cement & General Agencies.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Delhi Glass & Tile Co.—Fatehpuri, Delhi.

Delhi Stone & Lime Syndicate.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Delhi Tile & Sanitary Stone.—Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Dewan Chand & Sons.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Diwan Lime & Co.—2, Keeling Road and G. B. Road, Delhi.

Dyer Stone Lime Co.—10, Alipore Road, Delhi.

Guru Nanak Cement Jolly Works.—G. B. Road (Ajmeri Gate), Delhi.

Himalaya Trading Co.—Fatehpuri, Delhi 6.

Hindustan Cement Tile Works.—Karol Bagh, Delhi.

Jaipur Lime & Stone Co.—(Mallik Kartar Singh & Co.)—C-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Kanahya Lal Punj, Pt.—Opp. Fire Brigade, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Lakshmi Stone Lime Co.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Mahabir Pershad & Sons.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi 6.

National Cement & Lime Stone.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

National Tile Works.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

New Imperial Stone Lime Co.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Popular Tile Works.—Karol Bagh, Delhi.

Punjab Building Material Syndicate.—G. B. Road, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Raghunath Bros.—(Bricks Manufacturers), Daryaganj, Delhi.

Rajada Sons.—(Bricks Kiln Owners), G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Ram Grover & Son.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Sand Supply Co.—Near Gurdwara, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Sanitary Goods Manufacturers.—Karol Bagh, Delhi.

Sanitary Improvement & Tiles Mfg. Co.—G. B. Road and 96, Katra Bazaar, Delhi.

Shilban Lal & Sons.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

S. N. Sunderson & Co.—Connaught Circus and G. B. Road, Delhi.

Sunder Lal Jain.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Tayal Brothers Ltd.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

Union Cement Jolly Works.—G. B. Road, o/s Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

CABLE MANUFACTURERS

DELTON CABLE COMPANY.—3455, Delhi Gate, P.O. Box 1179, Delhi. Telephone: 24414. Telegram: "DELTONCO."

CAP MERCHANTS

The Bharat Cap House of Lahore.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.

Jotiparsad Birgumal.—Dariba Kalan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Manakchand Gupta.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

R. R. Topiwala.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.

Shahzada Cap Factory.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.

S. R. Kaushal Ram & Co.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.

Tannulal Sardari Mall.—Dariba Kalan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

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Guptajee.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Handicrafts.—10F, Connaught Place, New Delhi 1.

Kallas Carpet Co.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Oriental Carpet Mfgs. (India), Ltd.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Oriental Carpets.—Near Post Office, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Oriental Sales Corporation.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Addison & Co., Ltd.—64, Regal Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Atlantic Agencies, Wholesale Chemists, 1681/1, Jog-Dhyan Colony, Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.

Balkishen Kapoor & Co., Ltd.—35-36, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Bansal & Co.—Lal Kuan, Delhi.

B. C. Sen & Co.—Fountain Area, Chandni Chowk, New Delhi.

B. Gopal & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Bellram & Bros.—Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd.—(Behind State Bank), Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Bhagwan Das & Co.—P.O. Box No. 1166, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Bhagwant Singh & Co.—Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi. Phone: 44927.

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Chattar Bhuj & Bros.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Chemico.—Opp. Minerva Hotel, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Chhaju Ram & Sons.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Chistle & Co., Ltd.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Chopra Medical Hall.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Chowdhary Bros.—Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Chuni Lal & Sons.—113, Baird Road, New Delhi.

Cosmetic Stores Ltd.—62, Queensway, New Delhi.

Damodarsingh & Co.—Behind Imperial Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Phone: 6583.

D. Bagga & Co.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.

Dayal Ayurvedic Chemical Works.—Fatehpur, Church Mansion Road, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Dee Dee & Co.—Lal Kuan, Delhi.

Delhi Medical Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Delhi Medicine Syndicate Ltd.—Importers and Wholesale Chemists, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Delhi Surgical Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Digambara Chemical Works.—Jama Masjid Area, Delhi.

Diwan Chand & Bros.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Dixit Bros.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Doctor Bell Ram & Sons.—Pharmaceutical Distributors, Mahalakshmi Market, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6. Grams: "GLUCOSE", Delhi. Phones: 23578—25957.

Ensa Trading Co.—Behind Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

E. Plomer & Co.—Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

Edward Medical Hall.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Empire Stores.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Frontier Medical Hall.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, Delhi.

Gaiinda Mal Walayti Ram.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Galen Medical Hall.—90/22, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Ganson & Co.—Behind Imperial Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Geoffrey Manners & Co., Ltd.—Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
 Gopal Chemical Co.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.
 Harbans Singh & Sons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Hari Bros.—Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.
 Hazara Singh & Sons.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 H. C. Sen & Co. (Estd. 1889).—Dr. H. C. Sen Road, The Fountain, Delhi 6.
 Health & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 H. P. Chatterjee & Co.—Behind Imperial Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 India Chemical Co.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.
 India Drug House.—Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Indra Trade Agencies.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 International Chemical Co.—Phatak Habash Khan, Delhi.
 The International Pharmacy.—Sabzi Mandi, Delhi.
 Jamna Das & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kalsons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kanhayalal Ratanlal.—Inside Habash Khan Gate, Delhi.
 Kalyan Das & Company.—Behind State Bank of India, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kemp & Co., Ltd.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Kidarnath Sita Ram.—Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Lal & Co.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Modern Agencies.—Back of Moti Talkies, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Modern Medical Store.—1570, Church Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
 M. S. Lakshmi & Sons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Narain Medical Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Naraindas Bhawanias.—Behind Imperial Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Narang Medical Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 National Pharmacy.—Behind Imperial Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
NAYYAR & COMPANY.—16, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. Chemists & General Merchants; Wholesale, Retail and Distribution. Grams: "GLUCOSE". Phone: 25957 & 23578.
 Neal & Co.—Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
 New India Chemical Co.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
 Prakash Bros.—Juma Masjid Area, Delhi.
 Prakash Medical Hall.—Subzi Mandi, Delhi.
 The Punjab Sind Medicine Co.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.
 Radhakishan Premchand.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.
 Radicura & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Rama & Sons.—34-C, Connaught Circus, opp. Madras Hotel, New Delhi.
 R. N. Sharma Pharmacy.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Royal Medical Hall.—Fountain Area, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Sahib Singh & Sons.—10-F, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Sawhney Brothers.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.
 Shams-ul-Arteen & Co.—Fatehpuri, Delhi.
 Sohanlal & Sons.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.
 Sukh Dayal-Harnam Das.—Subzi Mandi (Tram Terminus), Delhi.
 Twin Brothers.—Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Wadhawan Brothers.—Back of Moti Talkies, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Young Friend & Co.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

CHEMICALS (IMPORTERS & STOCKISTS)

Arjan Dass Gupta & Bros.—25, Fatehpur, Delhi.
 Doctor Bell Ram & Sons.—Mahalakshmi Market, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.
 Kanhayalal Ratanlal.—Inside Habash Khan Gate, Delhi.
 K. C. Bhargava & Co.—P.O. Box No. 1247, Delhi.
 Nanyar & Co.—16, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.

CHILDREN'S REQUIREMENTS

Madan Brothers (Estd. 1931)—1V/86, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.
 Smart Shoe Co.—5-G, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. Phone No. 7004.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Camp Cinema.—Delhi
 Excelsior Cinema.—Delhi.

GOLCHA CINEMA.—(Capital's first fully air-conditioned House), Faiz Bazar (Daryaganj), Delhi. Phone: 24470. Telegrams: "SWAPNA." Directors: Seth Mehtab Chand Golcha, Seth Harish Chand Golcha. General Manager: Wazir Chand Saxena. Manager: Yogesh Desai.

Imperial Talkies.—Paharganj, Delhi.
 India Garrison Cinema.—Delhi Cantonment.
 Jagat Cinema.—Near Juma Masjid, Delhi.
 Jubilee Talkies.—Fountain, Delhi.
 Khana Talkies.—Paharganj, Delhi.
 Kumar Talkies.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Leopard Cinema.—Delhi Cantonment.
 Majestic Talkies.—Fountain, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Minerva Talkies.—Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.
 Moti Talkies.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

New Amar Talkies.—Delhi.
 Novelty Cinema.—Near Railway Station, Delhi.
 Odeon Cinema.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Palace Cinema.—Sabzi Mandi, Delhi.
 Palam Cinema.—New Delhi.
 Plaza Cinema.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Race Course Cinema.—New Delhi.
 Regal Cinema.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Ritz Cinema.—Delhi.
 Rivoli Cinema.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Robin Talkies.—Delhi.
 Stadium Cinema.—New Delhi.
 Talkatora Palace.—New Delhi.
 West End Talkies.—Delhi.

CLOTH MERCHANTS (RETAILERS)

Ahuja Swadeshi Stores.—Chandni Chowk, near Tower, Delhi.
 Amin Chand Jiwan Ram.—Clock Tower, Amritsar and Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Banbasi Swadeshi Stores.—Near P.O., Karol Bagh, Delhi.
 Benares House.—Near Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Bengal House.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Bharat Swadeshi Stores.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Birbal Das Om Parkash.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Bishen Singh & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Bombay Silk Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Cawnpore Agency.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Cheap Jainy.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Chiranjil Lal Devi Dayal.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Deougar Mal Lachhl Ram.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Devichanda.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
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 Gandhi Ashram Khadi Bhandar.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Girwar Lal Balj Nath.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Glamour.—20-F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Guptajee.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Hazari Lal Bhasheshwar Nath.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Hazari Lal Ram Parkash.—Chandni Chowk, near Tower, Delhi.
 Hotu Ram Vas Dev.—Chandni Chowk, near Tower, Delhi.
 Indian Stores.—Opp. Central Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Jagat Narain Khanna.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Jamna Das Khanna.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Jankidas & Co.—23-F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Jauhari Mal Shiam Lal.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Jhumli Mal Daya Parkash.—Near Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kaneshi Pershad Devi Pershad.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Kaneshi Ram Keshio Ram.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Karachi Cloth House.—Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kashmir House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kashmir Swadeshi Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Khalsa General Stores.—Near Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Khazana Mal Banwari Lal.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kishan Chand Chella Ram (India) Ltd.—Chandni Chowk Tower, Delhi.
 Kishori Lal & Sons.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Krishna Brothers.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Lachuman Das Jain & Co.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Lahore Silk Store.—Near Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Lalro Brothers.—Chandni Chowk, near Bazar Ballunaran, Delhi.
 Lakshmi Chand Om Parkash.—Near Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Madho Ram & Sons.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Miri Mal Darbari Mal Jain.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Mohan Bros. Ltd.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Murshidabad Sarees Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Nagin Chand Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Novex.—12-C, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Oriental Outpieces Stores Ltd.—Chandni Chowk, behind Kumar Talkies, Delhi.
 Pandit Bros.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.
 Pearay Lal Baldev Pershad.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Radhey Lal Kanhya Lal.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Raja Bros.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Ram Narain Tirok Chand.—Near Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Ram Nath.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Ram Sarup Sham Sunder.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Rama Bros.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Roy Brothers (Cheapjohn) Ltd. Drapers & Tailors, Queensway, New Delhi.
 Satya Dev Sudershan Lal.—Near Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Shiban Lal Harnam Das.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Shri Jawahar Shud Khadi Bhandar.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Shyam Lal Sunder Lal.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Rita Ram & Sons.—Nal Sarak, Delhi.
 Sobh Raj Silk Store.—Near Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Sohanlal Prem Narain Jain—V.57, Chandni Chowk, opp. Central Bank, Delhi.
 Tulsi Das Ganga Ram.—Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

RS/G/99A



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 Bansidhar Prem Narain Jain.—Nayakatra, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Bansil Lal & Sons Ltd.—'N' Block, Piccadilly Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Phone: 8912. Grams: "NAVSAT."
 Behari Lal Beni Pershad.—Maha Laxmi Market, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Behari Lal Lakha Mal.—Laxmi Bazar, New Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Behari Lal Madan Lal.—Maha Laxmi Market, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 B. Lilaram & Sons (Delhi)—14-15-F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Charan Singh Bindra.—Katra Lewa, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd.—Delhi Kishanganj, Delhi.
 Deougar Mal Lachhi Ram.—Nai Sarak, Delhi.
 Dwarka Das Murlidhar.—Cloth Market, Queen's Road, Delhi.
 Gnan Singh & Co.—Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Glamour.—20F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Hariday Nath Bhargava & Co.—Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Harinath Onkarnath.—Ganesha Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Johri Mal Gnan Chand Jain.—Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Jugal Kishore Murlidhar.—Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Kallash Co.—Laxmi Bazar, New Cloth Market, Delhi.
 K. Hassaram & Co.—Chandni Chowk (near Fountain), Delhi.
 Kedar Nath Dwarka Das.—Laxmi Bazar, New Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Kela Chand Dev Chand & Co., Ltd.—Laxmi Bazar, New Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Loke Nath Ram Saran Das.—Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Mahabir & Girish.—Mahabir Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Malik Gobind Ram Rajinder Kumar.—Mahabir Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Mohan Brothers Ltd.—Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Morarka & Co., Ltd.—Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Oriental Cut Pieces Ltd.—Chandni Chowk, behind Kumar Talkies, Delhi.
 Pratap Mills Co., Ltd.—Mahabir Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Raj Kumar Chander Kumar.—Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Raj Narain Anant Ram.—Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Rameshwar Das Dwarka Das.—Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Rameshwar Das Potodiyal.—Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Roy Brothers (Cheap John) Ltd.—Drapers & Tailors, Queensway, New Delhi. Telegrams: "RYBRO"
 Sagar Mal Jagdish Pershad.—Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Sara Bhal Murari Lal.—Mahabir Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Shive Lal Atma Ram.—Katra Nawab, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Shub Karan Das Chitrangi Lal.—Kucha Natwan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Sohankal Prem Narain Jain.—V/57, Chandni Chowk, opp. Central Bank, Delhi.
 Style.—13/E, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Surat Ram Atma Ram.—Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.

COAL

Amir Chand & Sons.—Western Extension Area, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
 Arjan Dass Gupta & Bros.—25, Fatchpur, Delhi.
 Bharat Coal Co.—Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.
 Chandan Mal Inder Kumar.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Chander Bhan Anand Parkash.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
 Coal Agents Ltd.—Behind Kumar Talkies, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Coal Marketing Co. of India Ltd.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Karam Chand Thapar & Bros (Coal Sales) Ltd.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 New Bharat Charcoal Co.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
 Nilkanth Industries, Ltd.—1, Daryaganj, Delhi.
 Ram Narain Satya Pal.—Jawala Bank Building, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Sikri Bros.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 S. N. Sunderson & Co. (Office).—Original Road, Paharganj, Delhi.

COLOURS

Asian Chemical Works.—Queen's Road, Nahar Sadat Khan, Delhi.
 Bhakadas Ramchander.—Khari Baoli, Katra Tambaco, Delhi.
 Calcutta Art Press.—Katra Buriyan, Fatchpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Chunnillal Kanhyalal.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.
 Dadajee Dhackjee & Co.—Khari Baoli, Katra Tambaco, Delhi.
 General Paint and Colour Mart.—Sitaram Bazar, Delhi.
 Harbhagwan Rangwala.—Khari Baoli, Katra Tambaco, Delhi.
 Kaloo Mall Prithvi Raj.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.
 Khatan Valabhdas & Co.—Khari Baoli, Katra Tambaco, Delhi.
 Kohinoor Paint, Colours and Varnishes.—Katra Buriyan, Fatchpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kokamal & Sons.—Khari Baoli, Katra Tambaco, Delhi.
 Narayandas Jagjiwan & Co.—Khari Baoli, Katra Tambaco, Delhi.
 National Colour Company.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.
 Ram Lubhaya Bagnath.—Khari Baoli, Katra Tambaco, Delhi.

CROCKERY & CUTLERY

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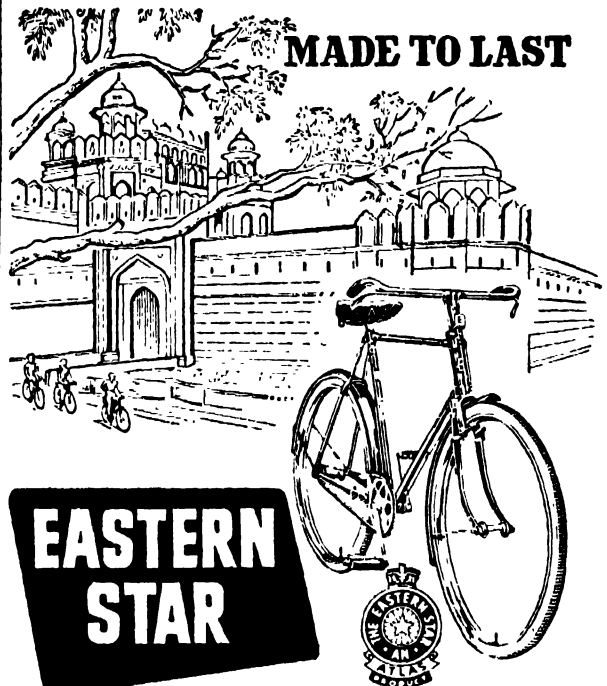
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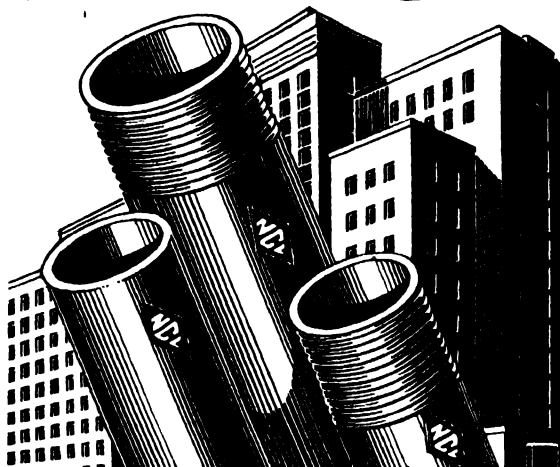
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Sabhan Wal Furniture House—Bhagirath Mal's Building, Punchquin Road, New Delhi.
Trilok Nath Hoora & Sons.—Regal Building, Punchquin Road, New Delhi.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

A. D. M. Stores.—Katra Raji, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Ahuja Bros.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
Arjandas Gupta & Bros.—25, Fatchpur, Delhi.
Asiatic International Traders.—Original Road, New Delhi.
Associated Textile Engineers.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi. Phone: 23291.
Atmaram Munjal & Sons.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
Baldevshah Rambhagat.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Bansarisdas & Co.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
Bansidar Madan Lal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Basasial & Bros.—Khari Baoli, Delhi.
Basant Store.—Baik Road, New Delhi.
Basi Bros.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
B. D. Brothers.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
Bhagat Kaluram Manoharlal.—Fatchpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Bhagwandas Harkishandas.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Bhagwandas & Sons.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
Bharat General Store.—Main Bazar, Pahargunj, New Delhi.
Bhola Ram Rikhab Dass Jain.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
Birbaladas Jagdishpershad.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Bombay House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Buajanmal Kundanmal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Chandulal Surajmull.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Chhaganlal Shyam Sunder.—Maliwara, back of Moti Bazar, Chandni Chowk Area, Delhi.
Devi Store.—Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.
Desraj Bhagwandas.—opp. Chartered Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Dass Singh Shivdev Singh.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Devidayal Brijlall.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.

Ellison, R. K. O.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Empire Stores.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Fashion Centre.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Frontier General Stores.—Multani Dhand, Pahargunj, New Delhi.
 Ganeshlal Bhagwandas.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Glanchand Dinanath Gujranwala.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Goyal Bros.—Regal Building, Punchgulin Road, New Delhi.
 G. S. Rajpal & Sons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Harbanslal Kanhyalal.—Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Indian Traders Ltd.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Indo Commercial Corp.—Jama Masjid Area, Delhi.
 Jagjit Bros.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
 Jankidas & Co.—23/F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Kadar General Stores.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
 Kallash Stores.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
 Kanyalal Shamlal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Kapila Brothers.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Kapurchand & Brothers.—5805, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Kashiram Keshoram Mehta.—Nagpuri Katara, Delhi.
 Kedarnath Babulal Khemka.—Bhangli Katra, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Keshchand Mohanlal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 K. Murari & Co.—Jogdhian Colony, Delhi.
 K. S. Lakshonir Singh & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kunjlal Kundanlal Jain.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Lakhumal Ramnath.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Lotiram Makhan Lal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Ludharam Kishandass Atmaram Varma.—Katra Subhash, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Madras Stores.—Bairst Road, New Delhi.
 Malik Kalaram Roshanlal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 M. R. Stores.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Milawa Ram Iakhmichand.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Mongalal Bhooramal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Nayyar & Co.—16, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.
 New Fancy Stores.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 New General Stores.—4-G, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Paliram Nanikchand.—771, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Pioneer Stores.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Prabhudayal Lachminarain.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Premsukhdas Narsinghdas.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Punjab Business & Supply Co., Ltd.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Radha Fancy Stores.—Near Moti Bazar, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Radhey Shyam Ram Gopal.—Mallwara, Back of Moti Bazar, Chandni Chowk Area, Delhi.
 Ram Dallamal Dwarkadas.—Nagpuri Katara, Delhi.
 Rama Fancy Store.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
 Rama Stores.—Regal Building, Punchgulin Road, New Delhi.
 Ramgopal Bhagwandas.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ramgopal Santlal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ramjamat Jhandulal.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ratanlal & Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 R. S. Bholaram & Sons, Ltd.—Mori Gate, Delhi.
 Sadiram Balmukand.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Sain Stationery Mart.—Jama Masjid Area, Delhi.
 Santlal Kanhyalal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Santokh Singh & Sons.—Katra Subhash, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Sardaram Hariram.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Savtri Store.—Mallwara, Back of Moti Bazar, Chandni Chowk Area, Delhi.
 Sethi Stores.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Sewaram Brij Gopal (Multani).—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Shadiram Chanderbhan.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Shambhunath Naraindas.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
 Shantlal Kashmerilal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Shibalal Prabhu Dayal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Shiv Narain Brij Mohan.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Shri Kishindas Devkinandan.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Shri Krishna & Co.—Aji Building, Chooona Mandi, Pahargunj, New Delhi.
 S. K. Diwan & Co.—214, Irwin Road, P. B. No. 233, New Delhi 1.
 Sohanlal Banareldas.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Standard Stores.—Fatehpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Tarachand & Sons, L.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Teja Singh & Sons, S.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 The Art Museum.—1720, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi 6.
 Tiagi Brothers.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Tilak Chand Rajendra Kumar Jain.—5108, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
 Umarsao Singh Bishan Sarup.—Behind Imperial Bank, Bissumal Colony, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Variety Stores.—Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.

GLASS

Baluja Glass Co.—Fatehpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Bawa Glass Co.—Fatehpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Belgium Glass House.—Fatehpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Delhi Glass House.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Himalaya Trading Co.—Fatehpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Imperial Glass Co.—Fatehpur, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

GLYCERINE

Godrej. Godrej Soaps Private Ltd.—168, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Amin Chand Dwarka Dass.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Baldevshai Rambhagat.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Bansidar Madanlal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Banwarilal Radhe Mohna.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Bharti Singh Jal Chand.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Bujamal Kundanmal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Chunilal Mangeram.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Fatechand Brij Mohanlal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Glanchand Gordhandas.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Hardev Sahai Munilal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Kalcharam Ramchand.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Kunjlal Kundanlal Jain.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 L. Lalchand Mohandad.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Mamraj Chuulal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Mongalal Bhooramal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Parbhudayal Lachminarain.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ramgopal Bhagwandas.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ramjamat Jhandulal.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ratanlal & Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ratanlal Jal Bhagwan.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Rukmanand Jal Chandulal.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Sadiram Balmukand.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Santlal Kanyalal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Sardaram Hariram.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Shadiram Chanderbhan.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Shibalal Prabhu Dayal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Sundoomal Ram Swarup.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Udmichand Jagannath.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Ugarsen Ramwaralu.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

GRAMOPHONE DEALERS

Bakhshi Gramophone Co.—Fountain Area, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Cycle & Gramophone Stores (Estd. 1933)—47, Esplanade Road, Delhi 6.
 K. R. Charan & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Parkash Music House.—Fountain Area, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 The Delhi Gramophone Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 The Imperial Gramophone Dealers.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND IRONMONGERS

Arjan Dass Gupta & Bros.—25, Fatehpur, Delhi.
 Associated Textile Engineers.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
 Badami Bagh Agency.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Batto & Nandwani.—M. J. Building, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Bhanamal Gulzarimal, Ltd.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi. Phone : 26432.
 Grams : "BHANAMAL".
 Bharat Machine Tools & Hardware Co.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.

Tel. : 26734

Grams : "MACHINERY"

(Estd. 1901)

CHHUTTAN LALL MATTUMAL

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Devindra & Co.—Katra Raji, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Dherumal Kapur & Sons.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.

Phone: 26991.

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(Estd. 1840)

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AUTHORISED DEALERS: Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Government Licences for Weights, Scales and Measures.

General Engineering Co.—Katra Raji, G. B. Road, Delhi
 Guran Das & Co.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Hazuramall Kundan Lal.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Jagannath & Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Jai Hind Machinery Store.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.

Jay Dee Brothers.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Jhalani Brothers.—Gali Lohi Wall, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
 Krishna Water Supply Co.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Lachmandass Ramchand.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
 Mahabir Pershad & Sons.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi 6.
 Manilal & Brothers.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi 6.
 Mills Store Co.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
 Nanda & Sons, S. D.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Punjab Steel Works.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Ramsingh Kundanlal.—5660, Gandhi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
 Raunaq & Co.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Seth & Co., A. N.—Katra Raji, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 United Steel Industries.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
 Uttamchand Bansilal.—Katra Raji, G. B. Road, Delhi

HOSIERY MERCHANTS

Aggarwal Hosiery Mills.—Khajur Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi
 Bharat Agencies.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Bharat Hosiery Works.—Kutab Road, Delhi.
 Bharat Trading Co.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Bhola Ram Rikhab Das Jain.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Chunilal Bhatia & Co.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi Phone : 23493.
 Desraj Bhagwandas.—Chartered Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Din Bhandhu Hosiery Mills Ltd.—Khajur Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
 Frontier Hosiery Stores.—5742-13, Gandhi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
 Govind Ram Shri Kant.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Haryana Hosiery.—Model Basti, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.
 Hindustan Hosiery & General Mills.—Mamman Jamadar Street, Pahari Dhira, New Delhi.
 Jado Lal Madho Lal.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Jankidas & Co.—23/F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Kapurchand & Brothers.—5805, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Kishori Lal Kesho Ram.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Krishna Traders.—Seraf Allawall, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Lakshmi Kuttling Co.—Original Road (Karol Bagh), Delhi.
 M. D. Bhageria.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 New Agency.—Pan Maudli, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
 Ram Hosiery.—Jawahar Nagar, Subzimidahi, Delhi.
 Roy Brothers (Cheapjohn) Ltd.—Queensway, New Delhi.
 Style.—13/E, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
 Suresh Hosiery Mills.—20, Daryaganj, Delhi 7.
 Tilak Hosiery Store.—B-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi
 Western Hosiery & General Mills Ltd.—142, Telwara Road, Delhi.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENTS AND SUPPLIES

Fourbhal Ltd.—14, Faiz Bazar (Daryaganj), Delhi 7.
 GODREJ, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—20, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
 Mitta Pharmacy.—Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.

HOTELS

Apollo Hotel & Billiards.—Nicholson Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
 Associated Hotels of India Limited.—Simla : Cecil & Clarke's; Delhi.
 Bengal Hotel & Restaurant.—Katra Baryan, Fatehpuri, Delhi.
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Phones :

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Lakshmi Hotel.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Madras Boarding House.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Maidens Hotel.—Allpore Road, Delhi.
Maharaja Hotel.—Nehar Sadat Khan, Queen's Road, New Delhi.
Marina Hotel.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Minerva Hotel.—Queen's Road, Delhi.
New India Hotel & Restaurant.—Katra Baryan, Fatehpuri, Delhi.
New Empress Hotel.—Fatehpuri, Delhi.
Park-View Hotel.—Fatehpuri, Delhi.
Pink Hotel.—Queen's Gardens, opp. Rly. Station, Delhi.
Prince Hotel.—Queen's Road, New Delhi.
Punjab Hotel.—Fatehpuri, Delhi.
Regal Hotel.—Queen's Road, Delhi.
River Hotel.—Fazl Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Royal Hotel.—Queen's Road, New Delhi.
Sher-i-Punjab Hotel & Restaurant.—Bazar Pahargunj, New Delhi.
South India Boarding House.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Standard Hotel & Restaurant.—Fazl Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Swiss Hotel.—Allpore Road, Delhi.

ICE AND ICE-CREAM MACHINES

Himalaya Manufacturing & Sales Co.—Park Mansions, Daryaganj, Delhi.
National Refrigeration Works.—2, Fazl Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND STOCKISTS

Arjan Dass Gupta & Bros.—25, Fatehpur, Delhi.
Bansidhar Prem Narain Jain.—Nayakatra, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Bestways & Co.—Outside Moti Cinema, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Bhola Ram Rikhab Dass Jain.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
Bulakhidas Ramchander.—2104/1, Katra Tobacco, Delhi 6.
Chunilal Bhatia & Co.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi. Phone: 23493.
Coxwell & Company.—2, Fazl Bazar, Delhi.
Eastern Trading Co.—Madrasa Road, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.
Foster Bell & Company.—P.B. No. 406, New Delhi 1.
Fourbhai Ltd.—14, Fazl Bazar, (Daryaganj), Delhi 7.
Fakir Chand Mohanlal (Estd. 1840).—Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
Frontier Hosiery Stores.—5742/43, Gandhi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
G. T. Mehra & Co.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Handicrafts.—10F, Connaught Place, New Delhi 1.
Hari Chand Jain & Sons.—20, Daryaganj, Delhi 7. Phone: 6878.
Himalaya Manufacturing & Sales Co.—Park Mansions, Daryaganj, Delhi.

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Kapurchand & Brothers.—5805, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
Kidarnath Kishinchand.—Ashrafi Katra, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Kishorilal & Sons.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi 6.
Kunjilal Sital Pershad Oswal.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi. H.O. Amritsar.
Lachman Dass Ramchand.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Mera Chemicals.—Lahori Gate, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Modern Scientific Instrument Co.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Mongia Bros.—Opp. Kumar Talkies, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Phone: 25564.
Motandas & Co., T.—4E, Thana Sadar Road, Delhi 6.
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal.—Post Box 1165, Naj Sarak, Delhi 6.
National Refrigeration Works.—2, Fazl Bazar Road, Delhi.
N. Kishore & Co.—Esplanade Road, Delhi 6.
Norfolk Syndicate (India) Limited.—Opposite Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Northland (India) Limited.—Opposite Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Oriental Electric Company.—Behind State Bank of India, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.
Oriental Radio & Electric Store.—17-C, Connaught Place, Post Box No. 103, New Delhi.
Oriental Stores.—Hamilton Road, Delhi.
Packer Wates & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Pandit Bros.—10F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Paul Radio & Electric Corporation.—132, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
Poohomal Bros. (India).—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Prom Brothers (Regd.).—414, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
Raj Gupta & Co.—Fazl Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Ram Eashwar & Co.—11, Esplanade Road, Delhi.
Ram Narain Gupta & Bros.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
Ramkishin Bethi & Sons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Ramkishore Sharma & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Kucha Ghasi Ram, Delhi.

Ramaingh Kundanlal.—5666, Gandhi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
Roy Brothers (Cheap John) Ltd.—Drapers & Tailors, Queensway, New Delhi. Telegrams: "RYBRO".

S. B. Electric Company.—Bisumal Colony, Behind State Bank of India, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.
Seth & Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Seth Ramnarain Gupta & Bros.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
S. K. Diwan & Co.—214, Irvin Road, P.B. No. 233, New Delhi 1.
Style.—13-E, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Sohanlal Prem Narain Jain.—V/57, Chandni Chowk, opp. Central Bank, Delhi.
Sudam & Co.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.
Suraj Bhan Agarwal.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi 6.
Tilak Chand Rajendra Kumar Jain.—5198, Sadar Bazar, Delhi 6.
TREVILLION & CLARK.—21-E, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Phone: 40736; Grams: "TREVILLION"; Drapers, Hosiery, Branch: 8-A, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Phone: 24/2464. Gram: "TREVCLARK". Incorporating: Pooran Chand & Sons, Mussoorie. Phone: 12. (owners: Mohandas Sons).
Victo.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.

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Bhagwan Sahai & Co.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Delhi Iron Syndicate.—20, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Fakir Chand Mohanlal (Estd. 1840).—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Gangabhai Aggarwal.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
GODREJ. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd.—168, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Iron Traders Ltd.—Lal Kua, Delhi.
Jagannath & Co.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Jwalanath Bhagwandas.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Khandelwal Bros. Ltd.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Lachmandas Jaldoyal.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Lachmandas Ramchand.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Manilal & Co.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Munilal Ramdayal.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Munshilal Omperkash.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Parkash Iron & Steel Co.—Hauz Kaji, Delhi.
Peayarelal Kanumal.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Ramchand Bengallimal.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Rattanlal Rajkishan.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Tata Industries Ltd.—Connaught Circus.

JARIWALA (SAREE BORDERS)

Bhukhandas Nathubai Suratwala.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Central Cottage Industries Emporium on Janpath. New Delhi.
Ohaganlal Jalkashindas.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Ohaganlal Motiram Suratwala.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Dayabhai Ranchhodhbhai Patel.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Glamour.—20/F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Hasmukhlal Jalkashindas.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Hind Stores.—771, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Jagjivandas Keshavram.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Manherlal Mohanlal.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Motiram Narsinghdas.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Om Parkash Agarwal.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Om Sewaram Chhotelal.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Prabhudas Bhaichand & Co.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Punjab Jari House.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Ramanlal Chunilal.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Ramanlal Gulabdas.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Ramesh Chandar Ganesh Kumar.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.
Sha Vasantlal Panachand.—Kinari Bazar, Delhi.

JEWELLERS

Babu Jewellery House.—Bazar Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
Babu Muli & Co.—Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Basheeshar Nath & Sons.—Bazar Dariba, Delhi.
Bhagwan Das & Sons.—Bazar Dariba, Delhi.
Bharata-Ji-Di-Hatti.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Bishandas Barkatram & Co.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
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Dina Nath.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Girdharilal Bros.—Diamond Merchants, opp. Scindia House, New Delhi 1.
Gopal Das Nawal Rai.—Shanker Terrace, Fountain, Delhi.
Hamilton & Co. Ltd.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Hari Chand & Sons.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
Indian Art Palace (Regd.).—8, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Ivory Palace.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Jagadhar Mal Dhannu Mal Jain.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
Jagat Kishore.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Jagat Narain & Sons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi and 64, Queensway, New Delhi.

JAGINDER NATH WASAN, Bullion Merchant, 288, Dariba Kalan, Delhi 6.

Jugal Kishore & Sons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Kali Charan & Sons.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Kamala Jewellery House.—Subzimandi, Delhi.
Kanjimull & Sons.—Vindia House, Queensway, New Delhi.
Khanra & Co.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Kharaiti Lal & Sons.—80, Queensway, New Delhi.
Kotal Arts.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Krihana & Sons.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
LPQB (Indian Jewellery Trading Co.)—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Maha Laxmi Jewellery House.—Chandni Chowk (Fatehpuri), Delhi.
Mahboob Singh Jain.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
Mahboob Singh Ranjit Singh.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
Mahrae-Di-Hattli.—Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
Mal Nem Chand Jain.—1788, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
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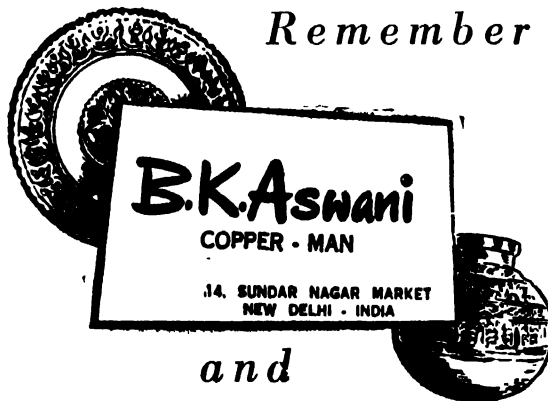
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Coronation Printing Works.—Fatehpuri, Delhi.
Crescent Printing Works.—14/80, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Daulat Press.—Bara Tooti, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
Dayal's Printing Press.—Fountain, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Delhi Press.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Delhi Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Delhi Printing Works.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

Diamond Press.—Fais Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Durga Art Press.—Nicholson Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Eagle Art Press.—Sadar, Thana Road, Delhi.
Federal Trade Press.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Gaya Dutt Press.—Bagh Dewar, Fatehpuri, Delhi.
Gita Printing Press.—Library Road, Pul Bangash, Delhi.
Gondal Press.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Great India Press.—G. B. Road, Delhi.
Grover Art Press.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.
Grover Printing Press.—Hamilton Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Gulab Chand Kapur & Sons.—G. B. Road, Delhi.
Gupta Printing Works.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.
Harbans Art Press.—Nicholson Road, Delhi.
Hind Society Press.—Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
Hindustan Times Press.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
I. M. H. Press.—Fountain, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Imperial Fine Art Press.—Naya Bazar, Delhi.
Indian Press.—441, Queen's Road, behind Novelty, Delhi.
Indian Printing Work.—7A/23, W. E. A., Karol Bagh, Delhi.
Indraprastha Printing Press.—Queen's Road, behind Novelty, Delhi.
Jagdish Art Press.—Original Road, near Railway Bridge, Delhi.
Jai Bharat Printing Works.—Teliwara, Delhi.
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Japan Art Press.—Hauz Kazi, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.
Jayyad Press.—Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Kailash Fine Printing Works.—Bara Tooti, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
Kapur Printing Press.—Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Kay Emm Press.—3/512, Mohd. Hussain Road, near Joshi's Hospital, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
Khanna Press.—Chandni Chowk, near Fountain, Delhi.
Khoala Printing Press.—Thana Road, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
Kochhar Press.—Gali Lal, Kutab Road, Delhi.
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Lahore Economical Press.—Original Road, near Multani Tanda, Delhi.
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Lion Press.—Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
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British Radio Products.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.—Contractors to Government of India, 68, Queensway, New Delhi. Grams: "Chiphone". Phone: 7179.
Delhi Radio Company.—Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Eastern Electric and Trading Co.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Electronics Ltd.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Empire Radios.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Empire Trading Co.—Esplanade Road, Delhi.
General Electronic Corporation.—Connaught Place, P. O. Box No. 316, New Delhi.
General Electric Co. of India, Ltd.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Howard Radio Co.—Opp. Plaza, New Delhi 6.
Indian Radio Corporation Ltd.—11, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6.
Indiatone Radios Ltd.—Subzimandi, Delhi.
Jal Hind Radio Co.—Fatehpur, Church Mansion Road, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
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New Radio Service.—Baird Road, New Delhi.
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Jai Bharat.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
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Kapur Bros.—Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Kirpa Ram & Bros.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Lachman Dass & Sons.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
Narankari Cloth and Tailoring House.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.
Novex.—12-C, Connaught Place, New Delhi 1.
Ragho Mull & Sons.—Connaught Circus, Delhi.
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New Golden Transport Co. Ltd.—Roshanara Road, Delhi.
New India Transport Co. Ltd.—Roshanara Road, Delhi.
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Isardas Tillaram (of Multan).—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Kartarsing & Sons, S. (of Rawalpindi).—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Khalsa Trunk Factory.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Lajpatral (Lahorewala) —Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
L. Chanuram Vazirchand.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
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Quetta Steel Trunk Factory.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Ramal Banarallal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Sardar Fatch Singh Harnamsing (Lyallpurwala).—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Sardar Gulabasing Ramsingh —Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Beth Gandaram Basantlal.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Sham Singh (of Jhelum).—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.
Western Vijay Industries Co-op. Society Ltd.—Naya Bazar, G. B. Road, Delhi.

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Snow White.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.
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Empire Stores.—Connaught Place, New Delhi.

J. Dlesh & Co.—Baird Road, New Delhi.

MOHAN BROTHERS.—3, Sadar Thana Road, Delhi 6.

Motandas & Co., T.—4E, Thana Sadar Road, Delhi 6. Head Office: Bombay.

Phipson & Co. Ltd.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Spencer & Co. Ltd.—Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS

Amarnath Talwar.—Katra Subhash, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Glamour.—20/F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Gulraj Babulal.—Hiralal Katra, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Jankidas & Co.—23/F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Joti Persad Bheeshmdas.—Katar Choban, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Kashmir Svadeshi Store.—771, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Kundanlal Girdharilal.—Katar Choban, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Lakshmichand Matwalchand.—Katra Subhash, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Lalimil Woollen Mills Depot.—Nai Sarak, Delhi.

Mamman Lal.—Pahargunj, Main Bazar, New Delhi.

Novex.—Cloth Merchants, 12C, Connaught Place, New Delhi 1.

Ragubeer Sharan Rakess Kumar.—771, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Royal Stores.—Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.

S. Bahadur Bros.—771, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Sohanlal Prem Narain Jain—V/57, Chandni Chowk, opp. Central Bank, Delhi.

Style.—13-E, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 10,904 sq. miles; Population: 11,09,466; Capital: Simla; Strength of Territorial Council: 41.

The centrally administered territory of Himachal Pradesh comprises 22 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The 22 States are Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bilaspur, Bushahr, Bhaji, Bija, Chamba, Darkoti, Dhami, Jubbal, Keonthal, Kumarsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Malhog, Mandi, Mangal, Sangri, Sirmur, Suket and Tharoch.

The 9 tributaries are Delath, Dhadli, Ghund, Khanet, Koti, Madhan, Ratesh, Rawingarh and Theog.

The State came into being on April 15, 1948; the consolidation was achieved with the full agreement and support of the Rulers and the people.

Bilaspur was merged into Himachal Pradesh on July 1, 1954.

Himachal Pradesh lies between North Latitude 30° 30' and 33° 10' and East Longitude 75° 55' and 79° 50'. It is bounded on the north by the Jammu and Kashmir State, on the south by Tehri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun Districts of Uttar Pradesh and the Ambala District of Punjab; on the west by Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Kangra. On the east the boundaries are undefined.

The Territory is divided into five administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba and Bilaspur.

Mahasu District has a population of (1951) 330,614 (Rural 322,616; Urban 7,998) and is divided into the following tehsils: Rampur, Rohru, Chini, Jubbal, Chopal, Theog, Arki,

Bolan and Kasumpti and the sub-Tehsils of Kumarsain, Suni and Kotkhal. 312,781 persons out of the total population are agriculturists.

Sirmur District has a population of (1951) 166,077 (Rural 155,700; Urban 10,377) and is divided into four Tehsils, Nahan, Pachhad, Rainka and Paonta. 147,144 persons out of the total population depend upon agriculture.

Mandi District has a population of (1951) 310,626 (Rural 294,458; Urban 16,168) and contains the Tehsils of Sadar, Mandi, Karsog, Sundernagar, Jogindernagar, Sarkaghat and Chachlot. 286,783 persons out of the total population depend upon agriculture.

Chamba District has a population of (1951) 176,050 (Rural 169,192; Urban 6,858) and is divided into the Tehsils of Chamba, Chura and Bhattiyat. 167,570 persons are agriculturists.

Bilaspur District has a population of (1951) 126,099 (Rural 122,354; Urban 3,745). It lies on both the banks of the Sutlej River and is divided into two tehsils Bilaspur and Ghumarwin. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, 114,398 persons being agriculturists.

ECONOMY

The main agricultural wealth of the Territory consists in potatoes and fruits such as apple, peach, almond, nuts, pomegranate.

The climatic conditions in this Territory are suitable for the growing of a large variety of fruit. Citrus and stone fruit is confined to the valleys and warmer places, while some fruit apples, pears are grown in the cooler regions. The finer variety of apples which was restricted to a few progressive areas like Kotgarh and Kotkhal is now grown extensively all over the

Territory. At present about 50,000 maunds of apples are exported to various parts of India. With the new plantation coming up, the production of fruit will increase considerably.

Salt is another important item; while forests yield timber, fire-wood and charcoal. Handicrafts which include Pashmina shawls, wool of fine quality, resin, herbs, musk and skins are a third source of income.

Himachal Pradesh forests supply the largest quantities of coniferous timber in Northern India. They are the main source of revenue in the Territory, the estimated revenue during 1955-56 being Rs. 80,00,000. The forests are also useful in ensuring the safety of the catchment areas of the Jumna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and Chenab rivers. On the protection of these catchment areas depends the steady and constant flow of water in these rivers, and the success of irrigation and engineering works in the plains. For purposes of forest utilization the Territory has been divided into twelve territorial forest divisions, viz, Chamba, Churaha, Mandi, Nauhan, Suket, Jubbal, Simla, Solan, Nahan, Rajgarh, Upper and Lower Bushahr.

Seed potato is the chief cash crop. The Territory has established itself as a vital source of potatoes, especially seed potatoes, for the plains of India. It exports nearly 8½ lakh maunds of potatoes annually out of which over 5½ lakh maunds are directly utilised as seed potatoes.

There is a resin and turpentine factory at Nahan.

For 1956-57, budget estimates provided for revenue receipts of Rs. 468.96 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 468.64 lakhs, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 32,000.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

Area: 84,471 sq. miles; Population: 4-41 millions (1951); Capital: Srinagar.

Official language: Urdu; Regional languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Balti, Dardi, Punjabi, Pahari, Ladakhi. There are 33 local bodies, three municipalities, 26 town area committees and four notified areas committees in the State.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three provinces: Kashmir, Jammu and the Frontier.

Districts: in Kashmir Province: Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, in Jammu Province: Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Doda in the Frontier Province: Ladakh.

The Jammu and Kashmir State constituting the extreme western section of the Himalayas, lies between 32°17' and 36°58' north latitude, and 73°28' and 80°30' east longitude. The total area of the State is 84,471 sq. miles and the population 4,410,000 with an average density of 48 per sq. mile.

Non-Muslims form about 23 per cent of the total population—a percentage slightly higher than the one which Muslims formed in India before the partition. Culturally both Muslims and Hindus belong to the same group. Consequently, they speak the same language and have common customs and conventions, and sometimes even places of common worship.

About 10-3 per cent of the total population is urban. There are 2 cities, 87 towns and 8,740 villages in the whole State.

In recent years, the State has made all round progress. To give a fillip to State trade, a net work of Kashmir Arts & Crafts Emporia has been established in important cities in India. These account for Kashmir goods worth about Rs. 22 lakhs annually. The State owns a transport fleet of nearly 500 vehicles. Distribution of essential commodities within the State is made mostly through multi-purpose co-operative societies. This has resulted in all areas of the State being fully served with essential supplies and elimination of the black market. From the point of literacy, the State is well ahead of many former Princely States, with a University of its own established in 1949. In 1956-57, there were 2,207 Government educational institutions in the State including 25 colleges. A Kashmiri script has been evolved for the first time in history. Text books in Kashmiri have been introduced in elementary schools.

The State occupies an important position in the political geography of India as it has common frontiers with China, the U.S.S.R., Pakistan and Afghanistan.

AGRICULTURE

Kashmir State has a delightful climate, though winter months are very cold. The maximum recorded temperature of the Kashmir Valley is 90-3 degrees and the minimum 11°. In Jammu the temperature in summer goes up to 116°, or sometimes even higher, but comes down to 30° and even to 20° during winter in some parts of the State. The average rainfall for the whole of the State is 28-45".

Forests hold an important place in the economy of the State. They yield fine wood of many varieties, medicinal herbs and also provide game and fodder for the cattle. The forest operations do not extend to the Frontier Province which forms three-fourths of the total area of the State. In the two remaining provinces, 11,058 sq. miles or about 50 per cent of their total areas constitute forest land.

The oldest forest industry is that of resin, the total collection of which is about 60,000 maunds, estimated to be worth Rs. 6 lakhs.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. But the soil is not very fertile. Only 3-6 per cent of the total area is cultivable, and the remaining portion is full of mountains and deserts. The total amount of land actually

under cultivation in the State is about 1,025,000 acres. The main crops grown are rice and maize, and in Jammu wheat and maize. The State on the whole is deficit with regard to food supply.

The total area of the State in acres is 51 million. Out of this the cultivable area today would be of the order of 2-1 million acres. The area under irrigation in 1955 was 649,000 acres.

With the completion of several new irrigation canals and lift irrigation projects 47,225 acres of land were brought under cultivation. In the Second Plan an additional acreage of 1-44 lakh acres is expected to come under cultivation and food production to increase by 15 lakh maunds.

The State has three development blocks under the Community Projects programme, one at Badgam in Kashmir, one at Mansar in Jammu and the third in Ladakh where it covers the whole district. The three blocks cover about 579 villages and a population of 1-75 lakhs. The projects cost Rs. 20 lakhs (Badgam), Rs. 20 lakhs (Mansar), Rs. 10 lakhs (Ladakh).

There are also ten National Extension Blocks.

By the end of the Second Plan the entire State will have been covered by NES Blocks - 37 in number.

The Government passed the 'Big Landed Estates Abolition Act' in 1951, by virtue of which the right of ownership held by a landlord owning more than 22½ acres was extinguished and was thereafter vested in tillers of such lands. In pursuance of this Act, the Government distributed the land held by big landlords (as defined in the Act) among the tillers and thus landlordism, to a large extent, was abolished in the State. About 229,371 acres of land were transferred in ownership right to 193,111 tillers with 703,604 dependents. 21,720 acres of cultivable wasteland were distributed among landless peasants.

The Land Compensation Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly presented its report to the Assembly in the last week of March 1953. The Constituent Assembly accepted its recommendations and unanimously passed a resolution on March 31, 1953, that no compensation be paid for land expropriated under the Big Landed Estates Abolition Act.

INDUSTRY, MINERALS

Woollen textile manufacturing is the biggest single industry in the State. It gives employment to about 800,000 people, including both part-time and whole-time workers. Kashmir woollens, such as shawls, carpets, namdas and gabbas have a world-wide popularity. During the 18th and 19th centuries especially Kashmir shawls had a wide demand in England, and, as it was expressed at the time, 'adorned the proudest beauties in Europe and the rest of the world.'

Next in importance comes the silk industry. Kashmir silatures are the largest in the world for a single unit of production, and produce one of the finest quality silks.

Silk worm rearsers number about 60,000. The total number of persons employed would be over 100,000 and the number dependent on the silk industry would be about a million. The industry is run by a Government department.

A joinery mill has been set up in Kashmir. The factory is a unique venture, as very few such industries exist outside Europe and North America. The factory has an installed capacity for the manufacture of 36,000 doors and 36,000 windows which on an average should mean a turn-over of goods worth Rs. 35 lakhs per year.

Two other factories set up are a tannery and a carpet factory.

Papier-mache, silver-ware, and wood-carving are among the other minor industries of the State.

The industrial co-operatives include carpet weaving, pashmina weaving and embroidery, chain stitch weaving, tapestry weaving, wood carving and papier-mache. The total value of the goods sold by the Induscos in one year is about Rs. 3 lakhs.

The production of some industries is given below: Government woollen mills (1955-56): Yarn, 3,17,141 lbs.; cloth, 2,82,958 yds; total value Rs. 10,75,000.

Sericulture (Government) (1954-55): Raw silk, 1,78,745 lbs.; bye-products, 1,27,898 lbs.

Drug Research Laboratory (1955-56): Spirituous, non-spirituous ampoules, tablets, etc., value Rs. 6,84,290.

Government Silk Weaving Factory (1955-56): Georgette crepe, 3,29,870 yds., value Rs. 14,84,415.

Government Joinery Mills (1954-55): Windows, doors, flooring, ceiling, value Rs. one lakh.

Match Factory, Patamulla (1954-55): Gross boxes of matches 92,265, value Rs. 5,88,189-6-0.

Tanneries (Government) (1955-56): Leather goods, 767 maunds, value Rs. 1,22,509.

Other particulars about industry are given below. The first figure shows the number of factories and the second, where available, the number of workers in that industry.

Woollen 1,462; Silk 17,2913; Transport workshops 2,229; Press 1,269; Oil Mills: 3,73; Flour mills 2,59; Match industry: 1,98; Fruit canning 1,150; Rosin and Turpentine 1,73; Sports 1,100; Drug manufacturing 2,135; Timber industry 1,250; Wood 1, not available; Cold storage 1,25; Carpets 2,270; Electric workshops 2,25; Saw mills 2,20; Iron and Steel 2,47; Water works 1,60.

The total no. of factories in the State 47
Total labour 5,060.

Number of workers in the main cottage industries are given below:

Raffuzari 3,554; Jalakdozi 1,855; Carpets 1,702; Nundah 399; Wood carving 1,088; Pashmina 801; Papier Mache 296; Gubba 142; Fur 182; Handloom weaving silk 3,000; Zari-kari and tapestry 683; Metal and silver 125; Willow works 200.

Total no. of workers in cottage industries, about 14,130.

Woollen manufactures, silks, forest products such as timber, herbs, some chemicals, furs and skins, and fruit and vegetables are the main items of export, whereas foodstuffs, textiles, sugar and tea, spices and hardware form the main imports into the State.

The following is a list of the minerals found in the State: Coal, Lignite (possibilities of petroleum), Bauxite, Iron ore, Copper ore, Lead, Zinc, Nickel ore, Manganese, Gold, Arsenic, Chromite, Ochre, Gypsum, Graphite, Kalline, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Marble, Slate, Steatite, Turpentine, Barytes, Corundum (Sapphire and Ruby), Beryl and Aquamarine and Tour-mallin. There are other minerals too, suitable for glass manufacture. But it is not known, whether the exploitation of all these minerals is an economic proposition. Coal, Lignite and Iron ore are supposed to be in existence in fairly large quantities.

Tertiary coal deposits in Jammu occupy an important position in the economy of north India. The two fields are Jangal Gali about 40 miles from Jammu and Kalakot about 75 miles from Jammu.

The total labour force at Jangal is 125 and the target of production 5,000 tons. The total labour force at Kalakot is about 80 and the target of production 5,000 tons.

Serpentine, barytes and China clay are worked by the Mining Department of the State and products sent to the Government Paint and Mineral Factory at Jammu. The total production during 1956 was 100 tons. Number of workers, 15.

The sapphirine mines are about 200 miles from Jammu and are not worked at present. Applications for leasing out were under the consideration of the Government early in 1957.

Gypsum deposits occur in areas 75 to 100 miles from Jammu. A Plaster of Paris factory is being established by private business men.

The bentonite deposits which occur about 40 miles from Jammu are not worked at present. In the past a few hundred tons were raised every year. There are plans for re-starting the mines.

Power Schemes: During the First Five-Year Plan, the Rs 2-30 crore Sindh Hydro Electric Project was completed and the production of electric power increased from 4,850 kWs. to 7,950 kWs. Besides, 1,500 kWs. were purchased from the Punjab Government. In the Second Five-Year Plan 17,800 additional kWs. of energy will be generated. Out of this about 16,000 kWs. will be utilized in industry.

The purchase of power from Joginderanagar, Punjab to the tune of 1,500 kWs., has improved the power position in Jammu. Samba and Kathua in the Jammu Province have also been electrified.

Tourist traffic is one of the main sources of income both to the State and the people. It is estimated that before the trouble started in Kashmir, about 40,000 people used to visit that place annually, spending about Rs. 1,50,00,000 during their stay of a few months in the Valley. Great efforts are now being made by the State to develop this traffic to the maximum possible extent.

During 1956-57, the number of tourists who visited the State touched the record figure of 70,000. This is more than a four-fold increase in the number of visitors who came to the State in 1947.

To further stimulate tourist traffic, a Reception Hall at Srinagar and a number of Pak Bungalows at various places have been built, and more beauty spots are being opened up.

The new low-level $\frac{1}{4}$ miles long Banihal Tunnel which is being thrown open to traffic, will, besides, making a profound difference to the economy and social life of Kashmir, give a fillip to tourist traffic in the winter also as the road will no longer be snow-bound.

EDUCATION

Education was declared free throughout the State from Primary to the University stage, in the year 1953. This has resulted in an increase of about 70 per cent in the budget for education. Over 1.5 lakh students have benefited by this reform.

Before the First Plan came into operation, the State had 7 colleges, 51 high schools, 143 middle schools and 1,034 primary schools. During the First Plan period 5 colleges, 3 training schools, 29 high schools, 48 middle schools, 76 central schools, 590 primary schools, 90 Maktabas and Parishadas, and 13 lower high schools were established and the status of a number of institutions was raised. In 1957 a Polytechnic was also opened at Srinagar.

During the Second Plan period it has been decided to establish 1,500 basic schools, six post-matric training schools, 2 post-graduate colleges for women, and a college for physical education. Besides, 50 primary schools will be converted into Basic Activity schools, 40 middle schools into high schools, 20 high schools into higher secondary schools, 10 secondary schools into higher secondary schools and 4 inter-colleges into degree colleges. One M.Ed. class will also be started.

The following figures relate to 1956-57:

The no. of primary schools for boys: 1,504, for girls: 290. No. of boys on roll in primary schools: 75,818; of girls: 13,700.

The no. of middle schools for boys: 225; for girls: 35. The no. of boys on roll in middle schools: 37,800; of girls: 5,584.

The no. of high schools for boys: 96; for girls: 23. The no. of boys on roll in high schools: 39,354; of girls: 10,718.

The no. of men teachers in primary schools: 1,849; of women teachers: 340.

The no. of men teachers in secondary schools: 2,822; of women teachers: 576.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

In respect of means of communication the State was very backward having a very poor road system. Before the Plan was taken in hand there were 205 miles of road per 100 sq. miles and only one mile of road per 2,000 of population. There were only 1,600 miles of motor road, 427 miles of jeep track and 2,400 miles of bridle path.

During the Plan Period, 425 miles of new roads were constructed, 182 miles of existing roads improved and over 20 major bridges of 7,000 ft. aggregate length constructed.

In the Second Plan the target set is construction and development of 820 miles and upgrading of 740 miles of roads and the building of 19 major bridges.

PUBLIC HEALTH

At the end of the First Five Year Plan period the State had 2 central hospitals, 2 chest disease hospitals, 8 district hospitals, 18 first class dispensaries, 74 second class dispensaries, 127 unani and ayurvedic dispensaries, 2 central laboratories, 2 sanatoria and one T.B. clinic.

Mass campaigns against malaria, typhus and venereal diseases were also launched successfully in various parts of the State.

In the Second Plan period, the bed strength of hospitals would be raised to 600, and 10 more dispensaries will be opened. A medical college will also be established.

The bed strength in the State Central Hospitals is 450. In the tuberculosis department 200. The eight district hospitals have a bed strength of over 80.

CO-OPERATION

The figures relate to 1955-56:

The total no. of societies: 2,517, no. of members: 2,01,669, working capital: Rs 1,67,32,296. The budget allotment to the Department for 1956-57: Rs 5.57 lakhs.

The table below gives the details:

	Societies	Members	Working Capital
			Rs.
Multipurpose Societies	2,517	2,01,669	1,67,32,296
Farming Societies	620	1,38,483	37,65,788
Milk Societies	3	550	10,260
Wholesale Store	1	121	9,247
Primary Stores	1	79	25,03,604
M. P. Unions	30	11,773	17,23,827
Production and Sale Societies	47	326	10,38,509
Agricultural Credit Societies	60	2,208	6,45,963
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	1,389	29,666	10,49,359
Purchase and Sale Societies	122	3,144	6,28,182
Consolidation of Holdings Societies	2	145	57,121
No. of Central and District Banks	236	11,990	..
J. & K. State Co-operative Bank	5	2,210	24,43,303
	1	974	28,56,833

Deposits in Central and District Banks: Rs. 16,52,116. Other funds and reserve: Rs. 4,68,269. Paid-up: Rs. 3,22,918.

Deposits in J. & K. State Co-operative Bank: Rs. 15,44,084. Share capital: Rs. 10,39,850; Reserve and other funds: Rs. 2,72,919.

About 40 per cent of the families are in the co-operative fold.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1956-57

Revenue receipts : Rs. 503.20 lakhs.

Revenue expenditure : Rs. 618.31 lakhs.

The main sources of income are land revenue, forests, profits of silk reeling (which is a State monopoly), courts, etc., and the main items of expenditure are salaries, public utility works, education, sanitation, irrigation, electricity, etc.

HOUSING

A Housing Board under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir deals with housing schemes in the State.

A sum of Rs. 95,00,000 has been allocated by the Government of India for the Low Income Group Housing and Industrial Housing Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan.

One hundred quarters have been built in the newly established township at Gandhinagar (Jammu) on Government account (50 three-roomed and 50 two-roomed).

Thirty two-roomed houses have been constructed by low paid employees in the new township of Jammu. The construction of 100 more such houses is in progress.

Twenty houses of various types were built by low paid employees in Jammu city on private plots of land.

The cost of the building of each class of house is about Rs. 4,500, 3,500, 3,000 and 2,500 respectively as specified for the different classes of loanes.

The buildings are to be constructed according to a plan approved by the Government for the new township at Gandhinagar, and according to the plan approved by the Jammu Municipal Council so far as the construction of flats on private plots is concerned.

The houses are not generally built for renting out.

Loans are issued directly to the loanes. The construction of quarters built on Government accounts, however, done through the State P.W.D. also.

Total no. of houses built through private enterprise : 50. By Government : 100.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Government of the State revised the First Five-Year Plan to meet the genuine requirements and needs of the people. The provision for the Plan was raised from 700.00 lakhs to 973.21 lakhs in the Central Sector and from Rs. 300.00 lakhs to Rs. 300.94 lakhs in the case of the State Sector.

The State's Second Five Year Plan is estimated to involve a total outlay of Rs. 5,127.00 lakhs as against Rs. 1,274.10 lakhs of the First Five-Year Plan. The Plan gives high precedence to the development of agriculture and industry

and the expansion of educational and medical facilities. It is estimated that employment opportunities to the tune of 11.85 lakh man-months will be created during the Plan-Period.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947. Simultaneously, to fulfil one of the conditions of the acceptance of accession by the Government of India, the Maharaja invited Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, President of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, to form an interim Government, and to carry on the administration of the State. The interim Government later changed into a full-fledged Cabinet, with Sheikh Abdullah as the first popular Prime Minister.

The Maharaja withdrew from the State and handed over power to his 21-year-old son who was to act during his absence as a constitutional ruler. The latter, Yuvraj Karan Singh, formally took over from his father on June 20, 1949.

For the first time in history, the people of Kashmir elected a sovereign Constituent Assembly which met in Srinagar in October-November 1951. The Constituent Assembly had before it four main tasks, (1) to devise a Constitution for the future governance of the country, (2) to decide the future of the ruling dynasty, (3) to decide whether or not compensation should be paid to the landlords whose lands had been transferred to the tillers and (4) to declare its mind on the future affiliations of the State.

On November 20, 1951 was promulgated the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution (Amendment) Act which amended 42 Sections of 78 clauses of the old constitution. By this the State attained complete and unfettered responsible democratic government.

The new enactment transferred power from the ruler to the popular Government and gave legal recognition to the principle of full, responsible Government which, in theory only, was enforced by the Maharaja's proclamation of March 5, 1948.

Independence of the judiciary was fortified further by extending the normal tenure in keeping with the law in other parts of India. The Board of Judicial Advisers was retained.

The enactment also amended the oaths of office for Ministers and Judges. Unlike the old oath, under which one had to swear and owe allegiance to the Maharaja, his heirs and successors, the new one specified allegiance to "the Constitution of the State as by law established."

The amended Constitution authorised the Constituent Assembly to convert itself or set up another body to discharge the functions of the State Legislature until a new one was elected. The Government would be collectively responsible to that Assembly which would be unrestricted in its powers. The Legislature would have the right to legislate for all parts of the State, even Azad Kashmir. The Government was given extra-territorial jurisdiction not enjoyed by any other State in India.

The Constituent Assembly set up a Basic Principles Committee, a Fundamental Rights Committee and Land Compensation Committee.

The recommendations of the Basic Principles Committee led to the abolition of hereditary rule in the State.

The Constituent Assembly also adopted unanimously the report and recommendations of the Land Compensation Committee.

The Constituent Assembly also adopted a flag and emblem for the State.

In February, 1954 the Constituent Assembly ratified the decision of the State's accession to India, adopted in October, 1947.

On the recommendation of the State Constituent Assembly, the President of the Union of India issued on May 14, 1954 the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954.

Some of the broad features of the Presidential Order were: No action can be taken by the Union Parliament for increasing or diminishing the area of the State or altering its name without the consent of the State Legislature.

Permanent residents of the State who after having migrated to Pakistan, return to the State under a proper permit for resettlement, shall be deemed to be citizens of India.

Discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth has been prohibited and the State Legislature has been granted the right to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens.

All citizens living within the territory of Jammu and Kashmir State have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India or to settle in any part of the Union, to acquire or dispose of property and to practise any profession.

The people of the State were granted the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. No existing law in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and no law enacted by the State Legislature in future, defining the classes of persons who are permanent residents of the State Government, acquisition of immovable property in the State, settlement in the State, or right of scholarships, etc. shall be affected by any provision of the Union Constitution.

CONSTITUTION

The task of constitution making entered a decisive phase when on October 10, 1956 the Drafting Committee presented the Draft Constitution to the Constituent Assembly.

The Assembly discussed the Draft Constitution for more than a month.

The Constitution was finally approved and adopted unanimously on November 17. It came into effect on January 26, 1957.

The Constitution declares the State of Jammu and Kashmir to be "an integral part of the Union of India."

The territory of the State will comprise all the territories which on August 15, 1947, were under the sovereignty or suzerainty of the Ruler of the State.

The executive and legislative power of the State will extend to all matters except those with respect to which Parliament has powers to make laws for the State under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

The Directive Principles of the Constitution lay down that the prime object of the State should be the promotion of the welfare of the mass of the people by establishing and preserving a socialist order of society wherein all exploitation of man has been abolished and wherein justice—social, economic and political—informs all the institutions of national life.

Every person who is, or is deemed to be, a citizen of India shall be a permanent resident of the State, if on the 14th of May, 1954 he was a State subject of Class I or of Class II or having lawfully acquired immovable property in the State, he has been ordinarily resident in the State for not less than 10 years prior to that date. Any person who, before the fourteenth day of May, 1954, was a State Subject of Class I or of Class II and who, having migrated after the first day of March, 1947, to the territory now included in Pakistan, returns to the State under a permit for re-settlement in the State or for permanent return issued by or under the authority or any law made by the State Legislature will on such return be a permanent resident of the State. The permanent residents will have all the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution of India.

The Constitution lays down that the Executive of the State should consist of the Sadar-i-Riyasat who will be elected by a majority of

the total membership of the Legislative Assembly. He will hold office during the pleasure of the President. The executive power of the State will be vested in him and shall be exercised by him. The Sadar-i-Riyasat will hold office for a term of five years.

The Council of Ministers will be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Prime Minister will be the head of the Council of Ministers.

The Legislature of the State will consist of the Sadar-i-Riyasat and two Houses, to be known respectively as the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly will consist of one hundred members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

Twenty-five seats in the Legislative Assembly will remain vacant to be filled by representatives of people living in Pakistan-occupied areas of the State.

The Legislative Council will consist of 36 members. Eleven members will be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst persons who are residents of the Province of Kashmir provided that of the members so elected at least one shall be a resident of Jhelum, Ladakh and at least one a resident of Thel, Kargil, the two outlying areas of the State. Eleven members will be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst persons who are residents of the Jammu Province. Of the remaining 14 members, 6 will be elected by various electorates, such as municipal councils, educational institutions, etc., 2 will be elected by Panchayats and such other local bodies and 6 will be nominated by the Sadar-i-Riyasat.

The fixation of parity in membership of the Legislative Council as between Kashmir and Jammu is very significant and important as the population of Kashmir is much larger than that of Jammu.

The High Court of the State will consist of a Chief Justice and two or more other judges. Every judge of the High Court will be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Sadar-i-Riyasat, and in the case of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court.

There will be a Public Service Commission for the State. The Commission along with its Chairman will be appointed by the Sadar-i-Riyasat.

The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for the election will be vested in an Election Commissioner appointed by the Sadar-i-Riyasat. There will be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency and elections will be on the basis of adult franchise.

Every member of the civil service or one holding a civil post will hold office under the pleasure of the Sadar-i-Riyasat.

The official language of the State will be Urdu, but English will, unless the Legislature by law otherwise provides, continue to be used for all official purposes of the State.

There will be an Academy of Arts, Culture and Language in the State where opportunities will be afforded for the development of art and culture of the State and for the development of its language.

The Constitution can be amended by the introduction of a Bill in the Legislative Assembly and passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of that House. But no Bill or amendment seeking to make any change in the provisions relating to the relationship of the State with the Union of India, the extent of executive and legislative powers of the State or the provisions of the Constitution of India as applicable in relation to the State shall be introduced or moved in either House of the Legislature.

The emoluments of the Sadar-i-Riyasat will be Rs. 5,500 a month.

The Chief Justice will get Rs. 2,500 a month, and the judges of the High Court Rs. 2,000 a month.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(See under 'States Administrative Personnel').

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(See under 'General Election').

THE UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Chancellor: Yuvaraj Karan Singh Ji, Sadar-i-Riyasat.

Pro-Chancellor: Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Prime Minister.

Vice-Chancellor: A. A. A. Fyzee

Registrar: Ghulam Mohammad.

Honorary Treasurer: R. L. Gupta, Accountant General.

Deans of Faculties :

Arts: S. L. Pandit; *Science*: Tirath Ram; *Oriental Learning*: N. L. Kaul Talib; *Education*: Agha Ashraf; *Commerce*: M. L. Shandilya.

Number of affiliated colleges: 25.

Number of students who appeared for the previous examinations in 1956: Men 8,110; Women 1,938.

Budget for 1956-57:

Income: Rs. 3,00,000.

Expenditure: Rs. 3,74,500.

Govt. grant: Rs. 1,00,000.

COLLEGES

Amar Singh College, Srinagar.

Sri Pratap College, Srinagar.

Govt. Women's College, Srinagar.

Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar.

Govt. Gandhi Memorial Arts College, Jammu.

Govt. Gandhi Memorial Science College, Jammu.

Govt. Women's College, Jammu.

T. T. College, Srinagar.

T. T. College, Jammu.

S. P. M. Rajput Commerce College, Jammu.

Govt. Inter College, Anantnag, Kashmir.

Govt. Inter College, Sopore, Kashmir.

St. Joseph's College, Baramulla, Kashmir.

Govt. Inter College, Bhadarwah.

Govt. Inter College, Poonch.

Jamia Madinatul Uloom, Hazratbal.

Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Srinagar.

Government Oriental College, Srinagar.

Shri Rugh Nath Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jammu.

Rupa Devi Sharda Peeth, Srinagar.

Vishwa Bharti Girls College, Rainawari, Srinagar.

Hindu Kanya Maha Vidyalay, Chinkral Mohalla, Srinagar.

Sanatan Dharm Kanya Vidyalaya, Jammu

Vidya Peeth Mahila Oriental College, Jammu.

Nusrat-ul-Islam Oriental College, Srinagar.

KERALA

(See also under 'Late Particulars')

Area: 14,980 sq. miles.

Total population: 13,563,240.

Capital: Trivandrum.

Names of Districts with names of District Headquarters within brackets: Trivandrum (Trivandrum); Quilon (Quilon); Kottayam (Kottayam); Trichur (Trichur); Cannanore (Cannanore); Kozhikode (Kozhikode); Palghat (Palghat).

Total number of Districts: 7.

Strength of the Legislative Assembly: 127 (126 elected and one nominated).

Number of members returned from the State to the Lok Sabha: 18.

Number of members returned from the State to the Rajya Sabha: 9.

Geography: The climate of the whole region is generally temperate and the rainfall heavy. Languages spoken in the State are Malayalam and Tamil.

Kerala is the only State in India ruled by a non-Congress Party. The strength of the party in power, the Communist Party, in the legislature is 64 in a house of 126 members excluding the Speaker, who was also a member of the Communist Party.

The Ministry headed by Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad assumed office on April 5, 1957. There is a woman member in the Cabinet Miss K. R. Gouri.

Soon after the assumption of power the Ministry released all "political prisoners" previously convicted. Some of them were sentenced in murder cases. The Government also reduced the sentences of imprisonment passed on many convicts and decided to commute all death sentences which were pending when the Ministry took office. There were ten of these of which one was in relation to a Communist worker, whose mercy petitions had been rejected by the President of India.

The Ministry has promised administrative reform. A Committee is proposed to be constituted to go into the question.

New land legislation is being drafted and is expected to be introduced in the budget session of the Assembly. The bill will be based broadly on the recommendations of the Land Reforms Panel of the Planning Commission. Pending legislation, the Government has banned all eviction of tenants. Occupants of Government

lands will also not be evicted if they had occupied the lands before April 26, 1957.

Government contemplates the progressive elimination of private agencies from the field of elementary education. It is trying to implement fully the directive principles in the Constitution of India which require that elementary education should be the responsibility of the State.

Managing Councils with equal representation to workers are being constituted in Government-owned factories. There are nine such factories in the State. The Government is planning more industries in the State which has a chronic unemployment problem.

An approach is being made to industrialists outside the State with a view to starting new industries.

The salaries of village officers in the Malabar area of Kerala have been increased. The staff in the Works Establishment of the State Government also got a fresh increase in their scales of pay with retrospective effect from April, 1955.

The Government is seeking to increase the outlay of the Plan, which is now Rs. 87 crores. The Communist Party election manifesto had said that the outlay should be increased to Rs. 200 crores. It is the Ministry's contention that even from the point of view of population Kerala is entitled to a bigger Plan.

Budget estimates for 1957-58 as presented in Parliament (these were revised by the Kerala Ministry in June. See under Late Particulars):

Revenue Rs. 26,50,27,900.

Expenditure Rs. 27,51,95,300.

KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Kerala Financial Corporation was established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, on 1st Dec. 1953, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores divided into 200,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and an issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The Corporation was started with the object of making available long term credits to industrial concerns in Kerala State in need of financial assistance and thereby quickening the pace of industrialisation of the State.

The shares of the Corporation are distributed among the various classes of shareholders as follows as on date:—

State Government 60,415 Shares.

Reserve Bank of India 15,000 Shares.

Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Banks, Insurance Companies, Investment Trusts, and other financial institutions 22,540 Shares.

Parties other than those referred to above 2,045 Shares.

Total No. of applications received: 77; Total amount applied for: Rs. 1,53,47,400; Total No. of applications disposed of: 68; Total amount of loans sanctioned: Rs. 98,69,800; Total amount disbursed: Rs. 83,38,350; Total amount of instalments received: Rs. 8,90,101-8-0.

The Corporation charges an interest on all its loans and advances at the rate of 6½ per cent, subject to a rebate of ½ per cent for prompt repayment of all instalments. Hence the effective rate of interest levied by the Corporation is 6 per cent. It may be mentioned here that the Corporation has received all instalments promptly on the due date or sometimes even earlier. There are, therefore no defaulters.

During the year ended 31-3-1956, the Corporation earned a gross profit of Rs. 4,93,616-9-10. The total expenses during the same period amounted to Rs. 59,690-8-0. After providing Rs. 1,89,856 towards income-tax and corporation tax, and setting apart Rs. 21,696 for the reserve fund, the Corporation had at its disposal Rs. 2,22,374-1-1, whereas the total amount of guaranteed dividend payable by it for the year ended 31-3-1956 was Rs. 3,49,812-2-8. The Corporation was therefore obliged to call upon the State Government to give a subvention for the balance of Rs. 1,27,438-1-7 to make up the guaranteed dividend.

P. K. Krishnankutty Menon (*Chairman*); C. I. Abraham, I.A.S. (Retd.) (*Managing Director, appointed by Government*).

Secretary: C. Nilakanta Menon, B.A.

Accountant: M. K. Titus, B.Sc., A.C.A.

INDUSTRIES

Main large-scale industries of State: Rubber, Plywood, Ceramics, Fertilisers and Chemicals, Rayons, Glass, Paper, Aluminium, Sugar, Cement, Textiles and Rare Earths.

State-owned Industrial Undertakings: The Travancore Mineral Concerns, Chavara; The Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum; The Travancore Plywood Industries, Punaloor; The Ceramic Factory, Kundara.

State-sponsored Industrial Undertakings: The Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye; The Travancore Coochin Chemicals Ltd., Alwaye; The Travancore Rayons Ltd., Perumbhavor; The Travancore Ogale Glass Mfg. Co., Ltd., Alwaye; The Punaloor Paper Mills Ltd.; The Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundera; The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum; The Travancore Electro Chemical Industries Ltd., Chingavanom; The Travancore Cements Ltd., Kottayam; Forest Industries Travancore Ltd., Perumbhavor; The Vijayana Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum; Balaramavarma Textiles Ltd., Shencottah; The United Electrical Industries Ltd., Quilon; West Coast Fisheries (Travancore) Ltd.; The Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd., Alwaye; The Rare Earths Factory, Alwaye; The Caustic Soda Plant, Alwaye; The Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum.

Private Sector (Important Industrial Undertakings): The Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd.; The A.D. Cotton Mills Ltd., Quilon; Sri Chitra Mills, Alwaye; The Ashok Textile Mills Ltd., Alwaye; The Jumna Thread Mills Ltd., Koratti Angadi.

The management of the Sitarum Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Trichur, and the Coochin Mahalakshmi Mills, Mulakunnathukavu has been taken over by Government. Besides these two industrial concerns, the Electrical and Allied Industries, Kundera, which was defunct for some time, has also been reopened under Government auspices.

Steps have been taken to reorganise the Shark Liver Oil Factory on a commercial basis. 80 per cent of the world's output of lemon grass oil is from Kerala. A Lemon Grass Research Station has been started in a suitable site covering 25 acres. A State Aid to Industries Act has been passed by Government.

Position in the area covered by the former Travancore-Cochin State:

Total number of registered factories (1954): 871.

Number of employees in the registered factories: About 111,120.

Number of trade unions: 654; disputes: 3,932; number of man days lost owing to strikes: 21,901,261; total bonus paid: Rs. 86 lakhs.

Main cottage industries: Coir and Handloom.

Their location: Alleppey and Coastal areas for Coir, Handloom in many parts of the State.

Number of workers employed in the Coir Industry: About 5 to 6 lakhs.

Chief minerals produced in the State: The beach sands contain the much valued and strategic mineral monazite besides five others of great economic value namely ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite and garnet. The extensive white clay deposits contribute to the ceramic industry. Other minerals available are mica, graphite, limestone, quartz-sand and lignite.

AGRICULTURE

Main food crops of the State: Rice, Tapioca and Sweet-potato.

Main cash crops of the State: Coconut, Arecanut, Tea, Coffee, Cardamom, Rubber, Pepper, Ginger, Lemon grass, Sesame, Groundnut, Turmeric.

The area covered by some of these is given below (in acres):

Paddy 19 lakhs, pepper 1.88 lakhs, coconuts 10 lakhs, Cardamom 60,000, ginger 34,550, cashew 1 lakh, arecanut 75,000, lemon grass 39,800.

Position in the area covered by the former Travancore-Cochin State is given below:

Total production of foodgrains in 1954: 746,000 tons.

Position in 1953:

Total area cultivated: 30.5 lakh acres (52.80 per cent of total area).

Total area under dry cultivation: 2,434.24 sq. miles (22,91,480 acres, 48 cents 820.47 sq. links).

Total area of uncultivated land: 28.3 lakh acres (47.11 per cent of the area).

Total area under wet cultivation: 1,481.1 sq. miles (8,07,047 acres, 88 cents 48 sq. links).

Total area under food crops: 18.91 lakh acres.

Total area under cash crops: 11.59 lakh acres.

Area under individual food crops: Rice: 8,00,000 acres; Tapioca: 5,28,000 acres; Sweet-potato: 9,042 acres and rest miscellaneous crops.

Area under individual cash crops in acres: Coconut 6.67 lakhs; Arecanut 64,400; Tea 69,000; Coffee 8,500; Cardamom 57,738; Rubber 1,24,000; Pepper 1,01,030; Ginger 21,000; Lemon Grass 25,000; Sesame 18,530; Groundnut 23,000; Turmeric 5,212.

State deficit in regard to food: 50 per cent.

Main plantations in the State: Tea, Coffee, Cardamom, Rubber, Pepper.

About 33,700 acres of forest lands have so far been leased out in furtherance of the G.M.F. programme. For colonisation purposes about 15,000 acres are leased out to 3,000 families. Estimated expenditure Rs. 30 lakhs.

Average annual yield from the newly cultivated forest lands: 7 lakhs paras of paddy, 15,000 tons of tapioca and 3,800 paras of cereals.

FORESTS

Total forest area: 5,335 sq. miles

Position in the area covered by the former Travancore-Cochin State.

Total forest area in State: 3,065 sq. miles.

Location of forest: The main forest range lies north to south bordering the eastern boundary of the State.

The main types of forests: Evergreen, deciduous and semi-evergreen.

Total revenue from the forests for the year (1952-53): Rs. 1,82,97,315.

Total expenditure (1952-53): Rs. 69,66,656.

Main forest produce: Timber, Firewood, Charcoal, Bamboo, etc.

Quantity of each variety: Timber 46,71,000 cubic feet; Firewood 53,976 tons; Charcoal 16,400 bags.

TRANSPORT

Position in the area covered by the former Travancore-Cochin State.

Total mileage of roads: 5,581.58 miles.

Total mileage of railways: 170 miles.

Total mileage of waterways: About 200 miles

Total number of aerodromes: Two.

Number of broadcasting stations: 2.

Transport has been partly nationalised in the State.

Name of Transport Authority: Kerala State Transport

Capital invested: Rs. 89 lakhs.

Total mileage covered: 635 route miles (60,000 miles a day).

Portion of route covered by nationalised passenger service: about one-third of total route mileage (i.e., about 800 route miles).

Number of passenger vehicles (owned by Authority): 525 including goods vehicles.

Number of goods vehicles: 40.

Total number of passengers carried by Authority: 125,000 a day.

Total amount of goods carried: 12 lorries of 5 tons each a day.

POWER PROJECTS

Total capacity of power plant installed: (a) Hydro-electric—Pallivasal 37,500 kW; Sengniam—24,000; (b) Thermal (Diesel)—Trivandrum 1,146 kW; Trichur 1,100 kW; Nemmara 153 kW.

Total effective capacity: (a) Hydro-electric—Pallivasal 32,500 kW; (b) Thermal (Diesel)—Trivandrum 1,081 kW; Trichur 1,000 kW; Nemmara 90 kW.

Power projects under execution:

Pallivasal 2nd stage extension: Production expected: 33,700 kW—in the High Ranges in Devicoolam. Under this scheme, a storage reservoir to impound 1,900 c.ft. of water, is being constructed. The work was started in 1944 and was expected to be completed in 1956. Estimated cost of dam—Rs. 220 lakhs.

Sengniam Hydro-Electric Scheme: The power station is located at Vellathuvai below Pallivasal in Devicoolam. The installed capacity will be 4 units each of 12,000 kW rating. The project was commenced in 1947. The work is almost complete and the four generating sets have been commissioned for service. Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 353 lakhs.

Porinkalkuthu Hydro-Electric Scheme: The power station is located at Porinkalkuthu on the Chalakudy river in Trichur District. The installed capacity now is 24,000 kW. The works connected with the project were started in 1947 and were completed in May 1957. The estimated cost is Rs. 359 lakhs.

A further stage will increase the installed capacity to 32,000 kW and will cost Rs. 40 lakhs.

Porinkalkuthu Hydro-Electric Scheme 11nd Stage: Proposed to install one more set of 8,000 kW involving an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Neriamangalam Hydro-Electric Scheme: The power station is located at Panankutty on the right bank of the Periyar river. The installed capacity will be three units of 15,000 kW each. The project was inaugurated in January 1955.

All the above schemes are financed by the State Government under the First Five-Year Plan.

Estimated rise in output after completion: On the completion of the above three projects, the total installed capacity of the Hydro electric stations will be 109,500 kW, as against 37,500 kW at present. The total units generated also will go up from the present 185,000,000 to about 560 million units.

An Electricity Board was set up for the State on 25th April, 1957.

IRRIGATION

Major Irrigation Schemes: The following are the major irrigation projects.

Name of Scheme.	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Area to be served in acres.
1. Perinchani Scheme ..	44.5	56,000
2. Thrippappu Scheme ..	22.92	5,000
3. Peechi Scheme ..	235.00	47,800
4. Chalakudy Scheme— (1st stage) ..	153.23	50,000
(2nd stage) ..	57.50	
5. Wadakkancherry (Vazhani) Scheme ..	57.50	11,000
6. Neyyar Scheme— (1st stage) ..	148.00	80,000
(2nd stage) ..	80.00	
7. The Kuttanad Development Scheme— (1st stage) ..	98.14	115,000
(2nd stage) ..	88.50	
8. Kodayar Extension Scheme ..	68.00	10,000
9. Malampuzha Project ..	521	47,000
10. Walayar Reservoir ..	99.92	8,000
11. M a n g a l a m Reservoir ..	97.51	6,000

Of the above, the Pechi, the Chalakudy, the Kuttanad, the Waiyalar and the Mangalam are completed, and the Neyyar is nearing completion (May, 1957).

The spill-way at Thottappally which forms part of the Kuttanad Development Project was completed and inaugurated in December 1954.

Lift Irrigation Works: Extensive lands are located on a higher level from the rivers by the side of Chalakudy, Periyar, Muvattupuzha and Pampa. A series of schemes have been started by the Government whereby water is lifted from rivers by means of electric pumps and led on to the fields through channels.

About 2,000 items of minor irrigation works are being attended to annually in aid of the G.M.F. Programme.

In 1954-55 minor and lift irrigation works in the State were transferred to the Panchayat Department. This work has been started on a mass and intensive scale in furtherance of the G.M.F. campaign.

Land Reclamation: Area of land reclaimed by State Tractor Organisation: About 50,000 acres.

Land Tenure: There are a number of land tenure systems in the State. Janmam lands, Pandaram, Kanapattam, Verumpattam, etc., are some of these. A group of seven bills were before the Assembly. They were designed to fix maximum holdings, fair rent and fixity of tenure throughout the State in the place of varying systems. The then Government approved an amendment Bill for the Janmi-Kudiyar Act regulating the relation between landlord and tenant.

The new Ministry was to introduce fresh land legislation in June, 1957.

Edavagal Abolition Act abolished special tenancy rights of four ancient chieftains and conferred full rights on tenants. This bill was part of one of seven bills viz. Special Rights Abolition Bill.

Co-operation in the area of the former T.-C. State:

Total number of co-operative societies: 3,121.

Total membership: 436,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH

No. of allopathic hospitals: 320.

No. of ayurvedic hospitals and vaidyashalas: 450.

Position in area covered by the former Travancore-Cochin State:

Commonest diseases and mortality from each of these (1951 figures):

Cholera 198; Smallpox 428; Malaria 127; Typhoid 966; Other fevers 10,745; Pulmonary tuberculosis 8,607; Leprosy 46; other respiratory diseases: 2,614; Dysentery and Diarrhoea 8,652.

Number of allopathic hospitals: 218 Government Hospitals and dispensaries; 35 Grant-in-aid excluding private hospitals.

Number of Ayurvedic Hospitals: 16; Vaidyashalas 78; Grant-in-aid Vaidyashalas 318.

Number and types of special hospitals: T.B. Hospitals 2; Leprosy Sanatorium 1; Leprosy Hospitals 3; Mental Disease Hospitals 2; Women and Children Hospitals 6.

Total number of allopathic doctors: About 410 in Government hospitals and dispensaries.

Physicians in Government Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries: about 105.

Total number of doctors (allopathic, ayurvedic and unani): 615 in Govt. employment.

Nurses: About 737; midwives 274.

Compounders: 800.

Total number of medical colleges: Allopathic: 1; Ayurvedic: 1.

Total number of seats for students in allopathic colleges: 100; in ayurvedic colleges: 125 for degree course and 17 for diploma course.

Names of any special medical research institutions: Public Health Laboratory, Trivandrum.

Budget allotment of the Public Health Department for the year 1954-55: Rs. 24,87,200.

EDUCATION, LABOUR

No. of primary schools 7,650; of secondary schools 1,583; of special schools 175; of arts and science colleges 56; of training schools 95; of basic schools 454; of adult literacy centres 342; of single teacher schools 152.

Position in the area covered by the former Travancore-Cochin State in 1955:

Total number of elementary schools: Primary schools: 4,210 (both departmental and private). Enrolment: about 14 lakhs.

Total number of secondary schools: 1,488.

Number of special schools: 151.

Total number of arts and science colleges: 40.

Number of women's colleges: 9.

Total number of professional colleges: Medical College 1; Law Colleges 2; Engineering College 1.

Polytechnic: Started in 1951. Provides Diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Food Technology and Fisheries Technology.

Elementary education is free and compulsory only in certain districts. Free and compulsory education exists in parts of South Travancore both urban and rural. Middle school education also is free now.

Place of language in the education system: Regional language is compulsory from primary stage. It is the medium of instruction up to S.S.L.C. Hindi is also compulsory from the middle school stage. English except in college stage is taught as second language. English is the medium of instruction in college education. No plan for replacing English at the college stage.

Basic Education: There are a few basic schools in the State. An institution has recently been started by the Government to train teachers in the basic system of education and 106 teachers have so far been given a three months' course of training. Steps have been taken to constitute a Board of Basic Education.

There are about 90 social education centres.

Names of industries in which a minimum wage is fixed. Oil mills, coir, public motor transport, panchayats and municipalities, leather and hides, rice mills, road and building construction and stone-crushing.

Total number of trade disputes for the year 1954-55: 4,763. No. of disputes settled by conciliation: 4,292.

Names of important State laws affecting trade disputes: Trade Unions Act, Factories Act, Shops and Establishments Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act and in a few places Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act.

CENSUS (DISTRICTS)

	Area (sq miles)	Population
Trivandrum	846 3	13,27,862
Quilon	2,659 4	29,66,694
Kottayam	2,954	17,83,771
Trichur	1,968 4	23,15,640
Kozhikode	2,022	19,57,228
Cananore	2,759	14,84,781
Palghat	1,974	15,64,067

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Total outlay: Rs. 87 crores.

Total outlay for 1957-58: Rs. 15.5 crores.

Agriculture and Community Development. Rs. 15 crores.

Irrigation and Power: Rs. 32 crores.

Industry and Mining: Rs. 8 crores

Transport and Communications Rs. 5.5 crores.

Social services: Rs. 24.25 crores.

Miscellaneous: Rs. 2.25 crores.

Total: Rs. 87 crores.

UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE

Trivandrum.

Founded on 1st November 1937.

Chancellor.

Vacant.

Vice-Chancellor.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, D.O.L.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

V. Sundararaj Naidu, M.A., B.L.

Registrar.

P. S. Abraham, B.A., M.Ed. (Leeds).

Type of University: Teaching and Affiliating.

Subjects in which there is provision for post-graduate work and for research: English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Statistics, Malayalam and Sanskrit.

The Central Research Institute offers facilities for research courses leading to the M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. Degrees of the University in the following branches of pure and applied science: Pure and Applied Chemistry, Economics, Botany, Statistics, Marine Biology and Oceanography, Entomology, Mycology, Astronomy and Meteorology, Preventive Medicine and Pure and Applied Geology.

Number of colleges maintained by the University: Arts and Science Colleges 4; Professional Colleges 7.

Colleges admitted to the privileges of the University: Arts and Science Colleges 27; Professional Colleges 8.

Total number of students in the University during 1955-56: 29,936.

List of Colleges maintained by the University: Govt. Polytechnic, Kalamasari.

H.H. The Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum.

H.H. The Maharaja's Law College, Ernakulam.

H.H. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

H.H. The Maharaja's Training College, Trivandrum.

H.H. The Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum.

Institute of Textile Technology, Trivandrum.

Law College, Trivandrum.

The College of Engineering, Trivandrum.

The Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur.

University Intermediate College, Trivandrum.

List of colleges admitted to the privileges of the University:

Agricultural College, Vellayani.

Assumption College for Women, Changanacherry.

Ayurveda College, Trivandrum.

Bishop Chulaparambil Memorial College, Kottayam.

Catholicate College, Pathanamthitta.

Christ College, Irinjalakuda.

C. M. S. College, Kottayam.

Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.

Govt. College, Chittur.

Govt. Training College, Trichur.

Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum.

Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam.

Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.

Mar Theophilus Training College, Trivandrum.

Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla.

Medical College, Trivandrum.

Mount Carmel Training College, Kottayam.

Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha.

N.S.B. College for Women, Trivandrum.

N.S.S. College, Pandalam.
N.S.S. Hindu College, Changanacherry.
N.S.S. Training College, Changanacherry.
Sanatana Dharma College, Alleppey.
Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
South Travancore Hindu College, Nagercoil.
Sree Narayana College for Women, Quilon.
Sree Narayan College, Quilon.
Sree Sankara College, Kalady.
St. Borchmans' College, Changanacherry.
St. Joseph's College for Girls, Alleppey.
St. Thomas' College, Kozhencherry.
St. Thomas' College, Palai.
Union Christian College, Alwaye.
Veterinary College, Trichur.

List of Colleges affiliated to the Madras University :

Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Ernakulam.
Sri Kerala Varma College, Trichur.
St. Albert's College, Ernakulam.
St. Mary's College, Trichur.
St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.
St. Thomas' College, Trichur.

Finance :

The year 1955-56 opened with a balance of Rs. 73,37,422. The total receipts under fees, State Govt. grant of Rs. 26,09,039 and miscellaneous accounts (including a grant of Rs. 3,45,606 from the Govt. of India for the development of science, equipment, etc.) amounted to Rs. 51,27,504.

The total expenditure during the year under the various heads came to Rs. 49,26,616. The closing balance for the year came to Rs. 75,38,310.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(See under *States Administrative Personnel*)

ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY

Tiruvalla P.O.

Branch Secy., George Alexander, M.A., B.D.

Promotional Secy., Rev. E. C. John, B.Sc., B.D.

Alleppey Produce Merchants' Association, Alleppey.

Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey.

The Chamber publishes statistical information, conducts surveys, issues certificates of origin and gives help to those who wish to establish trade connections with the State.

Chairman, A. R. Sulaiman Sait; *Secretary*, R. Krishna Aiyar.

Travancore Coir Mats and Matting Manufacturers' Association, Alleppey. *President*, R. A. Goulden; *Secy.*, R. Krishna Aiyar.

Travancore Oil Millers' Association, Alleppey.
North Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alwaye.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce, P. O. Box No. 16, Cochin.

President, W. E. Northey; *Secretary*, V. N. Sundaresan.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mattancheri P.O., Cochin.

Tea Trade Association of Cochin, P. O. Box No. 84, Cochin.

Chairman, A. C. W. Hunter, *Secretary*, K. Damodaran Nair.

Cochin Oil Millers' Association, Ernakulam.

Central Travancore Planters' Association, Central Estate, Fairfield P.O., Kerala.

South Travancore Planters' Association, Ambanad Estate, Kalthurritty P.O., Kerala.
Association of Planters of Travancore, Mangalam, Puthupally P.O.

Chairman, R. M. Howie; *Secretary*, O. C. Mathew.

Chamber of Commerce, Kottayam.

Kannan Devan Planters' Association, Munnar.
South India Cashewnut Manufacturers' Association, Quilon.

Travancore Tilo Manufacturers' Association, Quilon.

Chamber of Commerce, Trichur.

THE CALICUT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Beach Road, Kozhikode 1.

Chairman : J. N. Marsh.

THE MALABAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kozhikode 1, Malabar.

President : Leeladhar N. Mehta.

Vice-Presidents : C. P. Kunhamed, Rev. Fr. J. M. Vergottini, S.J.

Hon. Secretaries : C. C. Vulson, R. Ramakrishna Chettiar.

Manager : M. K. Krishnan.

THE MALABAR PRODUCE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Silk Street, Kozhikode 1.

President : Hariravji Goray.

Secretaries : Narotham Ramdas; K. Hassan Koya.

THE PALGHAT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Palghat.

President, K. Thirumalai Gowder.

Hon. Secys, M. V. Gupta, T. D. N. Pillai.

SOUTH INDIA SOAP MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Post Box No. 74, Kozhikode.

THE WEST COAST INDUSTRIALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Empress Hotel Road, Kozhikode 1.

President : Rao Bahadur S. Chellam Ayyar

Hon. Secretary : Rao Sahib C. N. Suganandha Mulahar, B.A.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Christian Literature Society, Malayalam Branch, Tiruvalla P.O., Kerala State.

C. V. Xavier Sons, Agents for J. & J. DeChane Herbo-Mineral Medicines, Broadway, Ernakulam.

Jaya Bhavatham Co., Manufacturers of Jabeo Products, Banerji Road, Ernakulam.

Kattappuram Engineers, Thevara Road, Ernakulam; Automobile Repair Specialists and Dealers.

Lulz & Company, P.O. Box No. 72, Ernakulam. Manufacturers of Packing Cases, Crates and Batten.

"Narmada"—Humorous Malayalam Journal, Ernakulam.

Rama Iyer & Co., Cloth Merchants, Big Bazar, Palghat (Kerala State).

UNITED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., Post Box No. 87, Quilon, Kerala. Manufacturers of "Aron" Electricity Single and Polyphase Meters.

Nenshi Dev-shi Kathawala (Private) Ltd., Exporters-Importers, General Merchants & Commission Agents, Jew Town, Post Box No. 27, Cochin 2.

THE MALAYALA MANORAMA

(Established 1888)

KOTTAYAM

Kerala State

The oldest Daily with the widest readership in Kerala State. Diamond Jubilee of the paper celebrated in 1951 under the distinguished presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India.

Member of the Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society and Audit Bureau of Circulation.

BEST MEDIUM
for ADVERTISEMENT

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Administrator, S. Moni; Headquarters (temporary): Kozhikode.

Island	Area	Population	Density
Minicoy	1.75 sq. miles	3,447	1,970
Kalpeni	1.02 sq. miles	2,269	2,225
Androth	1.67 sq. miles	3,659	2,186
Agathi	1.08 sq. miles	2,038	2,020
Kavarathi	1.35 sq. miles	2,250	1,667
Ameni	0.97 sq. mile	3,159	3,257
Kadamath	1.17 sq. miles	1,642	1,403
Chetlat	0.39 sq. mile	994	2,549
Kiltan	0.62 sq. mile	1,252	2,013
Bitra	0.05 sq. mile	76	1,520

With the reorganisation of States, in Nov. 1956 the Government of India took over the administration of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi group of Islands, a small sprawling group of coral islands in the Arabian Sea, lying between the latitudes of 8° and 12° North lat.

They now constitute a Union Territory under an Administrator.

Ten of the islands are inhabited out of a total number of 19. Minicoy, Kalpeni, Kavarathi, Agathi and Androth lie in the Laccadive group and Ameni, Kadamath, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra in the Amindivi group.

Before the reorganisation, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands were part of Malabar District and the Amindivi Islands, of the South Kanara District, forming part of the former composite State of Madras.

The islands lie from north to south, Minicoy being the southernmost and Chetlat the northernmost. They are within 50 to 60 miles away from one another, and are 125 to 250 miles off the Malabar and South Kanara coast.

The area and population of the inhabited islands are given according to the latest census, which also show that the density of population is high. There is thus no scope for colonisation in the small satellite islands on any appreciable scale.

All the inhabitants of the islands are Muslims. Originally Hindus, from Malabar and South Kanara, the islanders appear to have been converted to Islam sometime in the fourteenth century. In appearance, mode of dress, manners and customs, the islanders, except those from Minicoy, are indistinguishable from the Moplahs of Malabar. Their dialect is old Malayalam, with local variations peculiar to each island. The Minicoites are more akin to the inhabitants of the Maldives and their language, Mahl, is said to be allied to primitive Sinhalese. In appearance too they are strikingly different from the inhabitants of the Laccadives and the Amindivis. Their customs and manners are also different.

The Moplahs can be divided into three classes the Koyas, Malmis and Melacheris, the first are landed classes, the second sailors or fishermen and the third are small tenants or belong to the servant class.

Practically the same distinction of class exists in the Amindivi group and also in Minicoy, where the cast system is even more rigid.

Mainly as a result of isolation, the islanders have remained backward economically, though in point of intelligence and initiative they are in no way inferior to the Moplahs of Malabar. They have been declared 'Scheduled Tribes' but in reality are far more advanced than similar tribes elsewhere.

The islanders have never had what may be described as benevolent rule. Patriarchal Government prevailed from the earliest known times, and all authority vested in a chief assisted by a Panchayat formed by members from leading

families. This form of Government exists in a modified form to this day. In an intermediate period when they came under the sway of the Cannanore Rajahs, the administration fell virtually into the hands of the latter's paid agents who practised a regular system of extortion which did not relax even when native islanders were appointed to the posts.

In the islands formerly administered from South Kanara, the British Government had right from the start, a resident Monegar assisted by Karanis or clerks in every island. This system has taken root and at the moment a Deputy Tahsildar exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, a Police Officer, a Revenue Officer and a Port Officer in the Amindivis. He is also a Civil Judge without monetary limits operating under the customary laws of the islands and is assisted both in his civil and criminal work by Panchayats known as Muktheswars in Mini and by Moopans in the other islands. The Karanis exercise powers similar to those of village headmen on the mainland.

In the Malabar group the present system is based on amins appointed from among competent and influential islanders, assisted by clerks. Neither post is hereditary. In the place of Muktheswars or Moopans in the Ameni group there are here Karnavans or assessors to assist the Amin in the administration of civil and criminal justice, which is governed by the Island Regulation of 1912. The Amin is usually selected from Karnavans.

The Island law is a curious mixture of the ordinary Muhammadan law and the Marumakkathayam law of Malabar, a distinction being made between self-acquired and inherited property. In the early years there was no private property in land, but with the increase of population and the resultant pressure on land, a tendency grew among the people to demarcate plots by means of boundaries mentioned in documents. This is now a source of civil litigation among the islanders, which has assumed alarming proportions. Civil disputes in the Malabar group are decided by amins in the first instance, while appeals lie to the Collector of Malabar, no second appeal being provided unless the Collector acts as a court of original jurisdiction. Here summary procedure is followed, not quite consistent with the Code of Civil procedure, but delays are common.

In the South Kanara group, there is more regular procedure under the Civil Procedure Code, but there are no well defined laws. Consequently much depends upon the interpretation of the customary law, which is no easy matter and is again a source of perpetual litigation. Such law varies from island to island.

Criminal justice is also administered by the amin in the Malabar group in accordance with Regulation I of 1912 which endows him with an authority equal to that of a Magistrate of the Third Class on the mainland. There is one appeal to the Collector or the Inspecting Officer. The Deputy Tahsildar who administers criminal justice in the Ameni group is a Magistrate of

the Second Class under the Criminal Procedure Code and was under the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate Judicial of South Kanara, till the States reorganisation.

The Union Territory is now under the jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court.

There is no land tax on any of the islands of the Malabar group but only a tree tax on Government land. On private land no tax is leviable on the trees. Government land is either leased to the community as a whole under the description of Pandaram lands or as cowle lands where a tax is collected on yielding trees from individuals to whom they are leased. The register of trees maintained by Government is a rough and ready document and the number of trees is checked and a correct account maintained with the help of a surveyor who accompanies every inspection party. Unauthorised excursions into Government cowle land have also opened up a large field of litigation, made possible by the out-of-date measurement books which are all that Government have to go by, in the absence of a proper survey of the Islands.

There is also complication in the revenue rates of the islands as they are calculated on a tree basis and paid in kind, and vary from place to place.

The total revenue from these sources can never be a large amount, because the occupied area of the islands is only about 13 sq. miles. The present average annual income from this source is only Rs. 19,496.

There is no tax of any kind in the South Kanara group of islands except from two minor leases of Government pandaram lands and also from court fees, search fee, copying fees, magisterial fines.

The Minicoy Island, which deserves separate mention, pays a lease amount on pandaram lands, a poll tax of Re 0-4-0 per unmarried woman, Re. 0-6-0 per unmarried man, and 12 annas per married couple, and two other lease amounts for garden crops and village sites. The poll tax is subject to exceptions.

ECONOMY

The major source of income from the islands is however the coir monopoly held by the Government. The islanders are given rice in exchange for coir at depots at the exchange rates fixed by Government from time to time by reference to market rates for coir and rice on the mainland. Government have coir depots in all the islands except Minicoy which is not subject to this monopoly. Islanders are prohibited from selling coir to the public. The object is to ensure the islanders, whose main occupation is coir twisting, a regular supply of rice in exchange for coir, thereby minimising the chances of middlemen interfering in the coir trade.

The only agriculture on the island is coconut cultivation but no scientific approach to the question has ever been made. Over-planting is the rule with the result that there is a decrease in the annual crop. Small plots have been taken up for growing paddy, ragi, gram and sweet potatoes in certain islands. There is however no wide scope for development of food crops on the islands.

Proposals for the development of fisheries are under consideration. On Minicoy, the bonito or mass fishing forms an important and valuable industry. There is provision for the expansion of the fishing industry in the island under the Second Five-Year Plan. An allotment of Rs. 2,46,000 has been made in the budget estimate for 1957-58 for this Territory.

In the Malabar group, each island has a Government dispensary, with a Civil Assistant Surgeon, a compounder, a maternity assistant, a ward boy and a sweeper.

In the Amindivi group there is a Government dispensary at Amenl in the charge of a Civil Assistant Surgeon which caters for the medical needs of all the islands. Another dispensary which was sanctioned for Kiltan by the Madras Government in May 1956 has yet to be opened. The Madras Government also sanctioned three Health Inspectors for the Laccadives and Minicoy and one for the Amindivis. The appointments have yet to be made.

The common diseases in the Territory are round worm, bacillary dysentery, conjunctivitis and trachoma. Filariasis is a problem in all the islands except Minicoy and Kavarathy, the worst affected island being Androth where the endemicity rate is 50 per cent. Mosquitoes are a nuisance in Minicoy and a menace in all the other islands except Kavarathy.

Leprosy is also on the increase in two islands, Minicoy and Androth. A leper colony was started in 1952 with the aid of a local committee but would now be taken over by the Government. A sum of Rs 90,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1957-58 for this purpose.

In Minicoy too there is a leper colony run by Government.

Leprosy and filaria will be one of the foremost problems, and will have to be given a high priority in any scheme for the improvement of the islands.

There is a Government Elementary School in each of the islands except Bitra. The medium of instruction is Malayalam. Books, slates, play material, etc. are supplied free. The schools were understaffed especially in the Malabar group till recently.

In 1956 more mainland teachers were appointed. The introduction of basic education is also being attempted.

Mid-day meals are given to all children at school at Government expense. Island boys are given scholarships to continue their studies on the mainland. A Hostel started by the Madras Government for island pupils on the mainland is now taken over by the Government of India and a sum of Rs 8,000 sanctioned for

the purpose of running it till March 1957, and for more amenities for the students.

The following schemes are under consideration for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan :—

Conversion of the Elementary School at Androth and Amenl into middle schools with hostel facilities; Appointment of additional school teachers in all schools; Continuance of the Hostel for island students at Kozhikode; Grant of scholarships to island students for study on the mainland; Appointment of 3 Health Inspectors for preventive work; Taking over the leper colony in Androth; Improving medical equipment and supplies; Sinking filter pit wells; Establishment of a coir industry in the islands; Appointment of trained agricultural staff; Improvement of fisheries and supply of power boats for fishing; Training Islanders in the Bhopore industrial training school; Demonstration of better methods of preparation of coir yarn; Starting of multipurpose co-operative societies; Starting regular steamer service; Starting Post offices in the islands; Construction of a lighthouse at Androth.

MADHYA PRADESH

Area : 171,200 Square miles.	
Population (1951) : 26.1 millions (Males 13,219,799. Females 12,786,014).	
Density of Population per square mile : 152.	
Number of Hindus	24,653,276
Sikhs	39,877
Muslims	1,040,345
Christians	81,005
Number of persons :	
Scheduled Castes	3,490,761
Scheduled Tribes	3,865,254
Rural Population	22,958,836
Urban Population	3,141,164
Number of persons speaking each of the Languages prevalent :	
Hindi	10,295,000
Urdu	365,000
Marathi	581,000
Rajasthani	845,000
Gujrati	111,000
Sindhi	126,000
Southern Languages	342,000
Other Languages	4,392,000
Literacy : 9.9 per cent.	

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

For administrative purposes, the State has been split up into seven divisions with a Commissioner at the head of each. The headquarters of each of these are located at Bhopal, Bilaspur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur and Rewa with following districts (headquarters in brackets) under their charge :—

- 1) **Bhopal**—Sohore (Sohore) ; Raisen (Raisen) ; Bhilsa (Vidisha) ; Hoshangabad (Hoshangabad) ; Betul (Betul) ; Rajgarh (Rajgarh) ; Shahjapur (Shahjapur).
 - 2) **Bilaspur**—Bilaspur (Bilaspur) ; Raigarh (Raigarh) ; Surguja (Ambikapur).
 - 3) **Gwalior**—Gird (Gwalior) ; Bhind (Bhind) ; Morena (Morena) ; Shivpuri (Shivpuri) ; Guna (Guna) ; Datia (Datia).
 - 4) **Indore**—Indore (Indore) ; Ratlam (Ratlam) ; Ujjain (Ujjain) ; Mandasaur (Mandasaur) ; Dewas (Dewas) ; Dhar (Dhar) ; Jabua (Jabua) ; Nimar (Khargone) ; Nimar (Khandwa).
 - 5) **Jabalpur**—Jabalpur (Jabalpur) ; Balaghat (Balaghat) ; Chhindwara (Chhindwara) ; Seoni (Seoni) ; Sagar (Sagar) ; Mandla (Mandla) ; Damoh (Damoh) ; Narsimhapur (Narsimhapur).
 - 6) **Raipur**—Raipur (Raipur) ; Bastar (Jagdalpur) ; Durg (Durg).
 - 7) **Rewa**—Rewa (Rewa) ; Sidhi (Sidhi) ; Satna (Satna) ; Panna (Panna) ; Chhatarpur (Chhatarpur) ; Tikamgarh (Tikamgarh) ; Shahdol (Shahdol).
- | | |
|--|-----|
| Number of Districts | 43 |
| Number of Tahsils | 190 |
| Number of Municipalities | 150 |
| Strength of the State Legislative Council | 72 |
| Strength of the State Legislative Assembly | 288 |
| Number of members returned from State to the Lok Sabha | 36 |
| Number of members returned from State to the Rajya Sabha | 16 |

Tahsils

The area, population and the names of the Tahsils into which the Districts are divided are given below :

INDORE	
A. 1,468 Sq. miles.	P. 5,96,622.
Indore, Sawer, Depalpur, Mhow.	
RATLAM	
A. 1,861.64 Sq. miles.	P. 3,83,894.
Ratlam, Sallana, Jaora, Alot.	
UJJAIN	
A. 2,359.72 Sq. miles.	P. 5,44,260.
Ujjain, Mahidpur, Tarana, Badnagar, Kachrod.	
MANDSAUR	
A. 3,860.48 Sq. miles.	P. 6,36,915.
Mandasaur, Sitamau, Neemuch, Jawad, Bhanpura, Mulhargarh, Manasa, Garoth.	
DEWAS	
A. 3,021.97 Sq. miles.	P. 3,45,306.
Dewas, Sonkatch, Bagli, Kannod, Khategaon	
DHAR	
A. 3,034.05 Sq. miles.	P. 5,05,268.
Kukshi, Manawar, Sardarpur, Dhar, Badnawar	
JHABUA	
A. 2,500.63 Sq. miles.	P. 3,82,673.
Ahrarpur, Jowar, Jhabua, Thandla, Petlawad	
NIMAR (Khargone)	
A. 5,071.15 Sq. miles.	P. 7,58,694.
Sandhwa, Rajpur, Badwani, Khargone, Bhikangan, Kasarvad, Badwah, Maheshwar	
NIMAR (Khandwa)	
A. 4,227 Sq. miles.	P. 5,23,496.
Khandwa, Bhanpur, Harsud	
REWA	
A. 2,513 Sq. miles.	P. 6,33,706.
Hujur, Teonthar, Sirman, Mauganj.	
SIDHI	
A. 4,072 Sq. miles.	P. 4,64,302.
Gopadbanas, Deosar, Singrol.	
SATNA	
A. 2,740 Sq. miles.	P. 5,55,603.
Raghourajpur, Maihar, Amanpatan, Nagod.	
PANNA	
A. 2,789 Sq. miles.	P. 2,58,703.
Panna, Ajaygarh, Pawai.	
CHHATARPUR	
A. 3,389 Sq. miles.	P. 4,81,140.
Chhatarpur, Londi, Bijawar.	
TIKAMGARH	
A. 1,948 Sq. miles.	P. 3,66,165.
Tikamgarh, Jatdra, Niwari.	
SHAHNOL	
A. 5,419 Sq. miles.	P. 6,50,757.
Bandhogarh, Beohari, Sohagpur, Pushpara-garh.	
JABALPUR	
A. 3,912 Sq. miles.	P. 10,42,596.
Jabalpur, Sehara, Murwara, Patan.	
BALAGHAT	
A. 3,557 Sq. miles.	P. 6,93,379.
Balaghat, Balhar, Waraseoni.	
CHHINDWARA	
A. 4,578 Sq. miles.	P. 6,46,430.
Chhindwara, Amarwara, Saunsar.	
SAGAR	
A. 3,770 Sq. miles.	P. 6,36,191.
Sagar, Rahli, Khurai, Bunda.	
NARSIMHAPUR	
A. 1,978 Sq. miles.	P. 3,39,110.
Narsimhapur, Gadarpura.	
SEONI	
A. 3,216 Sq. miles.	P. 4,34,061.
Seoni, Lakhnadon.	
DAMOH	
A. 2,022 Sq. miles.	P. 3,57,463.
Damoh, Hatta.	
MANDLA	
A. 5,057 Sq. miles.	P. 5,47,620.
Mandla, Dindori, Niwas.	

RAIPUR	
A. 8,285 Sq. miles.	P. 16,39,986.
Raipur, Mahasamund, Hindranawagarh, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar.	
DURG	
A. 7,466 Sq. miles.	P. 14,90,859.
Durg, Bemetara, Sanjari, Nandgaon, Khatra-garh, Kawardha.	
BASTAR	
A. 15,091 Sq. miles.	P. 9,13,716.
Jagdalpur, Kondagaon, Antagarh-Narayanpur, Dantewada, Bijapur, Konta, Kanker, Bhanupratappur.	
BILASPUR	
A. 7,631 Sq. miles.	P. 17,37,176.
Bilaspur, Mungel, Janjau, Katghora, Sakli	
RAIGARH	
A. 5,093 Sq. miles.	P. 8,51,993.
Raigarh, Gharghoda, Udaipur, Saranagarh, Jashpur	
SURGUA	
A. 8,613 Sq. miles.	P. 8,22,041.
Surguja, Ambikapur Pal, Samari, Baikunth-pur, Mauendiagarh, Bharatpur	
GWALIOR	
A. 1,713.5 Sq. miles.	P. 5,30,299.
Bhandar, Pichhor, Gwalior, Ghatigaon	
BHIND	
A. 1,723 Sq. miles.	P. 5,27,978.
Lahar, Bhind, Gohad, Mehgaon	
MORENA	
A. 4,361 Sq. miles.	P. 6,34,581.
Ambali, Morena, Jaora, Sabalgarh, Vijaipur and Shivpur	
SHIVPURI	
A. 3,792 Sq. miles.	P. 4,76,092.
Pohari, Shivpuri, Pichhaur, Karera, Kolaras.	
GUNA	
A. 4,554.4 Sq. miles.	P. 4,78,810.
Chachoda, Raghogarh, Guna, Pachhar, Mungaoli.	
DATIA	
A. 733 Sq. miles.	P. 1,69,319.
Datia, Seoda.	
SEHORE	
A. 3,581 Sq. miles.	P. 5,03,126.
Huzar, Ashta, Budhau, Ichhawar, Berasia, Nagari, Sehore.	
RAISEN	
A. 3,251 Sq. miles.	P. 3,20,378.
Begumganji, Raisen, Sitwani, Udaipura, Bareli, Gairatganj, Goharganj.	
VIDISHA*	
A. 2,964.4 Sq. miles.	P. 3,89,161.
Kurwal, Basoda, Vidisha, Seronj, Atari.	
HOSHANGABAD	
A. 3,713.	P. 5,08,788.
Hoshangabad, Seoni-Malwa, Harda, Sohagpur and Panchmarhi.	
BETUL	
A. 3,910.	P. 4,51,655.
Betul, Multai, Bhensdehi.	
RAJGARH	
A. 2,435.65 Sq. miles.	P. 4,27,523.
Khilchipur, Rajgarh, Bhaora, Narsingarh, Sarangpur.	
SHAJAPUR	
A. 2,555 Sq. miles.	P. 4,33,216.
Shujapur, Shahjapur, Susner, Agar.	

GEOGRAPHY

On November 1, 1956, as a result of the States reorganisation, Madhya Pradesh emerged as the second largest state on the new map of India. Stretching from the Chambal in the north to the Godavari in the south, the new State is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh states together with the 17 Hindi districts of the former Madhya Pradesh,

* Also called Bhilsa.

Sironj Sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan, excluding the Sunel enclave of the Mand-saur district in former Madhya Bharat, it comprises an area of 171,200 sq. miles with a population of 26,100,000. Situated centrally, girdled by six states, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra-Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan, it lays a rightful claim to be the heart of India.

Physical Regions: Itang between latitudes 18° N to 26½° N and between longitudes 74° E to 84½° E, with the Tropic of Cancer running along parallel to the Narmada, the main physical regions of the new State are, the Gird Region, the Malwa Plateau, the Narmada Valley, the Satpura ridge and the Chhattisgarh plains. Except for a few undulations the level of the plains is generally unbroken. The Vindhya and Satpura are the two parallel ranges running west to east through the middle of the State. The main river systems are the Chambal, Betwa, Son, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi and Indravati.

Nearly, the entire State receives good rainfall ranging from 30 to 60 inches generally and between 30 and 35 inches in Bhopal, 30 and 40 inches in Malwa, 30 and 35 inches in Bundelkhand and nearly 60 inches in Chhattisgarh.

The climate is dry in the north, cool and breezy in the Malwa Plateau and generally wet and humid in the eastern and southern parts.

Soil and Crop: The State possesses soils of almost every class, from the rich black cotton soil to the dry and stony red earth. The Malwa region abounds in rich black cotton soil. The low-lying areas of Gird, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand have lighter soils with a proportion of sand in them. The Narmada Valley is formed of deep alluvial deposits of extreme richness and the Chhattisgarh plains have yellow and sandy soil.

The chief food crops are wheat in Malwa, Narmada Valley, Satna, Chhatarpur and Bhopal, rice in Chhattisgarh, Shahdol, Rewa, Dhar and Indore, and Juar in Bhopal, Kharagone, Ujjain, Shajapur, Mandasaur and Guna and pulses all over the State. Cash crops include cotton in Malwa, and Nimar and sugarcane and oil seeds all over the State.

Nearly 30 per cent of the State's area is covered by forests. The forests are chiefly sal, palas, babul, salai, dhavara, tendu, mahua, bamboo, teak, sal, ayan and harra. The largest products of the best quality teak in India come from these forests.

The total cultivated land in the State accounts for about 35,230,000* acres which is 56.3 per cent of the total area. Of this, irrigated land is 1,991,000* acres with 1,167,000 acres in residuary districts of former Madhya Pradesh, 586,000 acres in former Madhya Bharat, 216,000 acres in former Vindhya Pradesh and 22,000 acres in former Bhopal.

The density of population in the State is 152 per sq. mile. The literacy rate is 9.9 per cent. The population of the rural areas and of the urban areas is roughly in the proportion of 88:12. The State has five cities, viz., Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain and Bhopal and 150 municipal committees. A network of 15,217 miles of roads is spread over the area.

Economy: The economy of the State is predominantly agricultural, since 78 per cent of its total population is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. Nearly a third of its area has been brought under the plough, principal crops being rice, wheat, juar, maize, bajra, pulses, oilseeds and cotton.

MINERALS

The State contains extensive belts of mineral deposits. Nearly 20 various minerals are at present being explored from about 290 mines spread all over the State. In 1951, the estimated value of the output of these mines was round about Rs. 8.4 crores. The State has great industrial potential. The expansive coal and iron and manganese deposits in the Chhattisgarh

Division promise to make it the industrial beehive of the country. Deposits of bauxite have been located in Amarkantak, Balaghat, Seoni and other districts. The mineral areas of former Vindhya Pradesh are Sidhi, Rewa, Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh and the minerals being exploited are coal, ochre, sillimanite, corundum and diamond. Limestone is also found extensively. The number of mines in 1953 (was): coal 52, manganese 168, limestone 33 china-clay 9, bauxite 5, steatite 6, felspar 3 and diamond 2. The diamond mines are spread over an area of 23-50 sq. miles and are responsible for 90 per cent of India's diamond production.

Chief minerals in the State with location in brackets:—

Coal (Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, and Shahdol); Bauxite (Amarkantak, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh & Seoni districts); China-Clay (Katni, Jabalpur, Gwalior); Diamond (Panna); Felspar, Fire-clay, Graphite (Katni); Limestone (Katni); Manganese (Balaghat and Chhindwara districts, Jabhua); Steatite, Dolomite; Iron Ore (Durg district, Balladilla and Rowghat regions in Bastar).

Production of minerals (1953): Coal 4,152,361 tons; Bauxite 25,223 tons; China-Clay 23,401 tons; Diamond 2,022 carats; Felspar 1,566 tons; Fire-clay 12,863 tons; Graphite 6,780 tons; Lime stone 879,117 tons; Manganese 579,408 tons; Steatite 34,021 tons; Dolomite 15,083 tons; Iron Ore 463 tons.

Number of workers employed in mines (1953): Coal 35,856; Manganese 42,222; Bauxite 817; Steatite 157; Limestone 6,063; Fire-clay 101; Diamond 2,169.

TRANSPORT

1956 figures: Total Mileage of Roads: 15,217 Mileage of metalled roads: 8,966 Mileage of unmetalled roads: 6,251.

Transport has been partly nationalised in the State.

Name of the Authority:— Central Provinces Transport Services and Madhya Bharat Roadways.

(Government owned and operated).

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRY

Main large-scale Industries of the State with location in brackets:—

Cotton Textile (Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Dewas, Bhopal, Ratlam, Burhanpur, Rajnandgaon); Newsprint (Nepanagar); Cement (Kymore, Banmore); Sugar (Dabra, Dalauda, Jaora, Sarangpur, Mehidpur); Potteries (Gwalior, Jabalpur); Biscuits (Gwalior); Art-Silk (Gwalior, Ujjain, Indore); Glass (Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ran, Rasoda); Jute (Raigarh); Rayon (Gwalior, Nagda).

The cotton textile industry in the State has 12,895 looms and 504,910 spindles in 18 mills. The biggest cement factory of the country is located at Kymore near Katni. The country's only newsprint mill is located at Nepanagar. The Bhilai Steel Plant near Durg is fast coming up. Other important industries are potteries, biscuits, sugar, carpets, art silk, razor blades, diesel engines, jute, glass, engineering goods and rayon.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The State is also famous for traditional village and home crafts such as Chanderi Saree, leather toys, cloth, paper and clay toys, pottery, grass mats, lac work, coconut bangles, metal utensils etc. Ancillary industries such as dyeing, calico-printing and bleaching have also concentrated in areas which produce handloom cloth, silk or woollen products. Woodwork and lacquerware are also famous.

Main Cottage Industries in the State with location in brackets:—Handloom (Nearly 68,078 looms spread all over the State); Kosa & Silk (Surguja, Indore, Bilaspur); Chanderi turbans and saris (Maheshwar, Chanderi); Woodwork

and Lacquerware (Sivpuri, Sabalgarh); Wooden Toys (Bhopal); Softstone work (Jabalpur); Brasswork (Balaghat and Chhindwara); Lac (Seoni, Raipur and Bilaspur); Saw-milling (Betul, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Mandla).

AGRICULTURE

Main food crops of the State: Rice, Juar, Wheat, Gram, Pulses, Maize, Bajra.

Main cash crops of the State: Cotton, Sugarcane, Oilseeds, Tobacco.

Total production of food crops in tons (1953-54): 5,632,000.

Production of individual food crops in tons: (1953-54): Rice 2,566,000; Wheat 1,088,000; Juar 1,122,000; Gram 548,000; Bajra 90,000; Maize 218,000.

Production of cash crops in tons: Oilseeds (1953-54) 327,000, Cotton bales (1953-54) 425,000, Sugarcane (Average 1949-50 to 1953-54) 87,000, Tobacco (1953-54) 3,000.

Total area cultivated (1953-54): 41,547,000 acres.

Total area under wet cultivation (1953-54): 2,091,000 acres.

Total area under food-crops (1953-54): 34,498,000 acres

Area under individual food-crops (Average 1949-50 to 1953-54): Rice 9,351,000 acres; Juar 4,331,000 acres; Wheat 5,044,000 acres; Bajra 454,000 acres; Maize 949,000 acres; Barley 429,000 acres, Gram 3,431,000 acres.

Area under cash crops (Average 1949-50 to 1953-54): Sugarcane 88,000 acres; Groundnut 524,000 acres; Cotton 1,889,000 acres; Oilseeds 3,552,000 acres; Tobacco 11,000 acres.

Plantation in State: Jute.

Forests: Total Forest Area of State (1953-54): 33,617,000 acres.

Main forest produce: Timber, Firewood and Charcoal wood, Katha.

Cattle (1956): Total number of Cattle: 22,560,000; Total number of Buffaloes: 4,995,000; Total number of Horses and Ponies 253,000; Total number of Sheep: 898,000; Total number of Goats: 5,220,000; Other Livestock: 425,000; Poultry: 5,383,000.

(For more statistical information see main article on Agriculture).

ELECTRIC POWER

The development of electricity in the constituent units of Madhya Pradesh is recent, the First Five-Year Plan being responsible for the establishment of a number of power projects including the installed capacity of the former Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat, the total installed capacity was nearly 180,000 kW.; of this total, the former Madhya Pradesh alone had a capacity of 100,000 kW. Apart from the share to be available from Khaparkheda, the new State has a capacity of about 90,000 kW. which is besides the new projects being installed. The major power stations in the 17 districts of Madhya Pradesh include a pilot power station at Raipur with an installed capacity of 4,000 kW., Chandni Power House with 17,000 kW., Jabalpur Power House with 9,250 kW., Katni Power House with 3,800 kW., Itarsi Power Station with 3,000 kW.; a total of 31,100 kW. in former Madhya Bharat, includes 14,000 kW. Power House at Indore, 4,500 kW. Power House at Gwalior, and a dozen other power houses. The former Vindhya Pradesh had a total capacity of 5,985 kW. and Bhopal 8,600 kW. The power projects in the offing include among others the Korba Power Station with a capacity of 90,000 kW. and the Gwalior Thermal Station with a capacity of 25,000 kW.

Among the important power schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan are the Chambal power Project with a capacity of 210,000 kW., the Bhopal Power Scheme, the Katni Power Station scheme, the Burnar Steam Power Scheme and the Satna Thermal Station Schemes.

* There is some discrepancy between these estimates and those given by the Central Government.

CO-OPERATION

Total number of Co-operative Societies (1951-52): 14,916.

Total membership of Co-operative Societies: 4,36,011.

Total Share Capital: Rs. 73,70,000.

Number of Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies: 12,424.

Number of Agricultural Co-operative Non-Credit Societies: 1,005.

Number of Non-agricultural co-operative Credit Societies: 391.

Number of Non-Agricultural Co-operative Non-Credit Societies: 1,096.

LAND TENURE

Different land tenure systems have been operating in the four constituent units of the new State but a uniform pattern is slowly emerging. In the former Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat, Zamindari, Malguzari and Jagirdari systems were abolished and various legislations have been framed and implemented. The former Madhya Pradesh also codified all land laws into what is now known as the Land Revenue Code.

The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950 (I of 1951), has now been fully implemented and the State has taken possession of all the villages vested in the State under the above Act.

Number of persons expropriated under the law: about 150,000.

The compensation money will be paid from the State Revenues.

The State Government have decided that in future, Government land should be given for cultivation purposes to only co-operative societies of landless and petty cultivators or to landless or petty cultivators.

Under the new Land Revenue Code, there would be only two classes of tenures (besides Government leases) for persons holding land from the State Government. After the abolition of proprietary rights, the land is now held directly from the State Government.

Any person who held land as a *malik-makbuza* in the Central Provinces or the merged territories or who held land as *raiyat malik* in the Central Provinces, or who held land as an absolute occupancy tenant or a plot proprietor or as a lessee of the Government will now be called "Bhumiswami".

Any person who held land as an occupancy tenant in the Central Provinces, as a *raiyat* in the merged territories, or as a permanent tenant or lessee of Government will be called "Bhumidhari".

A "Bhumiswami" may transfer any interest in his land and a "Bhumidhari" may transfer, otherwise than by way of mortgage, any interest

in his land. No decree or order shall be passed for the sale or foreclosure of any right of the "Bhumidhari" in his land nor shall such right be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order.

The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act, 1950, provided for the acquisition of *malik-makbuza* rights on payment of a multiple of land revenue which varied from two to five times. To secure uniformity a multiple of three times has been prescribed for acquisition of "Bhumiswami" rights.

The "Bhumiswami" will have full rights in trees standing on his holdings; but a "Bhumidhari" will have no right in the corpus of the trees.

Any person who holds land for agricultural purposes from a *tenure-holder* and who is not occupancy tenant or protected lessee and who pays lease money in the form of crop share will be ordinary tenant of such land.

The Land Tenure System in the former Madhya Bharat State—Ryotwari.

Number of cultivators under the system: 1,569,182.

Law governing land tenure system: Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, Samvat 2007.

Main provisions of the Act: No land to be allotted to a person holding 50 acres or more as *pucca* tenant. Allotment of land for any purpose other than agriculture can only be made by Government sanction.

No partition of *pucca* tenant's holding unless the tenant is left with at least 15 acres; A *pucca* tenant may mortgage his land by a simple or usufructuary mortgage to a *bona fide* agriculturist for a period not exceeding six years.

Pucca tenant's rights not to be sold if his total holding is 15 acres or less; Tenant to be exempt from arrest and imprisonment in execution of decree passed by civil court or revenue authority.

Subject to rules under the Act, *pucca* tenant entitled to have, free of charge, suitable house site in village; Allotment of land to be made by auction, preference being given to those having less than 15 acres in the same village or to those who have no land as *pucca* tenant.

Zamindari and Jagirdari abolition: Laws for abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari (Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act, Samvat 2008, and Madhya Bharat Jagirdari Abolition Act, Samvat 2008) have been enacted and enforced. Compensation payment to zamindars and jagirdars already commenced.

Provision of compensation: Eight times the net income for zamindars and seven times the net income for jagirdars.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The figures relate to 1956:

Total number of Primary Schools ..	12,846
Total enrolment	7,70,794
Total number of Secondary Schools ..	1,438
Total enrolment	2,95,535

Total number of Arts and Science

Colleges	38
Total enrolment in all Colleges ..	8,559
Total number of professional Colleges	20
Total enrolment	5,652
Number of Universities	4

Names of the Universities with location in brackets:—University of Sagar (Sagar), Jabalpur University (Jabalpur), Vikram University (Ujjain), Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya (Khairagarh).

Education is free for the boys and girls of the age group 6-14 in the 17 districts of Mahakoshal. Primary education is compulsory and till the 10th class free in Vindhya Pradesh. In Bhopal and Madhya Bharat education is free upto VIII class.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Number of beds: 7,513.

Number of Medical Colleges: 4

LABOUR

Number of registered Factorios and their employment by area 1956:

States	No of Factories	No. of workers employed
1. Residuary Madhya Pradesh 1954	718	37,902
2. M.B. (1954) ..	810	92,800
Bhopal (1952) ..	36	5,628
Vindhya Pradesh (1952)	33	2,841

The following figures are for 1956:

The total no. of registered factories in M.P. 1,876

The total no. of workers in these factories in M.P. 1,62,744.

No. of factories covered by the Provident Fund Scheme: 85; no. of factories exempted: 49; no. un-exempted: 36. Total no. of workers contributing: 62,591; no. of workers exempted 33,412; no. not exempted 29,179.

No. of factories covered by the employees State insurance scheme: 150; no. of employees covered: 59,640.

Names of the industries in which a minimum wage is fixed: Rice, flour or Dal mills; Oil Mills; Road Construction and building operations; Stone breaking or stone crushing; Tanneries and Leather Manufactories; Motor transport (unskilled) conductors; Tobacco (including Bidi manufactories); Agriculture (M.P.); Lac manufactories (M.P.); Cement (M.P.); Potteries (M.P.); Glass (M.P.).

Projects in execution:

IRRIGATION

Name of Project	Location District	When started	When to be completed	Capacity M.cft.	Area proposed for irrigation acres	Total cost, Lakhs of Rs.	Financing Bodies	Estimated rise in output after completion (Food grains in Tons)
Gangulpara tank project ..	Balaghat	May 1953	March 1959	387.47	8,525	27.18	State and Central Govts.	1,705
Durkrikheda tank project ..	Hoshangabad	"	"	406.998	6,600	24.83	"	1,320
Dudhwa	Raipur	October 1953	March 1963	10,019.8	2,40,000	125.00	"	28,000
Gondli	Durg	"	March 1959	3,080.01	50,000	84.29	"	10,000
Sarodha	"	"	March 1959	1,853.68	21,000	39.62	"	4,200
Sampna	Betul	"	"	828.87	9,500	31.00	"	1,900
Chambal Valley Development Scheme ..	Mandsaur	1952	1962	..	14,00,000	7,169.00	M. P. & Rajasthan Govts.	4,75,000

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Second Five-Year Plan of the State involves a financial outlay of Rs. 19,090.27 lakhs. The First Five-Year Plans of the four units envisaged a total outlay of only Rs. 8,375 lakhs. The Second Plan, in contrast, is much bigger in size as well as in scope. The distribution of the total outlay between various sectors of development is as follows :—

Head of development	Total (in lakhs of Rs.)
1. Agriculture & Community Development	5,049.49
2. Irrigation & Power	6,491.72
3. Industry & Mining	1,052.52
4. Transport & Communications	1,299.62
5. Education	2,052.75
6. Health	1,433.11
7. Housing	450.24
8. Other Social Services	926.37
9. Scientific & Industrial Research etc.	331.45
Total	19,090.27

Broadly speaking, 72.70 per cent of the total outlay represents real investment which would lay the foundations of the State's growing prosperity, both in industrial as well as in agricultural fields. The remaining outlay of 27.30 per cent will be spent on social services including education, health, housing etc. Besides, there are the Central Government Projects such as the Rs. 115-crore Steel Plant at Bhilai, opening of the Korba Coal Mines with an approximate cost of Rs. 21 crores and the establishment of a Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Bhopal.

Agriculture : Continued emphasis has been given to agriculture and allied subjects including the Community Development Programmes. During the period, about 55,000 acres of land will be brought under the plough and over 3 lakh acres of land under irrigation. During the same period, Rs. 642.59 lakhs will be spent over agricultural production and Rs. 658.46 lakhs over land development. The Animal Husbandry Plan is for Rs. 395.40 lakhs. For Dairying and Milk supply Rs. 77.11 lakhs, for Co-operation Rs. 378.80 lakhs, for Forests Rs. 276.04 lakhs and for Fisheries Rs. 24.80 lakhs have been provided in the Plan.

Community Development Programme : By the end of the Second Plan period, every Village

will be covered by the Community Development Projects. The State has been divided into 404 N.E.S. Blocks.

In 1956, there were 104 N.E.S., 8 Intensive T. W. and 50 C.D. blocks—162 in all in operation. They covered 25,253 villages and a population of 84,18,040. At the end of the Second Plan when the whole State will be covered there will be 104 blocks.

Irrigation & Power : About 34 per cent of the total outlay is provided in the Plan for irrigation & power plans. These include Rs. 77.15 crore Chambal Hydel & Irrigation Project, remodelling of Mahanadi Canal in Raipur district, Bala River Project in Sagar, Sukta River Project in Nimar, Pampavati Tank Project, in Jabara District, Choral River Project in Indore District, Chilar River Project in Shajapur District, Raygawan Canal Project in Satna District, the upper Ken Valley Project in Panna and the Nagod Canal in Satna District.

The Chambal and Tawa projects alone will irrigate about 20 lakh acres of land and generate 232,500 kW of power. The Korba Thermal Scheme will generate 90,000 kW of power.

Important among the power schemes are the Chambal Power Project with a capacity of 210,000 kW, the Tawa Power Project with 22,500 kW, the Korba Thermal Station Scheme with 90,000 kW, the Bhopal Power Scheme, the Birsinghpur Power Station and Satna Thermal Station Schemes.

Special mention may be made of the Korba Thermal Station Scheme which was originally estimated to cost Rs. 1148.31 lakhs. However, due to the demand for additional power and the accelerated development of the Bhilai Steel Plant with which the scheme is intimately connected, the outlay has been raised to 1228.86 lakhs. The progress of this scheme has to be maintained according to schedule to meet the demands of the Bhilai Project.

The original proposal for constructing a new Thermal Station at Gwalior has been changed for an alternative proposal for laying a transmission line under the Chambal grid from Sawai-Madhopur to Gwalior. This is now being undertaken by the Chambal Hydel Organisation.

The expansion of the Bhopal Power House has been linked with the Heavy Electrical

Equipment Factory to be established very shortly.

Industry & Mining : During the Second Plan period, 2 Sugar Factories on co-operative basis will be started. A spinning mill of 12,500 spindles will be started which will have a production of 10,000 bales per year. A vegetable oil and solvent extraction Plant will be set up at a cost of Rs. 14.25 lakhs. A distillery for power and industrial alcohol is proposed to be started. Preliminary steps had already been taken for the establishment of a synthetic petrol plant at Korba, and a cement factory in Bilaspur district. Nearly 1,000 industrial co-operatives with a membership of 10,000 would be opened to help small scale industries.

All these besides the three major industrial undertakings, viz. the Bhilai Steel Plant, the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant and the exploitation of the Korba Mines, Madhya Pradesh known for its rich deposits of a variety of mineral resources, which when harnessed will all make the State an important industrial area.

Roads will also be improved in the State for which Rs. 1,209.62 lakhs have been provided.

Education : In the Plan, Rs. 782.89 lakhs have been provided for primary, Rs. 418.85 lakhs for secondary, Rs. 242.73 lakhs for technical and vocational and Rs. 85.03 lakhs for social and Rs. 10.94 lakhs for physical education.

Over 10,000 Primary Schools, 7 new girls high schools, one degree College, one University and a number Junior Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Multi-purpose schools will be started during the Plan.

Public Health : New schemes for the control and eradication of diseases, opening of new hospitals, providing medical facilities in rural areas will be taken up. The Plan provides Rs. 463 lakhs for hospitals, Rs. 251 lakhs for water-supply, Rs. 202.65 lakhs for control of diseases, Rs. 285 lakhs for medical education and training, etc.

Provision has also been made for other social services e.g. Rs. 69 lakhs for industrial housing, Rs. 92 lakhs for urban and development and Rs. 262 lakhs for special housing schemes.

The Plan also provides a sum of Rs. 190 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled and Backward classes and Rs. 53 lakhs for labour welfare. A sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has also been provided for developing tourist traffic.

MADHYA PRADESH FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Shiv Vilas Palace, Indore City.

The Madhya Bharat Financial Corporation was set up by a notification of the former Madhya Bharat Government dated 30th June 1955 in exercise of the powers conferred by the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. After the integration of M.B. into Madhya Pradesh it is now called M. P. Financial Corporation.

The Corporation started functioning on 1st July 1956.

The object of the Corporation is to assist and further the industrialisation of the State by providing institutional credit, medium and long term, to industrial concerns in Madhya Pradesh. Financial accommodation will not only be granted by the Corporation to public limited companies and Co-operative Societies but also to private limited companies, partnerships, joint Hindu families, and sole proprietorship concerns. The Corporation is however intended to supplement the activities of the existing lending agencies and not to displace them or make inroads into the field of Commercial Banks, nor can it possibly do away with the need of raising a substantial part of the capital finance required by industrial concerns through other sources.

Industrial concerns which are eligible for financial accommodation are those engaged in the following activities namely manufacture of

goods, preservation of goods, processing of goods, mining, and generation or distribution of electricity or any other forms of power.

The Corporation will generally grant accommodation for acquisition of fixed assets for renovation, expansion or modernization but may also give loans for working capital in special cases. Loans will also be given for the development of new concerns. While the Corporation is set up to provide medium and long term credit to industrial undertakings, it would also provide working capital only in those cases where the industrial concerns are unable to obtain finance from commercial banks or other sources and the Corporation is satisfied in the matter, provided that uneconomic units shall not be given any fresh lease of life by the grant of loans for working capital by the Corporation.

The Corporation is authorized by its Act to make advances on the security of the entire fixed assets of the concern viz. land, building, plant and machinery. Loans will not ordinarily be given in excess of 50 per cent of the net value of the assets mortgaged and the assistance will in no case exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. A personal guarantee of proprietors, partners, managing agents or directors where there are no Managing Agents or Managing Directors as the case may

be, is required in addition to the security in the form of fixed assets with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Corporation.

The rate of interest will be six per cent per annum with half-yearly rests.

The period of loan will be decided on the merits of each case, but will not ordinarily exceed 10 to 12 years though the maximum period upto which loans can be granted has been fixed at 20 years. The principal amount of loan will be repayable by instalments which would be determined according to the circumstances of each case.

The assets offered in mortgage to the Corporation should be insured by the borrowing concern upto their full value with insurance companies approved by the Corporation.

The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 2 crores divided into two lakhs fully paid shares of the face value of Rs. 100 each, out of which one lakh fully paid shares of the value of Rupees one crore are issued in the first instance. A dividend of 3½ per cent per annum on the share capital of the Corporation has been guaranteed by the former Madhya Bharat Government by their notification dated 18th July 1955.

The Corporation received seven completed loan applications till 31st March 1956. The Board sanctioned advances to two concerns for Rs. 5,50,000 and rejected one. Four applications were under consideration.

Board of Directors :

D. P. Mandella (*Chairman*), Secretary, Finance Dept., M.P. (B. L. Pandey, I.A.S.), Secretary, Commerce and Industry Dept., M.P. (P. D. Chatterjee, I.A.S.), Nominee of the Reserve Bank (O. R. Srinivasan), Nominee of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (D. R. Madhak), Elected by financial institutions like Scheduled Banks, Co-operative banks, etc. (N. D. Joshi, D. G. Bhalerao, Sugamnal Bhandari), Elected by share-holders (Lalchand B. Sethi), C. B. Gupta (*Managing Director*).

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(See under 'States Administrative Personnel'.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(See under 'General Elections'.)

UNIVERSITIES

Sagar University

Founded : 1946.

Chancellor, Dr. K. N. Katju, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. D. P. Mishra.

Registrar, Prof. Ishwar Chandra.

It is a teaching as well as an affiliating University.

Number of affiliated Colleges : 36.

Number of Students : Teaching Departments : 1,195. Affiliated Colleges : 8,528.

Budget (1956-57).

Total income : Rs. 81,28,970.

Total expenditure : Rs. 1,35,01,312.

COLLEGES

Chhatargarh College, Raipur.

College of Agriculture, Jabalpur.

College of Science, Raipur.

Damoh Arts College, Damoh.

D. N. Jain College, Jabalpur.

D.S.V. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Raipur

G. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Jabalpur.

Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur.

Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.

Government Training College, Khandwa.

Government Training College, Raipur.

Hawabagh Teachers' Training College, Jabalpur.

Hitkarini Law College, Jabalpur.

Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

Kirodimal Govt. Polytechnic, Raigarh.

Law College, Durga Education Society, Raipur.

Law College (New Education Society), Jabalpur.

Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

Medical College, Jabalpur.

M. H. College of Home Science for Women, Jabalpur.

Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.

Narsingh Mahavidyalaya, Narsinghpur.

New Arts and Commerce College, Raipur.

Post-graduate Basic Training College, Bhopal.

Post-graduate Basic Training College, Jabalpur.

Prantika Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

Pt. Chittani Pd. Mitani Pd. Dubey Commerce & Arts College, Bilaspur.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Polytechnic, Bhopal.

Seva Sadan Arts College, Burhanpur.

Shri Nilkantheshwar College, Khandwa.

St. Aloysius College, Jabalpur.

S. B. R. College, Bilaspur.
Lahiri College, Chirmiri.
Veterinary College, Jabalpur.

Vikram University

(Ujjain)

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mata Prasad, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I.

Officer on Spl. Duty, Dr. Bhool Chand, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), I.A.S.

The University started working in March 1957.

The names of the constituent and affiliated colleges are given below :

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES :

Indore Christian College, Indore.

Holkar College, Indore.

Madhava College, Uppan.

Victoria College, Gwalior.

M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.

G. R. Medical College, Gwalior.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Girls' College, Indore.

Shri Govindram Sakseria Technological Institute, Indore.

Kamla Raja Girls' College, Gwalior.

M. B. College of Agriculture, Gwalior.

Sajjan College, Ratlam.

G. P. Degree College, Morena.

M. B. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mhow.

THE ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS

Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh).

Founded 'in 1950.

President : J. L. Mittal.

Vice-President : N. C. Jhaveri.

Secretary : Balwant Singh Singhi, B.Com.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ujjain.

President, Rai Bahadur Seth Lalchand B. Sethi.

Vice-President, Murlidhar Singh.

Secretary, Parasachandra Mutha, B.Sc.

CHRIST CHURCH

Mhow.

Priest in charge, Rev. Wilfred Parmer.

Hony. Secretary, Major A. M. M. David.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Neenuch.

Visiting Chaplain, Revd. A. M. Dalaya.

Secretary & Treasurer, P. G. White.

DIOCESE OF INDORE

Bishop's House, Catholic Church, Indore.

Bishop of Indore, Rt. Rev. Dr. Francis M. Simons, S.V.D.

Superior Regular, Very Rev. Father Henry Wichelmann, S.V.D.

JABALPUR PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

468, Marhatol, Jabalpur.

KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST

Address :—P. O. Kasturbagram, Dist. Indore (Madhya Pradesh).

Aims and Objects :—Welfare of women and children in rural areas of India. The Trust trains women workers for educational, vocational and health programmes and after training deputed them to rural areas.

The Fund amounts to Rs. 91 lakhs which have been invested in Government Securities. The sources of income are :—Corpus of the original Trust Fund ; Interest on Government Securities ; from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi ; from Central Social Welfare Board. Subscriptions collected in States towards part of the expenses of the village centres.

The Trust at present runs about 383 centres in pre-basic, basic, adult education and craft centres, maternity homes, leprosy relief centres, etc.

Besides running 21 training schools, the Central Training Institute is located at Kasturbagram, five miles from Indore, where the old Madhya Bharat Government had made available to the Trust about 500 acres of land.

The Trust is the principal agency for training gram sevikas of the Central Social Welfare Board, who will work in their welfare extension projects. The Trust has so far trained nearly 600 trainees of the Board and about 1,000 are under training.

Chairman : Mrs. Premilla Vithaldas Thackersey.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru.

Secretary : Susheela Pal.

MADHYA BHARAT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"Chamber Bhavan", Dharma Mandir Road, Lashkar (Gwalior).

Advisory Body for the promotion of Trade and Industry.

President, D. P. Mandella.

Vice-President, G. D. Valshya.

Hony. Secretary, T. M. Harkhavat, B.Com.

Hony. Jt. Secy., Madanlal Garg.

MADHYA PRADESH MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

11, South Tukoganj, Indore.

Chairman, Seth Hiralal Kasliwal.

Vice-Chairman, Seth Pyarelal Seksaria.

Secretary, G. B. Zalani.

Telegraph : 'Millowners'.

MASIII SEVA MANDAL

Indore.

The Maslil Seva Mandal works under the auspices of the Malwa Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, Ratlam.

Secretary and Executive Officer, Rev. I. Khimla, United Church of Northern India, Ratlam.

MALWA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

49, Sitlamata Bazar, Indore City.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

(Jabalpur)

Abdulla Bhai & Sons, Dr., Juma Masjid, Jabalpur.

Allahabad Bank Ltd., Civil Lines, Jabalpur.

Bhargava Commercial Bank Ltd., Jabalpur.

Bhatia Corporation, Bombay House, Jabalpur. Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives.

Bhatia Morarji Dhanji Bhai, Jawaharganj, Jabalpur. Importers and Exporters.

Bombay Cycle Stores, Marhatal, Jabalpur, M.P.

DAYABHAI MAVJI, Prop., Amritlal Dayabhai, Authorised Distributors for: 1. Hindustan Lever Ltd. 2. The Meenakashi Match Factory, Kovilpatti. 3. Berar Oil Industries, Akola. Grains and Kirana, Oil and Oil-seeds Merchants and Commission Agents, YEOTMAL. Phone: 4; Residence: 4-A. Grams: "JAIHIND."

Delite Talkies, South Civil Lines, Jabalpur.

Dunne, T. C., Lime and Bauxite Mines, P. O. Katni, Jabalpur, M.P.

Educational Book Depot, Second-hand College Books, Jabalpur.

Empire Engineering Works, Jabalpur.

Franklyn-Woods, Dr., B., Dental Surgeon, 40, Denning Road, Jabalpur.

G. G. Subedar, M.B.B.S. (Lucknow), Dr., 1931, Jabalpur, M.P.

Gopal Plywood Industries, The, Madan Mahal, Jabalpur.

Gujarat Boot House, Netaji Subash Chandra Road, Jabalpur.

HARPRASAD VISHWANATHPRASAD, Lime & Mineral Works, Katni, M.P.

Hussain, G. K., & Co., Cantonment, Jabalpur. General Merchants.

Imperial Bank of India, Jabalpur.

Imperial Pharmacy, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dispensing Chemists, Jabalpur.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., 111-A, Sleeman Road, Jabalpur.

Jackson's Hotel, Jabalpur, Boarding and Lodging.

Jubbulpore Automobiles, East Street, Cantt., Jabalpur.

Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Jabalpur.

Khushalchand Nirmalkumar, Bankers & Manufacturing Jewellers, Sarafa, Jabalpur.

Kingsley & Co., Confectioners, Caterers, 18, Civil Station, Jabalpur, M.P.

Macpherson & Co., Mine Owners, P.O. Bandhi, Jabalpur.

Madanmahal Industries, The, near Madanmahal Railway Station, Amanpur, Jabalpur.

MALAIYA OIL MILLS, Saugor, M.P., Manufacturers of Til Oil, Coconut Oil, Niger Oil, Mohwa Oil and Linseed Oil; Also Soap and Dal Manufacturers; Other Concerns: 1. Shrenik Oil Mills, Satna, V.P. 2. Rajkumar Oil Mills Ltd., Damoh, M.P.

Modern Book House, 286, Jawahargunj, Jabalpur, M.P.

Motor House, 108, Wright Town, Jabalpur.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Jabalpur.

Patel, J. L., & Sons, Machinery Merchants, Jabalpur.

PERFECT POTTERY CO. LTD., Jabalpur (Estd. 1905). Head Office and Works: Jabalpur, M.P. Tel. Address: "STONEWARE". Telephone No. 98. Manufacturers of Stoneware pipes and fittings, Sanitarywares, Fire bricks, Flue covers, Seating blocks and all other Refractory articles. Branches at: Calcutta and Kanpur. Stockists in all important cities.

Plaza Talkies, Marhatal, Jabalpur.

Rosalia & Sons, Fourth Bridge Road, Jabalpur. Manufacturing Confectioners, Caterers and Bankers.

S. Amar Singh Pall & Bros., Timber Merchants, Nerbudda Road, Gorakhpur, Jabalpur.

Sanghi Electric Company, Jawaharganj, Jabalpur. Wholesale and Retail Registered Dealers in Everything Electric.

Sanghi Emporium, Tilakbhumi, Jabalpur. Importers and Exporters of Electrical Accessories, Machinery, Raw Materials, etc.

Shambhu Nath & Sons, Cantonment, Jabalpur. Importers, Exporters, General Merchants and Ammunition Dealers.

Shree Krishna Talkies, Jabalpur.

Shyam & Laxmi Talkies, Jabalpur.

Shyam Medical Hall, Andherdeo, Jabalpur.

Shyam Stationery Mart, Andherdeo, Jabalpur.

The Mahakoshal Metal Works, Ltd., Jabalpur.

The Calcutta Shop, Netaji Road, Andherdeo, Jabalpur. Dealers in Readymade Cloths, Hats and Umbrellas.

Thuber, S. K., & Sons, 656, Wright Town, Jabalpur, M.P. Dealers in Soapstone, Lime, Myrobalan and all Forest products.

Tikaram Co., Main Road, Yeotmal.

Tiwari, P. N., & Sons, Government Agents and Distributors, Jabalpur.

Victor, I., & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Station Road, Jabalpur

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Agarwal Store, 20, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore.
 Ali Hussain, Stationery and Paper Mart, Ranipura Road, Indore.
 Anupam Bhandar, Stationers & Booksellers, Dewas.
 Anupam General Stores, 15, Ranipura, Indore.
 Ashok Medical Stores, Jawahar Chowk, Dewas.
 Aspl & Company, Manufacturers' Representatives, 64, Maharani Road, Indore.

BANK OF DEWAS LIMITED, THE, (Established in Dewas 1936)
 Head Office: Anandpura Road, Dewas. Branch
 Office: Sarangpur.

BANK OF INDORE LIMITED, Head Office: Prince Yeshwant Road, Indore City. Branch Offices at Cloth Market, Siyaganj and Sanyogitaganj, Indore City. Other Branches at 44, Hamam Street, and Jai Hind, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, Anjar, Dhar, Khargone, Shujalpur, Sanawad, Mhow, Ujjain, Ratlam and Tarana. Pay Offices at Jaora and Sendhwa.

Bansilal Agarwal & Bros., 4, Ranipura, Siyaganj, Indore.

Bata Shoe Agency, Shalini Road, Dewas, Agent Saijuddin Ismailjee.
 Bharat Radio and Auto Electric Co., The, Radio and Automobile Engineers, 55, Snehalata Gunj, Indore City.

Central Stores, Rampurawala Building, 57, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City.

Dewas Senior Bank Ltd., The, Shri Shalini Raje Building, Dewas (Senior).

General Stores, Topkhana Main Road, Indore City. Civil, Police and Military Uniforms Contractors

Gulzar Stores, Boots and Shoes, General Merchants, Dewas.

Hukam Chand Mills Ltd., The, Indore. Phone. 6095. Grams: "TEXTILES."

Indore Umbrella Factory, Siyaganj, Indore.

International Produce Exchange, Exporters, Importers and General Agents, 81, Topkhana Main Road, Indore City.

Jain Brothers, Maharani Road, Siyaganj, Indore (M.B.).

J. B. MANCHARAM & CO., Gwalior (M.B.).

Kasyap & Company, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Ratlam.

Keshrimal Bherulal, General Merchants, Jaora, Malwa.

Khandekar, G. W., Stationer, Bookbinder, Printer and Rubber Stamp Maker, 72, Juna Topkhana Road, Indore City.

KILKOF

(Contains no Oplate).

Kills Whooping-Cough.

No Failure

R. Dayashankar,

The Chemist,

Indore City.

Krishna Cycle Company, 14, Maharani Road, Indore City; Importers & Manufacturers' Representatives.

Madhyam Vargeya Vyaparik Limited, 26, Gandhi Road, Indore City.

MALAIYA OIL MILLS, Saugor, M. P. Manufacturers of Til Oil, Coconut Oil, Niger Oil, Mohwa Oil and Linseed Oil; Also Soap and Dal Manufacturers; Other Concerns: 1. Shrenik Oil Mills, Satna, V. P. 2. Rajkunvar Oil Mills Ltd., Damoh, M.P.

Malwa Traders, Maharani Road, Indore.

Merwanji Rustomji & Company, Partabgarh (Rajputana), Via Mandasaur, Western Rly.

NEMICHAND R. JAIN & CO., 35, Gorakund, Indore City. Manufacturers of Mill Crayons and Chalk Crayons; Dealers in Stationery and Mill Stores.

New Glass Stores, The, Dealers in Crockery, Jawahar Chowk, Dewas.
 New Medical Hall, The, opp. Civil Hospital, Dewas.

Patel Shah & Co., Hardware Merchants, Maharani Road, Indore City.

Pherozeshah & Co., Agents for the Times of India, Neemuch.

Pioneer Dairy Farm, Oil and Flour Mills. Manufacturers of Table Butter and Ghee, Manorama Gunj, Indore.

THE BINOD MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, UJJAIN

(Including THE DEEPCHAND MILLS)

Established in 1914 under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Scindia.

Paid-up Capital Rs. 60,00,000 • Divided into Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Cotton Spinners, Weavers and Manufacturers of Absorbent Cotton Wool and Lint Cloth, Art Silk Fabrics, Textile Auxiliaries, Oils, Spindle Tape, Art Silk Ribbons and small Oil Engines, Dyeing and Bleaching Machinery, Cast Iron Pipes and Specials, Machinery Spare Parts, etc., etc.

UJJAIN - MADHYA PRADESH

Telegrams: "BINOD". Phone Nos. 144 Mills; 11 Director. Codes used: A B C 5th and 6th Editions and Bentley's.



Rai Bahadur Seth Lalchand B. Sethi, President.

Total No. of Spindles at work—Binod: 37,244. Deepchand: 23,396. Total No. of Looms at work—Binod: 858. Silk Looms: 82. Deepchand: 480. Total No. of hands employed: 4,500.

Sole Selling Agents:

Messrs. Binodiram Balchand & Sons.

Auditors:

Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria & Co.,

Registered Accountants.

Type of goods produced:

All kinds of Dyed, Bleached, Printed, Grey Cloth, Absorbent Cotton Wool and Lint Cloth, Satins, Voiles and Georgettes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Other Concerns: Binod Silk & Art Silk Mills, Bhupendra Iron and Metal Works, Naresh Ginning and Pressing Factory, Naresh Oil Mills, Narendra Chemical Works, Absorbent Cotton Factory, Pra-deep Tape and Webbing Factory at Ujjain, Rajendra Pressing Factory at Agar.

Other Directors: 1. Sir Seth Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt., 2. Vanijya Bhushan Seth Nemichand B. Sethi, 3. Seth Bhanwarlal D. Sethi, 4. Danvir Seth Mannalal Omkarni, 5. Seth Jawerlal Ramlal Gangwal, 6. Mr. R. C. Jall, M.A., LL.B., 7. Mr. Kailashchand B. Sethi, 8. Shri Chandmal Agrawal, 9. Babu Bhupendrakumar Sethi, B.A.

Poorker Brothers, Typewriter Dealers and Repairers and General Merchants, 68, Topkhana Main Road, Indore.

Prem Stores, Hosiery, Woolen & Cotton, Books, Stationery, Shalini Road, Dewas.

Rajputana Motors, Ford Car and Truck Distributors for Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Kotah, Bundi, Jhalawar and Udaipur.

Ramaji Kishanlal Modi & Sons, 13, Sardar Bazar, Dhar.

Ramchandra Munnalal Jhavar, General Merchants & Commission Agents, Motor Stand, Dewas.

Rasiklal Kadla & Co., Jail Road, Indore.

Rising Sun Watch Co., 70, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City.

Saijee Stores, Shalini Road, Dewas.

Shanker Medical Stores, The, Jawahar Chowk, Dewas.

SANGHI BROTHERS (INDORE) PRIVATE LTD., Indore. Standard Cars, Willys Jeeps and Tata-Mercedes-Benz Trucks, Royal Enfield Motor Cycles, Distributors for Madhya Bharat and Bhopal, Agents for Godrej Steel Goods, Madhya Bharat.

Seva Medical Stores, The, Near M. G. Hospital, Dewas.

Stationery and Paper Mart, The, 4/11, Ranipura Main Road, Indore City.

Sudhakar Nattu Bros., Chemists, Druggists and General Stores, 265, Bajarangpura, Dewas.

Surajmal Munnalal, Stockholders of Iron & Steel, Dhar. Phone No. 1. Grams: "MANGAL."

SWADESHI COTTON AND FLOUR MILLS PRIVATE LTD., Shilnath Camp, Indore (Madhya Pradesh). Tel. Address: "SWADESHI." Tel. No.: Indore 7486. Cloth Shop at 31, M. T. Cloth Market, Indore City. Tel. Address: "GOOD-WILL". Telephone No. 7485. 27,196 Ring Spindles, 558

Looms. Manufacturers of Grey Sheetting, Long Cloth, Coatings, Kashmiras, Cotton Waste Blankets, Flannels, Twills, Drills, Dosuti and all types of Dyed, Bleached and Printed Piece-goods. Largest Exporters of Piece-goods in Madhya Pradesh.

Surajmal Munnalal, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.

The College Stores, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore.

The Jaora High Class Confectionery Works, Jaora.

The Union Stores, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore.

Typewriting and Shorthand Institute, Typewriter Dealers, Book-sellers and General Merchants, Topkhana Main Road, Indore.

TYTEBI DAWAKHANA UNANI (INDORE) PRIVATE LTD., Unani Laboratory for Unani Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products, 52, Bohra Bazar, Indore City (M.P.).

United Engineers Co., Electrical Dealers, 88, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City.

Variety Stores, Cloth & General Merchants, 39, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City.

Varma Metal Turning Works, 27, Gorakund, Indore.

Vasanji Torkhla, A. & Co., Manufacturers' Representatives, Exporters of Tamarind, Oil Cakes, etc., 35, Sutargali, Indore City.

Venus Medical Stores, Dealers in Patent Medicines, 72, Maharani Road, Indore City.

Yunus & Iqbal Co., 3, Ranipura, Indore City.

Wazir Mohamed Noormohamed, Cloth Merchant, Cloth Market, Indore City.

Zaland Brothers, Cloth Dealers, 88, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City.

MADRAS STATE

Area : 50,170 sq. miles ; Population : 29,975,357.

Capital : Madras.

Districts with District headquarters in brackets. Madras (Madras), Chingleput (Saldapet), South Arcot (Cuddalore), Tanjore (Tanjore), Madurai (Madurai), Ramanathapuram (Tallakulam, at Madurai), Tirunelveli (Tirunelveli), North Arcot (Vellore), Salem (Salem), Tiruchirappalli (Tiruchirappalli), Coimbatore (Coimbatore), Nilgiris (Ootacamund), Kanyakumari (Nagercoil).

The pre-reorganization Madras State lost, in accordance with the provisions of the States Reorganization Act, the District of Malabar, the District of South Kanara, the Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District, and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and acquired five Taluks from the pre-reorganization Travancore-Cochin : Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam, Vilavancode which have been constituted into a separate district known as Kanyakumari, and Shencottah taluk which has been attached to the Tirunelveli District with effect from December 15, 1956.

Population of districts : Madras 1,416,056; Chingleput 1,853,619; North Arcot 2,859,157; Salem 3,371,769; Coimbatore 3,154,296; South Arcot 2,776,767; Tanjore 2,982,670; Tiruchirappalli 2,943,882; Madurai 2,891,817; Ramanathapuram 2,080,519; Tirunelveli 2,415,967; Nilgiris 311,729; Kanyakumari 887,109.

Area of districts in sq. miles : Madras 49; Chingleput 3,054; North Arcot 4,674; Salem 7,063; Coimbatore 6,024; South Arcot 4,204; Tanjore 3,740; Tiruchirappalli 5,514; Madurai 4,910; Ramanathapuram 4,849; Tirunelveli 4,343; Nilgiris 981; Kanyakumari 616.

Names of the Districts with the names of the Taluks within brackets :

Chingleput (Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur, Sadaipet, Kancheepuram, Chingleput, Madurantakam); North Arcot (Gudiyattam, Vellore, Walajpet, Arkonam, Tirupathur, Polur, Arni, Cheyyar, Wandiwash, Chengam, Thiruvananthapuram); Salem (Hosur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Onalpur, Salem, Tiruchengode, Raisenpuram, Yercaud, Attur, Harur, Namakkal); Coimbatore (Gobichettipalayam, Coimbatore, Palladam, Dharmapuri, Erode, Bhavan, Avanashi, Pollachi, Udumalpet); South Arcot (Gunge, Tindivanam, Kallakurichi, Tirukolur, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Vridhachalam, Chidambaram); Tanjore (Sirkali, Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Nannilam, Pattukottai, Tanjore, Mannargudi, Nagapattinam, Tiruthurapundi, Arantangi); Tiruchirappalli (Musuri, Perambalur, Udayarpalayam, Lalgudi, Karur, Kuthalai, Tiruchirappalli, Kuthalur, Alangudi, Thirunayam, Madurai (Palni, Kodakkal, Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Melur, Periyakulam, Tirunangalam, Madurai); Ramanathapuram (Tirupattur, Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai, Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Aruppukottai, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram); Tirunelveli (Sankaranayarkoil, Kovilpatti, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam, Ambasamudram, Nanguneri, Tuticendur, Shencottah); Nilgiris (Gudalur, Ootacamund, Coonoor); Kanyakumari (Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam, Vilavancode); Madras (Madras).

Languages spoken : Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu. The vast majority of the people is of the Dravidian race.

Representation in the Rajya Sabha : 17; in the Lok Sabha : 41; strength of Assembly : 205; strength of Council : 50.

INDUSTRIES

Chief Industries in this State are Textiles, General and Electrical Engineering, Sugar, Cement, Tobacco including bidis and cigar manufacture, bricks and tiles, tanning, glassware, chemicals, bicycles, and manufacture of utensils.

There were 93 cotton spinning and weaving mills at the end of 1955 (43 mills in Coimbatore District, 15 in Madurai District, 10 in Tiruchirappalli District and 8 in Tirunelveli District). One mill in Madurai City is one of the biggest in the country employing nearly 15,000 workers. Another large mill in the State is in Madurai, which employs nearly 12,000 workers. The largest employer of labour in the State is the Textile Industry.

The production of yarn for sale in 1955 in the State was 55,110 bales (bale of 392 lbs.).

Sugar :—There are four sugar factories in the State including the newly installed one at Tiruvavur, Tanjore District, and the installed capacity of these factories at the end of 1956 was 6,240 tons of cane per day.

Cement :—There are three cement factories in the State. The installed capacity of these factories at the end of 1955 was 7,11,285 tons.

Cycle :—There are two bicycle factories in the State. The Factory at Ambathur near Madras with an installed capacity of 2 lakh bicycles a year is one of the four biggest factories in the country.

Matches :—There are nearly 100 match factories using power and also not using power. The number of workers employed in the 24 power factories in 1955 was about 10,200. The production of matches in these factories during that year was 10.8 million gross boxes.

Tanneries :—There are nearly 300 tanneries in the State and most of them are non-power tanneries. The number of persons employed in the tannery using power in 1955 was 5,539. Value of exports of tanned hides and skins to overseas markets in 1955-56 was Rs. 21.52 crores.

Magnetite, bauxite and iron ores occur in Salem District. The Government are exploring the possibilities of setting up an iron and steel plant with Salem iron ore and South Arcot lignite and also an aluminium extraction plant. The following are some of the important minerals with their output during 1955 as shown within brackets : Limestone (8,73,376 tons); China-clay (4,348 tons), Gypsum (51,022 tons), Magnetite (67,509 tons) and Bauxite (2,019 tons).

There is an Industrial Investment Corporation in Madras.

Main cottage industries : metals, leather goods manufacture, silk worms rearing, brass and bronze metal ware, conch shell.

AGRICULTURE

The figures are for 1954-55 and have been worked out for the new Madras State :

Total area cultivated (gross area) : 17.12 mln. acres.

Total area irrigated (net area) : 5.3 mln. acres.

Net area sown and its percentage to the total area : 14,356,000 acres and 44.9 per cent.

Classification of area.	Area in acres.	Percentage to total area.
Forests	4,502,000	14.1
Barren and unculturable land	2,351,000	7.4
Land put to non-agricultural uses	5,100,000	10.0
Cultivable waste	2,123,000	6.6
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	931,000	2.9
Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in the net area sown	489,000	1.8
Current fallows	2,385,000	7.5
Other fallow lands	1,540,000	4.8
Net area sown	14,356,000	44.9
Total area according to village papers	37,976,000	100.0

Livestock census of 1956 : Cattle 9,098,251; Buffaloes 2,040,941; Sheep 7,041,616; Goats 3,757,582; Horses and ponies 23,942; Mules 213.

Statement showing the area under important food crops and the yield in 1954-55.

	Area in acres	Yield in tons
Paddy	5,206,000	3,094,000
Millets	5,760,000	1,868,000
Pulses	1,007,000	103,000
Sugarcane	126,000	357,000*
Potatoes	19,000	56,000
Sweet Potatoes	14,000	44,000
Taploca	55,000	180,000

The principal commercial crops of the State in order of the acreage under cultivation in 1954-55 were as follows :

Crops	Area in acres	Yield in tons
Groundnut	1,772,000	800,000 (in shell)
Cotton	823,000	256,000 (Bales of 392 lb. lint).
Gingelly	380,000	48,000
Coconut	123,826	58,200**
Tobacco	38,000	20,000 (cured leaf)
Pepper	10,000	2,000
Coffee	44,130	2,700

Bananas, mangoes and citrus are the most important fruit crops of the State. The average area for three years ended 1954-55 under bananas was 60,160 acres with an yield of 442,220 tons; under mangoes 68,408 acres yielding 187,000 tons; under citrus fruits 12,200 acres yielding 27,500 tons.

Total forest area : 4.50 mln. acres.

* In terms of gur or jaggery.

** Copra

Total quantity of fish produced: 65,231 maunds.

The estimated marine fish landings for the State: 38,000 tons.

IRRIGATION

a) Total area irrigated : 4.8 million acres.

b) Total area which was expected to be irrigated at the end of the First Five-Year Plan : 5.03 million acres.

c) Total area which was expected to be irrigated when the projects under construction were completed : 5.84 million acres.

d) Anticipated extra food production at the end of the First Plan : 47,580 tons of food grains and 11,750 tons of cotton.

e) Anticipated extra food production on completion of the projects : 123,105 tons of foodgrains and 14,700 tons of cotton.

f) Total investment at the moment. Rs. 2,904.16 lakhs.

Number of major projects under the irrigation programme of the State and included in the First Five-Year Plan: 9 (excluding those in Malabar District which has merged into Kerala).

Name of Project	Date begun	Date for Completion	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Area to be benefited (acres)
Lower Bhavani Reservoir Project (Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Districts) ..	January 1949	1955-56	951	207,000
Mettur Canals Scheme (Salem and Coimbatore Districts) ..	June 1949	March 1957	183.0 (revised)	45,000 (half wet and half dry)
Cauvery Delta Drainage Scheme ..	1945-46	1956-57	30	—
Mannuthar Reservoir Project (Tirunelveli Dist.) ..	November 1950	December 1957	505	20,000 dry converted into wet. 83,000 existing. 8,000 new 13,600 existing ayacut (gross).
Aranalur Reservoir (Chingleput Dist.) ..	July 1951	December 1956	104	15,000 half wet and half dry. 32,000 existing.
Amaravathi Reservoir (Coimbatore Dist.) ..	1954	September 1957	297	13,000 dry to wet 7,000 existing 16,700 dry to wet. 3,300 existing.
Valgar Reservoir (Madurai Dist.) ..	April 1954	December 1958	930	5,010 new 2,400 existing.
Sathanur Reservoir Project (North and South Arcot) ..	October 1954	September 1957	289	—
Krishnagiri Reservoir (Salem Dist.) ..	December 1954	September 1957	202	—

Extra production of foodgrains on completion of projects: Mettur Canals Scheme 10,000 tons rice, 7,500 tons millets, Mannuthar Project 20,000 tons rice; Aranalur Reservoir Project—5,000 tons rice; Amaravathi Reservoir Project—5,500 tons rice and 2,150 tons millets; Valgar Reservoir Project—7,500 tons rice; Sathanur Reservoir Project—8,000 tons rice; Lower Bhavani Project—33,000 tons rice. Also 14,700 tons of cotton, Krishnagiri Reservoir—2,855 tons rice.

In the short term programme for 1954-55 consisting of small irrigation schemes called G.M.F. or intensive cultivation schemes, were included 14 continuation works on which Rs. 2,78,718 were spent during 1954-55 to benefit to the extent of 5,940 acres of new and 17,518 acres of old ayacut, under the Tank Improvement programme.

Scheme there were 64 continuation works on which Rs. 1,99,107 were spent during the period to benefit an extra 1,701 acres. The special minor irrigation projects consisted of 99 continuation works and 101 new works. A sum of Rs. 20,64,450 was spent on the special minor irrigation works, the area to be benefited being 10,789 acres (new) and 18,329 acres (existing). Ayacut particulars relating to special minor irrigation programme are only approximate.

In the programme for 1955-56 under Intensive Cultivation (Grow More Food) Schemes there was one continuation work. The Tank Improvement Schemes consisted of 14 continuation works and the Special Minor Irrigation Programme consisted of 108 continuation works and 114 new works.

station and C. Station (Mettur Thermal Station) and the Udipi and Karkala diesel sets.

Power demand met and energy generated in 1950-51, and in 1955-56 are as below:—

	1950-51	1955-56
Aggregate Power demand in kW ..	180,850	208,629
Total number of units generated in Government Power Stations in millions ..	630.97	1051.17
Total number of units generated for the whole State in millions ..	634.63	1058.34

The length of E.H.T. and H.T. lines in miles as at the end of 1955-56: 7,347. The length of L.T. lines in miles: 8,128. Total number of consumers served in State: 426,786.

The number of villages electrified in the State during the period 1955-56: 3,320.

Government-owned power stations: Four hydro-electric power stations at Pykara, Mettur, Moyar and Papanasam and two thermal power stations at Madras and Madurai. Construction works on the fifth hydro-electric scheme at Periyar were started in 1955 with the planned generating capacity of 140,000 kW. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 11 crores and is expected to be completed by the end of 1958.

The Mettur Dam is 176 feet high and can impound a total of 93,500 m.c. of water mainly for irrigation purposes. Part of this water is utilised for the generation of hydro-electric power. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped up to 110,000 volts for transmission to various load centres.

At Erode the Mettur System is linked with the Pykara network. Power is transmitted to Singarapet in the north and Erode in the south (a total of 100 miles) taking off from the power station.

The Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, expected to cost about Rs. 11 crores, had been taken in hand and the total provision for this scheme in the first plan to be incurred in 1954-56 was Rs. 135 lakhs.

Construction works in respect of the Madras Plant extensions III stage (thermal) which

Note: Particulars regarding Kanyakumari District are not available.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Programme of 1955-56 —

Name of the Scheme	No. of works	Programmed expenditure in lakhs	Actual expenditure in lakhs	Area to be benefited (acres)
Intensive Cultivation (Grow More Food) Scheme ..	1 (Continuation work)	0.30	—	361
Tank Improvement Schemes ..	11 (— do —)	0.14	0.10	2,960
Special Minor Irrigation Programme works ..	219 (— do —) 381 New Works	4.68	36.06	*

* 219 continuation and 381 new works were taken up for execution. A sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been spent. Against 600 schemes shown, 102 works were completed by 31st March 1956. By the completion of these works, 30,14,007 acres of existing and 1728.57 acres of new ayacut have been irrigated with an additional yield of 5,586.85 tons.

Programme for 1956-57: Special Minor Irrigation Programme works: No. of works 549; Continuation works 106 new works; Programmed expenditure: Rs. 50.27 lakhs; Actual expenditure: Rs. 17.01 lakhs; Area to be benefited: Not available.

ELECTRIC POWER

The position relating to Electric Power Development in this State from 1951 to 1956 is as follows:

The capital invested and in operation increased from Rs. 18.44 crores to Rs. 46.03 crores, i.e., by nearly 149 per cent while the annual gross revenue increased from Rs. 337 lakhs to Rs. 703.08 lakhs, i.e., by 108 per cent.

The installed generating capacity increased by nearly 65 per cent from 166,000 kW to 257,258 kW. The reduction in the installed generating capacity as compared to 1955 is due to the closing down of the Villivakkam emergency

when completed by December 1957 will add 30,000 kW of installed generating capacity, were under progress.

Preliminary works in respect of Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme, the sixth and the biggest Hydro Electric Scheme so far undertaken by the Madras Government were in progress. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 35 crores and when the initial stage is completed in 1961, it will bring in an installed generating capacity of 180,000 kW in two power houses.

This scheme is getting aid under the Colombo Plan from the Canadian Government to the tune of 20 million dollars.

TRANSPORT

Total mileage of roads as on 31st March 1956—30,180 miles.

Different classes of roads and the mileage of each class: National Highways (1,088 miles); State Highways (1,609 miles); Major District Roads (9,209 miles); Other District Roads (5,238 miles); Village Roads (9,451 miles); Public Works Department Roads (663 miles); Municipal Roads (2,857 miles).

Length of roads newly formed during 1955-56 not classed under the above categories and not included—24 miles

Types of roads and their mileage: Cement Concrete surfacing (424 miles); Black Top surfacing (5,977 miles); Metalled roads (13,434 miles); Unmetalled roads (10,364 miles)

Links of National Highways within towns having a population of 20,000 are maintained entirely from State Funds.

An expenditure of Rs. 48,90,770 was incurred during the year 1955-56 on Road Development Schemes under the Post-War Road Development Programme which was later on continued in the First Five-Year Plan. The sums of Rs. 20,31,894 and Rs. 16,30,427 were incurred for the development of West Coast Roads and for development of Economic and Inter-State Importance Roads respectively during the year 1955-56 from the Union Funds. A sum of Rs. 78,700 was also incurred on Tools and Plant—New Supplies—under the schemes included in the First Five-Year Plan in respect of 1955-56.

The Planning Commission had allotted a sum of Rs. 3.58 crores for the First Five-Year Plan period in this State for development of roads other than National Highways including the roads under the control of District Boards. A total sum of Rs. 424.57 lakhs was incurred during the First Five-Year Plan period (1951-52 to 1955-56) for the development of roads other than National Highways including the roads under the control of District Boards.

The Bus Transport in Madras City is Government owned. The transfer to public ownership was carried out in stages starting in October 1947 and ending in June 1948.

Number of routes served by the Department: 101 out of which 63 are regular routes and the rest peak-hour routes operated during peak hours only.

Total daily mileage: 38,731.

Number of suburban services: 8

Number of mofussil services: 8
(district services)

The mofussil services (District services) operate from Madras to Kancheepuram, Madras to Tirupathi and Madras to Venkatagiri.

The total number of buses operated by the Government: 321.

CO-OPERATION

Number of co-operative societies on 30th June 1955: 15,100. Members: 26.62 lakhs.

Share capital: Rs. 865.13 lakhs.

Working capital: Rs. 64.72 crores.

Total deposits held by the State Co-operative Bank on 30th June 1955: Rs. 880.92 lakhs.

The State Co-operative Bank has continued to guide, supervise and control the financial policy of the Central Banks.

Total loans issued to Central Banks in 1955: Rs. 312.83 lakhs.

Working capital of the co-operative central banks: Rs. 12.07 crores.

Their net profits: Rs. 8.83 lakhs.

Co-operation played an increasingly useful role in raising food production and the manufacture of handloom goods and cottage industrial products.

Number of milk supply unions on 30th June 1956: 19.

Number of members on their rolls: 3,074 including 345 affiliated societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8.33 lakhs.

Number of milk supply societies on 30th June 1956: 576. Of these 231 functioned independently and the rest served as feeder societies to the unions.

Number of members on their rolls: 70,000.

Paid-up share capital: Rs. 9.8 lakhs.

Value of milk and milk products sold by these institutions during 1955-56: Rs. 139.76 lakhs.

Number of primary co-operative stores on 30th June 1956: 687 with 346 branches and sales depots and 14 co-operative wholesale stores.

The sales turnover of both primary and wholesale stores: Rs. 871.67 lakhs.

Purchases and sale of primary stores. Rs. 616.38 lakhs and Rs. 656.25 lakhs respectively.

Purchases and sale of co-operative wholesale stores: Rs. 209.81 lakhs and Rs. 215.42 lakhs respectively.

Important Features of the Working of the Societies: The problems facing the individual stores were discussed at the conference of primaries held in each district and steps were taken to weed out the stores which had no future either by liquidating them or by reorganising them into other types of societies or by converting them into branches of the co-operative wholesale stores. Due to this consolidation and reorganisation process, there was a fall in the number of stores societies. They handled food stuffs, groceries and cloth both handloom and mill-made. They have been utilised as fair price shops for the distribution of Government rice under the price stabilisation scheme. A rebate of 0.1-0 per rupee was allowed to them on the sale of handloom goods from the Cess Fund.

Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Amount of loans issued by the Bank in 1954-55: Rs. 37.40 lakhs.

The Bank has floated its 50th series of debentures to the value of Rs. 40 lakhs bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum and redeemable in 20 years, the issue price being Rs. 99.8 per cent.

Government's guarantee for these debentures: Rs. 7 crores.

Value of debentures in circulation on 30th June 1956: Rs. 429.40 lakhs.

Total amount of loans outstanding at the end of June 1955: Rs. 342.97 lakhs.

Co-operative Housing Societies: Number of co-operative housing societies: 175; Share capital: Rs. 110.20 lakhs; Working capital: Rs. 408.47 lakhs; Number of houses built: 6,162.

The urban housing scheme was introduced in the middle of 1947. Accordingly housing committees were formed in about 200 urban centres. By the end of June 1955, there were 175 housing societies of all types in the State, functioning in the urban areas of the State.

Number of various types of societies as on 31st June 1955: 175 composed of 124 ordinary building societies, 38 house-building societies, 11 house construction societies, one township and one tenancy society.

Total number of members on their rolls with the paid-up share capital within brackets: 16,421 (Rs. 110.2 lakhs).

Total number of houses constructed by all types of housing societies with the aid of State loans till the end of June 1955: 6,162.

Number of houses under different stages of construction at the end of June 1955: 638.

EDUCATION

The State-wide adoption of basic education, i.e. craft-centred education at the primary stage has been accepted as the aim of the Government. Accordingly, the existing elementary schools and ordinary training schools are being converted into the basic type. Year after year, new basic schools and basic training schools are also being opened.

The Madras and the Annamalai Universities are the two Universities in the State. Of the 45 colleges for general education for men, there were 6 honours, 29 first grade and 10 second grade colleges, and of the 18 colleges for general education for women, there were 1 honours, 10 first grade and 7 second grade colleges.

Under the unemployment Relief Scheme, the Central Government sanctioned 3,076 teachers for this State, for opening schools in school-less centres, with a population of 500 and above, for appointing additional teachers in single teacher schools opened already, and for appointing teachers in the higher elementary standards in the existing schools. About 1,703 teachers out of the above were allotted for opening new single teacher schools, and about 1,533 schools were opened upto 31st March 1956. A grant of Rs. 12 lakhs was received from the Central Government during the year towards the expenditure on teachers employed under the Scheme.

Steps were taken during the year 1955-56 to equip a number of schools with projectors, etc., effectively for class room instruction. Consequently, 56 more schools were equipped during the year with 16 m.m. projectors, and 115 more schools with 35 m.m. filmstrip projectors, raising the total number of Secondary Schools so equipped at the end of the year to 418 and 471 respectively. 18 more schools were equipped with Radio receiving sets, the total number of Secondary Schools so equipped at the end of the year being 624.

In the budget estimate for 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 12.2 crores was made for education.

Number of institutions and students in the State as on 31st March 1956. The first figure against each item indicates the number of institutions and within brackets the first figure indicates the total number of students, followed by the number of boys and girls:

Universities: 2 (2,786—Boys 2,555; Girls 231).

Colleges for general education: 45 (36,894—Boys 35,017; Girls 1,277).

Professional Colleges:

Education (Teachers' Training): 12 (1,050—Men 987; Women 63).

Engineering: 5 (1,797—1,797).

Medicine: 7 (3,377—Boys 2,708; Girls 669).

Veterinary: 1 (443—Boys 440; Girls 3).

Agriculture: 1 (346—Boys 338; Girls 8).

Forestry: 1 (98—Boys 98).

Law: 1 (1,258—Boys 1,239; Girls 19).

Physical Education: 1 (330—Boys 246; Girls 84).

Total number of professional colleges and total number of students: 29 (8,699—Boys 7,853; Girls 846).

College for Special Education:

Music: 2 (113—Boys 18; Girls 95).

Oriental Studies: 22 (1,390—Boys 1,284; Girls 106).

Social Education: 1 (39—Boys 28; Girls 11).

Total number of Colleges for special education with total number of students within brackets: 25 (1,542—Boys 1,380; Girls 212).

Schools for General Education :

High Schools : 774 (4,43,475—Boys 3,93,045; Girls 50,430).

Middle Schools : 89 (10,047—Boys 15,639; Girls 3,408).

Elementary Schools : 24,741 (3,062,252—Boys 1,926,841; Girls 1,135,411).

Post-Basic Schools : 3 (97—Boys 85; Girls 12)

Senior Basic Schools : 342 (1,00,140—Boys 62,544; Girls 37,596).

Junior Basic Schools : 2,063 (2,34,101—Boys 1,44,278; Girls 90,123).

Total number of schools for general education and number of students : 28,012 (3,859,412—Boys 2,542,532; Girls 1,316,980).

Schools for Professional Education :

Training ordinary : 32 (5,174—Boys 5,042; Girls 132).

Training—Basic : 57 (5,709—Boys 5,598; Girls 111).

Polytechnics : 10 (4,783—Boys 4,778; Girls 5)

Industrial Schools : 30 (2,208—Boys 2,176; Girls 33).

Schools for Commerce : 361 (22,768—Boys 20,275; Girls 2,493).

Total number of professional schools and students : 490 (40,642—Boys 37,868; Girls 2,774).

The figures relating to women's education in the following table refer to institutions open primarily to pupils of that sex

Type of Institution	No of Institutions	Strength		
		Boys	Girls	Total
		INSTITUTIONS	FOR GIRLS	
<i>College for General Education</i>	18	..	5,208	5,208
<i>Professional Colleges :—</i> <i>Education (Teachers Training)</i>	3	.	376	376
<i>Total : Professional Colleges</i>	3		376	376
<i>Schools for General Education :—</i>				
High schools	190	4,552	81,516	89,098
Middle schools	19	1,170	3,856	4,026
Post Basic schools	1		31	31
Nursery schools	32	1,087	948	2,035
<i>Total : General Education</i>	242	6,809	89,351	96,190
<i>Schools for Professional Education :—</i>				
Training—Ordinary	50		5,681	5,681
Training—Basic	25	41	1,996	1,937
Industrial schools	1		99	99
Schools for Arts & Crafts	18	5	983	988
<i>Total : Professional Education</i>	94	46	8,659	8,705
<i>Schools for Special Education :—</i>				
Oriental studies	1		40	40
Schools for the Handicapped	1	32	31	63
Reformatory schools	3		620	620
Jail schools	1		33	33
<i>Total : Special Education</i>	6	62	724	756
<i>Grand Total : All Institutions</i>	363	6,847	1,01,348	1,11,235

National Cadet Corps, etc.—The number of Junior Division Troops functioning during the year 1956-57 is 244 of which 26 are for the Girls Wing which have a strength of 780 cadets. The number of boys is 7,184 in the Army, Navy and Air Wings. The troops function in all the Districts and the total expenditure during 1955-56 on these troops was Rs. 3,50,000.

There are 240 Girl Cadets in the Senior Division Girls Wing. During the current year, Girls Wing Sub Troops have been raised in Madras, Udumalpet and Coimbatore. In the Boys Wing of the Senior Division, the authorised strength is 80 officers and 3,545 cadets. A notable expansion during the current year is the addition of an Armoured Squadron and a Senior Division

Schools for Special Education :

Other Fine Arts : 3 (417—Boys 403; Girls 14).

Oriental Studies : 56 (3,475—Boys 2,530; Girls 945)

Adult (Social) Education : 1,529 (15,127—Boys 41,069; Girls 1,058)

Schools for the Handicapped : 14 (1,350—Boys 972; Girls 387).

Reformatory Schools : 6 (2,736—Boys 2,631; Girls 105).

Village Guide Centres : 2 (278—Boys 258; Girls 20).

Jail Schools : 9 (1,106—Boys 1,106).

Grand total of all institutions with number of students, within brackets : 30,222 (4,004,473—Boys 2,676,624; Girls 1,327,849).

Number of boys and girls respectively in the Universities by faculties : Arts and Science (1,522; 97); Commerce (68 boys); Engineering (266 boys); Technology (223 boys); B. Ed. (65; 1); Diploma in Teaching (12; 1); Diploma in Painting (9; 2); Oriental Learning (111; 10); B.O.L. (9; 2); Sangeetha Bhushana (45; 44); Music (1; 4); Diploma and Certificate Courses (Madras University) (224; 61).

Total number of boys : 2,555; girls 231.

The Main objects : Financing of Industries in the State of Madras with long term and medium term loans.

Authorised Capital : Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Size of shares and how distributed : 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Number of applications received : 120 upto 30th June 1956.

Number of applications accepted for loan : 40.

Total amount of loans sanctioned : Rs. 2,39,85,000.

Total amount of loans advanced : Rs. 1,61,55,262.

Loans outstanding (as on 30th June 1956) : Rs. 1,30,92,194.

Interest rate charged : 6½ per cent per annum with a rebate of ½ per cent for prompt payment of instalments of principal and interest.

Total expenses : Rs. 1,21,699 for the year ended 30th June 1956.

Total income : Rs. 7,08,463 for the year ended 30th June 1956.

Profit : Rs. 5,84,764 net profit for the year ended 30th June 1956 before providing for taxation.

THE CORPORATION

Ripon Buildings,

Madras 3.

Mayor, K. N. Sreenivasan, B.A., B.L.

Dy. Mayor, K. Ramalingam

Commissioner, D. Balasubramanian, I.A.S.

Dy. Commissioner, N. Sankaran, M.A., I.T.

Revenue Officer, Ghulam Mohamed Badsha, B.A.

Health Officer, Dr. B. V. Sundarababu, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Calcutta).

Engineer, Mohideen Meeran, B.E., M.I.E. Struct. E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), Am.Soc. C.E.

Special Engineer, N. Bhaskaran, B.E., A.M.I.E.

Electrical Engineer, V. A. Patnaik, B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) (Birmingham).

Water Works Engineer, O. T. Raghavan, B.A., B.E., C.E. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.

Chief Accounts Officer, S. Satyamurthi, B.A.

Educational Officer, C. B. Arumalnayagan, B.A., L.T.

Mechanical Engineer and Conservancy Officer, M. Sivaraman, M.E., M.I.E.

Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, Capt. (Miss) C. N. Rukmini, M.B.B.S.

Secretary to the Council, J. V. Satchidananda Rao, B.A., B.L.

Chairman, Taxation Appeal Committee, C. Venkataram Reddy, B.A., B.L.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION

(Divisional Seats : 50).

A. Gunasekhar Adimoolam (Division 50); M. R. Appadurai (Division 25); Dr. T. Azizuddin, M.B.B.S. (Division 12); R. Chellamiah Naidu (Division 22); M. Parthasarathy (Division 27); M. Ahmed Mohiuddin Bijapur (Division 38); C. Rajam Ramaswamy (Division 45); V. Sundaramurthy Chettiar (Division 4); D. Parthasarathy Chetty (Division 34); P. S. Chettiar (Division 41); P. E. Raghava Chetty (Division 28); P. M. Dowlatram (Division 39); K. S. Ekambaram (Division 40); M. E. Govindarajan (Division 18); T. S. Govindaswamy (Division 23); Dr. M. Santhosham (Division 32); V. R. Ramanatha Iyer (Division 13); M. M. Mohammed Hayath (Division 42); M. Kannappan (Division 48); Dr. M. A. Kareem (Division 43); V. D. Selva Pillai (Division 5); K. Ganesan (Division 3); D. E. Bakthavachalam (Division 21); K. Kamalakanna Mudalliar (Division 37); M. Varadarajulu (Division 17); M. K. Nagendran (Division 16); N. Damodaran (Division 6); S. C. V. Gopal (Division 14); S. Krishnamurthi

Naval Unit. The total expenditure on the Senior Division during 1956-57 was Rs. 5,50,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has also expanded considerably and seven batches of teachers were trained during the year. The actual strength of A.C.C. Officers and Cadets is 900 and 44,000 respectively : of these 100 are Lady Officers and 4,000 Girl cadets.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(See under States Administrative Personnel)

THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

38, Whites Road, Royapettah, Madras-14.
When it started functioning : September 1, 1949.

(Division 30): Barnes Paramanandam (Division 2); C. V. Thiruvengadam Pillai (Division 30); S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai (Division 24); S. Pakkiri-swamy Pillai (Division 19); N. E. Raghunathan (Division 41); M. Sundara Raj (Division 26); G. Rajamannar (Division 10); K. Arumugam (Division 8); K. Ramadasa (Division 7); *Deputy Mayor*: Guntur Narasimha Rao (Division 49); K. S. Sanjathu (Division 31); T. Andiapian (Division 20); G. Krishnan (Division 33); T. M. Shanmugham (Division 46); K. N. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L. (Division 11) (*Mayor*); K. M. Subramaniam (Division 47); Dr. K. V. Swamy (Division 15); P. Thangarajan (Division 11); V. Munuswamy (Division 9); K. Vinajakam (Division 35); A. P. Arasu (Division 29).

Reserved Seats (for Scheduled Castes): A. Chittiraivelu (Division 18); K. P. Saniundeswaran (Division 19); R. Munuswamy Pillai (Division 20); K. Manickavasagam (Division 38); K. M. Nadhanuni (Division 34).

Reserved (4 Seats for Women): Srimathi Saraswathi Pandurangam (Division 11); Srimathi Dhana Bai (Division 17); Srimathi T. L. Thirupurasundari Ammal (Division 40); Kumari T. N. Anandanayaki (Division 45).

Reserved (4 Seats for Labour): S. A. Mahalingam (*The Railway Trade Union*); C. K. Narayanan (*The Textile Workers' Trade Union*); C. Govindarajulu (*The Non-Union Labour—North*); P. N. Lakshmiipathy (*The Non-Union Labour—South*); H. I. Cormack (*The Madras Chamber of Commerce*); S. Anantharamakrishnan (*The Madras Trades Association*); V. M. P. Muthuswamy (*The Southern India Chamber of Commerce*); P. Suryanarayana Sastri (*The Andhra Chamber of Commerce*); M. S. Abdul Rahim (*The Muslim Chamber of Commerce*); Kumara Rajah M. A. M. Muthiah Chettiar (*The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association*); A. A. Rasheed Sahib (*The Southern India Skins and Hide Merchants' Association*); B. Jwalanarasimham (*The Piece Goods Merchants' Association*); G. Venkateswara Ayyar, I.C.S. (*The Madras Port Trust*); Smt. Tara Cherian (*The University of Madras*).

Aldermen (5 Seats): M. Radhakrishna Pillai; M. A. Chidanbaram; C. Arulmarinathan; K. Perumal Udayar, Smt. Seethalakshmi Kumaraswami.

Special Councillors: S. Rajagopalan; Dr. N. Rajagopalan; Captain D. Guanalivu.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, GOVERNMENT GRANT, Etc., FOR 1957-1958

	Rs (Lakh)
Revenue	294.54
Expenditure	332.62

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation was inaugurated on 3rd January 1955. It covers 100 establishments with 36,000 workers of whom 8,000 are women.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Dist. Hqrs.: Coimbatore.

The Coimbatore District, next in importance to the City of Madras, has an area covering 6,024 square miles with a population of 8,154,206. It is one of the major districts in Tamil Nad with the Cauvery River as boundary on the east, Mysore and the Nilgiris on the north, Kerala on the west and south. The whole District lies on an undulating plain south of the Nilgiris with the Bhavani River as boundary for some length in the north. It is drained by three important tributaries of the Cauvery River—the Bhavani, Amravati and the Noyyal rivers. The Anamallais (elephant hills) which form part of the District in the south have large coffee and tea plantations. The finest teak in India is produced on these hills.

After the reorganization of States, much of the teak growing area has gone to Kerala State and so the Madras Government have begun teak growing in the Uduyali valley on the western slopes of the Annamallais, a natural teak growing area of 4,500 acres adjoining Kerala State.

Coimbatore, the District Headquarters, is the largest industrial city in Madras State with 45 textile mills and over 60 spinning factories employing over 50,000 workers and is officially described as the 'Manchester of South India'. It is also the largest textile manufacturing centre in Madras State. There are also a number of iron foundries and a cement factory. Cotton and millets are the chief agricultural produce of the District. The Lower Bhavani Project has been completed. In addition to bringing under irrigation an extra 207,000 acres of dry crop, it is also useful in assisting the Mettur Reservoir, whenever there is low water. The water thus conserved at Mettur is used for power generation. The output of cotton in Madras State will increase by 50,000 tons under this project in addition to producing 130,000 tons of food crops.

Another project the Amaravathi Reservoir Project, to benefit the scarcity taluks of Dharpuram and Udumalpet, to assist old irrigation on 32,000 acres and to benefit a new area of 15,000 acres, at a cost of Rs. 297 lakhs, is also nearing completion.

Taluks: Coimbatore Taluk (Coimbatore); Avanashi Taluk (Avanashi); Palladam Taluk (Tiruppur); Bhavani Taluk (Bhavani); Dharpuram Taluk (Dharpuram); Erode Taluk (Erode); Gobichettipalayam Taluk (Gobichettipalayam); Udumalpet Taluk (Udumalpet).

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Collector, R. C. Joseph, I.A.S.
District Judge, S. Ganapathi Pillai.
District Superintendent of Police, S. M. Diaz, I.P.S.
Superintending Engineer, Pukara Hydro-Electric System, S. N. Ramachandran.
Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., V. R. S. Pandyan.
Superintending Engineer, Amravathi Project, V. A. Krishnaswami.

BANKS

The State Bank of India, Bank Road, Coimbatore; The Coimbatore Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bank Road, Coimbatore; The Central Bank of India Ltd., Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore; Bank of Baroda, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore; Bank of Bikaner Ltd., Oppanakra Street, Coimbatore; Bank of India, Head Post Office Road, Coimbatore; Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore; Bank of Mysore Ltd., Oppanakra Street, Coimbatore; Thomasco Bank, Raja Street, Coimbatore; Coimbatore National Bank Ltd., Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore; The Canara Bank Ltd., Oppanakra Street, Coimbatore; The United Commercial Bank, Oppanakra Street, Coimbatore.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Southern India Millowners' Association, Race Course, Coimbatore; The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 200, Coimbatore; The South Indian Textile Research Association, Peelamedu P.O., Coimbatore.

SOCIAL CLUBS

The English Club, Trichy Road, Coimbatore; The Cosmopolitan Club, Race Course, Coimbatore; The Officers' Club, Chidambaram Park, Coimbatore; The Ladies' Club, Chidambaram Park, Coimbatore.

COLLEGES

The Agricultural College, Lawley Road, P.O., Coimbatore; The Forest College, Lawley Road, P.O., Coimbatore; The Government Arts College, Coimbatore; The College of Technology, Lawley Road, P.O., Coimbatore; Polytechnic, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore; Nirmala College for Women, Lt. S. Puram, Coimbatore; P.S.G. College of Technology, Peelamedu, Coimbatore; The Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Peelamedu, Coimbatore; P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu, Coimbatore; The Coimbatore Training College for Women, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Y.M.C.A., Post Office Road, Coimbatore; Y.W.C.A., Avanashi Road, Coimbatore; Madras State Conference of Social Work, Race Course, Coimbatore; Guild of Service and Indian Red Cross Society, Opposite Sessions Court, Coimbatore; Inter-Collegiate Social Service League, Peelamedu P.O., Coimbatore.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

This University, founded in 1857, was re-organized in 1923 as a Teaching and Residential University, and it continues to exercise control over the quality of the teaching given by its constituent and affiliated colleges. The Vice-Chancellor is a whole-time salaried officer. The authorities of the University include a Senate, Syndicate, Academic Council, Faculties and Boards of Studies.

Laboratories for research in Zoology, Botany, Physics, Geology, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Physical and Chemical Technology, are provided. There are also Departments of study and research in the following subjects: Anthropology, Indian History and Archaeology, Indian Economics, Indian Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics, Statistics, Geography, Politics and Public Administration, Constitutional and International Law, Business Administration, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and Indian Music.

Degrees: B.A., B.A. (Hons), M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D., D.Litt., B.L., M.L., LL.D., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (by Exam.), M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., B.E., B.Com., B.Com. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Ag.), B.V.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S., B.S.Sc., B.Pharm., B.D.S., B.Sc. (Nursing), Bachelor of Indian Medicine (B.I.M.), B.Sc. (Tech.), B.O.L., B.O.L. (Hons.), B.T., M.Ed., B.Mus.

Diplomas: Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Venereology, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Radiology, Orthopaedics, Tuberculosis, Anthropology, Modern European Languages (French and German), Librarianship, Journalism, Physical Education, Social Service, Analytical Chemistry, Horticulture, Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Indian Music, Co-operation, Statistics, Geography and Business Management.

Oriental Titles: Siromani, Vidvan, Afzal-ul-Ulama, Munshi-i-Fazil, Adib-i-Fazil, Tabib-i-Kamil, Afzal-ul-Atibba Malpan and Soppar, Sangita Siromani.

Chancellor, A. J. John, Governor of Madras.
Pro-Chancellor, Minister for Education, Madras.
Vice-Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudalliar, B.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.O.L., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., M.L.C.
Registrar, R. Ravi Varma, M.A. (Lond.); Deputy Registrar, Capt. D. Sivasubramania Mudalliar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Manager, P. S. Vaidyanathan, B.A., Dip.Com.

TEACHING STAFF

INDIAN ECONOMICS: *Professor, Dr. R. Balakrishna, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).*

INDIAN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

Professor, Dr. K. Kannasabhapathy Pillai, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.), D.Litt.
ARCHAEOLOGY: *Professor, Dr. T. V. Mahalingam, M.A., D.Litt.*

POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: *Reader, R. Bhaskaran, M.A.*

GEOGRAPHY: *Professor, Dr. George Kuriyan, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).*

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY : *Professor*, Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan, M.A., Ph.D.

PSYCHOLOGY : *Professor*, Dr. G. D. Boaz, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon).

MATHEMATICS : *Reader*, Dr. V. S. Krishnan, M.A., D.Sc., B.T.

STATISTICS : *Reader*, Dr. D. V. Rajalakshman, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Manchester), F.S.S., Dip. (Econ.).

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY : *Professor*, Dr. K. N. Menon, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., A.I.I.Sc., F.A.S.C.

BIOCHEMISTRY : *Professor*, Dr. P. Subbaraya Sarma, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Wisconsin), F.R.C. (Lond.), F.A.S.C.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY : *Reader*, Dr. M. Santhappa, B.A., Ph.D. (Manch.), Ph.D. (Lond.)

BOTANY : *Professor*, Dr. T. S. Sadasivan, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.A.S.C., F.B.S.

ZOOLOGY : *Professor*, Dr. C. P. Gnanamuthu, M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S.

PHYSICS : *Professor*, Dr. G. N. Ramachandran, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), D.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., F.A.S.C.

GEOLOGY : *Reader*, Dr. P. R. Jagannath Naidu, M.Sc., D.Phil. (Basel).

ANTHROPOLOGY : *Lecturer*, Baron U. R. Ehrendfels, Ph.D. (Vienna).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW : *Professor*, Dr. Charles H. Alexandrowicz, LL.M., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION : *Readers*, G. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., B.L., M.B.A., S. Velayudham, M.A., B.Com. (Hons) (Lond.), L.I.

SANSKRIT : *Professor*, Dr. V. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D.

TAMIL : *Professor*, R. P. Sethu Pillai, B.A., B.L.

TELUUGU : *Senior Lecturer*, N. Venkata Rao, M.A.

KANNADA : *Reader*, M. Mariappa Ihat, M.A., L.T., Vidwan.

MALAYALAM : *Senior Lecturer*, Dr. S. Krishnan Nayar, M.A., Ph.D.

ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU : *Senior Lecturer*, Abu Hashim Syed Ushaw, B.A.

Junior Lecturer in Urdu, Muhammad Yousuf Koka, M.A.

INDIAN MUSIC : *Reader*, P. Sambamurthi, B.A., B.L.

HINDI : *Senior Lecturer*, S. Shankar Raju Naidu, M.A. (Hons.) in Hindi.

ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, GUINDY

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING : *Director*, Vacant *Professor-in-charge*, Dr. G. S. Laddha, B.Sc. (Tech.), M.Sc. E. (Purdue), Ph.D. (Purdue), A.M.I.Chem.E.

TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY : *As Professor*, S. Krishnamurthi, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.)

Total number of Colleges (Arts, Science and Professional) 105, Total number of Students 58,881.

Budget for 1956 : Income including Rs. 8,71,770 being amounts of grants received from Government, Rs. 42,80,223; Expenditure Rs. 45,02,609.

ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES (73)

Constituent First Grade Colleges (13) : Agurchand Manmull Jain College, Meenambakkam, Madras 27.

Government Arts College, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Loyola College, Cathedral, Madras 31.

Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput, Madras 30.

Presidency College, Triplicane, Madras 5.

Sir Theagaraya College, Washermanpet, Madras 21.

Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras 4.

Ethiraj College for Women, Egmore, Madras 8.

Queen Mary's College, Mylapore, Madras 4.

Stella Maris College, Mylapore, Madras 4.

Women's Christian College, Nungambakkam, Madras 31.

Constituent Second Grade College (2) : The New College, Royapettah, Madras 14.

The South Indian Educational Trust Women's College, Teynampet, Madras 6.

Affiliated Colleges (60) :

Government Arts College, Coimbatore.

St. Albert's College, Ernakulam.

St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.

Farook College, Erode (Kerala).

Alagappa College, Karaikudi.

Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode 2.

Providence Women's College, Kozhikode 6.

Ma'alai Christ College, Kozhikode.

St. Joseph's College, Devazhi, Kozhikode.

Government College, Kumbakonam.

The American College, Madurai.

Madurai College, Madurai.

Lady Dook College, Madurai.

Thiagarajar College, Madurai.

Government Arts College, Mangalore.

St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

St. Agnes' College, Mangalore.

Government College, Mercara, Coorg.

Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai.

St. John's College, Palayamkottai.

St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai.

Government Victoria College, Palghat.

Raja's College, Pudukkottai.

Salem Municipal College, Salem.

Beschi College, Shembaganur, Madurai Dt.

Rajah Dorasingam Memorial College, Sivaganga.

Madras Christian College, Tambaram.

Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.

Sacred Heart College, Thevara (Ernakulam).

The M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli.

Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli.

Jamal Mohamed College, Khajanjagar, Tiruchirappalli.

National College, Tiruchirappalli.

St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur (N. Arcot Dt.).

Sree Kerala Varma College, Trichur.

St. Mary's College, Trichur.

St. Thomas' College, Trichur.

St. Mary's College, Tuticorin.

V. O. Chidambaram College, Tuticorin.

Sri G. V. G. Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi (S. Kanara Dt.).

Islamlah College, Vandyambadi (N. Arcot Dt.).

V. H. N. Senthikumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar.

Khatir Mohideen College, Adhiranpattinam, Tanjore Dt.

P. S. G. Arts College, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

Nirmala College for Women, Coimbatore.

Mahajana College, Erode.

Little Flower College, Minniyoor, Guruvayoor.

Pachaiyappa's College, Kancheepuram.

Alagappa College for Women, Karaikudi.

Auxilium College, Katpadi (N. Arcot Dt.).

Kathina College, Madurai.

Annamthapuram Vahala Charities College, Mayuram.

Government Arts College, Ootacamund.

St. Pushyam College, Pondi, Tanjore.

The Rajah Serfoji College, Tanjore.

Sitalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirappalli.

Hajee Karutha Rawther Howdah College, Channarayana.

Voorhees College, Vellore (N. Arcot Dt.).

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES (28)

Law : Madras Law College, Madras 1.

Medicine : Madras Medical College, Park Town, Madras 3.

Stanley Medical College, Madras 1.

Christian Medical College, Vellore (N. Arcot District).

Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

Engineering : College of Engineering, Guindy, Saidapet, Madras 25.

Government College of Technology, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

P. S. G. & Sons Charities College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

Teaching : Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras 5.

Meston Training College, Royapettah, Madras 14.

St. Christopher's Training College, Vepery, Madras 7.

Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras 15.

Government Training College for Women, Coimbatore.

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalyaya Teachers' College, Perianaickenpalayam (Coimbatore Dt.).

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Training College, Karaikudi.

Government Training College, Komarapalayam, Salem Dt.

Government Training College, Kozhikode.

Government Training College, Mangalore.

St. Anne's Training College, Mangalore.

St. Xavier's Training College, Palayamkottai.

Government Training College, Pudukkottai.

Vivekananda Training College, Thirupparayana- thurai, Tiruchirappalli Dt.

V. O. Chidambaram Training College, Tuticorin.

Government Training College, Vellore, N. Arcot Dt.

Veterinary : Madras Veterinary College, Vepery, Madras 7.

Agriculture : Agricultural College, Lawley Road P.O., Coimbatore.

Technology : Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Guindy, Madras 25.

Physical Education : Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras 15.

Alagappa College of Physical Education, Alagappa College P.O., Karaikudi.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Central Polytechnic, Broadway, Madras.

Government School of Arts & Crafts, Egmore, Madras.

Government Textile Institute, Washermanpet, Madras.

Government Institute of Leather Technology, Washermanpet, Madras.

Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.

Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.

Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore.

Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.

AIDED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

Madras : C.N.T. Institute, Vepery.

Anjuman Industrial School, Mount Road.

Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Mylapore.

The Gokulam Cottage Industrial School, 11-B, Eldams Road, Teynampet.

V. S. Rajagopalan's Radio Institute, Smith Road.

Thakkar Bapa Vidyalyaya, T. Nagar.

Madras-Hussainy Yateem Khana Industrial School, Thousand Lights.

Seton School of Embroidery and Needlework, Kilpauk.

The Sevasadan Industrial School, Chetput.

St. Anne's Industrial School, Royapuram.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, Mylapore.

Rani Rajyalakshmi Industrial Institute, Andhra Mahala Sabha Buildings, Mylapore.

Madras Hindu Sevak Sangh Industrial School for Girls, 67, Mulla Sahab Street, G.T.

The Royal Telegraph and Wireless Training School, Purasawalkam.
St. Joseph's Industrial School, Kallathiappa
 Mudali Street, Vepery.

Chingleput District :

American Advent Mission Industrial School,
 Velacheri, St. Thomas Mount.

Harjian Industrial School, Kancheepuram.

Government Victory Memorial Blind Industrial School, Poonamallee.

Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tiru-
 mani, Chingleput.

Methodist Mission Industrial School, Ikkadu.

St. Anthony's Industrial School, St. Thomas
 Mount.

North Arcot District :

Anjuman Industrial School, Vellore.

Anjuman Industrial School, Melvisharam.

Anjuman Industrial School, Tirupattur.

Don Bosco Industrial School, Vellore.

South Arcot District :

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam.

Danish Mission Industrial School, Panruti.

Tanjore District :

District Board Industrial School, Tanjore.

St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School, Tanjore.

St. Mary's Industrial School, Kumbakonam.

Municipal Arts School, Kumbakonam.

St. Cicily's Industrial School, Kumbakonam.

Tiruchirappalli District :

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli.

Karur Industrial School, Karur.

Holy Cross Convent Industrial School, Tiru-
 chirappalli.

St. John D'Britto Industrial School, Tiruchira-
 palli.

Vincent's Technical Institute, Tiruchirappalli.

Madurai District :

Pasumalai Trade School, Madurai.

The Arts School, Madurai.

C.S.M. Industrial School, Dindigul.

St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Madurai.

Tirunelveli District :

S.P.G. Art Industrial School, Nazareth.

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Adakalapuram.

Industrial School for the Blind, Palameottah.

St. Ignatius Industrial School, Tuticorin.

R. C. Lace Industrial School, Vadakankulam.

Hindu Girls' Industrial School, Kudankulam.

Salem District :

St. Theresa's Industrial School, Marvaneri,
 Salem.

Coimbatore District :

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.

P.S.G. & Son's Charity Industrial Institute,
 Peelamedu.

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya School of
 Engineering, Coimbatore.

Methodist Mission Industrial School, Dhara-
 puram.

Nilgiris District :

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Ootacamund.

Malabar District * :

St. Vincent's Girls' Industrial School, Kozhikode.

South Kanara District † :

Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works,
 Mangalore.

St. Martha's Industrial School, Bethany, Manga-
 lore.

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Bethany, Manga-
 lore.

Sri Krishna Udyog Sala, P.O. Anandashram,
 Ramnagar, Vta Kanhangad.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Annamalainagar P.O.

South India.

CHANCELLOR

A. J. John, Governor of Madras.

PRO-CHANCELLOR

Dr. Rajah Sir M. A. Muthia Chettiar, Kt., B.A.,
 D Litt. M.L.A.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

Lt.-Col. T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, M.A., B.L.,
 M.L.C.

Registrar, T. D. Meenakshisundaram, B.A., B.L.
Bursar, M. C. Kalyanasundaram, B.A., B.L.

Public Relations Officer, Smt. L. Lakshmanan
 Chettiar.

Deans :

Prof. M. S. Duraswami, M.A. (Faculty of Arts).

Dr. V. Balliah, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Stanf.) (Faculty
 of Science).

Prof. L. P. Kr. Ramanathan Chettiar (Pandita-
 Vidwan) (Faculty of Oriental Studies).

Prof. P. Rajagopal Pillai, B.A., A.I.I.Sc. (Faculty
 of Engineering & Technology).

Prof. R. Ramanujachari, M.A. (Faculty of Edu-
 cation).

Isal Arasu Prof. M. M. Dandapani Deskar
 (Faculty of Fine Arts).

Librarian (Hony), Prof. S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar,
 M.A.

TEACHING STAFF

ENGLISH : *Professor*, M. S. Duraswami, M.A.

PHILOSOPHY : *Professor*, R. Ramanujachari,
 M.A. (on other duty).

HISTORY AND POLITICS : *Professor*, R.
 Sathianatha Aiyar, M.A.

ECONOMICS : *Professor*, S. Vaidyanatha
 Aiyar, M.A.

RURAL, CIVIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE :
Professor, Dr. (Miss) M. Cornelius, M.A. (Col.),
 M.Sc., Ed D. (Mich.)

COMMERCE : S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M.A. (in
 additional charge).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION : *Professor and Direc-*
tor, S. Shunmugasundaram, B.A., Dip. Phy.

MATHEMATICS : *Professor*, Dr. V. Ganapat
 Aiyar, M.A., D.Sc.

STATISTICS : *Professor*, Dr. K. Rangaswami
 Aiyar, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

PHYSICS : *Professor*, Dr. K. Venkateswarulu,
 M.Sc., D.Sc.

CHEMISTRY : *Professor*, Dr. V. Balliah, M.Sc.,
 Ph.D. (Stanf.)

BOTANY : *Professor*, Dr. T. C. N. Singh, M.Sc.,
 D.Sc.

ZOOLOGY : *Professor*, R. V. Seshalya, M.A., D.Sc.

AGRICULTURE : *Professor*, Dr. S. Krishna-
 murthi, B.Sc. (Ag.), M.Sc. (Calif.), Ph.D. (Mich.).

GEOLOGY : Vacant.

TAMIL (Arts) : *Professor*, Dr. A. Chidam-
 baranatha Chettiar, M.A., Ph.D.

TAMIL ORIENTAL : *Professor*, L. P. Kr.
 Ramanathan Chettiar, Vidwan, Pandita.

TAMIL RESEARCH : *Professor*, G. Subra-
 manya Pillai, M.A., B.L., Vidwan.

SANSKRIT : *Professor*, Dr. C. S. Venkates-
 waran, M.A., Ph.D., Siromani.

MALAYALAM, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
HINDI AND URDU : Malayalam, Vacant ;
 French and German : *Reader*, T. P. Tambi,
 B.A. ; Urdu and Hindi : *Lecturer*, Gulam
 Rasool, Adecbi Fazil, Viharad, Rashtra
 Bhasha Praveena.

MUSIC : *Professor*, Isal Arasu M. M. Dandapani
 Deskar.

PAINTING : *Lecturer*, K. Madhava Menon.

ENGINEERING : *Professor of Electrical Engi-*
neering and Head of the Department of Engi-
neering, P. Rajagopal Pillai, B.A., A.I.I.Sc.

MECHANICAL : *Offg. Professor*, C. Rajaram,
 B.A., B.E.

CIVIL : Vacant.

WORKSHOP : *Reader*, K. S. Ramamurti, B.E.,
 A.M.I.E., A.M.I. Prod. E. (Lond.), A.I.T.A. (Lond.).

TECHNOLOGY : *Professor*, N. P. Palaniyappan,
 M.Sc., M.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.), A.M.C.T., F.C.S.

EDUCATION : *Professor*, R. Ramanyachari,
 M.A.

Total number of students in the University :
 2,682.

Accounts and Government Grant (1955-56) :

Total income from grants from Government and
 other sources : Rs. 37,47,863.

Total estimated expenditure on salaries,
 contingencies, buildings and equipment :
 Rs. 32,15,261.

Recurring grant receipts : Rs. 7,09,500.

ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES

**AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF
 MADRAS**

St. George's Cathedral Road, Madras 6.

Established 1835. Yearly subscription for
 members in Class A Rs. 25, in Class B Rs. 12.

Patron : The Governor of Madras ; *Chairman* :
 V. L. Ethiraj ; *Hon. Secretary* : Dr. G. D. Boaz ;
Hon. Treasurer : K. Krishnaswamy Iyengar.

**ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER
 PRINTERS**

"Action Lodge", 11, McNichol Road, Chetput,
 Madras 31.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN SOCIETY

25, Vepery High Road, Vepery, Madras
Secretary — Ruth Thurmond *Treasurer* —
 Olive E. Jones.

ANDHRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Andhra Chamber Building, 272/73, Angappa
 Naick Street, Madras 1.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY

Park Town, Post Box 501, Madras 3.

The society owns presses and bookshops.
Presses : Diocesan Press, Post Box 455, Vepery,
 Madras 7, Christian Literature Society Press,
 Dickenson Road, Post Box 13, Bangalore 1 and
 Wesley Press and Publishing House, Post Box 37,
 Mysore City. *Book Shops* : Christian Literature
 Society Book Shop, Park Town, Post Box 501,
 Madras 3, Christian Literature Society Bookshop,
 Tiruvalla, Travancore. Tract and Book Society,
 16, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.

**THE CINE TECHNICIANS' ASSOCIATION
 OF SOUTH INDIA**

Congress Grounds, Madras 6.

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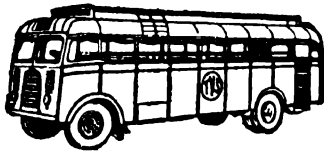
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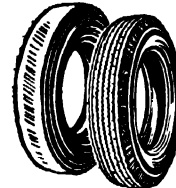
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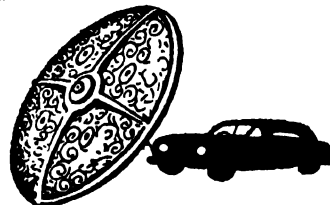
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Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd. Dealers in refined Petroleum Products, Burmah-Shell House, Esplanade, Madras 1. Phone: 3964 (5 lines).

Caltex (India) Ltd.—Dealers in Petroleum Products, Asphalts, etc., 202, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 84071. Grams: "CALTEX."

CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL LTD.—Manufacturers of Coated and Bonded Abrasives, Swastik House, 106, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2941 (4 lines). Grams: "CUMI". Post Box No. 1677. Bombay Branch Carborundum Universal Ltd., 3rd floor, United India Bldg. Str Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Distributors for Coated Abrasives.

Cauvery Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., The.—11/12, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Central Agency Ltd.—Dealers in Cotton Threads, Embroidery Threads, etc., 19, Vaniar Street, Madras 1. Phone: 3568. Grams: "SIXCORD."

Chambers, K. H., Ltd.—Exporters and Importers, Lecots Bldg., Madras 1. Phone: 2001.

Chandra Foundries Ltd.—Engineers & Machinists, 55, Basin Bridge Road, Washermanpet, Madras 21. Phone: 2079. Grams: "CHANPUMP."

Charles Morgan & Co. Ltd. Importers of Papers, Newsprint, Stationery, etc., 314/315, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 4961.

C. J. Sheth—Toilets, Drugs, Chemicals, etc., 2, Bunder Street, Madras 1.

C. K. Develand—Optical Goods Dealers, 4, Broadway, Madras 1.

Coogans.—Clothing Manufacturers & Exporters, 31, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 84168. Grams: "STYLISH."

Coromandel Corporation Ltd.—Importers & Exporters, Catholic Centre, 2, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Coromandel Produce Corporation.—Oils & Oilseeds dealers, 17/37, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Coronet (Arts & Crafts)—"Icon House", 1, 155, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Dural Bros.—Electrical & Mechanical Engineers and Contractors, 1/11, Umpherson Street, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Manufacturers of Groundnut Oil Vanaspathi, Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1. Phones: 3087 and 4898. Grams: "ASIATICO."

East Coast Commercial Syndicate.—Groundnut Oil, Cotton Yarn, etc., 99, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

East India Industries (M) Ltd.—498, Mint Street, Madras 3.

Easun Engineering Company Limited—57 Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Electronic Service Company—17/35, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 84122.

Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Private Ltd.—Woods Road, Madras 2. Phone: 84431. Grams: "FIRESTONE."

F. N. Pereira & Sons (Estd 1880)—H. O., Post Box No. 1532, 2/21, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gahukotwala, C. A., & Co., Ltd.—Millatores, Hardware, etc., 18, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Gally & Co.—Government Auctioneers & Engineers, 28, General Patters Road, Madras 2.

Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd. No. 5, Deendayalu Street, Madras 17.

Gem & Co.—Fountain Pen Specialists, 325/6, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.

General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 1. Phone: 2913. Grams: "KILOWATT."

General Produce Dealers (M) Ltd.—Produce, Foodgrains & Oil seeds Dealers, 2/25, P. Mudali Street, Madras 1.

George Oakes Limited.—Automobiles & Spares, 36 D, Mount Road, Madras 1.

George Vint & Bhalla (India) Ltd.—Indenting Agents, 7, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.—Merchants and Managing Agents, 3, North Beach Road, Madras 1. Phone: 4461. Grams: "GILLANDERS."

Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.—Manufacturers of Infant foods, Antibiotic Products and Pharmaceutical goods, Woods Road, Madras 2.



Makers of Security Equipment, Steel Furniture, Typewriter, Steel Windows, Steel Tubing, GODREJ & Boyce Mfg. Co. Private Ltd. 177 and 179, Mount Road, Madras. Phones: 84331-84332 Grams: "GODREJSAFE." Offices or Stockists all over India and abroad. Makers of "Chavi" brand toilet, medicinal, washing shaving and industrial soaps, Hair Tonic, Toilet Powder, Eau de Cologne, Glycerine, Fatty Acids, etc. GODREJ Soaps Private Ltd., 164, Broadway, Madras. Phone: 2152. Offices all over India.

Goodwill Pictures—Film Distributors, Khaleel Mansions 35, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 8293. Grams: "HIRE."

Gordon Woodroffe & Co (Madras) Ltd.—Clearing, Forwarding and Shipping Agents, 1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1. Phone: 2978 (3 lines). Grams: "WOODROFFE."

Govindaraj & Sons Ltd., P. Exporters, Importers, etc., 330, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Grahams Trading Co (India), Private Ltd., 310/311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 3401. Grams: "GRAHAMS."

GREAVES COTTON & CO., LTD., 19, Second Line Beach, Post Box No 207, Madras 1. Head Office: 1, Forbes Street, Post Box No 91, Fort, Bombay. Merchants, Engineers & Contractors, Branch Manager: K. M. Bharucha, Engineers: M. R. Natu, C. R. B. Naidu, S. Krishnan, N. G. Ghorpade, S. R. Saupath.

Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Manufacturers of Railway materials, Bolts, Nuts, etc., 202, Mount Road, Madras 1. Phone: 8307. Grams: "POINTSMAN."

Guntur Power & Light Ltd., 2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gunter Tobaccos Ltd., Tobacco Exporters, 2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Harrison & Co (Drug Section), 167, Broadway, Madras. Phone: 2091.

Hasanally, A. M., & Co., Importers & Dealers in Engineering Stores, 34, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2352. Grams: "BRILLIANT."

Heatly & Gresham Ltd. United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1. Phone: 3100. Grams: "HEASHAM."

Higginbothams, Ltd., Booksellers & Publishers, Post Box No 311, Madras. Phones: 86860 & 85483. Grams: "BOOKLOVER."

Hind Mercantile Corporation Ltd., Exporters of oil and oilseeds, 308/309, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phones: 2230 & 2688. Grams: "HIMCOR."

Hindu Office and National Press, The (Est'd. 1878). Propr.: Kasturi & Sons, Ltd., "Kasturi Buildings", Mount Road, Madras 2.

Hindustan Ideal Insurance Co., Ltd., 32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

HOLLERITH (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, 38, Mount Road, Madras 6. Head Office: Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Area Manager: K. P. S. Menon. Tel. Address: "TABULORIAL." Phone: 86438. P.O. Box 704.

Hoford-Selo (India) Private Ltd., Photographic and X-Ray Materials Importers, 2/3, Woods Road, Madras 2. Phone: 8320.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd., Bombay Mutual Building, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Tobacco Mfrs., 150/B, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phones: 85976 & 85977. Grams: "ALKALI."

India Cements Ltd., 11-12, Second Line Beach, Madras. Phone Nos. 55197 & 55195. Grams: "INDCEMENT."

THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

Chatnath Bldgs., 19/20, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86058. Tel. Address: "Manufacturer." Manufacturers of I.E.W. low consumption fans, Telephones, Telegraph, Train Lighting Dynamo & Switch Gears and Railway Signaling Instruments, Pole Fittings, Electrical Accessories, Domestic Appliances, Fractional H. P. Motors & Starters, Distribution Transformers etc. Repairers of Measuring Instruments, Mechanical & Electrical Engineers and Approved Contractors to Railways and I.S.D. Head Office & Factory:—Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta 34 Instrument Factory:—25, South Road, Entally, Calcutta. Other Branches at Bombay, Kanpur, Delhi and Patna. Managing Director: B. K. Rohatgi. Manager: V. E. S. Gupta.

PRADIP LAMPS

(General Service, Automobile & other special types). Selling Agents. The India Electric Works Ltd.

India Pistons Private Ltd., Huzur Gardens, Semblam, Madras 11.

INDIA SILK HOUSE, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Piece-goods and Drapers, 192, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86523. Grams: "SATGURU." Branches at: Main Road, Guntur and Chandsons Trading Co., at 24, Rue Duplex, Pondicherry.

India Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamer Agents, 16, First Line Beach, Madras 1. Phones: 3348 & 3349. Grams: "INDIAWARDS."

India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., 150-B, Mount Road, Madras.

Indian Chemical & Therapeutical Works Ltd., 14/15, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd., 7/A, Vaidhanatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21. Phones: 3695 and 55074.

Indian Trade & General Insurance Co. Ltd., 11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Industrial Stores Company, The, Electrical Goods Dealers, 2, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 55598. Grams: "ONAN."

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—30-B, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Jai Dayal Kapur & Sons Ltd., Paper Merchants, 2, Anderson Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2338. Grams: "JAIKAPSO."

J. & J. DeChane (Depot), 153, Nainiappa Naik Street, P.T. Madras.

Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd., Aluminium & Brassware Mfrs., 127, Mint Street, Madras 1.

Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Jupiter House, 167, Broadway, Madras 1.

Kamath & Kamath, Trade Marks & Patent Agents, 322/3, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Kanakluh Chetty, V., & Co. Hardware Merchants, 2/44, V. Mudali Street, Madras 3.

K. C. P. Confectionery (Madras) Ltd., Arcot Road, Madras 24.

Kesari Kuteeram Ltd., Mfrs. of Ayurvedic Medicines & Toiletts, 15, Wescott Road, Madras 14.

Keymer, D. J., & Co., Ltd., Advertising Consultants, 10, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Kilburn & Co. Ltd., 32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2016. Grams: "TASCONIUM."

King & Co., Fountain Pen, Stationery, etc., 298, Netai Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.

Kling & Company, Civil and Sanitary Engineers, 321, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2364. Grams: "SANITAS."

KLEIN AND PEYERL, Photographers and Block Makers, 50, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 84167. Grams: "KLEINPYERL." Processing Colour Films—negative and Reversal, Colour Enlargements a Speciality.

Kothandaraman & Co., K. R., Electrical Engineers & Machinery Merchants, 13/B, Second Line Beach, Madras 1. Post Box No 1555. Phone: 3684. Grams: "KORAMAN."

Kothari Textiles Ltd., Oriental Bldgs., Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Kumars Industrial Enterprises, Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, Industrial Equipments & Financiers, 1, Jaffar Sarang Street, Madras 1. Phone: 55582. Grams: "REPUBLIC."

Kuttl & Rao (Engineers) Ltd., Engineers & Contractors, 1/95, Broadway, Madras 1.

Lakshmidas Dwarkadas & Co., Dyes & Chemicals Merchants, 35, Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.

Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Engineers, 4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86130.

Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., Traders in Soaps, Cosmetics and Hardened Edible Oils, 11/14, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2148. Grams: "LEVERBRO."

Lipton Ltd., Manufacturers and Exporters of Tea, 129, Moore Street, Madras. Phone: 4658. Grams: "LIPTON."

Lloyds Commercial Corporation, Importers, Exporters, Engineers & Contractors, 21/35, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., Importers of Textile & Yarns & Producers, 99, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2883. Grams: "DREYFUS."

Madras Advertising Co. Private Ltd., Mount Road, Madras 2.

Madras Commercial Corporation Ltd., Manufacturers' Representatives, 27, Moore Street, Madras 1.

Madras Commercial Trust Ltd., The, 5, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Madras Enamel Works Ltd., 65, Sydenham's Road, Madras 7.

MADRAS MOTORS PRIVATE LTD., THE, Motor Cycle Specialists, 36/41, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phones: 86031 & 86032. Grams: "MOTOGLYDE." Sole Selling Agents for Royal Enfield Motor Cycles and Three Wheelers progressively manufactured by The Enfield India Limited, Madras.

"Mail" The, Newspaper Publishers, and Block Makers, Mount Road, Madras. Phones: 2951/2.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Mechanical, Electrical and Agricultural Engineers, Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 2922. Grams: "ENGINE."

May & Baker (India) Ltd., Dealers in Medical Products, etc. Pursothamdas Bldg., 193, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85433.

McDowell & Co. Ltd., Merchants, dealing in Wines & Spirits, Second Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 4138.

McRennett & Co., Bakers, Mount Road, Madras 6.

Mechelec Engineering Co. Ltd., Managing Agents of Electric Supply Corporations, 21, Sunkuranla Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Mehta, T. B. & Sons, Diamond Merchants, 453, Mint Street, Madras 3.

Meredith, R. H., Exporters of Hides & Skins and Importers of tanning machinery, Hakim House, 11/12, Jaffar Sarang Street, Madras 1.

Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Manufacturers of Plain & decorated metal containers, Elaya Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21.

Mills Stores Limited, 24, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Modern Automobiles, Auto Accessories & Spares Dealers, 4/17, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Modi & Modi, Electrical Goods & Machinery Merchants, 11, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. No. 293, Madras 1. Phone: 3095. Grams: "HIGHSPEED."

Motor & General Trading Co., Automobile Spare parts, 159, Mount Road, Madras 2.

MUNEER BROS., Resident Representatives in South India for North Indian Factories, 44, Sembudoss Street, Madras 1.

Murcott, A. & Co. (India) Ltd., Indent Agents, 28, Stringer's Street, Madras 1.

Murthy Raza Ltd., Importers & Exporters, 9, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

MURUGAPPA AGENCIES PRIVATE LTD., 106, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Exporters, Importers & Mineral Merchants. Phone: 2941 (4 lines). Grams: "REAGENCY." P.O. Box No. 1356.

Narayana, D. S. & Co., Clearing & Shipping Agents, 40/41, Moore Street, Madras 1.

National Carbon Co. (India) Ltd., Hakim Mansions, Loan Square, Madras 1. Phone: 4172.

National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., The, 379, Netaji Subhas Road, Madras 1. Phone: 55188.

Noble Diamond Co., Manufacturers of Chemical Diamonds, 105, Mint Street, Madras 1.

Noormahomed & Co., Glass & Glassware Merchants, 5/284, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1. Phone: 4695.

Oakley Bowden & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Dealers in Patent Medicines, Chemicals and Selling Agents for Madras Government Quinine Factory, Mineowners, Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents, 11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Orr, P. & Sons Ltd., Importers of English and Swiss Watches & Clocks, Arms and Ammunition, Motor Accessories, Mfrs. of Gold, Silver & E.P. wares, Jewellery, Components of Clocks, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 84028. Grams: "ORR."

Palai Central Bank Ltd., 362, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.

Parry & Co., Ltd., Agents, Importers, Merchants and Manufacturers, "Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 2983.

Photo Emporium, Photographic Material Dealers & Photographers, 11, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Pioneer Industries, 193, Mount Road, Madras 2.

P. M. Subramaniam & Co., 24, General Patters Road, Madras 2. Dealers in Plastic Seat Covers & Motor Liners.

P. Natesan (Industries) Ltd., 191, Triplicane High Road, Madras 5.

POPPAT JAMAL & SONS, Glass & Glassware Merchants, Jamal Building, Broadway, Madras 1. Phone: 4031. Grams: "GLASSWARE." Branches Broadway, Ernakulam and 56, Ramgopalpet, Secunderabad.

R. Kuppaswamy Chetty & Son, Gunny, Twine, Hessian & Tarpaulin Merchants, 17, Ramannan Road, Sowcarpet Post, G T, Madras 1. Phone: 4329. Grams: "RAMAJANAKA."

Raka Corporation Ltd., Chemical & Pharmaceutical, Importers & Dealers, 138, Moore Street, Madras 1.

Rallis India Ltd., Importers, Exporters, Manufacturers & Agents, Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 3981. Grams: "RALLI."

Ramanujulu Chetty, N. V., & Co., Arms & Ammunition Dealers, 18, Broadway, Madras 1.

Ram Mohan & Co. Ltd., Travel Agents, 362, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.

Rane (Madras) Ltd., Automobiles, Spares & Accessories Dealers, 5, Patullos Road, Mount Road, Madras 1.

Ranganadham N., Textile Merchant, interested in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, sugar and fertilizers, 25, Godown Street, Madras. Phone: 4316. Grams: "SPRING."

Ratna, V. & Co., Leather Goods Mfrs., Y.M.C.A. Building, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.

Rayala Corporation (Madras) Ltd., Automobiles, Typewriters & Calculators Dealers, 1/155, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Remington Rand of India Ltd., Typewriters, Khaleel Mansions, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86856.

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Structural, Sanitary, Mechanical & Refrigeration Engineers, First Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 3907. Grams: "IRONWORKS."

Roberts McLean & Co. Ltd., Merchants & Engineers dealing in Hardware, Engineering Stores, etc., 200, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85364. Grams: "ROBLEAN."

Sanitary Sales & Service, 26, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2012.

Savoy, Bakers & Confectioners, 154, Purasawalkam High Road, Madras 7.

Scientific Fertiliser Co. Ltd., Fertiliser Manufacturers & Dealers, 53, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Seeyenase & Co., Electrical Engineers, 55, Anderson Street, Madras 1. Phone: 4195. Grams: "SEYENSEE."

Sethuram Thilagaranjan & Co., Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, 272/3, Angappa Naick Street, Madras 1.

Shah, P. B. & Co. Ltd., Machine Tool & Hardware Stores, 21, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

SHAIK MOHAMED ROWTHER & CO., K. P. V., Steamship, Clearing and Forwarding Agents, Landing & Bunkering Contractors, Stevedores, General Merchants & Commission Agents, 41, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Shalimar Paint Colour & Varnish Co. Private Ltd., Manufacturers of Paints, Enamel and Varnishes, 8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 4901. Grams: "COLOUR."

Sham Suddin, T. H. & Co., Hardware Merchants, 12/13, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.

SHAW WALLACE & CO. LTD., 8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Telephone: 4901. Telegrams: "SHAW-WALLACE". Post Box No. 14.

Registered Office: Calcutta.

Manufacturers Fertilisers and Fertiliser Mixtures, Superphosphate, Sulphuric Acid, Glue, Roller Composition, Sprayers and Spraying equipment.

Secretaries

Madras Hide & Skin Exporters (Private) Ltd. Shalimar Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Private Ltd.

Agents

Tata-Fisons Ltd., Sandoz Products (Private) Ltd., American Cyanamid Company, New York, British Ropes Ltd., London; Celotex Ltd., London, Micon Sprayers Ltd., London, The Aluminium Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Isbrandtsen Co. Inc., New York, D. D. G. Hansa, Bremen, Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd., Sydney.

Stockists Wines, Spirits & Beer. Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters and General Merchants

London Correspondents: R. G. Shaw & Co., Ltd., 19, Leadenhall Street, London, EC 3.

Associate Companies: Shaw Wallace Pakistan Ltd., Karachi & Chittagong, Shaw Wallace & Hedges Ltd., Colombo.

Sherif Travel and Cargo Service Private Ltd., 34, Second Line Beach, Madras 1. Phones: 55156 and 2234.

Simpson & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras 2.

Simpson & General Finance Co., Private Ltd., 202/203, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Shinson & McConechy., Dealing in Hides and Skins, Badsha Building, 22, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 3265. Grams: "CONESIM."

Sistas Ltd., Advertising Consultants, 7, Woods Road, Madras 2.

Solar Trading Co., Manufacturers' Representatives, 2, Pidarlar Koil Street, Madras 1.

Southern Agencies, Manufacturers' Representatives & Machinery Merchants, 7, Kondi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, 2, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2724. Grams: "GOODWILL."

South India Export Co., Ltd., 5, McLean Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2996.

South Indian Export Import Agency, 70, Mint Street, Madras 3.

South Indian Export Company Limited, The, 5, McLean Street, Madras 1. Phones: 2996/7/8. Grams: "NEBEC."

Speed-A-Way Private Ltd., 35/5, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Importers of Wines, Provisions, Glassware. Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 84001.

Sreevatsa Chemicals & Drugs Ltd., 72, G. Nalck Street, Madras 1.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS OF INDIA LTD., Assemblers and Progressive Manufacturers of Standard cars and Ferguson Tractors, 29, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85684. Grams: "STAN-MOTOR."

Standard Type Foundry, 5/5, Whannels Road, Egmore, Madras 8.

Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Bombay Mutual Bldg, Esplanade, Madras 1. Phone: 3926.

Sterling General Insurance Co., Ltd., 10, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Subramaniam Bros, 99, Armenian St., Madras 1.

Sugesan & Co. Private Ltd., 11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Swastik Agency, Refined Castor Oil, etc., 165, G. Nalck Street, Madras 1.

Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras), Ltd., 100, Armenian Street, P.O. Box 51, Madras 1.

Tecalemit (India) Ltd., United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1. Phone: 3100. Grams: "TECALEMIT".

Thos. Cook & Son (Continental and Overseas) Ltd., 45, First Line Beach, George Town, Madras. Tel. Address: "COUPON". Phone: 4411. Travel Dept., Sea, Air,

Rail, Road, Meeting & Baggage Transfers, Foreign Exchange Dept.—Bills, Letters of Credit, Travellers' Cheques.

T. I. Cycles of India Ltd., Manufacturers of Bicycles "Hercules-India". Ambattur, near Madras. Phone: 88022.

Tungabadra Industries Ltd., Vanaspathi Manufacturers, 35, Mount Road, Madras 2.

THE UNION COMPANY (MOTORS) PRIVATE LTD.

Distributors of:

STANDARD, VANGUARD, TRIUMPH CARS and B.S.A. MOTOR CYCLES. Armstrong Shock Absorbers and Solex Carburettors.

Tel. No. 86451. Post Box No. 331

Telegrams: "MOSSUREEN"

Branches: 1) 8, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

2) Garden Road, Ooty.

H O : 29, Mount Road, Madras.

United Bank of India Ltd., 17/18, Broadway, Madras 1.

United Commercial Syndicate, Wine Owners, Dealers in Minerals, and Chemicals. 1, Jafar Sarang Street, Madras 1. Phone: 55582.

United India Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras 1.

United Liner Agencies of India Ltd., Steamer and General Agents, 41, Morkernalla Mutha Street, Madras 1. Phone: 4637.

United Scientific Co., The, Scientific Instruments Manufacturers & Suppliers, 9, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 55248.

Vernon & Co., Ltd., Importers, Exporters, Merchants & Agents, 36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 4423. Grams: "ESTABLISH."

Vijay Chemical & Toilet Works, Clemens Road, Vepery, Madras 7.

Voltas Ltd., 115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 4406. Grams: "VOLTAS."

V. S. T. Motors Private Ltd., 34, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85627. Grams: "LAVILAUTO." Distributors for Austin Cars, Commercial Vehicles & Leyland Trucks.

Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., Indian Bank Building, 1st Line Beach, Madras 1.

Vummidi Bangaru Chetty & Sons, Food-grains, Price-goods Merchants & Jewellers, 226, G. Nalck Street, Madras 1.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO., LTD., Manufacturers of Matches, 8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 3955. Grams: "INDOMATCH."

Westrex Company India, (Formerly Western Electric Company of India), Studio Equipment, Inter Communication Teletype Hearing Aids, etc., Khalel Mansions, 35, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85308.

Wheel & Rim Co. of India Private Ltd., Smebam, Madras 11.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Engineers and Merchants, National Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 3226. Grams: "LIMPET."

Wilson & Co., Agents for Ocean Steamship Co., North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras. Phone: 2956.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES & PROFESSIONS

ABRASIVES

Best & Co. Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Carborundum Universal Ltd.—Swastik House, 106, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., The—Mercantile Bank Bldg, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—3, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd.—1 21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Murgappa & Sons—“Swastik House”, 106, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Roberts McLean & Co. Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Verma & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

ACID & DISTILLED PRODUCTS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4 5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, McLean Street, Madras 1.

ACTIVATED CARBON

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., The—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Springhaven Road, The Harbour, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

ADDING, CALCULATING AND ACCOUNTING MACHINES

Comptometer—Felt & Tarrant (India) Co.—12 13, Angappa Nalek Street, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—3, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Hollorith (India) Ltd.—38, Mount Road, Madras 6. Phone: 86438.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Powers-Samas Accounting Machines (Sales) Ltd.—150B, Mount Road, Madras 2.

ADDRESSING AND LISTING MACHINES

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

ADOPTER BEARINGS

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Robert McLean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ADVERTISING AGENTS AND CONSULTANTS

Aruna & Co.—38, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Century Advertising Service.—2, Errabalu Chetty St., Madras 1.
 Charl Advertising.—174, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Criterion Publicity Ltd.—19, Woods Road, Madras 2.
 D. J. Keymer & Co., Ltd.—10, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Easterns.—16/2, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Efficient Publicity Ltd.—1/17C, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Epochs.—2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Ganesh Publicities.—8, Bell's Road, Chepauk, Madras 5.
 Grant Advertising Inc.—Grant House, 7-A, Briethopt Road, Vepery, Madras.
 L. A. Stronach & Co. (India) Ltd.—193, Mount Road, Madras 2.
MASTERS ADVERTISING CO. PRIVATE LTD.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Maxton Advertising.—31, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Modern Ltd.—1/21, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras.
 Nalin Publicity Bureau.—31 & 12, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 P. S. Mani & Co.—2/4, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Ravi Publicity.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Sastry's Advertising.—Bombay Mutual Building, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Sista's Ltd.—7, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 United India Publicity Corp.—United India Building, Madras 1.

AERATED WATER MFRS.

Aryan & Co.—99, Govindappa Nalek Street, Madras.
 Kannan & Co., A. R.—137, Anna Pillai Street, Madras.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—1/8, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Vincent & Co., Ltd.—51, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras 8.

AGENTS (Insurance)

Alurugappa & Sons—Swastik House, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay & Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1 21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Don House”, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8 9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, McLean Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Amalgamations Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1 21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4 5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.—379, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8 9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 S. Jagannathan & Co.—84, Nyniappa Nalek Street, Madras 3.
 South Indian Export Co., Ltd.—5, McLean Street, Madras 1.
 Tecalemit (India) Ltd.—United India Life Bldg, Esplanade, Madras. Phone: 3100.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1 21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4 5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., The—379, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Rallis (India) Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

AIR COMPRESSORS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams Broadway, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., The—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.—3, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4 5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Tecalemit (India) Ltd.—United India Life Bldg, Esplanade, Madras. Phone: 3100.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING PLANT

Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—8, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

AIR CONDITIONING PLANT EQUIPMENT

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—8, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—3, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Refrigerators & Home Appliances Ltd.—36, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT PARTS & ACCESSORIES

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—37, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 T. calement (India) Ltd.—United India Life Bldg., Esplanade, Madras. Phone. 3100.

AIR EXTRACTORS AND ROOF LIGHTS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 General Electric Co. of India Private Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—3, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Heafly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

AIR FILTERS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras.

AIR MOTORS, PUMPS AND WASHERS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heafly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Taylor T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

ALUMINIUM (FOIL)

Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—8, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

ALUMINIUM POWDER AND PRODUCTS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Geewanlal (1920) Ltd.—127, Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Grahams Frading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Spring Haven Road, "The Harbour", Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRODES

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
GUEST, KEEN, WILLIAMS, LTD.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd.—7/A, Vaithianatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Robert McLean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS DEALERS

McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 N. V. Ramanjulu Chetty & Co.—18, Broadway, Madras 1.
 P. Orr & Sons Ltd.—Orrs Building, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras 2.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. of India Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Hassanalally & Co., A. M.—34, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Phone. 2352. Grams: "BRILLIANT"
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

ASPHALT AND BITUMEN

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.—Burmah-Shell House, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Abdul Rahim—14-A, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Anand Automobiles.—1/18, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Associated Accessories Ltd.—11, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Auto Accessories & Spares—5/30, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Auto & General Supplies—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Automobiles Agencies Ltd.—12, Smith Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Automotive & Allied Industries Ltd.—52, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Auto Parts & Trading Co.—22, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Auto Sales Company—Imperial Bank Street, Madras 2.
 Bajaj Bros.—159, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Bawa Motors—10, Imperial Bank Lane, Madras 2.
BHARAT MOTORS.—(Proprietors: N. R. Private Ltd.), 35, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85501; Grams: "BHARAT-CARS". Head Office: Modi Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge Corner, Bombay 4. Showroom: 144, Mount Road, Madras 6. Service Station: 5, Greames Road, Madras 6.
 Bombay Motor House—General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Canara Workshops Ltd.—40, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Chari Trading Co.—"Wellington", Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Chaudry Automobiles—61/62, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Chimanlal Desai & Co.—6, Sunkurana Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Commercial Engineering Syndicate—50, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 D. V. Grover—Imperial Bank Lane, Madras 2.
 Eastern Automobiles & Engineering Co., Ltd.—General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 General Automobiles—18, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Globe Traders—34, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Hotchand Chhattaram—28, C. Kandappa Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 India Electric Works Ltd.—Chatmuth Bldgs., 19/20, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 860958.

INDIA MOTOR PARTS & ACCESSORIES LTD., THE.—1/155, Mount Road, Madras.
 India Pistons Private Ltd.—Huzur Gardens, Sembiam, Madras 11.
 Indian Engineering & Trading Co.—26, Wallers Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—150-B, Mount Road, Madras.
 Jeewaji & Co.—Wood Road, Madras 2.
 Jupiter Agencies—1, Rattali Street, T. Nagar, Madras 17.
 Kannapan Motor Stores—34, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Lakshmi Motors—35/36, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Madras & Auto Service Ltd.—37, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Madras Bell Bearing House—14/15, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
Madras Mercantile Agencies Ltd.—Bharat Building, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Madras Sales Corporation—21, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
Mani's Modern Mart—35, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
Marikar (Motors) Ltd—18, General Patters Road, Madras 2.
Modern Automobiles—4/17, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Modern Distributing Co—65, Singanna Chetty Street, Madras 1.
Modern Motors—1/4, Wallers Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Modern & General Trading Co—159, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Motor & Allied Agencies—1/17A Mount Road, Madras 2.
Motor & General Trading Co, The 150, Mount Road, Madras 2
 Phone : 86902

Nason's—48, General Patters Road, Madras 2.

New Motor House—16, General Patters Road, Madras 2.

Nishat Trading Co—General Patters Road, Madras 2

Overseas Manufacturers Sales Co 80, General Patters Road, Madras 2.

P. H. Muniswamy—81, Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Pioneer (Madras) Ltd.—23, Mount Road, Madras 2

Premier Auto Electric Ltd—4, Pattalu Road, Mount Road, Madras 2

Presidency Motors—General Patters Road, Madras

Radhakrishna Automobiles—17, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Radhakrishna Motor Stores—17, Mount Road, Madras 2

Ramdas Motor & Electrical Co—194, Mount Road, Madras 2

Rane (Madras) Ltd—4, Pattalu Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Rajala Corporation (Madras) Ltd 1-155, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Reliance Trading Co—General Patters Road, Madras 2

Sat Pal Brothers—General Patters Road, Madras 2

Singson & Co (India)—13, Imperial Bank Lane, Madras 2.

Southern India Trading Corp 52, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras 2

Sridhar & Co—11-B, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Standard Auto Parts Co—2/30, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Swamy Automobiles—60, General Patters Road, Madras 2

Tecalemit (India) Ltd—United India Life Bldg., Esplanade, Madras.
 Phone : 3100

Upper India Trading Co—Mount Road, Madras 2.

V. S. T. Motors Private Ltd—34, Mount Road, Madras 2
 Phone 85627

Y. Yenganna Chowdry—52, Gopathi Narayana Chetty Street, Madras 17.

AUTOMOBILES (TRUCKS, MOTORCARS AND MOTORCYCLES)

George Oakes Ltd—36-D, Mount Road, Madras.

MADRAS MOTORS PRIVATE LTD., THE; Motorcycle Specialists—36-C, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86031 & 86032.
 Grams: "MOTOGLYDE". Sole selling agents for Royal Enfield Motor cycles and Three Wheelers progressively manufactured by The Enfield India Limited, Madras.

V. S. T. Motors Private Ltd—34, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone : 85627. Grams : "LAVILLATTO."

AVIATION SPIRIT

Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd—Burmah Shell House, Esplanade, Madras 1

Standard Vacuum Oil Co—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

BAILING PRESSES

Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall House, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Volts Ltd—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co, Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

BATTERIES

Amalgamations Private Ltd—202, Mount Road, Madras 2

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

General Electric Co. of India Ltd—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

South India Export Co, Ltd.—5, McLean Street, Madras 1.

Taylor T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Vernon & Co., Ltd.—38, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

BEARINGS (BALL AND ROLLER)

Binny & Co (Madras) Ltd—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Bombay Co., Ltd—169, Broadway, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Kilburn & Co., Ltd—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Malhotra Mill Store Co—33, Mooker Nallanattu Street, Madras 1.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Robert Mclean & Co., Ltd—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Taylor T. A. & Co (Madras) Ltd—100, Armenian Street, Madras.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd—National Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

BELTING TEXTILES (MFRS. AND SUPPLIERS)

Best & Co., Ltd—First Line Beach, Madras 1

Binny & Co., Ltd—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Bombay Co., Ltd—169, Broadway, Madras 1

Brady W. H. & Co., Ltd—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co (India) Ltd—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1

Easton Engineering Co., Ltd—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd—3, North Beach Road, Madras 1.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co (Madras) Ltd—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1

Graves Cotton & Co., Ltd—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Hassanally & Co., A. M—34, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Phone : 2352. Grams : "BRILLIANT"

Kilburn & Co., Ltd—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1

Parry & Co., Ltd—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Robert Mclean & Co., Ltd—200, Mount Road, Madras 1.

Vernon & Co., Ltd—38, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Volts Ltd—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1

BLOCK MAKING PLANT—CONCRETE

Heatly & Gresham Ltd—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1

Larsen & Toubro Ltd—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Vernon & Co., Ltd—38, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

BOARDS, ELECTRICITY AND HEAT RESISTING

East Asiatic Co (India) Ltd—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1

Marshall Sons & Co (India) Ltd—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1

BOBBINS AND SHUTTLES

Best & Co., Ltd—First Line Beach, Madras 1

Brady W. H. & Co., Ltd—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.

Graves Cotton & Co., Ltd—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Volts Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1

BOILERS AND BOILER ACCESSORIES

Binny & Co (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1

Bombay Co., Ltd—169, Broadway, Madras 1.

Graves Cotton & Co., Ltd—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd—202, Mount Road, Madras 2

Kilburn & Co., Ltd—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Larsen & Toubro Ltd—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 1.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

South India Export Co., Ltd—5, McLean Street, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

BOLTS, NUTS AND SCREWS

Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1

Chambers K. H., Ltd—Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.

Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.

McDowells & Co., Ltd—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS

Christian Literature Society Bookshop, Park Town, Post Box 501, Madras-3.

HIGGINBOTHAMS (PRIVATE) LTD. (ESTD. 1844).—Post Box No. 311, Madras. Phones: 86860 and 88843. Grams: "BOOKLOVER". Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, etc. Branches at:—Bangalore, Ootacamund and Trivandrum. Bookstalls on all important Rly. Stations, Aerodromes and Harbours in S. India.

Macmillan & Co., Ltd.—6, Patullo Road, Madras 2.

Orient Longmans Ltd. (Publishers).—36/A, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86917.

BRICKS AND TILES MFRS. & DEALERS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

BROKERS (STOCK AND SHARE)

B. N. Viswanathan & Co.—310/311, Linghi Chetty Street, G. T., Madras 1.

Chitra & Co.—110/111, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Dalal & Co.—National Insurance Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Kothari & Sons—Oriental Building, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Maconochie & Co.—Mercantile Bank Building, Madras 1.

Paterson & Co.—22, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Raj & Co.—107/B, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Ramlal & Co.—17, Angappa Nalek Street, Madras 1.

Somayajulu & Co.—Andhra Insurance Buildings, 337, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

SWASTIK & CO.—Stock & Share Brokers, Swastik House, 106, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Trojan & Co.—New India Buildings, 13/14, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Venkataraman & Co.—Bombay Mutual Building Annexe, 522/523, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

V. S. Krishnaswami & Co.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

BUILDING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Coromandel Engineering Co., Ltd.—106, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Durai Bros.—1/11, Umpherson Street, Madras 1.

Gally & Co.—28, General Patters Road, Madras 2.

Gannon Dunkerley & Co.—14, Boag Road, T. Nagar, Madras 17.

Kutti & Rao—1/95, Broadway, Madras 1.

Murugappa & Sons.—Swastik House, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Pathy & Co.—186, Triplicane High Road, Madras 5.

Ramprasad Ltd.—5, Sir C. V. Raman Road, Madras 18.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. of India Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus, Royapuram, Madras 1.

BULLION

Amichand Nagindass & Co.—198, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

B. C. Shantilal & Co.—187, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

Chhotalal N. Shah.—106, Mint Street, Madras.

Jain Jewellery Co.—1, T. Nagar, Madras.

Jayanama Chetty P. Radhakrishna Chetty & Co.—215, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

M. Balakrishnamoorthy Chetty.—213, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

M. Gokuldass.—18, Ekambaraswarar Agrabaram, Madras.

Pandu Rao & Co.—43, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

Rama Jewellers.—209, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

Rathaniel Chandick & Co.—32, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

Thakkumal & Co.—210, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

Vasanji Bhagwanji Shah.—52, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

BURNERS (OIL AND GAS)

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

CABLES AND CABLE BOXES

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras.

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—37, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Eason Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Phillips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

CANVAS AND TARPAULINS (WATERPROOFING MATERIAL)

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Bombay Co., Ltd.—189, Broadway, Madras 1

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gordon & Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.

Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 1.

CARD CLOTHING

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 1.

South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.

Volras Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

CARPENTERS' IMPLEMENTS

Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Vernon & Co., Ltd.—30, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

CEMENTS & CONCRETE COMPANIES

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras.

Asbestos Cement Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Associated Cement Companies Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

Concrete Association of India.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

India Cement Ltd.—Vanguard House, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.—379, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co., Ltd.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

CHAINS AND CHAIN DRIVES

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H. & Co. Ltd.—134/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Killburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co. Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

B. Purushotham & Co.—2/19, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 G. L. Narasimham & Co.—375, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kotadia & Co.—7, Luckmidoos Street, Madras 3.
 Lakmlah & Co.—363, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 M. K. Dandekar & Co.—Moor Street, Madras 1.
 Sastri & Shah.—15, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

CHEMICAL DEALERS

Al. Sp. Pl. Subramanyam Chettiar—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Amer Trading Corporation Ltd.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Amritlal & Co., Ltd.—Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Aulline Dyes & Chemicals Co.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 A. T. Meherwada—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Cape Private Ltd.—10, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Chandra Veerabhadrapa & Bros.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 C. J. Seth—Bunder Street, Madras 1.
 Dadajee Dhackjee & Co., Ltd.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Ganga Dyes & Chemicals—Nynlappa Naik Street, Madras 3.
 G. Umakant & Co.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Indra Chemical Agency—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 International Trading Corp.—Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Khatau Vallabhdas & Co.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Lakshmi Colour Co.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Lashmidas Dwarakadas & Co.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Madras Colour Co.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 M. Mohanlal & Co.—Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Nanavatl & Co., Ltd.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Narandas Pramanandas—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 N. K. Ramamoorthy—Devaraju Mudali Street, Madras 1.
 N. V. Kuppaswamy Iyer—Pilliar Coll Street, Madras 3.
 P. K. Jappe & Co.—Nynlappa Naik Street, Madras 3.
 P. S. Narayanan—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Ramnath & Co.—Kondl Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 South India Dyes Co.—Govindappa Naik Street, Madras 1.
 Union Colour Co.—Thiruvottiyor High Road, Madras.

CHEMICALS (IMPORTERS)

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 H. Chandanmal & Co.—97, Nynlappa Naik Street, Madras 3.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Springhaven Road, The Harbour, Madras 1.
 May & Baker (India) Ltd.—Purushotham Building, 193, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallia India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Ranganathan, N.—25, Godown Street, Madras.
 Sanghavi & Co.—90, Nynlappa Naik Street, Madras 3.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Rly. Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

CHEMICALS (MANUFACTURERS)

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Bombay Mutual Building, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House”, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

CINEMAS

Ashok Talkies.—Madras 7.
 Brighton Talkies.—Madras 13.
 Casino Theatre.—Madras 2.
 Chitra Talkies.—Madras.

Crown Talkies.—Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Eros Theatre.—125-126, Lattice Bridge Road, Madras 20.
 Midland Theatre, Ltd.—General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 New Elphinstone.—Madras 2.
 New Globe Theatre.—Madras 2.
 Paragon Talkies.—Wallajah Road, Madras 2.
 Plaza Theatre.—14, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Sayani Talkies.—Konnur Road, Madras 23.
 Select Talkies.—31, Thatha Muthlappan Street, Madras 8.
 Sri Krishna Talkies.—opp. Mint Bus Stand, Madras 21.
 Sun Theatre.—Madras 6.

CLEARING AND FORWARDING AGENTS

Perelra, F. X., & Sons.—2/21, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Sherif Travel and Cargo Service Ltd.—34, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

COOGANS.—31, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone : 84168. Grams: “STYLISH”. Clothing Manufacturers and Exporters.

CORK AND CORK PRODUCTS

Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

CRANES

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—109, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Eason Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—10, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Meen Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

CROCKERY MERCHANTS

Abdul Rahim & Bros.—13, Evening Bazar Road, Madras 3.
 A. K. Shah & Co.—28/29, Evening Bazar, Madras 3.
 Aluminium Glassware Emporium.—289, China Bazar Road, Madras.
 E. M. Abdulla & Co.—315/318, Netaji S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Indian Glassware Depot.—29, Stringer Street, Madras 1.
 Jamal's Corner Shop.—Evening Bazar Road, Madras 3.
 J. M. Jamal & Bros.—289, Netaji S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kassam Chocku & Co.—288, China Bazar Road, Madras 3.
 K. S. Shivji & Co.—178/179, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Madras Glassware House.—Evening Bazar, Madras 3.
 Mohamed Hussain & Bros.—Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Noor Mohamed & Co.—288, China Bazar Road, Madras 3.
 P. Ali Mohamed Zinna & Co.—87/88, Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Peer Mohamed & Co.—3/287, Netaji S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Poppat Jamal Sons.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 S. Ibrahim & Co.—10, Jones Street, Madras.

CROWN CORKS

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Springhaven Road, The Harbour, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 McDowell & Co. Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.—Elaya Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21.

CRUCIBLES MANUFACTURERS

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

CUTLERY MERCHANTS

Abdulla & Co., E. M.—315/318, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Abdul Rahim & Bros.—13, Evening Bazar Road, Madras 3.
 A. K. Shah & Co.—28/29, Evening Bazar, Madras 3.
 Aluminium Glassware Emporium.—289, China Bazar, Madras 3.
 Indian Glassware Depot.—29, Stringer Street, Madras 1.
 Jamal's Corner Shop.—Evening Bazar Road, Madras 1.
 J. M. Jamal & Bros.—289, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kassam Chacku & Co.—288, China Bazar, Madras 3.
 K. Bajaram & Co.—8, Bunder Street, Madras.
 K. S. Shivji & Co.—178/179, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Madras Glassware House.—Evening Bazar, Madras 3.
 Mohamed Hussain & Bros.—Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Noor Mohamed & Co.—288, China Bazar, Madras 3.
 P. Ali Mohamed Zaina & Co.—67/68, Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Peer Mohamed & Co.—3/287, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 3.
 Poppat Jamal & Sons.—Broadway, Madras 1. Phone: 4031.
 S. Ibrahim & Co.—10, Jones Street, Madras.

CYCLES AND CYCLE ACCESSORIES

Best Cycle Importing Co.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Bombay Cycle Importing Co.—7, Broadway, Madras 1.
 British Cycle Trading Co.—10, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Burma Cycle Company.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Central Cycle & Motor Co.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Davey & Co. B. M.—16/C, Broadway, Madras 1.
 English Cycle & Motor Importing Co., Ltd.—2, 4/9, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Madras Cycle & Motor Co.—10, Sunderdass Street, Madras.
 Mehta Cycle Co.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Metropolitan Cycle House.—24, Broadway, Madras 1.
 National Cycle Importing Co.—40, Broadway, Madras 1.
ORIENTAL CYCLE IMPORTING CO.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Poppat Jamal & Sons.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Popular Cycle Importing Co.—8/9, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Raja Cycle Company.—6/8, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Royal Cycle & Motor Co.—13/14, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Saraswat Cycle Importing Co.—15, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Saurashtra Cycle Importing Co.—Broadway, Madras 1.
SOUTH INDIA CYCLE IMPORTING CO.—7/B, Broadway, Madras 1.
 S. V. R. Cycles Mart.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Wheel & Rim Co. of India Private Ltd.—Sembiam, Madras 11.

DAIRY MACHINERY IMPORTERS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARL MERCHANTS

ANIL ART DIAMOND CO.—100, Mint Street, Madras 1.
BAPALAL & COMPANY.—Leading Importers and Exporters of Rough and Polished Diamonds. Dealers in and Exporters of Precious and Semi-precious Stones and Pearls, Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, Ramakoti Building, Rattan Bazaar, Park Town, Madras 3. Phone: 2696. Grams: "NECKLACE".
 Bhanji Bhagwandass.—94, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Burma Mokuk Diamond Co.—238, Nalkei Street, Madras 1.
 Burma-Rangoon Diamond Mfg.—96, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Chimanlal Kothari & Co.—191, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Chottabhai & Co.—191, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Davey Chimanlal & Co.—195, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
DEVRAJ MANICKCHAND.—2/30, Veerappan Street, Madras.
 D. Hanaraj Khimnura.—10, Abbov Naidu Street, Kondlthope, Madras.
 Dinuprakash Kantilal.—400, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 G. Namburumal Chetty S. R. Chakrapani Naidu & Co.—40, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Gordhandass & Company.—2, Genguraman Street, Madras.
 Hanuman Sahai & Bros.—97, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Harikant & Co.—25, Tholasingam Street, Madras.
 Harikishan Joshi.—428, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Hind Diamond Co.—97, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Diamond Co.—425 and 94, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Indian Chemical Diamond Works.—3, Veerappan Street, Madras.
 Indo-Burma Jewellers.—187, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Ishwarlal Kaldass.—126, Nynceappa Naik Street, Madras.
 Jannadass & Co.—101, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Jayantilal B. Parekh.—434, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Jayantilal Mangalji & Co.—175, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Jayatil Chemical Diamond Co.—183, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kantilal & Co.—160, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kapur Chand & Co.—98, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Kesavalal & Co.—173, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 K. G. Kothari.—98, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Khengar Veeumsee.—170, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kote Munuswamy Chetty & Sons.—223, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

K. R. Purushothamdas.—72, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Manilal & Sons.—172, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Meghraj Joshi.—428, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Mehta Bros.—429, Mint Street, Madras 1.
MEHTA GEMS CO.—Rangoon Diamonds, Synthetic Stones, Fancy Stones, Real Stones and Jewellery, etc., 89-G, Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Nama Jayarama Chetty & Sons.—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Nama Venkatarayalu Kanniah Chetty.—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Natwarlal Vadilal.—6, Govindappa Naiken Street, Madras 1.
 Nemichand Jhabeck.—1/438, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Parasamal Bhogilal.—3, Tholasingam Street, Madras.
 Premchand Lodha & Co.—105, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 President Diamond Co.—99, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Raghunandan Prasad & Co.—433, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Raghuvver Sahai & Co.—428, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Rangoon Diamond Syndicate.—76, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Ratilal Ishwarlal Mehta.—77, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Ratilal Vadilal.—113, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 Roshin Chemical Diamond Co.—434, Mint Street, Madras 1.
R. T. TATACHARI.—9, Rajabatharmudaly Street, T. Nagar, Madras 17.
 Sagarmal Samdaria Bros.—17, Tholasingam Street, Madras.
 Shantilal Bros.—103, Perumalmudaly Street, Madras 1.
 Shaw Brothers.—21, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Sidharaj Bros.—93, Perumalmudaly Street, Madras 1.
 Sohnanlal Mehta.—42, Geucaramthalamudaly Street, Madras.
 Sun Chemical Diamond Co.—437, Mint Street, Madras 1.
SURAJMAL'S.—Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch Dealers, Importers and Exporters of Diamonds, Precious and Semi-precious Stones. 313, Esplanade, Madras. Grams: "MORALITY". Phone: 2250.
 Surail Bros. Co.—3, Veerappan Street, Madras.
 S. Seetharam Jaijpur.—93, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 T. Baghechand Gollada.—4, Nagaswara Road, T. Nagar, Madras.
 T. Nannum Shanker Tawker.—102, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
T. RANGSWAMY IYENGAR.—9, Rajabatharmudaly Street, T. Nagar, Madras 17.
T. R. AIYENGAR.—9, Rajabatharmudaly Street, T. Nagar, Madras 17.
 T. R. Joshi & Sons.—38, Kkambaraswarar Agharam, Madras.
 U. Manilal & Co.—90, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Vattam Seshiah Chetty & Sons.—22, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Vummidi Ramlah Chetty Guruswamy Chetty & Co.—24/25, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES MFRS.

Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Springhaven Road, The Harbour, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

DISTEMPERS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—38, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Rly. Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

DRAWING MATERIAL DEALERS

Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd.—314/315, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras.
 P. Orr & Sons Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

DRILLS AND DRILLING EQUIPMENT

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Line Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Rallis House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

DYESTUFFS IMPORTERS, DEALERS, ETC.

Ameer Trading Corporation Ltd.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Amritlal & Co., Ltd.—Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 A. T. Meherwade—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Capcas Ltd.—Singanna Naiken Street, Madras 1.
 Chandra Veerabhadrapa & Bros.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Dadajee Dhackjee & Co., Ltd.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Ganga Dyes & Chemicals—Nynappa Nalk Street, Madras 3.
 G. Umakant & Co.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Indira Chemical Agency—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 International Trading Corp.—Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Khatau Vallabhdas & Co.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Lakshmi Colour Co.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Lakshmidas Dwarakadas & Co.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Madras Colour Co.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 M. Mohanlal & Co.—Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Nanavati & Co., Ltd.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 P. K. Jappe & Co.—Nynappa Nalk Street, Madras 3.
 P. S. Narayanan—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Ramnath & Co.—Kondi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 South India Dyes Co.—Govindappa Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 Union Colour Co.—Thiruvottloor High Road, Madras.

EARTH MOVING & MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ELECTRIC CABLES AND WIRES (MANUFACTURE)

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—37, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ELECTRICAL GOODS (ALTERNATORS, MOTORS GENERATORS AND SETS)

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Andhra Electric Co.—Andhra House, 115/A, China Bazar, Madras 1.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Private Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Industrial Stores Company, The—2, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., The—370, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 P. Natesan (Industries) Ltd.—101, Triplicane High Road, Madras 5.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ELECTRICAL GOODS AND APPLIANCES

Andhra Electric Co.—Andhra House, 115A, China Bazar, Madras.
 Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.—196, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 City Electric Stores—133/139, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Kumar Brothers—61, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Madras Electricals Ltd.—55/57, Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Ramdas Motor & Electrical Co.—104, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Westrex Company India (formerly Western Electric Co. of India).—35, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

K. R. KOTHANDARAMAN & CO., (PRIVATE) LTD.,—Indian Chamber Bldg., Esplanade, P.O.B. 1555, Madras 1; Phone: 3684. Grams: "KORAMAN". Agents in India for: Hackethal Draht Und Kabel Werke, Hannover, Germany—Insulated Wires and Cables; Dominittwerke, GmbH, Hoppecke, Germany, Power Transformers.

ENGINEERING STORES

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Hassanally, A. M., & Co.—34, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2352. Grams: "BRILLIANT."
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Bldg., Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Easun Engineering Company Limited—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.—Catholic Centre, Armenian Street, Madras.
 South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.—2, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2724 Grams: "GOODWILL."

ENGINEERING WORKS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Ganesa Engineering Works—81 Mannarswami Koll, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Jayams Engineering Works, Ltd.—120, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ENGINEERS—ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Associated Electricals Private Ltd.—12-A, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co. Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
F. & C. OSLER (INDIA) LTD.—Post Box No. 1276. 1st Line Beach, Madras.
 Fomra Brothers—"Fomra House", 392, Mint Street, Madras.
 General Electric Co. of India Private Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—200 Mount Road, Madras 2.
INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.—Chamath Buildings, 19, 29, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86058. Grams: "MANUFACTURER." Manufacturers of I.E.W. Low Consumption, Fans, Telephones, Telegraph and Railway Signalling Instruments, Pole Fittings, Electrical Accessories, Domestic Appliances, Fractional H.P. Motor and Starters, etc. Repairs of Measuring Instruments, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and approved Contractors to Railways and I.S.D. Head Office & Factory: Diamond Harbour Road, Behala, Calcutta 36. Instrument Factory: 25, South Road, Entally, Calcutta. Other Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Patna. Selling Agents for "PRADIP" Lamps. Managing Director: Shri B. K. Rohatgi. Manager: V. E. S. Gupta.

Jayams Engineering Co.—Errabalu Street, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Kolhandaraman, K. R., & Co.—13-B Second Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 3684. Grams: "KORAMAN."
 Kumar Brothers—61, China Bazar, Madras 1.
 Lucas Indian Service, Ltd.—10, Patalu Road, Madras 2.
 Madras Electricals Ltd.—55/57 Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 H.M. S. & Co. Private Ltd.—16, Broadway, Madras 1. Phone: 4000.
MODI & MODI—11, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. No. 293, Madras 1. Phone: 3096. Grams: "HIGHSPEED". Electrical Merchants and Engineers.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Seeyenase & Co.—55, Anderson Street, Madras 1.
 Shree Nursingsahay Mudungopal Electric Co.—419, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.—2, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2724. Grams: "GOODWILL".
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ENGINEERS, HYDRAULIC

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

ENGINES (DIESEL AND OIL)

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bharat Motors.—35, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85501. Grams: "BHARATCAR".
 Binny & Co., Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—109, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon and Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Hindustan Pistons Ltd.—Madras 2.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., The,—379, Netaji Subhas Chandra Road, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

FATTY ACIDS

GODREJ. Godrej Soaps Private Ltd.—164, Broadway, Madras.

FERTILISERS (IMPORTS)

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Springhaven Road, "The Harbour", Madras 1.
 Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd.—99, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Ranganadham N.—25, Godown Street, Madras 3.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

FERTILISERS (MFRS.)

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.—Springhaven Road, "The Harbour", Madras 1.
 Mysore Fertiliser Co.—31/A, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Scientific Fertiliser Co., Ltd.—53, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

FILTERS AND FILTRATION PLANT

Binny & Co., Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

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Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co., Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

FOOD PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS (IMPORT)

Beardsell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Lipton Ltd.—129, Moore Street, Madras 1.
 McDowells & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

FOUNTAIN PENS IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

THE PILOT PEN CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.—Catholic Centre, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Manufacturers and Exporters of High Grade 'PILOT' Fountain Pens and Inks. Branches at 78, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12; 343, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

FURNACES

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

FURNITURE DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 C. Narain Pillay & Co.—316, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah, Madras.
 Curzon & Co.—97, Wallajah Road, Madras 2.
 Favourite & Co.—96, Wallajah Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Karunakarars—56, Monegarchoultry Road, Madras 21.
 K. V. Venkatesam Naidu & Co.—138, Mount Road, Madras 6.
 N. Gopaul Pillay & Co.—3/30A, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 S. P. Shunmugam & Sons—31, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Wrenn Bennett & Co. (India) Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Phone: 86916.

GARAGE EQUIPMENT

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Jayceem Engineering Co.—26, Erraballu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Taylor T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Abdul Rahim & Bros.—13, Evening Bazar Road, Madras 3.
 Abdulla & Co. (E M)—315/318, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 A. K. Shah & Co.—28/29, Evening Bazar, Madras 3.
 Aluminium Glassware Emporium—289, China Bazar, Madras 3.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bawa Glass Co.—52, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras.
 C. Cunnah & Co.—248/249, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 D. Ramalah Chetty & Sons—280, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Indian Glassware Depot—29, Stringer Street, Madras 1.
 Jamal's Corner Shop—Evening Bazar Road, Madras 3.
 J. M. Jamal & Bros.—289, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kassam Chacku & Co.—288, China Bazar, Madras 3.
K. RAJARAM & CO.—8, Bunder Street, Madras 1.
 K. R. S. Sreenivasiah & Sons—169, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 K. S. Shylji & Co.—174/179, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Madras Glassware House—Evening Bazar, Madras 3.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Mohamed Hussain & Bros.—Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Noor Mohamed & Co.—5/288, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1. Phone: 4605. Grams: "MYFLAG."
 Noor Mohamed & Co.—288, China Bazar, Madras 3.
 P. Ali Mohamed Zinna & Co.—67/68, Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Peer Mohamed & Co.—3/287, Netaji Bose Road, Madras.
 Poppat Jamal & Sons—Broadway, Madras 1.
 P. N. Balu Chetty & Sons—238/239, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 P. Thiruvarangh & Sons—172, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 Poppat Jamal & Sons—Jamal Building, Madras 1. Phone: 4031. Grams: "GLASSWARE."
 R. Eshrajah & Sons—103, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 R. Ramanujiah & Sons—191, Devaraja Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 S. C. Shah.—9, Bunder Street, Madras.
 S. Ibrahim & Co.—10, Jones Street, Madras.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

GLUES AND ADHESIVES

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Springhaven Road, The Harbour, Madras 1.
 Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

GLYCERINE

GODREJ. Godrej Soaps Private Ltd.—164, Broadway, Madras.

GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE PRODUCTS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Brady W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras.
 Gordon and Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

GUNNY AND GUNNY BAGS MERCHANTS

Dawood Trading Co.—109, Andippra Nalk Street, Madras 1.
 R. Kuppaswamy Chetty & Son—17, Ramanann Road, Sowcarpet Post, G. T. Madras 1.
 S. S. & M. Mayandi Nadar—110, Andippra Nalcken Street, Madras 1.

HARDWARE DEALERS AND IRON MONGERS

A. Allmohamed & Co.—26, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Abdool Hossain Jiwaajee & Co.—21, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Abdul Hussain Salebhoy & Co.—29, Periyanna Malstury Street, Madras 1.
 A. K. Abdullabbhoy & Co.—319, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 A. M. Goolamali & Co.—20, Erraballu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Amin Chand Payarelal—27, Sembudoss Street, Madras 1.
 A. Mohamed & Co.—313, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 A. T. Khorakliwalla & Co.—11, Vaniar Street, Madras 1.
 Basheer Bros.—20, Venkatachalla Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 C. A. Gallakotwala & Co., Ltd.—18, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Fakrudin & Co.—307, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 G. D. Sekar & Co.—134, Mount Road, Madras 6.
 Gillanders Arbutnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—209, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Gulamali Abdul Hussain & Co.—28, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Hassanally, A. M., & Co.—31, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2352. Grams: "BRILLIANT."
 H. A. Talyebali & Co.—294, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 India Co., Ltd.—108, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Khandaria Ltd.—40, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 K. K. Venkatachellam & Son—5/111, Mount Road, Madras 6.
 K. N. Chari & Co.—144, Nynappa Nalk Street, Madras 3.
 K. Thiruvengadam Chetty & Co.—93, Rasappa Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Mayuranatham & Co.—271, Rasappa Chetty Street, Madras 3.
 M. C. Sundara Rajan & Co.—290, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 M. C. S. Rajan & Co.—155, Nynappa Nalk Street, Madras 3.
 M. M. Abbas & Bros.—7, Sembudoss Street, Madras 1.
 Murlimal Santram & Co.—13, Sembudoss Street, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 S. Akbarali Haldarali & Co.—27, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Saleh & Bros.—6, Sembudoss Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 T. G. R., & Co.—8, A. V. Mudali Street, Madras 1.
 T. T. Yogappa Chetty & Sons—110, Nynappa Nalk Street, Madras 3.
 V. Kanaklah Chetty & Co.—148, Nynappa Nalk Street, Madras 3.
 V. M. Periyaswami Chetty & Co.—399, Mint Street, Madras 1.
 V. Venugopal Pillai & Co.—204, Mint Street, Madras 1.

HEARING AIDS

Electronic Service Company.—17-35, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Westrex Company India (Formerly Western Electric Co. of India).—Khaleel Mansions, 85, Mount Road, Madras 2.

HIDES AND SKIN MERCHANTS

A. Abdul Shukoor & Co.—8, Sydenhams Road, Madras 8.
 A. T. B. Mehtab Majid & Co.—4, Ramapallai Street, Madras 3.

C. Kalyanam & Co.—2, Muthugrammi Street, Madras 3.
 C. L. Abdus Subhan & Co.—45, Vepery High Road, Madras 3.
 E. K. Hajee Mohamed Meera Sahib & Sons—10, Vepery High Road, Madras 3.
 E. K. Mohamed Abdul Sahib & Sons—18, Kumarappa Chetty Street, Madras 3.
 F. K. Haseeb & Co.—40, Sydenhams Road, Madras 3.
 G. Govindarajulu Naidu & Co.—2, Ramapillai Street, Madras 3.
 G. Greenivas & Co.—10, Sydenhams Road, Madras 3.
 Habib & Co.—22, Sydenhams Road, Madras 3.
 H. H. Naeem & Co.—9, Ramapillai Street, Madras 3.
 K. O. Mohamed Sulaiman & Co.—11, Vepery High Road, Madras 3.
 Kothwal Hajee A. R. Mohamed Obaidulla & Co.—5/6, Nabi Khan Subedar Street, Madras 3.
 K. T. Basha Rasheed & Co.—18, Sydenhams Road, Madras 3.
 Malja Hajee Jamali Sahib & Co.—15, V. V. Koll Street, Madras 3.
 Merit, M. E. Ibrahim & Co.—12, Vepery High Road, Madras 3.
 M. Hajee Mohamed Ismail Sahib & Co.—17, Sydenhams Road, Madras 3.
 M. K. S. Mohamed Labbal & Co.—234, Angappa Naick Street, Madras 1.
 M. I. Abdul Rasheed & Co.—12/A, Vepery High Road, Madras 3.
 M. M. Mohiadeen Thumby & Co.—228, Angappa Naick Street, Madras 1.
 Nalvasal Mohamed Hussain Sahib & Co.—10, Sydenhams Road, Madras 3.
 P. Krishnaswamy & Co.—17, Vepery High Road, Madras 3.
 P. M. Hatcha & Co.—Kumarappa Chetty Street, Madras 3.
 P. K. Senjan Chettiar & Sons—34, V. V. Koll Street, Madras 3.
 R. K. Fazal Habib & Co.—7B, Nabikhana Subedar Street, Madras 3.
 V. Greenivas & Co.—10, V. V. Koll Street, Madras 3.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Engineering Works.—8, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Surgical Equipment Co.—8, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 GODREJ Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Private Ltd.—177 & 179, Mount Road, Madras.
 Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Plkay's Medico Surgicals—100, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Ambassador Hotel—151, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Ambis Cafe.—6, Broadway, Madras.
 Buhari Hotels—3/17, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Connemara Hotel—Bligny's Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Hotel Everest—Jaya Mansions, Poonamallee High Road, Madras 3.
 Hotel India—39, Mount Road, Madras 6.
 Hotel Oceanic—Santhome High Road, Madras 28.
 Hotel Select—9, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Victoria Hotel—Egmore, Madras 8.

IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRMS (GENERAL)

Associated Agencies—35/37, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Beardsell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—160, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Coromandell Corporation Ltd.—2, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Coast Commercial Syndicate—99, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 G. K. R. Chetty & Co.—12, Thathamuthiappan Street, Madras 1.
 Gokakram Gokachand.—1/18, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 J. Ramasek & Co.—100, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 Lloyds Commercial Corp.—21/35, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Murthy Raja Ltd.—9, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Murugappa & Sons—Swastik House, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Murugappa Agencies Ltd.—108, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 P. Govindaraj & Sons Ltd.—330, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Pooja Thakersee & Co.—75, Mint Street, Madras.
 Railis India Ltd.—Raili House, 320 Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Sathi Potha Reddi & Co.—71, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras 3.
 South Indian Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Traders House—1/A, Janakiran Pillai Street, Madras 17.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Rly. Terminus, Royapuram, Madras.

INSULATORS AND INSULATION MATERIALS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—37, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mint Road, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 1.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

All India General Insurance Co., Ltd.—29, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Andhra Insurance Co., Ltd.—337, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—9, Sembudoss Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.—Bombay Life Bldg., Broadway, Madras 1.
 British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.—113, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.—9, Sembudoss Street, Madras 1.
 Crusader Insurance Co., Ltd.—20, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.—329, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.—38, Errabalu Street, Madras 1.
 General Assurance Society Ltd.—304/306, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Great Pyramid Insurance Co., Ltd.—121, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Hanover Fire Insurance Co.—7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd.—107, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.—310/11, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.—327, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Indian Mutual Life Association Ltd.—10, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Indian Trade & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.—10, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.—167, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Kaiser-I-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd.—5, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—362, Netaji Road, Madras 1.
 National Insurance Co., Ltd.—362, Netaji Road, Madras 1.
 New India Assurance Co., Ltd.—4/5, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.—12, Angappa Naick Road, Madras 1.
 Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.—Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd.—Catholic Centre, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—5, Gopal Krishna Road, Madras 17.
 Sterling General Insurance Co., Ltd.—10, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada—Catholic Centre, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 United India Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—United India Life Building, Madras 1.
 Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.—Indian Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.—198, Mount Road, Madras 2.

JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS

A. Kanniah Naidu—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
A. Krishna Rao—103, Ekambareswarar Agraharam, Madras.
Ambaji Rao & Sons—37, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
A. N. Rajan—140, Brodies Road, T. Nagar, Madras.
A. Venkatachalam Chetty & Bros.—229, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras.
Bapsal & Company—Ramakoti Bldg., Rattan Bazaar, Park Town, Madras 3. Phone: 2696.
B. P. Bhaduriya—434, Mint Street, Madras 1.
B. Pattabhai Chetty & Brothers—34, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
B. Sundaram Chetty—35, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Burma Mogik Diamond Co.—238, Govindappa Nalcken Street, Madras 1.
Chhotabhai & Company—191, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Chimanlal Kothari & Co.—191, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Davey Chimanlal & Co.—195, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
D. Natarajan—12, Guruguraman Street, Madras.
D. R. Hanka Bros.—21, Arunachalanalcken Street, Chintadripet, T. Nagar, Madras.
D. Subbiah Chetty—221, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Gandavadi Sreeramulu Chetty & Sons—184, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
G. Krishniah Chetty & Sons—36, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
G. Namburumal Chetty, S. R. Chakrapani Naidu & Co.—40, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Habeebeeya Gems Co.—12, Govindappa Nalcken Street, Madras 1.
H. J. Jawaharlal Bros.—128, T. Nagar, Madras.
Jain Jewellery Co.—1, T. Nagar, Madras.
Jalagum Subramanian Naidu & Co.—222, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Jayantilal Mangalji & Co.—175, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Jerwan Brothers—204, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Kanallal Ishwarlal & Co.—235, Govindappa Nalcken Street, Madras 1.
Karamchand Chhabildas & Sons—175, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
K. A. Srikanth Chetty—187, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
K. Chenchurama Chetty—39, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Khader Ishaq Sahib & Sons—205, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Khengar Veerumsee—170, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
K. M. Chokanatham Chetty—221, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
K. Kuppuswamy Naidu—57, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Kota Alwar Chetty & Sons—11, Govindappa Nalcken Street, Madras 1.
Krishna Jewellery & Co.—221, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
K. Radhakrishna Chetty G. Soorappa Chetty & Co.—199, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Maullal & Sons—172, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
M. Devarajulu Naidu—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
M. K. Shah—1, Ekambareswarar Agraharam, Madras.
M. Narasimhalu Chetty—42, Narayan Mudali Street, Madras 1.
Motilal Bappa—220, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
M. Padmanabham Chetty—200, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
M. Radhakrishna Chetty—215, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
M. Subramaniam Mudallal—58, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
M. V. Rangum Chetty—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Nalam Venkata Krishnama Chetty—36, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Nama Chennakesavelu Chetty—32, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Nama Jayarama Chetty & Sons—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Nama Subbiah Chetty & Sons—219, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Nathella Sampathu Chetty & Son—177, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Netha Subramaniam Chetty—219, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
N. Sampathu Chetty Anantham Chetty—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Pasumarthi Cunniah Chetty & Sons—218, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
P. Gopalakrishniah—78, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Phusaram Munthada—94, Mint Street, Madras 1.
P. K. Sundaram Pillai—66, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
P. L. Narasimbalu Chetty—29, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
P. Mallikarjuna Chetty—219, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
P. M. Loganatham Chettiar—106, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Prabhu Gems Co.—2, Govindappa Nalcken Street, Madras 1.
P. Ranganathan Naidu—78, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Rajaratnam Chetty, T.—32, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Rangoon Diamond Traders—74, Netaji Bose Road, Madras.
Rathnial Chandick & Co.—32, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
S. Ganesh & Brothers—87, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Shivraj Nimani—175, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
S. Swaminatha Iyer & Sons—111, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Surajmal's—318, Esplanade, Madras. Phone: 2250.
T. A. Ponnuswamy Nayagar—90, Mint Street, Madras 1.
T. Bagchand Galla—4, Nageswara Road, T. Nagar, Madras.
T. Govindarajulu Naidu—28, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
T. Manickam Chetty Son—6, Govindappa Nalcken Street, Madras 1.

T. Nannu Shanker Tawker—192, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
T. P. Rajamanickam Mudallal—55, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
T. Rangaswamy Iyengar—9, Rajabatharundaly Street, T. Nagar, Madras.
T. Srinivasulu Chetty & Brothers—196, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Vattam Seshiah Chetty & Sons—22, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
V. Chenegeivora Chetty & Sons—30/32, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Veina Ramachandran—221, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
V. Jayanama Chetty P. Radhakrishna Chetty & Co.—215, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
V. Subramaniam Chetty N. Laksmiah Chetty—108, Perumal Mudali Street, Madras 1.
V. T. Munuswami Naidu & Co.—102, Mint Street, Madras 1.
Vummidi Bangaru Chetty & Sons—226, Govindappa Nalcken Street, Madras 1.
Vummidi Ramlah Chetty Guruswamy Chetty & Co.—24/25, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
Y. Ballah Chetty—67, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.

LIBRARY STACKS

GODREJ, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—177 & 179, Mount Road, Madras.

LOCK & SAFE MERCHANTS

GODREJ, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—177 & 179, Mount Road, Madras.

LOOMS (AUTOMATIC)

Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Volts Limited—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.—Burmah-Shell House, Esplanade, Madras 1.
Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd.—United India Bldg., Esplanade, Madras 1.
William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.

MACHINERY IMPORTERS AND MFRS.

Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Bldg., Esplanade, Madras 1.
Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.—(Absorbent Cotton Machines), 7/A, Valthianatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21.
Industrial Stores Company, The.—2, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 55598. Grams: "ONAN."
Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
Kothandaraman, K. R. & Co.—13-B, Second Line Beach, Madras 1. Phone: 3684. Grams: "KORAMAN."
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Bldg., Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Massey Engineers—4B/4C, North Rly. Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras 13.
National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., The.—379, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras.
Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
Volts Limited—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Bldg., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
Wilson & Co.—North Rly. Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras 3.

MATERIAL HANDLING AND CONVEYORS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—37, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House”, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

METALS (BRASS, IRON AND STEEL)

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House”, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Melean Street, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—30, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

MILL & GIN STORE SUPPLIERS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Mill Stores Limited—24, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Limited—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

MINERALS AND MINERAL ORES

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Chambers K. H. Ltd.—Lecots Building, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Murugappa Agencies Ltd.—106, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Murugappa & Sons—Swastik House, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

MOTION PICTURES DISTRIBUTORS

All India Film Corpn. Ltd.—1/155, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 A. V. M. Ltd.—2/159, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Calcutta Film Exchange—7, Francis Joseph Street, Madras 1.
 Chammia Talkie Distributors—General Patters Road, Madras 2.
 Devi Films Ltd.—498, Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Evergreen (Bangalore) Ltd.—175/177, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Famous Films Ltd.—18, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Gemini Pictures Circuit Ltd.—151, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 General Film Distributing Co.—9, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Geo Pictures—17-A, Damodara Avenue Road, Madras 10.
 Goodwill Pictures—35, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 M. A. Ethrajulu Naidu—2/3, Athipatan Street, Madras 2.
 Poorna Pictures Ltd.—5, Ramaswamy Iyer Street, Gopalapuram, Madras 14.
 Rajashri Pictures Ltd.—1/155, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 R. A. Sundaram Chettiar—2/3, Athipatan Street, Madras 2.
 T. S. Muthuswamy—23/28, Luz Church Road, Madras 4.
 Vel Murugan Film Service—98, Broadway, Madras 1.

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS

Allied Photographics Ltd.—16, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Anjali Pictures—2, Cenotaph Road, 1st Street, Madras 18.

Aruna Films Ltd.—7, Dr. Thomas Road, Madras 17.
 Asok Pictures—18, Luz Avenue, Madras 4.
 A. V. M. Studios—Arcot Road, Madras 26.
 Bharani Pictures—11, Vaidyaram Iyer Street, Madras 17.
 Eneskey Films—6, Venkatarmler Street, Madras 17.
 Gramophone Co.—122, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 International Talkie Equipment Co., Ltd.—Bharat Bldg., Madras 2.
 Jamien Productions—3/4, Eldams Road, Madras 4.
 Jupiter Pictures—C/o Neptune Studios Ltd., Greenways Road, Madras 20.
 Kodak Ltd.—2/155, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Madras Art Productions—4, Masilamani Street, Madras 4.
 Mohini Pictures—113, Kodambakam High Road, Madras 6.
 Narasu Pictures—Circuit, Gulindy, Madras 15.
 National Pictures—7, Nayanappan Street, Madras 1.
 Patel India Ltd.—7/90, Wallajah Road, Madras 2.
 Photophone Equipments Ltd.—18, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Prakash Productions—Arcot Road, Madras 26.
 Prasad Art Pictures Ltd.—109, G. Nagar, Madras 20.
 Sadhana Pictures—32, Sarangapani Street, Madras 7.
 Shyamala Pictures Ltd.—32, Audlipa Mudali Street, Madras 7.
 Sri Rajarajewari Film Co.—4-A, Venkatanarayana Road, Madras 17.
 S. S. Varan—Gemini Studios, Madras 6.
 Vijaya Productions—Arcot Road, Madras 26.
 Westrex Co., India—35, Mount Road, Madras 2.

NEEDLES

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Central Agency, Ltd.—19, Vaniar Street, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

“The Hindu”—Kasturi Building, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 “The Indian Express”—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 “The Mail”—Mount Road, Madras 2.

NON-FERROUS METALWARE MFRS. & IMPORTERS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillander's Arbutnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Springhaven Road, “The Harbour”, Madras 1.
 M. V. P. Sastri—323, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—30, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

GODREJ Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co., Private Ltd.—177 & 179, Mount Road, Madras.

OIL AND OILSEEDS (EXPORTERS)

Beardell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Coromandel Produce Corp.—17/337, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Hind Mercantile Corporation Ltd.—308/309, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Isa Venkatramnayya Chetty & Co.—48, Kandappa Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd.—99, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Murugappa & Sons—Swastik House, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 P. A. Narasimulu Reddy—58, Wallat Road, Madras 3.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

OPTICIANS

Adair Dutt & Co.—1/29, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Barnes, S.—107, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Brown & Co.—18/C, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Chari & Co., M.A.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Colvin & Co.—Mount Road, Madras.

Davey & Sons—S.U.S., 4/20, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Davey Brothers—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Devchand C. K.—4, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Indra & Co., J.—Madras.
 Joy Brothers—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Kuppaswami N.—Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Manilal M. Mehta—8, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Mehta Optical Co.—Madras.
 Modi & Jones—Puraswalkam, Madras.
 Murch & Seymour—Marshalla Road, Egmore, Madras.
 P. B. Shah & Co., Ltd.—295, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Pragwat & Co.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Radha Brothers—174, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Raj & Co.—Mint Street, Madras.
 Ramakrishna Bros.—Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Ranga & Co., G. N.—Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Ratna & Co., K.—Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Raval & Co.—Chinnabazar Road, Madras.
 Turkia Optical Co.—1/173, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Vasudevan C. G.—Mount Road, Madras.
 White Brothers—3/173, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Wicken & Co.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Windsor & Co.—Broadway, Madras 1.

PACKING AND JOINTING

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras.
 Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—37, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1, 21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras

PAINT BRUSHES

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND VARNISHES, ETC.

A. Bashyam & Co.—11, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Madras 3
 Addisons Paints & Chemicals Private Ltd.—Scmbiam, Madras 11
 Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 G. D. Sekar & Co.—134, Mount Road, Madras 6.
 Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1, 21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Springhaven Road, "The Harbour", Madras 1.
 K. K. Venkatachellam & Sons—5/141, Mount Road, Madras 6
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 P. B. Pillai & Co.—36, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Madras 3
 Shalimar Paint, Colour & Varnish Co., Ltd.—8, 9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8, 9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 S. Kuppaswami & Co.—15, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Madras 3
 South Indian Export Co., Ltd.—5, McLean Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 V. Raghavulu Chetty & Son—13, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Madras 3.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

PAPER (IMPORTERS)

Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd.—314/315, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

South India Export Co. (Madras) Ltd.—5, McLean Street, Madras 1.

Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

PAPER MERCHANTS

Burma Paper Stores—6, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Chellavaranga Mudaliar & Sons, T.—289, Stringers Street, Madras 1.

C. Sanjeevi Shetty & Co.—56, Bunder Street, Madras 1.

Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Hudson All & Sons, M.—50, Bunder Street, Madras 1.

J. D. Daval Kapur & Sons, Ltd.—No 2, Anderson Street, Madras 1.

J. B. Advani & Co.—Loane Square, Broadway, Madras 1.

Jeyam & Co.—43/44, Anderson Street, Madras 1.

K. A. Seshadri Iyengar—9, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Madras 3

Kumbhar Ali & Bros.—M—1-D, Anderson Street, Madras 1

Kupplah Chetty & Co., M. V.—5, Bunder Street, Madras 1.

M. Krishnamachari—62, Badrian Street, G. T., Madras 1

Morgan & Co., Ltd., Charles—314/315, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

M. S. Maniam & Co.—Mahaperumal Street, Madras 1.

Musa Sons Ltd.—2/23, Bunder Street, Madras 1

Nanjappa Chetty & Sons, P. S.—2/34, Mint Street, Madras 3.

Pannul Sowerai, S. O.—121, Mint Street, Madras 1

Premier Suppliers Ltd.—105, Netaji Road, Madras 1

Radhakrishna & Co., M. R.—12/285, Malayaperumal Street, Madras 1.

Sai Traders—49, Badrian Street, Madras 1.

Sayee Co.—6, Bunder Street, Madras 1

Sri Meenakshi Paper Co.—48, Badrian Street, Madras 1.

Star Trading Co.—58, Anderson Street, Madras 1.

Subramaniam Bros.—99, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

T. H. Gangappa & Sons—71, G. A. Road, Madras 21.

V. Rajagopalan—8, Theagaraya Road, Madras 17

PAPER (WATER PROOF)

Beardsell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1

Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd.—311/315, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1

PERFUMERS

McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2

Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

PERFUMERY RAW MATERIALS AND COMPOUNDS

Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.—Burmah-Shell House, Esplanade, Madras 1

Mav & Baker (India) Ltd.—Purshotham Building, 193, Mount Road, Madras 2

Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2

Volta Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

PETROLEUM & ALLIED PRODUCTS

Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.—Burmah-Shell House, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Caltex (India) Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Wakefield & Co., Ltd., C. C.—16/17, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Associated Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.—35/37, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gilxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.—Jupiter House, 167, Broadway, Madras 1.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Springhaven Road, "The Harbour", Madras.

Indo Trades & Agencies (Madras) Private Ltd.—24, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1

May & Baker (India) Ltd.—Purushotham Building, 193, Mount Road, Madras 2

McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Raka Corporation Private Ltd.—138, Moor Street, Madras 1.

Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 1.

Volta Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

PHARMACEUTICALS (MANUFACTURE)

Abbot Laboratories (India) Ltd.—3, Errabalu Street, Madras 1.

Alembic Distributing Agency—154, Nainappa Naick Street, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gillander's Arbutnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.—Jupiter House, 167, Broadway, Madras 1

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Springhaven Road, "The Harbour", Madras 1.

Martin & Harris Ltd.—4, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

May & Baker (India) Ltd.—Purushotham Building, 193, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Oakley Bowden & Co (Madras) Ltd.—Indian Express Office Building, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Volta Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Bharat Studios—Mount Road, Madras 2.

KLEIN & PEYERL—30, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone : 84167. Grams : "KLEINPYERL". (1) Processing Colour Films, Negative and Reversal. Colour Enlargements a speciality.

(2) Blocks from Colour Transparency a speciality. Meeco Studios—2/18-C, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Photo Emporium.—11, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone : 86372.

Press Photo Bureau—374, Pycrofts Road, Madras 14.

R. Dasen Studio—1/48, Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL DEALERS

Allied Photographers, Ltd.—16, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Ama Ltd. (Photo-Cine-Sound)—189/B, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Iford Selo (India) Ltd.—Woods Road, Madras 2. Phone : 8320.

Klein & Peyerl—30, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Kodak Ltd.—2/155, Mount Road, Madras 2.

L. C. Sett & Co., Ltd.—30, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Speucer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

PIPES AND PIPE FITTING MERCHANTS

Aminchand Payerelal—27, Sembudass Street, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.

Graham Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Haasanally, A. M. & Co.—34, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone : 2352. Grams : "BRILLIANT."

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Murilmal Santram & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—13, Sembudass Street, Madras 1.

Rameschandra Santram—16, Sembudass Street, Madras 1.

Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.

PLASTICS (IMPORT)

Beardsell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—Springhaven Road, "The Harbour", Madras

May & Baker (India) Ltd.—Purushotham Building, 193, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Phillips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

PLYWOOD MERCHANTS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

C. Cunniah & Co.—248/249, Devaraja Mudaly Street, Madras 3.

D. Ramanujiah & Sons—230, Devaraja Mudaly Street, Madras 3.

K. R. Sreenivasiah & Sons—169, Devaraja Mudaly Street, Madras 3.

McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

P. N. Balu Chetty & Sons—238/239, Devaraja Mudaly Street, Madras 2.

P. Thiruvarangiah & Sons—172, Devaraja Mudaly Street, Madras 3.

R. Ethirajiah & Sons—103, Devaraja Mudaly Street, Madras 3.

R. Ramanujiah & Sons—191, Devaraja Mudaly Street, Madras 3.

POWER STATION EQUIPMENT

Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1

General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Volta Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

PRINTING PRESS MATERIALS

Amalgamations Private Ltd—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Beardsell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd.—314/315, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd—1/21, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Hoogly Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Rundalls Road, Madras.

Jaya Bharatham Co.—Phillips Street, Madras 1

Krishna Vent Inks—141, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras 1.

New Star & Co.—15/16, B. Vaidyanatha Mudali Street, Madras.

South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.

PROCESS BLOCK MAKERS

Amalgamations Private Ltd—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Bharat Studio—Opp. Mount Road Post Office, Madras 2

KLEIN & PEYERL—30, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone : 84167. Grams : "KLEINPYERL". (1) Processing Colour Films, Negative and Reversal. Colour Enlargements a speciality.

(2) Blocks from Colour Transparency a speciality. Newton & Co.—80, Wallajah Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

"The Hindu"—Mount Road, Madras 2.

"The Mail"—Mount Road, Madras 2.

PUMPS AND PUMPING SETS (ALL KINDS)

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.

Chandra Foundries Ltd.—55, Basin Bridge Road, Washermanpet, Madras 21.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

General Electric Co. (India) Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co., Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.

Heatly & Gresham, Ltd.—United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.

Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Massys Engineers—4B-4C, North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras 13.

National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., The—379, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.

Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.

P. Natesan (Industries) Ltd.—191, Triplicane High Road, Madras 5.

Rails India Ltd.—Rail House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Refrigerators & Home Appliances Ltd.—36, Mount Road, Madras 2.

South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.

Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Volta Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Water Supply Specialists Ltd.—45, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

PYROMETERS AND ALLIED INSTRUMENTS

Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

RADIO IMPORTERS, DEALERS & PART SUPPLIERS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.—196, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Electronic Service Company.—17-35, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Madras Radio Company—3/105, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Mahomed Ebrahim & Co. Private Ltd. Victory House, 7 and 8, Mount Road, Madras.
 Master Radio Co.—137/139, Rosappa Chetty Street, P. T., Madras.
 Orr, P. & Sons Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Singh Trading Co.—Old Bossotto Bldg., 177/179, Mount Road, Madras.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Melean Street, Madras.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Bldg., Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House,” First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT—ELECTRICAL

Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

RAILWAY SIGNALLING EQUIPMENT

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—37, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

REFRATORIES

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Boardell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House,” First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Melean Street, Madras.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street.

REFRIGERATORS (DOMESTIC)

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

REPRESENTATIVES MANUFACTURERS

National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., The—379, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.—2, Armenian Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2724. Grams: “GOODWILL.”

ROAD BUILDING MACHINERY

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

ROOFING MATERIALS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

ROPE AND ROPERIES

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H. & Co., Ltd.—151/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Roberts Melean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Melean Street, Madras.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

ROPEWAYS AND ROPEWAYS CONSTRUCTION

Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—160, Broadway, Madras.
 Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—5, 6/29, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—159, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. India Ltd.—2, Patullo Road, Madras 2.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Madras Rubber Factory.—2, Errabalu Chetty Street, G. T., Madras 1. Phone: 4357.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

SANITARY ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

King & Company.—321, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Murugappa & Sons.—Swastik House, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
SWAMY & COMPANY.—Civil and Sanitary Engineering Contractors and Paviors. Dealers in Marble, Sanitary ware, Lead pipes, chips, etc., 318, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1. Grams: “EXQUISITE”. Phone: 2130.
 Venus & Company.—317, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
VIJAYA TRADING CORPORATION.—Civil & Sanitary Engineers and Contractors. 320, Thambu Chetty Street, G.T., Madras 1. Grams: “STONEWARE”. Phone: 4193.

SANITARY-WARES AND FITTINGS

Gillander's Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Murugappa & Sons.—Swastik House, Armenian Street.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House,” First Line Beach, Madras.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras.
 Sanitary Sales & Service.—26, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras.

SCALES

Avery & Co., Ltd.—16/17, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras.
 Gordhand Desai & Co.—22, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 3644. Grams: “MICROSCOPY”.
 Lawrence & Mayo (India) Ltd.—17, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 L. C. Selt & Co., Ltd.—30, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Philips Electricals Co. (India) Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 United Scientific Co.—9, Sunkurams Chetty Street, Madras 1.

Andhra Scientific Co., Ltd., Blacker's Road, Mount Road, Madras.

Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras.
Central Agency Ltd.—19, Vankar Street, Madras 1.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras.
Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Street, Madras.
Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

Amalgamations Private Ltd. -202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Bombay Co., Ltd. -169, Broadway, Madras 1.
F. X. Perola & Sons -2/21, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. -First Line Beach, Madras.
Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd. -1/21, North Beach Road,
Madras.
Indian Steamship Co. Ltd. -76, First Line Beach, Madras.
South Indian Export Co. Ltd. -5, Mclean Street, Madras.
Spencer & Co. Ltd. -Mount Road, Madras 2.
United Liner Agencies of India, Ltd. -41, Mookernalla Muthu
Street, Madras 1.
Wilson & Co. -North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd. - 154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras.
Bombay Co., Ltd. - 169, Broadway, Madras 1.

Best & Co., Ltd., First Line Beach, Madras 1.
East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First
Line Beach, Madras 1
GODFREY Godrej Soaps Private Ltd—164, Broadway, Madras.
Lever Brothers—11/11, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
Mutual Traders—1st Lane, Lawyer C. Mudali Street, Madras 21.
New Star & Co. 15/16-B, Venchattachala Mudali Street, Madras.

Mehndru Sports. -188, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Spencer & Co., Ltd. - Mount Road, Madras 2.
Uberoi Ltd. Sports Specialists, 22, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Amalgamations Private Ltd.— 202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd.— 311/315, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
Higginbothams Ltd.— Mount Road, Madras 2.
McDowell & Co., Ltd.— Second Line Beach, Madras.
Spencer & Co., Ltd.— Mount Road, Madras 2.
Taylor, T. A. & Co (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
Wilson & Co.— North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

Eason Engineering Co. Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras.
General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road,
Madras 2
Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line
Beach, Madras 1.
William Jacks & Co. Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First
Line Beach, Madras 1.

Best & Co., Ltd. First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—151/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Melran Street, Madras 1.

GODREJ Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd. -177 & 179, Mount Road, Madras.

Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.
Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras.
Taylor, T. A., & Co (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
Verudu & Co., Ltd.—30, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First
Line Beach, Madras 1.

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras.
Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras.
William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

Bombay Surgical Equipment Co.—8, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras 1.
East Asiatic Co. of India Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
Hale & Co.—Hale Mansions, 192, Poonawallis High Road, Vepery, Madras 7.
National Surgical & Eng. Works.—187, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Pikay's Medico Surgicals.—199, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Beardsell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
Bombay Co., Ltd.—109, Broadway, Madras 1.
East Asiatic Co. of India Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First
Line Beach, Madras 1
Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House—320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
Robert Melcan & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 1.
Taylor, T. A. & Co (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Amalgamations Private Ltd., -202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Bearbells, W. A. & Co., Ltd.,—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. of India Ltd.,—Mercantile Bank Building, First
 Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.,—Springhaven Road, "The
 Harbour", Madras
 K. H. Chambers Ltd.,—Leecote Building, Madras 1.
 Kilburn & Co. Ltd.,—327/3, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1
 Rallis India Ltd.,—Rallis House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Meelan Street, Madras.

Bombay & Co., Ltd. --160, Broadway, Madras 1.
Lipton Ltd.—129, Moore Street, Madras
Spencer & Co., Ltd. —Mount Road, Madras 2
Wilson & Co. -North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram

Chilango Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.—196, Mount Road, Madras 2.
General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road,
Madras 2.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
Westrex Company India (formerly Western Electric Co. of India).—
35, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road,
Madras 1.
Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras.
Roberts Mclean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
Voltas Ltd.—115/110, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Beardsell, W. A. & Co., Ltd.—8, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Bombay Co., Ltd.—109, Broadway, Madras 1.
Dhanamal Silk Mills.—Godown Street, Madras.
Gunamal & Co.—Godown Street, Madras.
Hariiram Kotehand.—Godown Street, Madras.
Issardas & Sons.—Godown Street, Madras.
Kishuchand Chellaram.—Rutton Bazar, Madras.
Lekhraj & Sons.—Godown Street, Madras.
Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd.—99, Armenian Street, Madras.
N. Valliram.—Godown Street, Madras.
Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
Shewaram Valliram.—Godown Street, Madras.
Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
Taylor, T. A. & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
Volras Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

A'lathoor Abbey Chetty & Co.—34, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 Aririe Silk House—5, Sanuadhi Street, Mylapore, Madras 4.
 B. Jwalanarasimham—52, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 B. Madura Chetty & Sons—52, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 Bharathi Mart Ltd.—389/71, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.

C. Janakiah Chetty & Sons—33, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 C. Moonuswamy Chetty & Co.—60, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 C. Subrahmanyam Chetty & Co.—53, Landers Gate Road, Madras 7.
 East Coast Commercial Syndicate—90, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 G. K. Doraiswami Naidu—29, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 Goetha & Co.—63, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 Goccoladas Jummaddas & Co.—229, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.
 India Silk House.—192, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 86523.
 Indian Industrial Co., Ltd.—363, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.
 J. Ramiah Chetty & Co.—16, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 K. Chellapillai Chetty & Co.—85, Godowns Street, Madras 1.
 Kesavaram & Co.—1/287, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Kothari Textiles Ltd.—Oriental Bldgs., Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Krishna & Co.—243/4, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.
 M. V. Cuniah Chetty & Co.—18, Kasi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Madras Textiles Co.—100, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 P. Krishnaswamy Chetty—93, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 P. R. Nawaralwar—148, Poonawalla High Road, Madras 10.
 R. C. Kuppuswamy & Co.—23, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 Sri Balasubram & Co.—23, Arumuga Mudali Street, Madras 21.
 T. Purushotham & Co.—15, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 T. S. Annamall Chetty & Co.—3/10, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 V. N. V. Devarajulu Chetty & Co.—17-A, Godown Street, Madras 1.
 V. V. Chenghi Chetty & Co.—1/5, Godown Street, Madras 1.

TIMBER MERCHANTS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 B. Rama Rao & Co.—88, Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.
 Ch. Bapiah & N. Narasimham Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 M. Sundersanadu Iyengar & Sons—22/16, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Murugappa & Sons—Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Palott Abdul Azeez & Co.—71, Sydenhams Road, Madras 3.
 Parachuru Subramayam—110, Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.
 R. S. Gopal Ramchandra Rao S. & Sons—99-A, Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.
 Sathyanarayan Timber Depot—100, Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Sri Venkateswara Timber Depot—84, Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.
 Srinivasa Timber Depot—Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.
 United Timber Traders—8-A, Sydenhams Gardens & 84, Sydenhams Road, Madras 7.

TIN BOX MANUFACTURERS

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.—Factory and Sales Office at Elaiya Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21. Head Office: Barlow House, 59C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 20. Branches also at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Mangalore. Specialists in tin printing and the production of Open Top cans for processed foodstuffs and plain and lithographed General Line tinplate containers; Composites; Collapsible and Rigid Tubes; Polyethylene Bags; Calendars; Advertising Showcards and Novelties; Insecticide Sprayers Traps, Toys and other Hardware; Crown Corks, Screw Caps Pufferproof and other Closures; Industrial Components, particularly deep stampings. Manufacturers of Can and Bottle Closing Equipment. Suppliers of Can Reforming and Can and Bottle Closing Equipment manufactured by The Metal Box Company Limited, and Bottling Equipment manufactured by Meyer Liquid Limited.

TOBACCO (MANUFACTURE)

Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.—150/B, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

TOBACCONISTS

A. Abdul Karim & Co.—55, Basin Bridge Road, Madras 21.
 Indian Tobacco Corp.—2/115, Dr. Gurusami Mudaliar Road, Madras 10.
 Kesarapalli Anjaneyulu—30, Varade Muthlappan Street, Madras.
 Salt & Rahim Beedi Factory—50, Perambur High Road, Madras 12.
TOBACCO, TOBACCO LEAF AND STRIPS (EXPORT)
 Chambers, K. H., Ltd.—Lecots Building, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras.
 Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.
 Ralls India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.

TOILET REQUISITES (IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE)

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

TOILETRIES

GODREJ, Godrej Soaps Private Ltd.—164, Broadway, Madras.

TOOLS (MACHINE, ELECTRIC AND PNEUMATIC)

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Hassanally, A. M., & Co.—34, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Phone: 2352. Grams: "BRILLIANT".
 Heatly & Greshams Ltd.—United India Bldg., Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Rd., Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Ralls India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

TRACTORS, BULLDOZERS, ETC.

Bharat Motors.—35, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 85501 Grams: "BHARATCARS".
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 National Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.—The—379, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Ralls India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

TRAVEL AGENTS

Bharat Travel Service Ltd.—310/311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Cook & Son Ltd., Thos.—1/9, First Line Beach, Madras.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—Agents for Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras.
 Ram Mohan & Co., Ltd.—362, Netaji Bose Road, Madras 1.
 Sheriff Travel and Cargo Service Ltd.—34, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.

TURBINES

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—11/12, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—"Dare House", First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

TURBINES (STEAM)

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Ralls India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

TWINE AND STRING

Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 R. Kuppuswamy Chetty & Son.—17, Ramannan Road, Sowcarpet Post, G. T., Madras 1.

TYPEWRITERS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Blackwoods (India) Ltd.—2/29, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 GODREJ, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—177 & 179, Mount Road, Madras.
 Latham Abercrombie & Co., Ltd.—330, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Rayala Corporation (Madras) Ltd.—“Rayala Bldgs.”, 1/155, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Remington Rand of India Ltd.—12/35, Khaleel Mansions, Mount Road, Madras 2. Phone: 88856.
 Typewriters & Office Appliances Co. (India) Ltd.—17, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Underwood Typewriters.—2/29, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

TIRE AND TUBES

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—5 & 6/29, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd.—159, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd.—2, Patullos Road, Madras 2.
 India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—150-B, Mount Road, Madras 2

VEE BELTS

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—5/7, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras.
 Kilburn & Co., Ltd.—32/33, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd.—200, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT

Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

WATCH & CLOCK IMPORTERS & DEALERS

Baram & Bros.—22, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Carat Watch Co.—4/180, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 E. A. Watch Co.—Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Gani & Sons.—55, Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 Jalal & Sons.—40, Rattan Bazar, Madras 3.
 F. Orr & Sons Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 R. C. & Co.—107, Netaji Road, Madras 1.

WATERPROOF COMPOUNDS

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras.
 Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

WATER PURIFICATION PLANT

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

WEIGHING MACHINES

Avery Co., Ltd.—10/17, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

WELDING EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.—7, Vaithianatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Harrisons & Company.—Broadway, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House”, Madras 1.
 Philipson & Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Prince & Company.—40, Raja Annamalai Chettiar Road, Madras 7.
 Purshotham & Co. (T.V.)—Mount Road, Madras.
 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.—8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—1/153, Mount Road, Madras.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Madras 13.

WIRE AND WIRE PRODUCTS

Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—7, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras.
 Chambers, K. H., Ltd.—Lehots Building, Madras.
 Grambus Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—4/5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS (IMPORT)

Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Grambus Trading Co. (India) Ltd.—311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd.—Mount Road, Madras 1.

WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT

Amalgamations Private Ltd.—202, Mount Road, Madras 2.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Easun Engineering Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Heatly & Gresham Ltd.—United India Building, Esplanade, Madras 1.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Marshall Building, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—“Dare House”, First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 South India Export Co., Ltd.—5, Mclean Street, Madras.
 Vernon & Co., Ltd.—36, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 William Jacks & Co., Ltd.—National Bank of India Building, First Line Beach, Madras 1.

YARN MERCHANTS

Beardsell, W. A., & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—First Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Bombay Co., Ltd.—169, Broadway, Madras 1.
 C. Ethirajah & Co.—40, Mint Street, Madras 3.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—1/21, North Beach Road, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd.—99, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd.—Second Line Beach, Madras.
 Rallis India Ltd.—Ralli House, 320, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1.
 Taylor, T. A., & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—100, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 V. Alwariah Chetty.—118, Andiappa Nalck Street, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.
 Wilson & Co.—North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

YARN CONDITIONING AND TESTING MACHINES

Brady, W. H., & Co., Ltd.—154/155, Pophams, Broadway, Madras 1.
 Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.—19, Second Line Beach, Madras 1.
 Voltas Ltd.—115/116, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

COMMERCIAL FIRMS

Abdul Wahab Rowther, Rice Merchants, Vysial Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 473. Grams: "JASMINE."

Acme Textile Auxiliaries, Dealers in textile auxiliaries, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

Acme Textile Dyeing & Printing Industries, Dyers, Bleaching & Printing, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.

Addisons & Co. Ltd., Automobile Assemblers and Distributors, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 79A.

All India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Trichy Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 371. Grams: "AIGICO."

Altex Limited, Dealers in Electrical Goods and Machinery, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Argus Engineering Co. Ltd., Manufacturers of Electric Motors and Machinery, Peelamedu, Coimbatore. Phone: 210.

Arian Soap Manufacturing Co., 6/13, B. Trichy Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 476.

Arya Vaidya Pharmacy (Coimbatore) Ltd., Ayurvedic treatment and medicines, Trichy Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 108.

Asbestos Cement Ltd., Manufacturers of Asbestos Cement, Podanur, Coimbatore. Phone: 434A.

Asher Textiles Limited, Manufacturers of Best quality Yarns, Tirupur. Phone: 65.

Associated Automobiles Ltd., Automobile Dealers and Engineers, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 441.

Associated Cement Company Ltd., Cement Manufacturers, Madukkarai, Coimbatore. Phone: 30.

Avery Co. Ltd., Weighing, Accounting and Testing Machines, Trichy Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 457. Grams: "WEIGHING."

Batilbol & Co., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 407. Grams: "BATILBOICO."

Bhupathi Pencil Factory, Pencil Manufacturers, Perur, Coimbatore.

Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd. (Life), Raja Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 657.

Brady & Co., Ltd., W. H., Merchants, Mill Agents, Machinery Dealers, Jail Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 483. Grams: "BRAD."

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., Engineers, Cable Manufacturers and Contractors, Race Course Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 581.

Broadway Engineering & Transport Co., Dealers in Oil Engines, "DPF" Pumps, Expanded Metals, etc., 5/15, Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 719.

Brooke Bond India Ltd., Tea and Coffee Merchants, Krishnaswamy Mudalliar Road, P.O. Box 28, Coimbatore. Phone: 53. Grams: "KOTA."

Caltex (India) Ltd., Petroleum Products, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Grams: "CALTEX."

Carnatic Leather Industries, Leather Merchants, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., Race Course Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 109. Grams: "CEMENT."

Central Pharmacy, The, Agents for J. & J. DeChane Herbo-Mineral Medicines, 33, St. Michael's Emporium, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

City Camera House, Photographers & Photographic Material Dealers, 12/8-9, Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 941.

Coimbatore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd., Chemicals & Fertilisers, Vysial Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 528. Grams: "FERTILISER."

Coimbatore Co-operative Printing Press, Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 480.

Coimbatore Machinery & Metal Mart, Metal & Alloys, Fraser Square, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Mill Stores & General Supplies Co., Dealers in Mill Store & Machinery, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 607.

Coimbatore Premier Corporation Ltd., Dealers in Textile, Industrial and Agricultural Machinery, 5/34, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 230.

Cotton Textiles Ltd., Yarn Merchants, Mal Mill Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 451.

Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd., Arts College Road, Coimbatore, Electrical Engineers and Machinery. Phone: 400. Grams: "CROMPTONCO."

Crown Leather Works, Leather goods manufacturers, Nawab Hakem Road, Coimbatore.

Deccan Fertilisers Co. (Coimbatore) Ltd., Fertilisers, Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 183A. Grams: "CRESCENDOM."

Dhandayuthapani Foundry Ltd., Manufacturers of "DPF" Centrifugal Pumps, Pappanackennpalayam, Coimbatore. Phone: 219. Grams: "MOTORPUMP"

D. S. V. & Sons, Chemists & Druggists, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 100.

Eastern Electrical Co. Ltd., Manufacturers of Electric Motors, Singanailur, Coimbatore. Phone: 680.

Electic Printing Works, Printing Press, Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 6.

Electrical & General Supply Ltd., Dealers in Electrical Goods & Machinery, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 520. Grams: "EGSCO."

Express Newspapers Ltd. (Branch Office), Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 300.

Farm Equipments Ltd., Manufacturers of Threshing & Boring Machines, Ganapathy, Coimbatore. Phone: 621.

Feroke Timber & Tiles Co., Timber & Tile Merchants, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 752.

Gannon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd., Importers of Machinery & Mill Stores. Cross-cut Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 440.

Garlick & Co., Ltd., Engineers, Iron Founders, and Industrial Equipment Manufacturers, Cox Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 415.

General Electric Co. of India Ltd., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, "Magnet House," Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 8A.

George Oakes Ltd., Automobiles Sales & Service, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 474.

Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Merchants & Steamship Agents, Fraser Square, Coimbatore. Phone: 418.

Hanumanthappa & Sons, Cotton Merchants, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore. Phone: 41. Grams: "HANMANTAPA."

Hardware & Machinery Marketing (India) Co., Oil Engine & Spare Parts Dealers, 5/4, Head Quarters Office Road, Coimbatore. Grams: "COIN."

H. M. Mehta & Co., Cotton Merchants, Cox Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 591.

Hollo Block Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Pipes and Sanitarywares, Madukkarai, Coimbatore.

India Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Hume Pipe Manufacturers, Ranganathapuram, Coimbatore.

India Metal & Alloys, Non-Ferrous Metal Smelters and Refiners, Fraser Square, Coimbatore. Phone: 735. Grams: "IMALLOY."

Indian Cashewnuts & Plantations Ltd. (Managing Agents, T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.), Coimbatore (South India). Factory: Trichur.

Indian Overseas Trading Co. Ltd., Sizing & Finishing Products for Textile use, Power House Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 207. Grams: "INDOTRAD."

India Process Studio, Half-tone and Line Block Makers, Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.

Industrial Engineering Co., Electrical Mill Stores & Machinery Merchants, Fraser Square, Coimbatore. Phone: 895.

Industrial Engineering Stores, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

International Industries & Agencies Ltd., Electrical & Machinery Merchants, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 510.

Jayems Engineering Co., Diesel Oil Engines, Tractors, Implements, Electrical Goods, etc., Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 569. Grams: "JAYEMS."

Jaga Button Industries Ltd., Manufacturers of all kinds of Buttons, Cross-cut Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 232. Grams: "IVRYNOTS."

Johar & Sons, Builders, Engineers & Contractors, Trichy Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 83.

Kanjil Dwarakadas & Bros., Cotton Merchants, Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 477.

Kannappan Corporation Ltd., Hardware & Paint Merchants, Mill Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 776.

Kasturi Engineers Ltd., Engineers and Founders, Avanashi Road, P.O. Box 231, Coimbatore. Phone: 211.

Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd., Importers & Exporters of Raw Cotton and Cotton Textiles, Grey Town, Coimbatore. Phone: 185. Grams: "SEEDS."

Kirtilal Kalidas & Co., 230, Raja Street, P. O. Box No. 32, Coimbatore.

K. Mohamed Ibrahim Rowther, Jute & Jute Produce Dealers, Vysial Street, Coimbatore. Phone: 617. Grams: "MUBARAK."

K. P. Castor Oil Works, Manufacturers of Castor Oil, Sambanda Mudalliar Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore. Phone: 127.

Kotak & Company, Cotton Merchants, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore. Phone: 401. Grams: "KOTAKANDCO."

L. G. Balakrishnan and Bros., India House, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

L. P. Krishnaswamy Naidu & Bros., Industrial Oils Dealers, Fraser Square, Coimbatore. Phone: 209.

M. Abdul Salam Bros., Cotton & Yarn Merchants, Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore. Phone : 388.

Madras Trading Corporation, Yarn & Textiles Merchants, 14/110, Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore. Grams : "DHOTIES."

Manian & Co., E. P. B., Wholesale & Retail Chemists & Druggists, 5/34, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 574.

Meccano Floorings Ltd., Mosaic Tiles Manufacturers, Sirdar Patel Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 622.

Mettur Fertilisers Co., Ltd., R. S. Puram, Colmbatore.

Modi & Modi, Electrical Goods & Machinery Merchants, Police Head Quarters Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 389. Grams : "HIGHSPEED"

Morarji Ramji & Co., Textile Mill Stores Furlishers, 8/8, Cox Street, Colmbatore (South India). Phone : 725. Grams : "TEXTRADE."

Mouli & Sons, Electrical, Mechanical and Textile Engineers, Cross-cut Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 600.

M. T. Rajan & Co., Dealers in Electrical & Textile Stores, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 115. Grams : "RAJANCO."

Murugappa & Sons, Cotton Merchants, Raja Street, Colmbatore.

Nagindas Kilabhai (South India) Ltd., Dealers in all kinds of Spinning and Weaving Stores, Cox Street, Colmbatore. Phone : 463. Grams : "MILSUPPLIES."

Nanco Rubber & Plastics Ltd., Manufacturers of Rubber Goods, A T.T. Colony, Colmbatore. Phone : 636.

Needlex Industries (India) Ltd. (Managing Agents : T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.), Manufacturers of Gramophone Needles, Post Box No. 12, Colmbatore, Factory at Kathi, Nilgiris.

N. Mohamed Abdul Kader & Son, Leather Goods Manufacturers, Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore. Phone : 620.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Jail Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 227.

P. A. Raju Chettiar & Brother, Jewellers, & Diamond Merchants, "Swarna Mallai," Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore. Phone : 268. Grams : "RAJA."

Perry & Co., Ltd., Agents, Importers, Merchants and Manufacturers, Fraser Square, Colmbatore. Phone : 34.

Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., Cotton Exporters, & Importers, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 151.

Pierce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Electricals, Mill Stores & Machinery, Race Course Road, Colmbatore. Phones : 16 & 362. Grams : "PIERCE."

Pioneer Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Transacting Life, Fire, Marine & Accident Insurances, Jail Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 121. Grams : "PROTECTION."

Press Trust of India Ltd., Ansari Street, Colmbatore. Phone : 54.

Prithvi Insurance Co., Ltd., R. S. Puram, Colmbatore. Phone : 450.

P. S. G. Industrial Institute, Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery, Peelamedu (Post Office), Colmbatore. Phone : 58. Grams : "CHARITY."

Radio House, Radio Sales & Service, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 508.

Rainbow Dyeing & Bleaching Works, Dyeing & Bleaching, Chinnappa Chetty Street, Colmbatore.

Rallis India Ltd., Importers, Exporters, Manufacturers and Agents, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 12. Grams : "RALLI."

Ramakrishna Industrial Ltd., Printing Press, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 43.

R. Ramalingam & Bros., Paper and Board Merchants, Raja Street, Colmbatore. Phone : 411. Grams : "RENGSONS."

Sha Fulchand Parakh, Jarl, Silk and Gold Thread Merchants, Rangal Gowder Street, Colmbatore.

Sha Harichand Pokaraj, Gold Thread and Jarl Dealers, Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.

Sizing Materials Ltd., Chemical Manufacturers, Trichy Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 539. Grams : "SIZE."

South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd., Automobiles Sales & Service, Jail Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 175.

Stanes Amalgamated Estates Ltd (Managing Agents : T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.), Coffee Curers, Colmbatore. Estates at Nilgiris.

Stanes Motors (South India) Limited, (Managing Agents & Secretaries : T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.), Post Box No. 12, Colmbatore.

Sterling General Insurance Co., Ltd., Trichy Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 465A.

St. Joseph's Industrial School & Press, Printing Press, Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.

Subblah Foundry, Manufacturers of Centrifugal Pumps and Sugarcane Crushers, Pappanaiickenpalayam, Colmbatore. Phone : 535.

Tea Estates India Ltd., Race Course Road, Colmbatore.

Textiles Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd., Textile Engineers, Consultants & Suppliers, Cross-cut Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 86.

Textool Company Limited, Manufacturers of complete Capital Machinery for Cotton Spinning Mills, and Diesel Engines, Ganapathy, Post Box 221, Colmbatore. Phone : 400.

Tiles and Floorings Ltd., Manufacturers of Mosaic Flooring Tiles, Cement Colour Tiles, etc., Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 273A.

Titan Paints and Varnish Co., Manufacturers of Paints and Varnishes, Podanur, Colmbatore. Phone : 694.

Tyresoles (India) Calcutta (Managing Partners : T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.), Post Box No 12, Colmbatore.

Uberol Limited, Sports Specialists, 8/23, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 706.

United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd., Trichy Road, Colmbatore.

United Motors (Colmbatore) Ltd., Automobile Sales and Service, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 48.

United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co. Ltd, The (Managing Agents : T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.), Post Box No 12, Colmbatore. Grams "STANES." Phone : 22.

United Printers & Publishers (Colmbatore) Ltd., Raja Street, Colmbatore.

Vasanta Mills Limited, Cotton Spinners, Doublers and Manufacturers, Singanallur, Colmbatore.

Vasanta Printing Ink Factory, Manufacturers of Printing Inks, Trichy Road, Colmbatore.

Vijaya Foundry, Manufacturers of Oil Engines and Centrifugal Pumps, Pappanaiickenpalayam, Colmbatore. Phone : 382. Grams : "VIJAYAPUMP."

Volts Ltd., Race Course Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 133A.

V. S. Rajagopalan & Co., Radio and Radio Parts and Accessories, Avanashi Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 72.

V. T. S. Castor Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Castor Oil, Sastri Road, Ranganathapuram, Colmbatore.

Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore. Phone : 709.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES & PROFESSIONS

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Asoka Soda Factory.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
City Soda Factory.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Leader & Co.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Mani & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Union Soda Factory.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Venkatasas Soda Factory.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Vincent & Co., Ltd.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MFRS.

Eastern Electrical Co. Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
Farm Equipment Ltd.—Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore.
P.S.G. Industrial Institute.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
Voltas Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION

Garlick & Co.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
New India Air Freezer Corporation.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Parry & Co. Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
Refrigeration Engineering Works.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Voltas Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

ALUMINIUM WARES

Kalceswarar Stores.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Kanthaswamy & Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Moorthy Stores.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.

ARMS & AMMUNITIONS

Azeemulla Sahib, I. M.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Modern Gunsmiths.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
St. Joseph's Armory.—Gandhipuram, Coimbatore.

ARTISTS & SIGN BOARD PAINTERS

Ajanta Publicity.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Asoga Painters.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
Chendi Arts.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Gururaj Industries.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Kalalkoodam.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
K. P. Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Maniam Arts.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
S. P. Works.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Uma & Company.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS

Alweyns Motor Works.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Anthony's Automobiles.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Asoka Auto Service.—Krishnaswamy Mudallur Road, Coimbatore.
Associated Automobiles Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Blumount Auto Service.—Mettupalayam, Coimbatore.
City Transport Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Motor-Cycle Works.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Francis Motor Works.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
General Auto Service.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
George Oakes Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Gibson's Auto Service.—Mettupalayam, Coimbatore.
India Services (Coimbatore) Ltd.—4/105, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Krishna Motor Works.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
L. G. Balakrishnan & Bros.—India House, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Mani Motor Cycle Works.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Marikar (Motors) Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Modern Motor Works.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
Motors & Services.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
National Motor Works.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Southern Motors.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Sri Ram Engineering Works.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Standard Automobiles.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Stanes Motors (South India) Ltd.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
St. Anthony's Motor Cycle Works.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
United Motors Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS & ACCESSORIES

Abdulah Khan.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
A. C. B. Automobiles.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Associated Automobiles Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Balaram E. Naidu.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
Central Autoparts & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Dada Khan Sahib.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
Gajraj & Co.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
George Oakes Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Gounder & Co.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Industrial Automobiles.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Katterli Automobiles.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
L. G. Balakrishnan & Bros.—India House, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Malabar Modern Automobiles.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Motors & Services.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Mythili Motors.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Pillay & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Pioneer Motors.—Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore.
Premier Agencies.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Shining Motors.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
Sri Ram Industrials.—Tudiyalur, Coimbatore.
Stanes Motors (South India) Ltd.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Sundaram & Co., S. M.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

AUTOMOBILES (CARS, TRUCKS & MOTOR CYCLES)

Addison & Co. Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Associated Automobiles Ltd.—Avanashi Road, P. O. Box 128, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Automobiles.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Gajraj & Company.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
George Oakes Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Gounder & Co. Ltd.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
L. G. Balakrishnan & Bros.—India House, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Marikar Motors Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
South India Corporation (Madras) Ltd.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Stanes Motors (South India) Ltd.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
United Motors Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS

Ambrosia Biscuit Co.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Ayyer & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Babu Confectionery Works.—Vysal Street, Coimbatore.
Bharat Bakery.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Crown Bakery.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Dorairaj Bakery.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Indra Bakery.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
J. M. & Sons.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Jupiter Confectionery Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Krishna Bakery.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Leader Confectionery.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Lotus Biscuit Factory.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Modern Bakery.—Mettupalayam Road, North Coimbatore.
Modern English Bakery.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Murugan Bakery.—Thadagam Road, Coimbatore.
New City Bakery & Lodge.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Nilgiri Crown Bakery.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Perfection Bakery.—Kerala Club Road, Coimbatore.
Regal Bakery.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
S. & R. Bakery.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Shanmugam Bakery.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Star Bakery.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Sugantha Bakery.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Sundaram Biscuit Factory.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
Venkata Raju Bakery.—Mettupalayam Road, North Coimbatore.

BANGLE MANUFACTURERS

Asoka Stores.—Vysial Street, Colmbatore.
 Chandran Store.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Chellam Stores.—Edayar Street, Colmbatore.
 Shivaji Stores.—Thomas Street, Colmbatore.
 Sri Devi Stores.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Sri Venkataware Mart.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.

BANKS

Adhelakemi Bank Ltd.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Annuppapalayam Bank Ltd.—Jall Road, Colmbatore.
 Arian Bank.—Rangal Gowder Street, Colmbatore.
 Bank of Baroda Ltd.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Bank of Bikaner Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Bank of India Ltd.—Head Post Office Road, Colmbatore.
 Bank of Jaipur Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Bank of Madras Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Bank of Mysore Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Canara Bank Ltd.—Edayar Street, Colmbatore.
 Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Central Bank of India Ltd.—Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore.
 Chaldea Syrian Bank.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 City Co-operative Bank Ltd.—Gopalapuram, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Bank Ltd.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Bhaghyalakshmi Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Commerce Bank.—Union High School Road, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Co-operative House Mortgage Bank Ltd.—Jall Road, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Co-operative Stores & Bank Ltd.—Sullivan Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.—Imperial Bank Road, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Ganeshar Bank Ltd.—Jall Road, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Hindu Kripakara Nidhi Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Janopkara Bank Ltd.—Vysial Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore National Bank Ltd.—Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Standard Bank Ltd.—R. S. Puram, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Town Bank Ltd.—Rangal Gowder Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Varthaka Virdhi Bank Ltd.—Rangal Gowder Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Vasanthara Bank Ltd.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Dravya Sahaya Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Imperial Bank of India.—Imperial Bank Road, Colmbatore.
 Indian Bank Ltd.—Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore.
 Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Indo Commercial Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Indo Mercantile Bank Ltd.—Edayar Street, Colmbatore.
 Janasahaya Bank Ltd.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Colmbatore.
 Kamalaya Bank.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Karpaga Nidhi Ltd.—Devangapet, Colmbatore.
 Karur Vysia Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Madras City Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Mannar Bank Ltd.—Thomas Street, Colmbatore.
 Melarcode Bank Ltd.—Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore.
 Modern Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Nedungadi Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 New India Bank Ltd.—Vysial Street, Colmbatore.
 Peelamedu Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Colmbatore.
 Punjab National Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 South Indian Bank Ltd.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Srinivasaperumal Bank Ltd.—Crosscut Road, Colmbatore.
 Thoco Bank Ltd.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Travancore Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Travancore Forward Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 United Commercial Bank Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.

BEEIDI FACTORIES

Adu Mark Beedi Co.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Bharathakodi Beedi Factory.—Rangal Gowder Street, Colmbatore.
 C.M.S. Beedi Factory.—Variety Hall, Colmbatore.
 C.R.G. Beedi Factory.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Colmbatore.
 Double Key Beedi Co.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Colmbatore.
 Kairali Beedi Co.—Rangal Gowder Road, Colmbatore.
 Kodi Majeeth Beedi Factory.—Nanjundapuram, Colmbatore.
 Majed Beedi Co.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Mani Mark Majed Beedi Co.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Colmbatore.
 R.M.S. Beedi Co.—Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore.
 Star Mark Gowder Beedi Factory.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Colmbatore.

BLOCKS (PROCESS) & RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Amboji & Co.—Edayar Street, Colmbatore.
 Indra Process Studio.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 M. P. Samy & Co.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Nathan & Co., M. S.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Samy & Brothers, C. A.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Siva & Co.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.

BOOK BINDING WORKS

Asoka Book Binding Works.—Thomas Street, Colmbatore.
 K. V. Ponlase & Son.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Manickam Book Binding Works.—Edayar Street, Colmbatore.
 Sree Samundeeswari Binding Works.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

Balu Book Stall.—Crosscut Road, Colmbatore.
 Bettal Gowder K.O.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Chelliah Stores.—Crosscut Road, Colmbatore.
 Christian Book Shop.—Avanashi Road, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Sakthi Kariyalayam.—Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore.
 Dinamani Stores.—General Merchants, News Agents & Booksellers, Near U.M.S., Colmbatore.
 Egyptian Stationery.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Hindustan Traders.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Kavignar Padippakam.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Nanjappa & Co.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Natarajan C. R. & Sons.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Popular Hindustan Publication.—Old Post Office Road, Colmbatore.
 Reliance General Stores.—Variety Hall Road, Colmbatore.
 Tamil Nadu Book Sellers.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Vasantham Stores.—General Merchants, News Agents and Booksellers, Crosscut Road, Colmbatore.

BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS & DEALERS

Bata Shoe Store.—Avanashi Road, Colmbatore.
 Batcha Shoe Mart.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Ceylon Shoe Mart.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 General Foot Wear, Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Imperial Foot Wear House, Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Kohinoor Foot Wear House.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Modern Foot Wear House.—Crosscut Road, Colmbatore.
 National Shoe Mart.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Raju Foot Wear.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Rangaraju Naidu, C.—Crosscut Road, Colmbatore.
 Royal Foot Wear House.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Standard Foot Wear House.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 V. K. Shoe Co.—Avanashi Road, Colmbatore.
 White Hall Foot Wear & General House.—Trichy Road, Colmbatore.

BROKERS (STOCKS & SHARES)

Chellam & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Colmbatore.
 Colmbatore Brokers.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Goel Bros. & Co.—Raja Street, Colmbatore.
 Gowri & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 Kannappa Chettiar P. L.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.

BUILDERS, ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

C. K. Krishna Boyan.—Srinivasapuram, Colmbatore.
 Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.—Crosscut Road, Colmbatore.
 G. B. Gangadharam.—Oppanakara Street, Colmbatore.
 H. S. Singh.—R. S. Puram, Colmbatore.
 Industrial Construction Co. Ltd.—Metupalayam, Colmbatore.
 Johar & Sons.—Trichy Road, Colmbatore.
 Kanniah Prasad B.—Sama Rao Street, Colmbatore.
 N. Narayanaswamy Naidu.—Muthannankulam Road, Colmbatore.
 R. Krishnaswami.—Subramaniam Road, R. S. Puram, Colmbatore.
 R. Krishnaswami.—Jall Road, Colmbatore.

BUTTON FACTORIES

The Jaga Button Industries Ltd.—Mettupalayam Road, Post Bag No. 519, Coimbatore.
Jaga Button Industries Ltd.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Praga Industries Ltd.—Krishnarajapuram, Coimbatore.
Vijaya Industries.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

CASTOR OIL MANUFACTURERS

K. P. Castor Oil Works.—Sambanda Mudliar Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Radha Castor Oil Works.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
V. T. S. Castor Oil Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—Rt. Hon'ble Sastri Road, Ranganathapuram, Coimbatore.

CEMENT COMPANIES

Associated Cement Co. Ltd.—Madukkarai, Coimbatore.
Asbestos Cement Ltd.—Podanur, Coimbatore
Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
Dalmia Cement.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
India Cements Ltd.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Pankajam & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Rajamanickam A.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Srinivasan & Co.—Krishnaswamy Mudaliar Street, Coimbatore.
Sundaram & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS MANUFACTURERS

Dhandayuthapani Foundry Private Ltd.—Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore
Eastern Electrical Co. Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
Farm Equipments Ltd.—Ganapathy P.O., Coimbatore.
General Engineering Co.—Sardar Patel Road, Ranganathapuram, Coimbatore.
Murugan Foundry—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
P.S.G. Industrial Institute.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

Telegrams : 'IMPELLER'

Telephone : 246A

RAMU FOUNDRY**Pappanaickenpalayam - Coimbatore.***Sales branch :***35/37, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.***Manufacturers of :*

'RMF' pumpsets, sugarcane crushers, oil engine spare parts, agricultural implements, P 6 & P 4 Perkins Diesel Engine conversion kits and Meadows Engine conversion parts.

Sri Krishna Foundry.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Sri Ram Industrial.—Tudiyalur P.O., Coimbatore.
Subblah Foundry—Avanashi Road, Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.
Vijaya Foundry.—Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

All Medical Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Ambrose, S.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
Aryavaidya Pharmacy.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Ayurvedic Medical Shop.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Central Pharmacy, The.—33, St. Michael's Emporium, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
City Pharmacy.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Dasal Gowder & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
D. S. V. & Sons.—Estd. 1923. Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Easwar Medical Shop.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
English Pharmacy.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
European General Stores.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
Gurunath Medical Stores.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Hameed Medical Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Jaya Pharmacy.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Kanchana Medical Store.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Kasinath & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Kerala Aryavaidya Pharmacy.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Kerala Medical Stores.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
K.P.M. Sadhu Vaidyasala.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Krishnaswami & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Manian & Co., E. P. B.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Modern Medical & General Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
National Pharmacy.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Paul & Co., V. J.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Ramdas Pharmacy.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Ramnath & Co.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
Saraswathi Medical Stores.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
Saroja Medical & General Stores.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Shivaji Medical Hall.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
South India Medical Stores.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
South India Medical Co. Ltd.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Star Drug Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Subramanian & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Thambi & Co.—Ukkadam, Coimbatore.
Thomson Medical & General Stores.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
United Concerns.—Thomas Street, Coimbatore.
Vasan & Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Veda & Co.—East Arogyasamy Road, Coimbatore.
Wilfred Pereira Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

CINEMAS

Ashok Talkies—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Carnatic Talkies—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Diamond Talkies—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Palace Talkies.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Rainbow Theatres.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Raja Theatres.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Shanmugha Theatres—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Srinivas Talkies—Krishnaswamy Mudaliar Road, Coimbatore.
Swami Theatres.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Theatre Royal.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Variety Hall Talkies.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.

COFFEE & TEA MERCHANTS

Achutha Coffee Manufacturing Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Ambrosia Tea Emporium—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Anandha Coffee Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Anandha Tea Emporium—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Bhavani Tea Products Ltd.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Devarshola Tea Company Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
Devi Tea Products—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Dibru Darring Tea Co. Ltd.—Palingrove Road, Coimbatore.
Famous Coffee & Tea Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Gita Coffee Works.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Indian Coffee Supply Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Indra Coffee Works.—Union High School Road, Coimbatore.
Iyer, Nadar & Co.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Jain's Coffee Works.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Kamala Coffee Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Kannan Coffee Trading Co. Ltd.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Lakshmi Coffee Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Lion Brand Coffee Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Lipton Tea Ltd.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
Madras Tea Estates.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
Meera Coffee Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Mysore Lachia Setty & Sons Ltd.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Nanjappa Gowder R.—Okkilla Street, Coimbatore.
Narasu Coffee Manufacturing Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore
Narayan & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Nathan Coffee Works.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Neelamalai Coffee Estates.—Gandhi Puram, Coimbatore.
Radha's Coffee Manufacturing Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Ramu's Coffee Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Ratna Coffee Works.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Saraswathi Coffee Trading Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Sri Shanmugha Coffee Works.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Stanes Amalgamated Tea Estates.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
Star Coffee Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Tea Estates India Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
Thioshola Tea Co.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
Thomco Tea Ltd.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Union Coffee Supply Co.—Coimbatore.
United Coffee Supply Co.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
United Nilgiri Tea Estates.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
Vishnu Coffee Works.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.

COTTON MERCHANTS

A. G. Gurusawmy Naidu & Sons.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Ahmad Abdul Sakoor.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Bachraj Factories Ltd.—Nawab Hakem Road, Coimbatore.
 Bell & Co.—Grey Town, Coimbatore.
 Champaklal & Co.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Consolidated Cotton Corporation.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Dhanji Dwarkadas & Bros.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Ganesar Ginning Co. Ltd.—Ganapathy, Coimbatore.
 Hanumanthappa & Sons.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 H. M. Mehta & Co.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 Indira & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Jalram & Co.—Syrian Church Road, Coimbatore.
 Jeramdas Nannal.—Subramanya Mudaliar Street, Coimbatore.
 Jothi & Co.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Kandaswamy Gounder & Co., E. R.—Ponnuram Road, Coimbatore.
 Kanji Walgi.—B. K. Chetty Street, Coimbatore.
 Kilachand Devchand & Co.—Grey Town, Coimbatore.
 Kotak & Co.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Krishna Ginning Factory.—Pappanackalpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Kurjee Dhanjee.—Syrian Church Road, Coimbatore.
 Murugappa & Sons.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Narayana Ginning Factory.—Pappanackalpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Narsee Nagsee & Co.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Naryandas Gokuldas.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Pannalal Rajkumar & Co.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Itallis (India) Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Sethna, H. B.—Syrian Church Road, Coimbatore.
 Thulidas Murarjee.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.
 T. K. Chinnaswamy Naidu.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Valjee Kanjee & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Vijayakumar Mercantile Corporation.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Voltas Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
 Vyas & Co.—Jall Road, Coimbatore.
 Waterfield & Co.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 Yagappa Chettiar, M. Y.—West Sambandam Road, Coimbatore.

COTTON MILLS

Cambodia Mills Ltd.—Ondipudur, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Kamala Mills Ltd.—Uppilpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Pioneer Mills Ltd.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.—Coimbatore.
 Gyanambikai Mills Ltd.—Coimbatore.
 Janardana Mills Ltd.—Uppilpalayam, Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Jayalakshmi Mills Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Jothi Mills.—Periyanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Kadri Mills (C.B.E.), Ltd.—Oddarpalayam, Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd.—Coimbatore.
 Kaathuri Mills Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Kothar Textiles Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Kumaran Mills Ltd.—Pudupalayam, Coimbatore.
 Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd.—Pappanackalpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Lotus Mills Ltd.—Sundarapuram, Coimbatore.
 Pankaja Mills Ltd.—Coimbatore.
 Radhakrishna Mills Ltd.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
 Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd.—Uppilpalayam, Singanallur P.O., Coimbatore.
 Saroja Mills Ltd.—Singanallur Post, Coimbatore.
 Sivananda Mills Ltd.—Sravanampatti, Coimbatore.
 Somasundaram Mills Ltd.—Coimbatore.
 Sri Bala Subramania Mills Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Sri Kannabiran Mills Ltd.—Sowripalayam, Coimbatore.
 Sri Karthikeya Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Sri Palamalai Ranganathan Mills Ltd.—Periyanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Sri Ramkrishna Mills Ltd.—Ganapathy, Coimbatore.
 Sri Rangavilas Ginning, Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
 Sri Sarda Mills Ltd.—Loganathapuram, Podanur, Coimbatore.
 Varadaraja Textiles Ltd.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
 Vasanta Mills Ltd.—Singanallur, Coimbatore.
 Vijaya Lakshmi Mills Ltd.—Kuniamuthur, Coimbatore.

COTTON SEED & OIL CAKES

Kana Kasalam, V. K.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.
 Kandhan Corporation.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.
 Kanlakshi Corporation.—Thadagam Road, Coimbatore.
 Kumaraswamy Mudalla & Sons, K.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.

Murugesan, P.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Santhu Mohamed Rowther.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Shunmugham C.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Sri Jagannatha Ginning & Oil Mills.—Siddhapur, Coimbatore.
 Sri Venkatesa Ginning & Oil Mills.—Siddhapur, Coimbatore.
 Vellingiri Mudaliar, F.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.

CYCLE DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

Asoka Cycle Mart.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Babulal & Sons.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Bharath Cycle Stores.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Easwar Cycle Stores.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Gowder Cycle Mart.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Gujarat Cycle Trading Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 International Cycle Emporium.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Jupiter Cycle Mart.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Lakshiah Cycle Mart.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Presidency Cycle Importing Co.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Raja & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Standard Cycle Importing Co.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Universal Cycle Mart.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Variety Cycle Stores.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.

DYEING & BLEACHING COMPANIES

Acme Textile Dyeing & Printing Industries.—Mettupalayam, Coimbatore.
 Ananda Saja Salai.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 Balasubramanian Dyeing & Trading Corp.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Essorpe Saja Salai.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Madurai Mahalakshmi Saja Salai.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Malli Saja Salai.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Nilamegam Saja Salai.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Rainbow Dyeing & Bleaching Works.—Chinnappa Chetty Street, Coimbatore.
 Saraswathy Saja Salai.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.

DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL DEALERS

Acme Textile Distributors.—Venkataswamy Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Doraiswamy, P. M.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Pattabraman, T. K.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Srinivasa Charlu & Co., M.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Subburaju, R.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Vasan & Co., S.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.

ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPLIANCES (IMPORTERS & STOCKISTS)

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
 Batilbol & Company.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
 Broadway Engineering & Transport Co.—Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Electric & Novelty Stores.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.—Arts College Road, Coimbatore.
 Eastern Electrical Co. Ltd.—Police H.Q. Office Road, Coimbatore.
 Electrical & General Supply Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Coimbatore.
 Industrial Engineering Co.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Jwala Singh & Sons.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Modi & Modi.—Police H.Q. Road, Coimbatore.
 Nagindas Kilabhai (S. India) Ltd.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 Pioneer Electricals.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Prabha Electricals.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Radhakrishna & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Ramakrishna & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Ramu N. & Bros.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 United Electric Corporation.—Nawab Hakem Road, Coimbatore.

ENGINEERING WORKS

Arrow Industrial Works.—Krishnasami Mudaliar Road, Coimbatore.
 Dhanalakshmi Foundry.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Everest Engineering Works.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Farm Industries.—Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.

Kasturi Engineers Ltd., The—Engineers & Founders, P.O. Box 231, Coimbatore. Phone: 214.
Nirmala Engineering Works.—Krishnaswamy Mudaliar Road, Coimbatore.
P.N.B. Engineering Works.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Simon Electrical Works.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
Sivananda Metal Works.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
Sreevatsa Engineering & Trading Co.—Sridar Patel Road, Coimbatore.
Star Electric Plating Works.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Vasa Engineering Industries.—Krishnaswami Mudaliar Road, Coimbatore.
Wilson Electric Works.—Palmgrove Road, Coimbatore.

FERTILISERS

Coimbatore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.—Vysil Street, Coimbatore.
Deccan Fertiliser Co. (Coimbatore) Ltd.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Kamadhenu Fertilisers.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Mettur Fertiliser Co. Ltd.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Parry & Co., Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
Radhakrishnan, C.N.—Vysil Street, Coimbatore.
Scientific Fertiliser Co. Ltd.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Stanes & Co., T.—Tudialur, Coimbatore.

FILM DISTRIBUTORS & PRODUCERS

Ananda Films —Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Pictures Ltd. —Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Devil Films.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Favorite Pictures.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Forward Art Films —Coimbatore.
Jewel Picture Circuit —Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Kamadhenu Films —Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Kandan & Co.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
Karur Jal Hind Pictures —Gopalapuram, Coimbatore.
Lakshmi Pictures —Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
Majed Pictures —Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Narayanan & Co. Ltd. —Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Rani Pictures. —Tatabad, Coimbatore.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

Amir Furniture Hall —Palm-grove Road, Coimbatore.
Appa Furniture Hall.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Devasy & Sons, M.P.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
General Suppliers & Agencies.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Joseph Furniture Hall.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Jupiter Furniture Works.—Power House Road, Coimbatore.
P.V.S. Furniture Hall.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Paul & Co.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Sebastian & Bros., M.P.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
St. Joseph's Industrial School & Press.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
St. Mary's Sofa Works.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Sunrise Furniture Service.—Power House Road, Coimbatore.

GINNING & OIL MILLS

Gururaja Ginning & Oil Mills Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Ramasamy & Co., G.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Sri Jagannatha Ginning & Oil Mills.—Siddhapur, Coimbatore.
Sri Krishna Ginning Factory.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Sri Narayana Ginning Factory.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning & Oil Mills.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Sri Venkatesa Ginning & Oil Mills.—Siddhapudur, Coimbatore.
Venkatapathy & Co., G. N.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Vijaykumar Ginning Factory.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

GLASS MERCHANTS

Amir Sahib.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Art Cottage.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Balagee Frame Works.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Chikkiah Gowder Sons, M.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Murugiah Gowder Sons, S.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Palaniswamy, M.S.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Raju Naidu Sons, N.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Selvam Picture Framing Works.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
Sitharam & Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Sri Ramkrishna Mart.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Chockalingam Chettiar Sons, A.R.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Central Co-operative Stores Ltd.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.

Co-operative Stores & Bank Ltd.—Sullivan Street, Coimbatore.
Damodar & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Lakshmana Iyer & Bros., P.N.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Lilaram Shewaram (India) Ltd.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Narayana Rao & Bros. S.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Ramchandra, D.S.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Ramudu Chettiar Co., K.A.—Vysil Street, Coimbatore.
Subramania Chettiar, V.M.—Vysil Street, Coimbatore.

HARDWARE & PAINT MERCHANTS

Abdulla & Sons.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Abubaker Rowther, C.A.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Assan Mohamed Rowther, T.K.—Ukkadam, Coimbatore.
Dava Stores.—Ranga. Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Bomman Chettiar, R.P.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Hardware & Paint Stores —Mill Road, Coimbatore.
Devasagayam M. Pillai & Sons.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Industrial Engineering Stores.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Phone: 608. Grams: "GENERAL."
Kannapiran Corporation Ltd.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
Lakshminarayan, P.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Malliah Chettiar, T.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Manickam & Co.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
M. Nanabhoy & Co.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
Mohamed Hussain & Bros, H.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Moldeen G. S. Sahib.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Navaneetham & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
N. Veerasamy Chettiar.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Raju Naidu & Co., V.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
Rama & Co.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Rangaswamy Naidu, P.N.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Santhubava K. Rowther & Sons.—Vysil Street, Coimbatore.
Sarada Corporation.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Titan Paint & Varnish Co.—Podanur, Coimbatore.
U. K. Chary & Sons.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Unimer M. Sahib.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
V. A. M. Rathnam & Bros.—Vysil Street, Coimbatore.
Venu Stores.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.

HOSIERY MFRS. & DEALERS

Abdul A. M. Mahk.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Bharath Hosiery & Weaving Mills.—6, Dispensary Road, Pichamedu Post, Coimbatore.
Bharath Knitting Works —Fort, Coimbatore.
Commercial Knitting Factory.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
J. Savarimuthu —Bellam Krishna Chetty Street, Coimbatore.
Mais Hosiery Mills.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
R.B.W. Parrot Fabrics.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

C. S. Hotel.—Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore.
C. S. Lodge.—Off Arts College Road, Coimbatore.
Hotel Dava.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
Hotel Majestic.—Arts College Road, Coimbatore.
J. M. English Hotel.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Lucky Cafe Boarding & Lodging.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Seetharam Villas.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Sree Seetharam Boarding & Lodging House.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
Sree Sumuka Villas.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Sree Venkatasha Lodge.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
Woodland Hotel.—Arts College Road, Coimbatore.

INDUSTRIAL OILS

Alweyn's Motor Works.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
A.N.M. & A. K. Chettiar.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Burmah-Shell Oil Depot.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Caltex (India) Ltd.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Premier Corporation.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Dhanalakshmi & Co.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Industrial Oils Corporation.—Rajaji Road, Ramnagar, Coimbatore.
Krishnaswamy Naidu & Bros., L.P.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
Lakshminarayanaswamy, G.V.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Sundaram & Co., J.B.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Vijaya Motors.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.

INK MANUFACTURERS

Alayam's Industries.—R.S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Chetty, (S.P.).—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Tarzo Products.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
Vashta Printing Ink Factory.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

JARI SILK & GOLD THREAD DEALERS

Nagiah Chetty & Co., A.P.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Sha Anraj Kishorelal—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Sha Fatesh & Mehraj.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Sha Fulchand Parakh.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Sha Harichand Pokaraj.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Sha Motilal Madanlal.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.

JEWELLERS, GOLD & SILVERSMITHS

Angappa Achari, C.V.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Ayyava Gowder Son, E.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Balkrishna Chettiar, E.R.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Chandra Jewellery—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Chellam & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Dandapani Jewellery Mart.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 E. G. M. & Sons.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Kirtilal Kalidas & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Kodandarama Chettiar, S.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 K. R. & Sons.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Krishna & Co., P.A.L.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Krishna Chetty & Brother, A.B.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Mangalore Jewellery Mart.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Muthusamy Chettiar, T.K.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Narayana Achary Bros., K.P.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 New Mangalore Jewellery Works.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Pasupathy & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Radhakrishna Jewellery.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Raghunath & Co., P.A.R.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Raju Chettiar, P.A.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Ramaswamy Chettiar, S.P.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Ramu & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Ranganathan & Co., T.R.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Shanmuga Jewellery.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Sri Saradha Jewellery Co.—Coimbatore.
 Sri Vasavi & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Subbara Acharya Sons, T.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Surya Jewellery.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Thirumalaiani Achari & Bros., K.N.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Viswanath & Co., P.A.R.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Viswanathan, S.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS DEALERS

Abdul Rahiman, P. N. & Muthuraju V.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 Jute & Hessian Traders.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Mohamed Ibrahim Rowther, K.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.
 Ramaswamy Mudaliar & Sons, M.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.
 Subbiah & Co.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.

LEATHER GOODS MFRS. & DEALERS

A. Abdul Azeed.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 A. M. Kamal Batcha.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 Carnatic Leather Industries.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Crown Leather Works.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 Hindusthan Leather Mart.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 H.M.F.A. Batcha.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 N. Mohamed Abdul Kader & Son.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 K. Venkatesalu Naidu & Bros.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 S. K. Kanniah Naidu.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 S. K. Rangasamy Naidu.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 Taj Leather Store.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 V. Avanasilingam.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.

LORRY TRANSPORT AGENTS & CONTRACTORS

A. K. K. Rajasekaran.—Perumol Koll Street, Coimbatore.
 A. K. Wahab.—Ukkadam, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Motor Transport Co-operative Society for Ex-Servicemen.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 C. M. Muthukrishna Naidu & Sons.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
 C. S. Mohideen.—South Ukkadam, Coimbatore.
 Haridass Bhagath & Co.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Mani's Transport.—South Ukkadam, Coimbatore.
 National Transport & Co.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.

MACHINERY IMPORTERS & MFRS.

Argus Engineering Co. Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

Batlilol & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Brady & Co. Ltd. (W.H.).—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
 Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.—Arts College Road, Coimbatore.
 Gallakotwala & Co. Ltd.—Grey Town, Coimbatore.
 Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Garlick & Co.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Jayema Engineering Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Parry & Co. Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 P.S.G. Industrial Institute.—Peelamedu P.O., Coimbatore.
 Textool Co. Ltd.—Ganapathy, Coimbatore.

METAL & ALLOYS

Coimbatore Machinery & Metal Mart.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 G. Marugesan.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 India Metal & Alloys.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Indian Metal & Metallurgical Corporation.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 K. Swaminathan Chettiar.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

MILK & DAIRY FARMS

Charity Dairy Ltd.—Ramnagar, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Kamadhenu Dairy.—Kattur, Coimbatore.

MILL & GIN STORES SUPPLIERS

Acme Textile Distributors.—4/20, Trichy Road, Coimbatore
 Altex Limited.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Bipin Industries.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Brady & Co. Ltd., W.H.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Mill Stores & General Supplies Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Premier Corp. Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Dass & Co.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADING CO., PRIVATE LTD.—Power House Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 297. Grams: "INOVRAD". Dealers in Sizing & Finishing Products for Textile Mill Use, China Clay, French Chalk, Tapioca Products, Tamarind Seed Powder, Bobbins, Spinning & Weaving Sundries, etc.
 Industrial Engineering Stores.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. Phone: 608.
 International Industries & Agencies Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 J. B. Sundaram & Co.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
 Keserilshi Vallabhdas.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
 Lakshmi Textile Suppliers.—Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore.
 L. P. Krishna Naidu & Bros.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Mangaldas & Co.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
 Morarji Ramji & Co.—8/8, Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 Nagindas Kilabhai (S.I.) Ltd.—'The Vintage', Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 Nanjandan & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 P. N. Rangasamy Naidu.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Popular Mill Stores Co.—Sambandam Road, Coimbatore.
 Shanmugam & Co.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
 Sizing Materials Ltd.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
 Standard Commercial Corp.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Textiles Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Textool Co. Ltd.—Ganapathy, Coimbatore.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS DEALERS & MFRS.

Giri & Company.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Mohan Flute.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Saraswathi Harmonium Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 T. Krishna & Co.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 Vanhavadi Kandassamy Brothers.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

NEWSPAPERS & NEWS AGENTS

Express News Papers Ltd.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Nava India.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
 Press Trust of India Ltd.—Anasari Street, Coimbatore.

OIL ENGINES & SPARE PARTS

Badlibol & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Brady, W. H., & Co. Ltd.—Jall Road, Coimbatore.
 Dhandayuthapani Foundry Ltd.—Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Hardware & Machinery Marketing (India) Co.—5/4, Headquarters Office Road, Coimbatore.
 Parry & Co. Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Railis India Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Textool Company Ltd.—Ganapathi, Coimbatore.
 Vijaya Foundry.—Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Voltas Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

OPTICIANS

Banglore Optical Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore
 Imperial Optical Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Indo-American Optical.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Madras Optical.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 New Bombay Optical.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Pearl Optical Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Posal Rangoon Optical.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Star Optical.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Taj Optical Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Tharyan & Co.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
 V. Ketticaran & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

PAPER & BOARD MERCHANTS

Arumugham, A. M.—Subbiah Mudalliar Road, Coimbatore.
 Hariharan (C.V.).—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Hindusthan Traders.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Kilkar Bros.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Nanjappa Chetty & Sons.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Ramalingaiah & Bros. (R.).—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Sai Traders.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Arya Vaidya Pharmacy (Coimbatore) Ltd.—Coimbatore.
 Central Pharmacy, Tho.—33, St. Michael's Emporium, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Art Studio.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Asoka Photo Studio.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Carnatic Studio.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 City Camera House.—12/8-9, Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Phone : 941.
 City Photo Works.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Crown Photo Studio.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Dasen Studio (R.).—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Enson Studio.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
 Harith Photographers.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 India Arts Bureau.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Jaya Studio.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Kannan Studio.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Power Photo Studio.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Prince Studio.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 Rajan Electric Studio.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Rajan Photo Studio.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Raju Electrical Studio.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Ramn Studio.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Sakthi Studio.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Studio Everest.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Studio Majestic.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, IMPORTERS & DEALERS

Art Studio.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 City Photo Works.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Dasen Studio.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Eason Studio.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
 Harith Photographers.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 India Arts Bureau.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Kannan Studio.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Prince Studio.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Raja Studio.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.

PLUMBERS (COPPERSMITHS, GASFITTERS, ETC.)

Ameer & Co. (A.).—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Muthu Water Supply & Sanitary Wares.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Narayanaswamy (R.).—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 Sivasankaran (T.S.).—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Subha Rao (K.S.).—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 Venkataswamy (K.).—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.

PRINTING PRESSES

Ajantha Press.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Bharathi Press.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 City Printers.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Co-operative Printing Press.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Printing Press.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Dhandapani Press.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Electric Printing Works.—Coimbatore.
 Kalai Kathir Press.—Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.
 Kasthuri Press.—Jall Road, Coimbatore.
 K. R. V. & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Literary Sun Press.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.*
 Modern Press.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
 Mohan Press.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Pioneer Press.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 P. S. G. & Sons.—Peelapadu, Coimbatore.
 Ramkrishna Industrials Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Royal Press.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Star Power Press.—Thomas Street, Coimbatore.
 St. Joseph Industrial School & Press.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Swan & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 U.M.S. Power Press.—Gopal Baugh, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 United Printers & Publishers (Coimbatore) Ltd.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Victoria Press.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Workmen Press.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

RADIOS & RADIO PARTS IMPORTERS, DEALERS & REPAIRERS

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
 Central Radio Service.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 General Electric Co. of India Ltd.—Magnet House, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Modern Agencies.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Myco Corporation.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Radio House.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Rhythm House, Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
 Shetty & Company.—Jall Road, Coimbatore.
 United Engineering Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Vaidyanath & Co.—Imperial Bank Road, Coimbatore.
 V. Krishnaswamy & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 V. S. Rajagopalan & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 World Radio Agencies.—7/2, Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore.

SOAP FACTORIES

Arian Soap Mfg. Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Canvery Soap Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Helan Soap Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Kumaran Soap Works.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Sauthi Soap Works.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Tomco Sales Depot.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.

SURVEYS (BUILDING)

B. Sheriff.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Dayer & Bros.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Meenakshisundaram, T. V.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Veerasami, M. C.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.

TANNERS & TANNERIES

Abdul Rahman, S. M. S.—Kurichy, Coimbatore.
 Abdul Wahab, T. M.—Kuniamuthur, Coimbatore.
 Chromoton Coimbatore Ltd.—Podanur, Coimbatore.
 Govindasamy Naidu Sons.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Guruviah Naidu & Bros. V.—Podanur Road, Coimbatore.
 Hassan Kadar & Sons, T.—Kuniamuthur, Coimbatore.
 Skins & Leathers Ltd.—Lokamanya Street, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

TEXTILE ENGINEERS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, DEALERS & MFRS.

Altex Limited.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Argus Engineering Co. Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Batliboi & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Bharat Trading Company.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Brady & Co. Ltd., W. H.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Premier Corp. Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.—Arts College Road, Coimbatore.
 Diesel India.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Garlick & Co.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 Gollakotwalla & Co. Ltd.—Grey Town, Coimbatore.
 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Hardware & Machinery Marketing (India) Co.—Police H. Q. Road, Coimbatore.
 International Industries & Agencies Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Jayema Engineering Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 The Kasturi Engineers Ltd.—P.O. Box 231, Coimbatore.
 Kasturi Industries Ltd.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 L. P. Krishnasamy Naidu & Bros.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Mani & Co.—Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore.
 Modern Sales Corporation.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Morarji Ramji & Co.—8/8, Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 Nagindas Kilabhai (South India) Ltd.—Cox Street, Coimbatore.
 Parry & Co. Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
 Pera Naidu & Sons, A.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Pierce Lewis & Co. Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
 P. S. G. Industrial Institute.—Peelamedu P.O., Coimbatore.
 Radakrishna & Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Rajan & Co., W. T.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Ramakrishna Industrials Ltd.—Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
 Ramu Brothers.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Textool Co. Ltd.—Ganapathy, Coimbatore.
 United Engineering Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Universal Sales Corp.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Voltas Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

All-India Kadhi Vastralaya.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Arumugam & Co., V. S. A.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Arumugam Chettiar, C. S.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Balan P. & Brothers.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Balaya A. Chetty.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Balasubramaniam Chetty, S. K.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Balusamy Chetty.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Benares Saree Museum.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Bharat Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Bombay Ware House.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Chandalya Chetty Sons, M.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Chandra Cloth Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Chennayappan, S. R., & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Chettiar & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Chinappa V. Pandaram.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Chinnappa Mudaliar & Son, M.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.
 Chockalingam S. Chettiar.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 C. Nanjappan.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Handloom Textiles.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Swadesh's Ltd.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Textiles.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Colombo Saree Works.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Co-operative Sales Emporium.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 C. S. Doraiswamy.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Deviah Chetty Erra R.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Dharma Rajan, T. K.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Doraiswamy B. Gowder.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Elliah A. K. Chetty.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Francis A. A. Chettiar.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Ganesar Hall.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Ganesh Emporium.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 General Ware House Co. Ltd.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Gobind Silk House, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Hanumantharam Ramnath Poonawalla.—Oppanakara S. St., Coimbatore.
 Hind Stores.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Indian Mills Depot.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Indian Sarees Mart.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Indian Suppliers Ltd.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Jayantilal Shah.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Jethathi Ready-made Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Jubilee Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Jupiter Textiles.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Kannan Stores.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Kanthan Stores.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Karana Cloth Palace.—Raj Street, Coimbatore.
 Karana V. Elliah Chetty & Bros.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Khatau Mills Depot.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Kishinchand Chellaram.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Koniah G. R. Chetty.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Koolappa Bowther Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Krishna Cloth Shop.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Krishna K. L. Gowder.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Kumar & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Kumarswamy K. Mudaliar.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Lakshmi Textiles.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Luakaran Pookraj & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Madras Government Khador Depot.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Maduram Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Meda Gopala Chetty.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 M. Moolchand.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Mohan Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Moorthi Stores.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Murugappa & Sons.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Mysore Silk Museum.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Nanjunda Gowder, B., & Sons.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Narayanaswamy Naidu, G.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 New Bombay Hall.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Pasupathy & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Pound Shop.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Presidency Saree Mart.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Raheem Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Rajaji Ware House.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Rajaram Hall.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Raju Chettiar, P. A., & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Rama Swadeshis.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Ramnarayan Girdharidas & Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Rangal Gowder, M.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Ratna Cloth Mart.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Royal Silk House.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Sankaran & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Sarada Cloth & Embroidery Stores.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Satya Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Sha Textiles.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Shenoy & Co.—Crosscut Road, Coimbatore.
 Shunmugham & Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Sivagnanam & Co., M.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Sivraj Textiles.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Sivswamy, K.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Sri Ganeshar Textiles.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
 Sri Kamala & Co.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Srinivas & Co., A. S.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Sri Ram Textile.—Vysial Street, Coimbatore.
 Subramaniam Chetty & Sons, K.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Sundaram Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Swaraj Silk Palace.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Thomas Brothers.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Truthful Readymade Cloth Stores.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Venkatahri Chetty, S. V.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Venkatarama Gowder & Sons, A.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Venkatarama Stores.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Venkatas Emporium.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Venkataswamy Chetty, L.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
 Venkataswamy Naidu, K. N.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Vijaya Lakshmi Cloth Emporium.—Yadavar Street, Coimbatore.
 Vijayalakshmi Hall.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Vinayoga Stores.—Edayar Street, Coimbatore.
 Viwanatha Iyer, C. S.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.

TIMBER MERCHANTS

Appu & Sons, K. V.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
 Blue Mountain Trading Co.—Coimbatore.
 Cochla Timber & Tiles Depot.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Dhandapani & Co., S. V.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
 Feroke Timber & Tile Co.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Jothi Timber Mart.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Khashim & Co., S.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
 Oriental Timber Syndicate.—Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
 Packer & Co.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Rama & Co.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Ramaswamy & Sons, P.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
 Ranganathan & Co.—Mill Road, Coimbatore.
 Thangappa, K. K.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.

TOBACCO & TOBACCONISTS

Abdulsalam Rowther.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Andy Chettiar, V.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
 Linga Gowder, M.—Rangal Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
 Patel & Co., J. D.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
 Rangaswamy, I.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

TYPEWRITERS

Kayeses Ltd.—Fraser Square, Coimbatore.
Natarajan, V. R.—Jail Road, Coimbatore.
Remington Rand Inc.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Underwood Typewriter Agency.—R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Voltas Ltd.—Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

TYRE RETREADING WORKS

Auto Retread Tyres.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Dhanalakshmi Vulcanising Works.—Podanur Road, Coimbatore.
Free India Tyre Works.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Good Shepherd Tyres.—Ukkadam, Coimbatore.
Nanco Rubber & Plastics Ltd.—A.T.T. Colony, Coimbatore.
National Tyre Works.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
Rani & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Special Guaranteed Tyre Co.—Ukkadam, Coimbatore.
Stanes Motors (South India) Ltd.—Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
St. Antony Tyre Works.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
United Vulcanising Works.—Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.

UTENSILS

Arunachalam Chettiar, A. P. & Sons.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Nanjappa Chettiar, A.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Ramlingam Chettiar, K.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Rangiah & Sons, C. R.—Coimbatore.
Sundaram, C. S.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

WATCHES & CLOCKS (IMPORTERS, DEALERS & REPAIRERS)

Abdul Watch Co., P. K.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Azim & Sons.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Bentex-Time House.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Bharath Watch Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
City Watch House.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
Expert Watch House.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Gajendra Watch Repairing House.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
Globe Watch Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Meeran & Co., P. K.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Modern Watch Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
Mohan Watch Works.—Nawab Hakeem Road, Coimbatore.
National Watch Co.—Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.
New Watch & Radio Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Rajan Watch Co.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
Rathnam & Co., R. P.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Record Watch Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
Swiss Watch House.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Well Done Watch Co.—Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

YARN MERCHANTS

Abdul Salem Bros.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Asher & Co., N. V.—Dewanbaldur Road, Coimbatore.
Chettiar & Co.—Raja Street, Coimbatore.
Cotton Textiles Ltd.—Mal Mill Road, Coimbatore.
Haji Jiva & Haji Khamisa & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Kalyani & Co.—Rangai Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Madras Trading Corporation.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Ponnusamy Chetty & Co., K. S.—Sukrawarpet, Coimbatore.
Rajalingam Chettiar & Co.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Seshachalam Chettiar & Sons, V. G.—Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.
Sivagnanam & Co., M.—Rangai Gowder Street, Coimbatore.
Sri Kamala & Co.—Rangai Gowder Street, Coimbatore.

MADURAI**BANKS**

Bank of Madurai Ltd.—South Masi Street, Madurai.
Canara Bank Ltd.—South Avanimoola Street, Madurai.
Central Bank of India Ltd.—Madurai.
Indian Bank Ltd.—East Avanimoola Street, Madurai.
Indian Overseas Bank.—Madurai.
Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd.—Madurai.
Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.—Goodshed Street, Madurai.
Nadar Bank Ltd.—South Chitral Street, Madurai.
Pandyan Bank Ltd.—23, North Chitral Street, Madurai.
Punjab National Bank Ltd.—Madurai.
Ramdad District Central Co-operative Bank.—North Vell Street, Madurai.
South India Bank Ltd.—South West Street, Madurai.
State Bank of India.—West Vell Street, Madurai.
Travancore Bank Ltd.—91, East Vell Street, Madurai.
United Commercial Bank Ltd.—South Masi Street, Madurai.

HOTELS

College House Boarding & Lodging Ltd.—Madurai.
Koya Hotel.—East Vell Street, Madurai.
Modern Cafe, Lodging & Boarding.—3 & 4, Perumal Teppakulam Street, Madurai.
Udipi Boarding & Lodging.—West Masi Street, Madurai.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.—24, West Chetrai Street, Madurai.
Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.—Goodshed Street, Madurai.
Caledonian Insurance Co.—Shenoyanagar, Madurai.
General Assurance Society Ltd.—16, North Vell Street, Madurai.
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.—Madurai.
Madura Insurance Co. Ltd.—Meenakshi Nilayam, Thirupparankundram, Madurai.
Metropolitan Insurance Co. Ltd.—West Masi Street, Madurai.
Mother India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.—24, South Chitral Street, Madurai.
National Indian Life Insurance Co. Ltd.—271, Goodshed Street, Madurai.
National Insurance Co. Ltd.—126, Dindigee Road, Madurai.
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.—Vakil New Street, Madurai.

Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd.—134, Palace Road, Madurai.
Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd.—Goodshed Street, Madurai.
Prithvi Insurance Co. Ltd.—6/8, West Tower Street, Madurai.
South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.—Madurai.
United India Life Assurance.—Madurai.

MILLS

Madura Mills Co. Ltd.—New Jail Road, Madurai.
Madura Srinivas Mills Ltd.—Palanganatham Road, Madurai.
Mahalaaxmi Textile Mills Ltd.—Pasumalai, Madurai.
Pandyan Mills.—Madurai.
Raja Mills.—Madurai.
Sri Balakrishna Mills.—East Madurai.
Sri Kothandarama Mills Ltd.—Madurai.
Sri Meenakshi Mills Ltd.—Madurai.
Sethuram Weaving Mills.—Old Kosavapalayam Road, Madurai.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Ajanta Stores, Stationery.—1, Vengala Kada Street, Madurai.
All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.—24, West Chetrai Street, Madurai.
A. R. P. Sarathy.—Cloth Merchants, 274, Ramnad Road, Madurai.
Asia Paper Stores, Paper Merchants, 50, East Avanimoola Street, Madurai.
A. S. Lakshmanan & Sons.—Yarn & Cloth Merchants, Mahal Vadambokki Street, Madurai.
A. S. S. S. Natarajarathina Nadar & Co.—Foodgrain & Grocery, 1, Vengalakkal Lane, Madurai.
Raja Krishna Mills.—Powerloom Factory, Ramnad Road, Madurai.
Bank of Madurai Ltd.—South Masi Street, Madurai.
Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.—Goodshed Street, Madurai.
Calcutta Paper Stores.—Paper Merchants, East Avanimoola Street, Madurai.
Canara Bank Ltd.—South Avanimoola Street, Madurai.
Central Bank of India Ltd.—Madurai.
College House Boarding & Lodging Ltd.—Madurai.
CHARI & RAM, (Estd. : 1916), Importers—Dyes & Chemicals, East Gate, P.O. Box No. 38, Madurai, Phone : 69, Grams : "THAMARAI".
C. M. V. PRESS, THE—Leading Printers & Binders, 197, East Vell Street, Madurai.
Colours Trading Co.—Dyes & Chemicals, South Masi Street, Madurai.

C. Swaminatha Muthaliar Sons.—Cloth and Yarn, South Masi Street, Madurai.
 Dandapani & Co.—Cloth Merchants, 63-A, Mahal, Vadambokki Street, Madurai.
 D. Krishna Singh, Singh Cycle Co.—Cycles Dealer, 55A, West Avani Road, Madurai.
 General Assurance Society Ltd.—10, North Vell Street, Madurai.
 G. N. Chakrapany Chetty & Sons Ltd., 56, Tamil Sangam Road, Madurai.
 G. Seeshadri.—Furniture, 1, Kamala Street, Madurai.
 Hajee Moosa Sait & Bros.—Plece-goods, East Chitral Street, Madurai.
 Indian Agencies.—Stationery & Typewriter Dealers, Dindigul Road, Madurai.
 Indian Bank Ltd.—East Avaminoola Street, Madurai.
 K. Kathan Nadar & Co.—Food-stuffs Merchants, 17, Sany Sannathy Street, Madurai.
 K. R. Rama Iyer & Sons.—Cloth Dealers, 48, Lakshimpuram Cross Street, Madurai.
 L. T. Subbler & Sons.—Cloth Merchants, 10, Laxmpuram, 2nd Street, Madurai.
 Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.—Goodshed Street, Madurai.
 Madura Dress Manufacturing Co.—Dress Manufacturers, T-Kol Street, Sellar, Madurai.
 Madura Insurance Co. Ltd.—Meeanakshi Nilayam, Thiruppankundan, Madurai.
 Madura Mills Co. Ltd.—New Jail Road, Madurai.
 Madura Knitting Co.—Hosery, Ramnad Road, Madurai.
 Mercury Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Chemists, 60, South Avani Street, Madurai.
 M. M. Ram Muthusamy Chettiar & Co.—Foodgrains & Grocery, Madurai.
 Mohan & Co.—Importers of Essential Oils, 1, Mahal Vadampokki Street, Madurai.
 Mother India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.—24, South Chitral Street, Madurai.
 M. P. Venkatachalapathier & Sons.—Cloth & Yarn, Manjana Kara Street, Madurai.
 National Indian Life Insurance Co. Ltd.—271, Goodshed Street, Madurai.
 National Insurance Co. Ltd.—126, Dindigul Road, Madurai.
 Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd.—134, Palace Road, Madurai.
 P. S. Lakshmanar Sons.—Cloth, Yarn, Dyes & Chemicals, East Vell Street, Madurai.
 Punjab National Bank Ltd.—Madurai.
 Ramnad District Central Co-operative Bank.—North Vell Street, Madurai.
 Rasayana Sava Salal.—Dyers, East Vell Street, Madurai.
 Royal Talkie Distributors.—Cinema Film, South Masi Street, Madurai.

SARATHI HANDLOOM TEXTILES, Manufacturers of quality Fabrics, Post Box No. 45, Madurai.

Seth Pesumal Bagwandas.—Cloth Merchants, South Masi Street, Madurai.
 Sethuram Weaving Mills.—Old Kosavapalayam Road, Madurai.
 S. I. Manufacturing Co.—Chemists & Druggists, 44, Danappamudali Street, Madurai.
 S. M. S. S. Rajagopal & Bros.—Yarn Merchants, South Masi Street, Madurai.
 S. N. Devendrier Sons.—Cloth & Yarn, Ramnad Road, Madurai.
 S. N. R. Sundara Rao & Sons.—Readymade Clothes, 105-A, South Masi Street, Madurai.
 S. N. Venkatachalapathier & Sons.—Cloth Merchants, 53, Lakshimpuram 4th Street, Madurai.
 South India Bank Ltd.—South West Street, Madurai.
 Southern Roadways Ltd.—P. B. No. 21, Madurai.
 S. Pm. Medical Mart.—Chemists & Druggists, 15, East Chitral Street, Madurai.
 S. R. B. Kuppusawmler & Sons.—Cloth & Yarn, 230, East Marret St., Madurai.
 Sri Kothandaram Spg. & Wvg. Mills.—Madurai.
 Sri Meenakshi Mills Ltd.—Spinning & Weaving, Madurai.
 Steel Merchants Syndicate.—Steel, 247, East Main Street, Madurai.
 S. V. Iyer, Minerva Colour Co.—Dyes & Chemicals, 278, Ramnad Road, Madurai.
 Tayub Mohammed Hajee Moosa & Co.—Plecegoods, South Masi Street, Madurai.
 T. K. V. S. Nara Simmler & Sons.—Yarn, Panthadi 5th Street, Madurai.
 T. M. V. Abdul Azeez & Bros.—Plecegoods, East Masi Street, Madurai.
 T. N. C. Nagalingam Pillai & Sons.—Chemists & Druggists, North Chitral Street, Madurai.
 Truthfull Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—Readymade Clothes, Ramnad Road, Madurai.
 T. S. K. Rajaramler & Bros.—Cloth Merchants, 8, Kondayanicker Lane, Madurai.
 T. Valramani Nadar & Co.—Non-ferrous Metal, Scrap Iron, 5, Lakshimpuram Cross Street, Madurai.
 T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons Ltd.—Automobile Dealers, Madurai.
 Udipi Boarding & Lodging.—West Masi Street, Madurai.
 United Commercial Bank Ltd.—South Masi Street, Madurai.
 United Stores.—Cycles & Electricals, 8, North Chitral Street, Madurai.
 V. A. Punniyappa Nadar & Co.—Iron, Hardware & Paints Merchants, 247, East Masi Street, Madurai.
 V. N. M. A. Rajendra Nadar & Bros. Co.—Rice & Oil Mill, Subramanapuram, Madurai.
 V. O. Kuppuswamy Chettiar & Bros.—Cloth & Yarn, Navbhatkhana Street, Madurai.
 V. Ramraj Vijaya Cycle Mart.—Cycle Dealers, 27, South Chitral Street, Madurai.

MANIPUR

Area : 8,628 sq. miles ; Population : 577,635 ; Density : 67 ; Capital : Imphal ; Strength of Territorial Council : 80.

Manipur bounded on the east and south by Burma and on the north and west by the Naga Hills and the Cachar District of Assam, is highly strategic territory on the eastern frontier of India. Two land routes from Burma pass through its territory. It was formally proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's Province of the Indian Union on the 15th of October, 1919, and became a Part C State when the Constitution of 1950 came into force. Following the reorganization of States in India, Manipur became a Union Territory from 1st November 1956 and it will now be administered as a Union Territory under the provisions of the Union Territories Act, 1956.

In the Electoral College formed after the first elections there were 10 Congress members, All Manipur National Union 2, Praja Shanti Party 3, Kukl National Union 2, Achumba Pamba Congress 2, Communists 2, Mao Maran Union 2, Socialist Party one, Gandhi Sevak Sabha one, Manipur Zeliangrong Union 2, Mizo Union one, Independents one. The total strength of the College is 30.

In the second general elections, the Congress won 11 seats, P.S.P. one, Communists 4, Independents 14.

The Congress is the largest single party.

The Territory has a population of 577,635 (1951 census) and an area of 8,628 square miles. The density of the population is 67. Seven hundred square miles of the Territory form a central valley, 2,000 feet above sea-level, which is shut in on all sides by extensive hill tracts at places over 8,000 feet, covering the rest of the Territory. The climate varies from temperate in the valley to cold in the high hills. The rainfall on the average is 65 inches in the year.

The main population is "Meitais" inhabiting the valley with some 40 tribes and sub-tribes known by the generic names of Nagas and Kukis. Though a number of different dialects are spoken in the Territory, Manipuri and English are the official languages. The people are carefree and healthy, with a passion for religious festivals involving community dances in which both sexes join.

There are about 2,200 refugees.

The soil is fertile. Rice is the principal crop of which Manipur exports a fair quantity.

The area under cultivation is about 2 lakh acres.

Handloom weaving is a popular industry throughout the Territory and Manipuri cloth of various picturesque and indigenous designs, is in demand throughout India and even outside.

There are 2 colleges, 32 high schools, 87 M.E. schools, 898 primary and upper primary schools. The total number of students in 1955-56 was 87,199.

There are 18 hospitals and 36 dispensaries. The strength of the medical and public health personnel is 331.

The administrative machinery under the former State Government was archaic and ineffective and has therefore been reorganised.

The Budget estimates for Income and Expenditure for 1956-57 were Rs. 44,81,000 and Rs. 1,70,55,000 respectively.

The Planning Commission have tentatively accepted a ceiling of Rs. 6-2 crores for various development schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan. The schemes are connected with agriculture and rural development, N.E.S. and Community Projects, irrigation and power, industry, transport, education, medical and public health, housing, labour and labour welfare, welfare of backward classes and Scheduled Tribes.

A separate scheme for water supply for Imphal Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,36,000 has been taken up and works of improvement to the electric supply system of Imphal are also in hand.

MYSORE STATE

Area : 72,730 sq. miles.

Population : 10,401,477.

Capital : Bangalore.

Strength of the Legislative Council : 52; of the Legislative Assembly : 208; No. of members returned to the Lok Sabha : 20; No. returned to the Rajya Sabha : 12

The State is divided into four Divisions for administrative purposes

The Divisions as well as the Districts which make up each Division are shown below. The names of the District headquarters are given in brackets after the names of the Districts.

1. Bangalore Division : Bangalore (Bangalore), Kolar (Kolar), Tumkur (Tumkur), Chitaldrug (Chitaldrug), Bellary (Bellary).

2. Mysore Division : Mysore (Mysore), Mandya (Mandya), Hassan (Hassan), Chikmagalur (Chikmagalur), Shimoga (Shimoga), South Kanara (Mangalore), Coorg (Merara)

3. Belgaum Division : Belgaum (Belgaum), Dharwar (Dharwar), Bijapur (Bijapur), North Kanara (Karwar)

4. Gulbarga Division : Gulbarga (Gulbarga), Bidar (Bidar), Raichur (Raichur)

There are 19 Districts, 108 Talukas, 289 towns and 25,897 villages.

The area and population of each District and the Talukas into which the Districts are divided are given under each District.

Some general figures relating to census are given below.

Total population : 10,401,477; **Males :** 9,866,760; **Percentage of males :** 50.9; **Females :** 9,534,717; **Percentage of females :** 49.1.

Urban : 4,455,985; **Percentage of urban population :** 23; **Rural :** 11,945,492; **Percentage of rural population :** 77.

Agricultural : 13,820,280; **Percentage of total :** 71.2; **Owner cultivators :** 9,242,601; **Percentage :** 47.0; **Tenant cultivators :** 1,813,155; **Percentage :** 9.3; **Agricultural labourers :** 2,105,984; **Percentage :** 10.9; **Non-cultivating owners :** 659,440; **Percentage :** 3.1.

Non-agricultural : 5,581,197; **Percentage of total :** 27.8; **Production (other than cultivation) :** 1,980,891; **Percentage :** 10.2; **Commerce :** 1,061,635; **Percentage :** 5.5; **Transport :** 230,979; **Percentage :** 1.2; **Other services :** 2,307,696; **Percentage :** 11.0.

Kannada-speaking : 12,508,339; **Percentage :** 62.2; **Telugu :** 2,282,403; **Percentage :** 11.3; **Hindustani :** 1,742,119; **Percentage :** 8.6; **Tamil :** 703,039; **Percentage :** 3.5; **Marathi :** 1,251,969; **Percentage :** 6.2; **Banajari :** 88,878; **Percentage :** 0.4; **Tulu :** 714,324; **Percentage :** 3.5; **Malayalam :** 194,199; **Percentage :** 1.0; **Hindi :** 61,778; **Percentage :** 0.3; **Konkani :** 419,278; **Percentage :** 2.1; **English :** 16,187; **Percentage :** 0.08; **Gujarati :** 24,357; **Percentage :** 0.1; **Punjabi :** 6,195; **Percentage :** 0.03; **Sindhi :** 3,982; **Percentage :** 0.02; **Bengali :** 2,469; **Percentage :** 0.01; **Coorgi :** 68,114; **Percentage :** 0.3; **Rajasthani :** 37,566; **Percentage :** 0.2.

Scheduled Castes : 2,873,499; **Percentage of total :** 14.8; **Scheduled Tribes :** 46,689; **Percentage of total :** 0.24.

Literates : 3,928,067; **Percentage :** 18.7; **Literate males :** 3,016,703; **Percentage :** 28.3; **Literate females :** 911,304; **Percentage :** 8.8; **Rural :** 2,314,489; **Urban :** 1,613,578.

AGRICULTURE

Figures for land utilization are given below in acres. They relate to the year 1954-55.

Total geographical area according to village papers : 4,62,18,937; **Forests :** 60,91,963; **Barren and uncultivable land :** 28,20,177; **Land put to non-agricultural use :** 19,69,699; **Cultivable**

waste : 15,64,098. **Permanent pastures and other grazing lands :** 46,08,263. **Land under miscellaneous tree crops, area and groves not included in net area :** 9,11,062. **Current fallows :** 22,11,896; **Other fallow land :** 18,19,613; **Net area sown :** 2,41,62,176. **Area sown more than once :** 8,16,238. **Percentage of the net area sown :** 3.4; **Total cropped area i.e. gross cropped area :** 2,49,78,414; **Net area sown per head of Agricultural population (Acres) :** 1.72; **Total land per capita (Acres) :** 2.44

Figures for area under principal crops are given below in thousand acres. They relate to the year 1953-56

Cereals—

Rice 2,298, Jowar 6,501; Bajra 1,315, Maize 32, Ragi 1,976, Wheat 870; Other cereals and small millets 1,286.

Total cereals and millets—14,278

Pulses—

Gram 385, Tur 662, Other pulses 2,022.

Total pulses 3,069.

Total food grains 17,347.

Sugarcane 115

Pepper 19

Chillies 282.

Ginger 2.

Oilseeds—

Groundnut 2,050; Castor 114; Sesamum 220. Rape and mustard 12, Linseed 116

Total oil seeds 2,512

Fibres—

Cotton 2,798, Mesta 38;

Total Fibres 2,836

Drugs and Narcotics—

Tobacco 108

In the former Mysore State the total production of food crops was about 950,000 tons.

The production of individual food crops was roughly as follows.

Paddy 500,000 tons, ragi and jawar 450,000 tons.

Sugarcane 1,116,000 tons, coffee 13,000 tons, areca-nut 14,000 tons, coconut 35,159,600 nuts, groundnut 132,000 tons, cotton 140,000 bales, tobacco 6,800 tons, tea 1,253 tons

The total output of food crops in the four former Bombay Districts (Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, North Kanara) is about 858,000 tons. The output of cotton is about 130,000 bales.

The output of paddy in South Kanara is about 240,000 tons and of pulses 8,000 tons

The total head of cattle in the State as a whole is about 8,997,000 (1956), of buffaloes about 2,642,000, of sheep 4,151,000, of goats 2,006,000, of horses and ponies 42,000, other livestock 254,000

Total livestock is about 18,692,000, and of poultry 7,899,000

About inland fish, 3,500 tons of fish are produced annually of the value of Rs. 2,00,000. There are six rural fishery demonstration units, one fresh water fishery research station and 12 fish farms. There are also 5 fish co-operatives.

About marine fisheries, there are about 25 fishing harbours, 200 fishing villages, 8,000 fishing boats, 40,000 fishing nets, and about 20,000 fishermen. The total quantity of fish caught is about 155,000 tons and the value Rs. 1.25 crores. There are 48 fish curing yards, 80 fishermen's co-operatives, 30 fishery schools, 20 fish-meal and oil plants, 2 cold storage ice plants and 10 mechanized boats.

Area in sq. miles covered by N.E.S. or Community Development Blocks : 14,533; No. of villages covered : 5,870; Population covered : 3,020,513.

IRRIGATION

The total area irrigated is about 1,654,487 acres. Of this the area irrigated by Government and private canals is about 362,420 acres, by tanks 768,014, by wells 300,957, other sources 223,096.

The important rivers in the Kannada areas of Bombay are the Krishna with its tributaries, the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha in the districts of Bijapur and Belgaum, the Bhima with its tributary, the Don in Bijapur district and Kalinadi in North Kanara. Except for the Ghataprabha, the waters of the rivers are not utilised for irrigation. When completed, the Ghataprabha valley project is expected to irrigate about 120,000 acres. The first stage of the project costing about Rs. 6 crores is nearing completion.

Location of larger irrigation works, their capacity, etc.:

1. Vanivilas Reservoir, across the Vedavati river in Chitaldrug Dist. Its capacity is 30,000 met. The dam is 142 feet high and 1,330 feet long. The area of waterspread of the reservoir is about 34 square miles. The speciality of this work is the use of surki mortar in place of cement. The dam is perfectly water-tight and is a work of beauty and skill.

2. Krishnarajasagar, across the river Cauvery in Mysore District. Length of the dam 8,600 feet, height 130 feet above the river bed. Depth of storage 124 feet, capacity 44,000 met. The dam is built of stone masonry and surki mortar. One of the biggest irrigation works in India, the scheme is intended to irrigate 125,000 acres of land of which about 90,000 acres have already been developed.

3. Anjanapur Reservoir, across the river Kumbdavathi in Shimoga Dist. Height 70 feet, length 4,200 feet, capacity 600 met. Twelve thousand acres of land are fed by the reservoir which has possibilities of further extension.

4. Marconahalli Reservoir, across the river Shimsha in Tumkur Dist. The dam is 65 feet high. The speciality of the dam is the introduction of volute siphons (invented by Mr. V. Ganesh Iyer, Retired Superintending Engineer, Mysore) in the body of the masonry dam for the disposal of floods. The extent of irrigation developed so far is 10,000 acres and there is scope for further extension by utilising the seepage water. The capacity of the reservoir is 2,800 met.

5. Kanya Reservoir, in Bangalore district. Length 4,700 feet, height 60 feet, capacity 1,000 million cft. Designed to irrigate 5,000 acres of which 3,000 acres have been so far developed. Five flood siphons each of dimensions 17 feet long and eight feet deep as designed by Mr. V. Ganesh Iyer have been installed for the disposal of flood waters.

6. Hirebhasgar Reservoir, across the river Sharavati in Shimoga Dist. Storage capacity 25,000 met.; length 1,150 feet; maximum height 100 feet. Water stored in this reservoir is to be utilised only for power generation at the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog Falls.

Some major irrigation projects under construction are:

Bhadra, estimated to cost Rs 17.75 crores and irrigate 2.34 lakh acres. Up to Dec. 1955 about Rs. 5.29 crores were spent on it.

Tunga, estimated to cost Rs 2.31 crores and irrigate 21,000 acres. Up to Dec. 1955 Rs. 1.69 crores were spent on it.

Nugu, estimated to cost Rs. 2.44 crores and irrigate 20,000 acres. Up to Dec. 1955 Rs. 2.04 crores were spent on it.

Ambilgola, estimated to cost Rs. 56 lakhs and irrigate 7,000 acres. Up to Dec. 1955 Rs. 6.5 lakhs were spent on it.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal, estimated to cost Rs. 5-45 crores and irrigate 1-2 lakh acres. Upto Dec 1955 Rs 1.75 crores were spent on it. The Districts to benefit are Belgaum and Bijapur.

The Tungabhadra Dam is situated on the river Tungabhadra at Malapuram, three miles from Hospet in the Bellary District of Mysore State. This is a joint project of the Governments of Andhra and Mysore.

(For details see article on irrigation)

CO-OPERATION

The number of different types of co-operative societies in Mysore State is given below.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies 5,650, Marketing 135; Non-Agricultural 1,105; Farming 30, Grain Banks 1,163, Harijan and Depressed Class 202, Weavers 370, Sericultural 11; Silk Handloom Weavers 1; Industrial 630, Co-operative Printing Works 1, Rural Industrial Co-operative Financing Bank 1, Co-operative Apex Banks 8, Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks 7, Cotton Handloom Weavers 1, District Central 10, House Building 181, Co-operative Institute 1, Artisans 33, Consumers 680, Multipurpose 1,662, Students 15, Social Services 9, Ladies 40, Producers 32, Federal 169, General 24, Other kinds 52.

The total working capital in the former Mysore State was Rs. 1,932 lakhs in 1951-55, and the paid up capital Rs. 221 lakhs.

In Bombay Karnatak the share capital was about Rs. 162 lakhs and the working capital Rs. 1,092 lakhs.

In Hyderabad Karnatak the total working capital was about Rs. 128 lakhs.

ELECTRICAL POWER

Particulars relating to the year 1956-57 (estimated) for the whole State are given below. The figures are in million KWH's.

Generated 829.153

Domestic or Residential :

Heating and small power, 17.579; Lights and fans, 31.485; Commercial lighting and fans, 19.102.

Industrial Load :

Low and medium voltage below 100 H.P., 61.895; High voltage above 100 H.P., 138.698; Public lighting (Street Lighting), 13.477; Irrigation and Agricultural dewatering, 15.000; Public Water Supply Works, 42.964; Bulk supplied, 31.735.

The number of installations as in 1957 are given below:

Lighting: 180,334; Heating 9,567; Power 10,598; Irrigation pump sets 9,263; Street lights 45,226.

No. of towns and villages electrified 1,368.

In the former Mysore State area the total capacity of the power plants installed is about 179,200 kW and total effective capacity 142,000 kW.

Names of power stations now in operation with their capacity within brackets: Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Station (Jog Falls—Shimoga Dist.) (120,000 kW); Shimsha Station: (Shimshapura—Mandya Dist.) (17,200 kW); Shilvasamudram Station (42,000 kW).

Power projects under execution—location, etc.: Bhadrak project, Chikmagalur Dist., capacity 17,000 kW, cost about Rs. 20 crores. The project was started in 1947 and is to be completed during the second Five-Year Plan. When completed, it will be one of the biggest multi-purpose projects in the country. The Union Government and the Mysore Government have both financed the scheme.

At present the supply of power in the Kannada districts of former Bombay is in the hands of private companies which have small generating (thermal) stations for supplying power to towns.

Similarly in the former Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg regions, the only source of supply are some thermal stations. The completion of the Tungabhadra project will enable these areas to enjoy the benefits of hydro-electric power for the first time.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Position in the area of the former Mysore State:

Main large-scale industries in the State with location: Textiles (Bangalore, Davangere, Bellary, Mysore); Engineering (Bangalore, Harihar); Mineral and Metal (Bangalore, Bhadravati, Bellary, Kolar, Shimoga); Food, drink and tobacco (Bangalore), Chemicals, dyes, etc. (Bangalore, Mysore); Paper and printing (Bhadravati, Nanjangud and Bangalore); Process relating to wood, stone and glass (all over the State); Process connected with hides and skins (Bangalore); Gins and presses (Davangere and surrounding areas).

Industries owned by State Government: The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore; The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati; The Government Soap Works, Bangalore; The Mysore Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore; The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore; The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan; The Government Dichromite Factory, Belagola, near Mysore; The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore and The Silk Filature Factory, Kanakapura.

Other major industries: The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.; Bharat Electronics Ltd.; The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore; The Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, The Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Co., Bangalore; The Mysore Lamp Works, Bangalore; The Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati; The Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya and The Mysore Industrial & Testing Laboratory Ltd., Bangalore, Kirloskar Electric Co., Bangalore.

Total number of registered factories: 891.

Number of factories in individual industries: Textiles (120); Engineering (120), Minerals and Metals (45); Food, drink and tobacco (170); Chemicals, dyes (30); Paper and printing (23); Process relating to wood, stone and glass (63); Process connected with hides and skins (30); Gins and presses (22); Miscellaneous (251).

Total number of workmen employed 110,000.

Number of workers employed in individual industries: Textiles (29,000); Engineering (24,000), Minerals and Metals (30,000); Food, drink and tobacco (12,500); Chemicals, dyes (3,000); Paper and printing (2,430); Process relating to wood, stone and glass (3,610); Process connected with hides and skins (2,000); Gins and presses (1,000); Miscellaneous (2,560).

(About 60 per cent of the Industries in the State is controlled by the Government.)

The main industries in the former Bombay area are textiles, paper and printing and processes relating to wood, stone and glass. The textile industry supports the largest number of workers. There are three textile mills in Dharwar and one in Belgaum.

In the former Hyderabad area, the major industries are (1) the Hyderabad Gold Mines Co. Ltd., (2) the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Shahabad and (3) MSK Mills Ltd., Gulbarga (Textiles).

The cashewnut industry is one of the most important both in North and South Kanara. In South Kanara it gives employment to about 5,500 workers. South Kanara produces 2,880 tons of nuts. Besides, about 9,000 tons of cashewnuts are imported from Africa for processing in the local factories.

There are no large scale industries in Coorg except one coffee curing works, a tile factory and a few rice mills.

Figures are available for the output of certain chemicals for the whole State (figures in tons).

Nitric acid 10; sulphuric acid 3,890; alum 210, aluminium sulphate 657; ammonium sulphate 2,363; magnesium sulphate 152; copper sulphate 1,150; superphosphate 2,323; potash alum: 4.

Quantity of fine gold produced in ounces in 1953: 211,068; Value: £36,18,854.

Quantity of fine silver produced in ounces in 1953: 14,167.

LABOUR

Position in former Mysore State area:

Average daily number of workers in registered factories: (Men 80,000; Women 10,000; Children 1,000).

Number of industries in which a minimum wage is fixed: All industries mentioned in the Central Minimum Wages Act and minimum wages fixed according to provisions of the Act.

Cost of living index: The working class cost of living index for Bangalore: 319.8 points, for Mysore: 321.8 points; Kolar Gold Fields 371.1 points. (These are calculated with 1933-36 as the base.)

Number of strikes and lockouts in 1951-55: 29.

Number of workers involved 22,395.

Number of man days lost 1,63,779.

Number of trade unions: 179 (1951-55).

Total membership: 77,723 (1951-55).

Number of labour welfare centres: 10 (1953-54).

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Position in the area of the former Mysore State

Main cottage industries: Leather stitching and ornamental work, flaying, brass works, tannery and smithy, pottery, mat weaving, lacquerware, carpentry, basket-making, tile-making, hand-made paper, cor industry, rattan industry, sandalwood and ivory inlay works, toy-making, druggists, palm gur from Nira, agarbatti, glazing, etc.

The raw silk industry is carried on on a cottage industry scale; about 55,000 families are directly engaged in this industry: total production 160,000 lbs; income to the Government: Rs. 6 crores.

Number of cottage industries under the Department of Industries: 60.

Value of total production: About Rs. 70,000.

Value of production of individual industry: Tannery (Rs. 6,000); Leather Stitching (Rs. 1,000); Smithy (Rs. 33,000); Pottery (Rs. 5,500); Rattan (Rs. 3,000); Mat-Weaving (Rs. 2,000); Coir Centre (Rs. 4,800); Hand-made Paper (Rs. 2,000); Lacquerware (Rs. 500); Volegari (Rs. 400); Carpentry (Rs. 4,000); Tailoring (Rs. 2,000); Brass Works (Rs. 1,910); Palm Gur (Rs. 900); Oil Gana (Rs. 5,000); Glass Bangles (Rs. 900).

Total number of workers in cottage industries: About 25,000 (excluding the silk industry).

The former Bombay area being a cotton producing area, hand-spinning and weaving are a subsidiary occupation of the farming community. Almost every homestead produces some coarse yarn and cloth for domestic consumption. Sheep breeding is another industry, supporting the local woollen industry. The woollen blankets of Ranibennur are famous. In North and South Kanara, bee-keeping and bamboo work are among the most important indigenous industries. Coffee works are prominent in South Kanara and Coorg.

In the cotton growing tracts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, the handloom industry is the main urban handicraft. Metal work and toy making industries are located in Belgaum and Gokak.

In the former Hyderabad area, agriculture is the mainstay. About three per cent of the population is engaged in cottage and small scale industries. By far the largest number of people are employed in cotton and woollen weaving, cement products and pottery, bee-keeping and basket-making industries. Tanning, silver inlay work, oil crushing, salt making, gur making, beedi and soap manufacture are other small scale industries in this area.

Chief minerals/location/quantity (annual average): Gold (Kolar, 193,967 ounces), Iron Ore (Bhadrahati, 206,920 tons), Asbestos (Chikmagalur and Bangalore districts, 30 tons), Chromite (Mysore, Mandya and Shimoga districts, 9,893 tons); Manganese (Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Bellary and Tumkur districts, 3,781 tons); Mica (Mandya, Hassan, Mysore and Shimoga districts, 50 tons); Kayollu (Bangalore, Chikmagalur districts, 10,390 tons); Other minerals (Corundum, feldspar, kyanite, magnesite, copper, lead, antimony, lime-stones, soap-stones and ornamental stones found in various parts of the State).

Total number of men employed : About 36,000.

Number of men employed in each mineral industry : Gold (25,900), Other minerals (10,100).

Total value of mineral production in a year : About Rs. 7 crores.

In the merged areas there is gold in the Hatti and Kappat ranges and the Ahavara and Malaprabha basin. The other important minerals are iron, manganese, bauxite, copper, saltpetre, beryl, building and ornamental stones, lime-stones, asbestos, chromite and sulphur.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Total number of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. : 1,857.

Position in the area of the former Mysore State.

Commonest diseases with mortality in brackets : Malaria (15,700), T.B. (4,000), Plague (126), Small-pox (1,022), Cholera (1,642).

No. of special institutions including T.B. Clinics 104, general hospitals 47, general dispensaries 391, maternity homes and child welfare centres 196, primary health centres 187, secondary health centres 23, national malaria control units 6, ayurvedic and unani dispensaries 283, no. of registered medical practitioners (allopathic) 1,119, no. of Government doctors—men 633, women 166, no. of nurses 756, no. of health officers 200.

Medical colleges giving number of students within brackets: Medical College, Mysore: Allopathic (410); Ayurvedic College, Mysore: (130); Unani College, Mysore: (10); Medical Education Society's College, Bangalore: (100).

Medical Research Institutions: Pathological Laboratory (attached to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore); Cancer Research Institute (Victoria Hospital, Bangalore); Malaria Research Institute, Sakaleshpur; Ramanagaram Nutrition Centre; Central Vaccine Institute.

In the former Bombay area there are 84 allopathic medical institutions, 27 hospitals and 57 dispensaries. One institution serves about 255 square miles and a population of 62,000. There is a mental hospital in Dharwar. Besides, there are 134 subsidised medical practitioners. About 1,050 Ayurvedic practitioners and 50 Unani practitioners have registered themselves under the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act. Registered allopathic medical practitioners number 609. North Kanara and Dharwar are very malarious districts.

There are 43 allopathic hospitals in the Kannada areas of former Hyderabad. On an average, one institution serves an area of 431 square miles and a population of 87,759. There

are 30 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. Vaidas practising in villages are given grant in aid by the Government. Leprosy clinics have been attached to hospitals and dispensaries in this area. Guinea-worm disease is endemic in the dry areas of Raichur and Bidar districts.

In South Kanara, there are 18 hospitals and dispensaries and 19 local fund dispensaries with a total bed strength of 607. The Government Headquarters hospital and the Government Lady Goshen hospital at Mangalore are the two biggest hospitals in the district with 116 and 120 beds respectively. One hospital serves an area of 88 square miles and a population of 47,270.

There are 12 hospitals and four dispensaries administering allopathic medicines and one hospital and two dispensaries administering ayurvedic medicines in Coorg. The total bed strength in the wards attached to the hospitals is 507. Under allopathy one hospital serves 99 square miles and 11,312 persons.

Coorg was highly malarial and measures for the eradication of malaria was the most important public health activity undertaken by the Government. By regular spraying of DDT, the incidence of this disease has been brought down from 250 per 1,000 of population in 1916 to 16.7 per 1,000 in 1953.

EDUCATION

Position in relation to the whole State as in March 1956

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Universities (2)	61	1,749	30,875
High Schools	548	8,270	193,755
Middle Schools	1,657	11,099	297,329
Primary Schools	20,164	43,924	1,172,865
Basic Schools	441	1,669	40,539
Area served by each school (in sq. miles)			3.2
Population served by each school			848

Kinds of institutions as in March 1956

First Grade Colleges 27, Intermediate Colleges 17, Professional Colleges 26, Oriental Colleges 6, Nursery Schools 95, Training Institutions 45, Occupational Institutes 10, Industrial Schools 19, Medical Schools 7, Agricultural Schools 6, Commercial Schools 98, Oriental Schools 125, Music, Dance, Fine Arts, etc. 18, School for the Handicapped 1, Reformatory Schools 65, Adult Literacy Classes 4,523, Research Institutions 6, Arts and Crafts 8, Others 10

Total : 27,610.

Professional Colleges would be broken down as follows. The number of students is shown in brackets.

Education and teachers' training 5 (321), Medicine 3 (1,056), Commerce 4 (1,432), Law 3 (490), Agriculture 2 (257), Engineering 5 (2,449), Textiles 2 (89).

TRANSPORT

The position in relation to transport in the area of the former Mysore State as in March 1956.

The position as in 1956 (Latest available) :

Total mileage of roads : 13,800 miles.

Mileage of metal roads : 5,800 miles.

Mileage of unmetalled roads : 6,000 miles.

Concrete and asphalted roads : 500 miles.

Mileage of roads maintained by P.W.D.: 2,315 miles (including 330 miles of national highways).

Mileage of roads maintained by district boards : 4,589.

Total mileage of railways : 900.

Number of aerodromes : Four.

Number of passenger service buses : 2,500.

Number of goods carrying trucks and lorries : 3,400.

Number of taxis : 250 (Autorickshaws : 120 excluded).

Number of private cars and jeeps : 5,000 (Motor cycles 1,900).

Number of post offices : 850; Telegraph offices : 125.

Number of broadcasting stations : One (in Bangalore)

Transport on several routes has been nationalised in the State under the name of Mysore Government Road Transport Department. It is a Government department.

Capital invested : Rs. 8,61,776.

Total mileage covered : 14,155 miles daily.

Six routes have been monopolised.

Number of passenger vehicles : 200.

Daily average of passengers carried : 21,611.

Gross receipts of authority : Rs. 50,00,000 (1954-55).

Total expenditure : Rs. 47,50,000 (1954-55).

Profit : Rs. 2,50,000.

In the former Bombay region, as in the other areas, there are national highways, State highways, major district roads and other district roads. There are 807.6 miles of village roads. Exclusive of these village roads, the average for the area works out to 21.5 miles of road length for every 100 square miles of area.

In the former Hyderabad region, the average is 8.6 miles for every 100 square miles.

The average for South Kanara is 26.2 miles for every 100 square miles.

Coorg is the only region that is not linked by railway.

POTENTIALITIES

The area added to Mysore as a consequence of the re-organization of States has vast economic resources, though no scientific survey has been conducted to assess these yet. In point of variety and abundance, some of its resources, more particularly its food and commercial crops, are among the best in the country.

The Kannada-speaking areas of former Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg are not very thickly populated. The density of population being slightly below the all-India average and the food resources being adequate, there is no undue pressure on land as in other parts of the country, although dependence on agriculture is almost of the same degree as elsewhere.

Absence of electric power has been the main cause of the industrial backwardness of this region. There is not a single major industry worth the name. There are, however, at least 30 sites, so far mapped, where hydro-electric power can be developed. Besides, the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project in the pre-organization Mysore State has plans for expansion to cover the entire Kannada-speaking area.

It is the oldest geological region in India. Karnataka's soils are next only in importance to its mineral wealth. Apart from their high fertility value in respect of food crops, they yield such important commercial crops as cotton, oilseeds, tobacco, indigo, mulberry, sugarcane, firewood, teak, bamboo, sandalwood and a myriad variety of forest produce. Tea, coffee,

cinchona, spices, eucalyptus, pepper, cardamom and rubber can also be added to this list. The area's black cotton soil is famous.

Minerals will be the bedrock of the future prosperity of this area. There is great variety and richness of mineral resources. As already mentioned, places where gold can be mined include Hatti, Kappat ranges, Alnavar and the Malaprabha basin. The other important minerals to be found are iron, manganese, bauxite, copper, salt-petre, beryl, building and ornamental stones, limestones, asbestos, chromite and sulphur.

High quality fish is available in abundance along the North Kanara coast. Auxiliary products like fish-oil, guano, paste, manure, maws, fins, and shells are also available. Salt is another important article which is available in abundance along the coast. Although this industry has dwindled in recent years, the North Kanara district alone can export 25,000 tons of salt every year. The salt resources of South Kanara are twice those of North Kanara.

The commercial importance of forest products of this area is, indeed, high. Timber ranks high. North Kanara produces one of the best Indian teaks.

BUDGET 1957-58

Revenue: Rs. 50.93 crores.

Expenditure: Rs. 60.29 crores.

Plan allotment: Rs. 8.23 crores.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Total allotment .. Rs. 144.85 crores.

Major Heads:

	Rs. Crores.
Agriculture & Community Development	20.25
Irrigation & power	62.81
Industries	10.33
Transport & communications	8.83
Education	11.37
Public Health	13.08
Housing	4.79
Social services	3.69
Miscellaneous	0.71
Total ..	144.85

A ceiling of Rs. 30 crores has been put on the total expenditure for 1957-58. Schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,868.588 lakhs have

been prepared for the present for 1957-58. The individual allotments are:

Major Heads:	Rs. lakhs
Agricultural production	111.353
Minor irrigation	54.000
Animal Husbandry	20.552
Land Development	3.200
Dairying and Milk Supply	5.640
Forest	21.064
Co-operation	51.490
Marketing & Warehousing	13.410
Fisheries	14.010
Horticulture	1.208
Community projects & NES	188.460
Major & Medium irrigation	711.250
Power	480.750
Village & Small-scale Industries	160.520
Large & Medium Industries	84.850
Roads & Communications	156.500
Road transport	39.850
Education	292.845
Health	235.119
Housing	90.120
Labour & Labour welfare	29.150
Welfare of Backward classes & Social welfare	48.020
Statistics & Publicity	5.227
Development of area under Tungabhadra Project	50.000

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Medicine, Y. Appajee, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.Sc. (Lond.).

Law, P. Sivashanker.

Education, A. C. Deve Gowda, M.A., B.T., M.Ed. (Leeds).

Commerce, Vacant

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Economics, Dr. G. T. Huchappa, M.A., Ph.D. (New York).

Geology, Vacant

English, C. D. Narasimhaiah, M.A. (Cantab.).

Kannada, D. L. Narasimhaiah, M.A.

Sanskrit, N. Shivarama Sastry, M.A.

Urdu, Persian and Arabic, Dr. Khizer Ali Khan, M.A., Ph.D.

Political Science, K. B. Y. Thotappa, M.A., Ph.D.

Philosophy, N. A. Nikkam, M.A. (Cantab.).

Psychology, Dr. B. Kuppuswami Naidu, M.A., D.Litt.

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Physics, S. B. Boudade, B.A., LL.B., B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.).

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Botany, K. N. Narayan, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Zoology, Dr. B. R. Seshachar, D.Sc.

Indology, M. Seshadri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).

This is a teaching and affiliating University.

No. of constituent colleges: 19.

No. of affiliated colleges: 23.

Total No. of Students during 1956: 24,313.

Estimates of Revenue:

Government Grant: Rs. 50,00,000.

Opening Balance: Rs. 10,04,000.

University (fees, etc.): Rs. 18,29,300.

Total Expenditure: Rs. 78,33,300.

LIST OF COLLEGES

Central College, Bangalore.

College of Commerce, Bangalore.

College of Engineering, Bangalore.

Yuvaraja's College, Mysore.

First Grade College, Tumkur.

Intermediate College, Bangalore.

Intermediate College, Chikmagalur.

Intermediate College, Chitaldurg.

Intermediate College, Davangere.

Intermediate College, Hassan.

Intermediate College, Kolar.

Intermediate College, Mandya.

Intermediate College, Shimoga.

Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Maharaul's College for Women, Bangalore.

Maharaul's College for Women, Mysore.

Medical College, Mysore.

Teachers' College, Mysore.

Agricultural College, Bangalore.

Basappa Intermediate College, Bangalore.

B. M. Sreenivasiah College of Engineering, Bangalore.

College of Engineering, Davangere.

D. Banuniah's College of Commerce, Mysore.

Law College, Bangalore.

Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.

National College, Bangalore.

Sarada Vilas College, Mysore.

Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore.

St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

St. Philomena's College, Mysore.

The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.

Vijaya College, Bangalore.

Medical College, Bangalore.

Medical School, Bangalore.

Veerasiva College, Bellary.

Rashtreeya Vidyalyaya Teachers' College, Bangalore.

Intermediate College, Konanur (Hassan District).

Sharadavilas Law College, Mysore.

Vidyodaya Intermediate College, T. Narasipura.

Intermediate College, Kanakapura.

Institute of Education, Mysore.

All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

College of Arts and Commerce, Malleswarin, Bangalore.

Acharya Patasala College of Arts and Commerce, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.

Intermediate College, ChamaraJanagar.

Saradavilas Law College, Mysore.

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Engineering College :

Civil Engineering, D. B. Narasimhiah, B.E., M.Sc. (Mech.), M.Sc. (C.E.), Dip. in Tech., A.M.A.S.C.

Electrical Engineering, K. Chennabasaviah, B.E., M.S. (E.E.), A.M.I.E. Mechanical Engineering, B. R. Narayana Iyengar, B.Sc., B.E.S.M. (Mech.), M.I.T., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).

Mathematics, K. Venkatachallengar, D.Sc.

Commerce College :

Commerce, S. R. Mandre, M.A., B.Com., R.A., F.S.A., Inc. Acct. (Lond.).

Medical College :

Anatomy, Y. Appaiah, B.A., M.B.B.S. (Cal.), M.Sc. (Lond.).

Pathology, Charles D'Souza, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.S. (Path.), D.B. (Manc.).

Physiology, S. Hiriyannulah, B.A., M.B.B.S.

Hygiene, B. N. Lingaraju, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., M.P.H.

Pharmacology, G. S. Raghunatha Rao, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.Phil. (Oxon.).

Part-time Professors (Medical College) :

Medicine, Basavaraj Urs, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H., F.F.P.S.; S. V. Govinda Setty, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Surgery, A. K. Gopalaraman, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Chemical Surgery, K. Krishnamurthy, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Midwifery, Smt. Padma Sundaram, M.B.B.S., D.O.S.

Gynaecology, Smt. Jayalakshmi Yagnannarayana Iyer, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmology, S. T. Pattanna, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. (Eng.).

Forensic Medicine, Vacant.

Teachers' College :

Education, A. C. Deve Gowda, M.A. (Col.), B.T., M.Ed. (Leeds), Dip-Edn.; C. Rangachar, B.Sc., M.Ed. (Leeds).

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
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TRADE AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN MYSORE
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Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City.

Mysore Silk Association, Chamaraipet, Bangalore.

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Mysore Silk Cloth Merchants' Association (Wholesale), Avenue Road, Bangalore.

Incensed Electrical Contractors' Association, Avenue Road, Bangalore.

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Bangalore City Institute, Fort South Gate, Bangalore.

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Young Men's Christian Association, Civil Station, Bangalore.

Anglo-Indian Association, 5-B, Magrath Road, Bangalore.

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Seva Sadan, 14th Cross, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

Kannada Sahitya Parishat, 4, Hardinge Road, Chamaraipet, Bangalore.

Mysore Medical Association, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

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Mysore Riyasat Hindi Prachar Samithi, III Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

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Maharashtra Mandal, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore.

Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

Bangalore Dairy Cattle Society, Mysore Road, Bangalore.

Mysore State Branch of Red Cross Society, Bangalore 4.

Catholic Club, Civil Station, Bangalore.

Free Masons Lodge, Civil Station, Bangalore.

Servants of India Society, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

Sindhi Refugee Union, Commercial Street, Bangalore.

Mysore Horticultural Association, Lalbaug, Bangalore.

Sri Ramakrishna Students' Home, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

Kanara Union, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

Central Mohammedan Association, Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore.

Parsee Anjuman Club, Civil Station, Bangalore.

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There is also provision for post-graduate instruction in Aeronautical Engineering, Internal Combustion Engineering, Metallurgy, Power Engineering (Electrical, Mechanical and Civil and Hydraulic Engineering), Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering and Chemical Engineering; and for background teaching in Economics and Social Sciences, French and German. The departments are well equipped and have adequate staff.

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The Library of the Institute contains about 52,557 volumes of current journals and books.

Conferments: Diplomas (D.I.I.Sc.) are awarded by the Council on the recommendation of the Senate to students who have completed satisfactorily courses of studies approved by the Senate.

Associateships (A.I.I.Sc.) equivalent to 1st Class M.Sc. degree of a University are awarded by the Council on the recommendation of the Senate to students possessing prescribed minimum qualifications who have devoted a minimum of two years entirely to research and have presented a thesis of the work done during the period.

Membership: (M.I.I.Sc.) which shall be equivalent to the Ph.D. degree of a University, may be awarded by the Council on the recommendation of the Senate to students: (i) who are Associates or who hold the Diploma of the Institute in Power Engineering or

an M.Sc. degree by research or a first class M.Sc. degree, or in the event of there being less than five first classes in any year, the first five in rank in the M.Sc. examination provided they have passed in the first or second class, and who have devoted a minimum of one year entirely to research work and have submitted a thesis which is approved by the Senate; and (ii) who possess the following minimum qualification for admission and who have devoted a minimum of three years entirely to research work and have submitted a thesis which is approved by the Senate:—D.I.I.Sc. (other than P.E.), B.E. I or II class, M.Sc., B.Sc. Hons. (3 year course) I or II class, B.Sc. Hons. (2 year course) I class and B.Sc. and B. Pharm. I class or with 60 per cent marks in the aggregate.

Fellowships (F.I.I.Sc.) equivalent to D.Sc. degree of a University are awarded by the Council on the recommendation of the Senate and with the previous approval of the Visitor to members who have spent three years at the Institute or in actual practice and have done original and valuable research work or made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of scientific or industrial knowledge and to Associates who have spent four years at the Institute or in actual practice and have produced similar work or made similar contribution.

Honorary Fellowships of the Institute may, on the recommendation of the Council, be conferred by the President of India who is the Visitor of the Institute on persons who have attained eminence in the field of science or industry or who have rendered signal service to the Institute.

The scientific work of the Institute is recorded in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science, published every quarter in January, April, July and October.

Budgeted expenditure for 1956-57: Rs. 32,64,000 (recurring); Rs. 18,23,000 (non-recurring).

Visitor: The President of India.

Chairman of the Governing Council: Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt., M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Director: Dr. S. Bhagavantham.

Registrar: A. G. Pal, M.A. (Cantab.).

MYSORE STATE ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL
1253, Krishnamurthyapuram, Mysore.

President: N. Bhadrinath.

Vice-President: G. C. Veerappa, B.A., LL.B.

General Secretary: K. S. Suryanarayana, B.A., LL.B.

Treasurer: A. Krishnamurthy Rao.

Chief Executive Officer: L. Thimmiah, B.A., B.T.

THE MYSORE STATE EDUCATION FEDERATION
Mayo Hall, Bangalore 1.

President: J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., I.A.S.

General Secretary: T. R. Paramaswaran, B.Sc., B.T., Inspector of Schools, Civil Station, Bangalore.

STATIONERY, CUTLERY & GENERAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

C/o Messrs. C. R. & Bros., 201-202, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.

President: C. D. Gopala Iyengar.

Honorary Secretary: C. Rudrappa, B.A.

PRINCESS KRISHNAJAMMANI SANATORIUM
V. V. Mohalla, Mysore.

Medical Officer: Dr. S. Narayana Setty, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., T.D.D. (Wales).

SOUTH INDIA UNION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

9, Cunningham Road, Box 20, Bangalore 1.

President: E. L. Sorensen.

Secretary: I. Kanagarayan.

Treasurer: S. John.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
Bangalore.

Chaplain: Rev. William L. Holder, L.Th.

Honorary Secretary: O. Oliver.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
Briand Square, Chamaraajpet, Bangalore 2.

Parish Priest: Very Rev. Mgr. W. M. Texeira.

Assistant: Rev. Father J. Thekkel.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
Hospital Road, Bangalore 1.

Priest: The Rev. A. S. Lokapathy, L. Th., F.O.I.

Asst. Priest: The Rev. E. S. Paramanandam, L.M. & S.; *Deacon:* The Rev. Pritam Singh.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area : 3,072 sq. miles ; Population : 2,127,061.

Headquarters : Bangalore.

Talukas : Bangalore City Corporation, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Hoskote ; Devanahalli, Doddaballapur, Nelamangala, Magadi, Channarayana, Ramanaigaram, Kanakapura, Anekal.

The average rainfall is 30-95 inches. The District has a forest area of 314 sq. miles.

Bangalore is the headquarters. It is 26 sq. miles in area and has a population of 778,977. It is a centre of many State-owned and private industries, such as soap, porcelain insulators, electrical transformers, gas mantles, gas lamps, glassware, pharmaceutical products, vegetable oil products, chrome tanned leather, nakki, gotta and lametta. Some of these industries are being carried on on a cottage industry scale. There are also woollen and cotton and silk mills.

Channarayana is situated to the south-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Mysore Railway. It has a population of 24,041. The town is noted for the manufacture of lacquer toys and the drawing of wire for musical instruments. It is also a centre for sericulture in the State. It contains a Government Silk Farm and the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, a Government-aided enterprise. Large quantities of coconuts and betel leaves are produced in the town. Considerable quantities of mangoes are also exported.

CLUBS IN BANGALORE

Century Club, Cubbon Park, Bangalore.
Basavanagudi Union and Services Club, Bangalore.
Basavanagudi Union and Ladies' Club.
Recreational Club, Malleswaram.
Bowling Institute, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore.
Bangalore Race Club, Bangalore.
Bangalore Club, Civil Station, Bangalore.
Bangalore Golf Club, Bangalore.
Mysore State Cricket Association, Bangalore.
Mysore State Hockey Association, Bangalore.
Mysore State Football Association, Bangalore.

LIBRARIES IN BANGALORE

Public Library, Cubbon Park, Bangalore.
Kannada Sahitya Parishat (Library), Bangalore.
Gandhi Sahitya Sangha, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
U.S.I.S. Library, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore.

CINEMA HOUSES IN BANGALORE

Asoka Talkies, Bangalore Civil Station.
Bharat Talkies, Bangalore City.
Central Talkies, Bangalore City.
Elgin, Bangalore Civil Station.
Everest, Bangalore Civil Station.
Geetha, Bangalore City.
Himalaya, Bangalore City.
Jai Hind Talkies, Bangalore City.
Jaisree, Bangalore City.
Kempe Gowda Talkies, Bangalore City.
Lakshmi Talkies, Bangalore City Station.
Majestic, Bangalore City.
Minerva Talkies, Bangalore City.
New City, Bangalore City.
New Empire, Bangalore Civil Station.
New Imperial, Bangalore Civil Station.
New Opera, Bangalore Civil Station.
Palace Talkies, Bangalore Civil Station.
Paramount Talkies, Bangalore City.
Piazza, Bangalore Civil Station.
Prabhat, Bangalore City.
Regal, Bangalore City.
Rex, Bangalore Civil Station.
Roopamahal, Bangalore Civil Station.
Sagar, Bangalore City.
Shivaji, Bangalore City.
Shree, Bangalore Civil Station.
States, Bangalore City.
Super, Bangalore City.
Swastic, Bangalore City.
Vijayalakshmi, Bangalore City.

HOSPITALS IN BANGALORE

Victoria Hospital, City Market Square, Bangalore.
Vani Vilas Hospital, Fort, Bangalore.
Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
Mental Hospital, Hosur Road, Bangalore.
Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Albert Victor Road, Bangalore.
Lepet Asylum, Bangalore.
St. Theresa's Tuberculosis Hospital, Bangalore.
Bowring Hospital, Hospital Road, Bangalore.
Lady Curzon Hospital, Hospital Road, Bangalore.
Hajee Sir Ismail Salt Gosha Hospital, Tasker Town, Bangalore.
Isolation Hospital, Old Madras Road, Bangalore.

St. Philomena's Hospital, Bangalore 1.
St. Martha's Hospital, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore.
Jail Hospital, Bangalore.
Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore.
Santhabai Deva Rao Shivarani Sanatorium, Bangalore.
Zenana Mission Hospital, Col. Hill Road, Bangalore.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bangalore 1.

HOTELS

Central Hotel, Queen Statue Circle, Bangalore Civil Station.
High Ground Hotel, High Ground, Bangalore Civil Station.
Bharat Bhawan, Bangalore Civil Station.
Hotel Embassy, Civil Station.
Hotel Greenland, Civil Station.
Kingston Guest House, 15, Richmond Road, Bangalore Civil Station.
Manel Guest House, 11-C, St. Marks Road, Bangalore Civil Station.
Shilton House, 1, Grant Road, Bangalore Civil Station.
West End Hotel, Race Course Road, Bangalore Civil Station.
Bombay Ananda Bhavan Boarding & Lodging House, 1, Old Goor House Road, Bangalore Civil Station.
National Boarding & Lodging House, 52, Veerapillai Street, Bangalore Civil Station.
Saraswati Vilas Boarding & Lodging House, 55, Jeweller's Street, Bangalore Civil Station.
Subramania Vilas, 124, Veerapillai Street, Bangalore Civil Station.
Bombay Ananda Bhavan Boarding House, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
Brindavan, High Grounds, Bangalore City.
Sastri's Hotel, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
Malabar Lodge, Rameshwar Temple Street, Chamaraipet, Bangalore City.
Modern Hindu Hotel, Seshadri Road, Bangalore City.
Modern Indian Lodge, Platform Road, Bangalore City.
Neo Mysore Cafe & Boarding House, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City.
New Malabar Lodge, Balepet, Bangalore City.
Prabhat Boarding & Lodging House, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
Udipi Brahmins' Hotel, Chickpet, Bangalore City.

ASSOCIATIONS

OPERATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box No. 1504, Bangalore-6.

O. R. is one of the possible tools of the top management in any industry when it has to take action in complex situations. An O.R. team which varying with the situation may be represented by physicists, biologists, economists, mathematicians, statisticians, chemists and so forth, analyses the data, formulates the problem, and develops a model usually mathematical, and derives a solution from it. An O. R. team may take about six months to solve an average problem.

Secretary, Lt. Col. K. K. Mehta.

President, R. Natarajan.

COTTON MILLS

BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS CO. LTD.

Spindles 40,068 ; Looms 1,157, Messrs. Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Secys., Treasurers & Agents, 7, Armenian Street, Madras. Mills at No. 1, Agraharam Road, Bangalore 2.

MINERVA MILLS LTD.

Spindles 39,896 ; Looms 704, Messrs. N. Sirur & Co. Private Ltd., Mg. Agents, Temple Bar Building, 70 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Magadi Road, Bangalore 2.

MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

Spindles 50,480 ; Looms 500, Messrs. N. Sirur & Co. Private Ltd., Mg. Agents ; Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Malleshwaram, Bangalore 3.

SHREE KRISHNA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS LTD.

Looms 180 ; Messrs. Yadalam Subbiah Setty & Sons, Mg. Agents, Basavanagudi, Bangalore 4. Mills at Subramanyapura, Bangalore Taluk.

SHREE SURYODAYA MILLS LTD.

Formerly Bangalore Spinning & Weaving Mills. Looms 105. E. Rama Setty, Mg. Director, C/o Messrs. R. Hanumanthappa & Son, Cotton Merchants, Davangere. Mills at Yeshvantpur, Bangalore 3.

T. R. MILLS LTD.†

Looms 208. D. R. Madhava Krishnappa, Mg. Dir., Office on Mill premises. Mills at Chamaraipet, Bangalore 2.

† Statement for August 1956 not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION*

Mayor, Jeebhai Devdass.
Deputy Mayor, S. Krishnarao Pawar.
Commissioner, K. Mohamed Ahmed, I.A.S.
P.A. to the Commissioner, N. Siddalingappa, M.A., LL.B.
Council Secretary, S. Palasubramanian, M.A., LL.T.
Engineer, M. H. Manchiglaiah, B.E.
Health Officer, Dr. S. R. Bhombore, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., M.P.H.
Manager, K. Parameswaran.
Head Accountant, D. Narasimhamurthy Rao.

COUNCILLORS

M. R. Narasimha Iyengar (Division No. 1); Dr. T. Parthasarathy (Division No. 2); K. Devaya (Division No. 3); Vajravelu (Division No. 4); A. Nagesha Rao, M.A., LL.B. (Division No. 5); Dr. M. G. Seshadri (Division No. 6); D. Mallappa (Division No. 7); C. Oblesh (Division No. 8); J. Lingaiah (Division No. 9); Y. Ramachandra, B.Sc., B.L. (Division No. 10); B. H. Sanjeevappa (Division No. 11); Vacant (Division No. 12); T. H. Basavarajappa (Division No. 13); Vacant (Division No. 14); K. Thoppalan (Division No. 15); B. Venkataswamy, B.Sc., LL.B. (Division No. 16); Vacant (Division No. 17); M. Rangiah Naidu (Division No. 18); P. Veerappa (Division No. 19); Dr. K. R. Srikantheshwar (Division No. 20); Vacant (Division No. 21); D. C. Anantharamiah, B.E. (Division No. 22); Vacant (Division No. 23); M. Krishnappa (Division No. 24); K. R.

Sridhara Murthy (Division No. 25); C. Papalah (Division No. 26); A. Siddappa (Division No. 27); D. R. Shivappa, B.A., LL.B. (Division No. 28); I. P. Jithendra (Division No. 29); D. K. Puttanna, B.A., LL.B. (Division No. 30); M. Muniveerappa (Division No. 31); M. Enayathulla Mehkri (Division No. 32); R. Kasturi Raj Chetty, B.A., B.L. (Division No. 33); M. Govindaraj (Division No. 34); P. S. K. Naidu (Division No. 35); B. I. Hanumanthappa (Division No. 36); B. M. Shammanna Gowda (Division No. 37); J. S. Srinivasa Reddy (Division No. 38); Gadil Cheluvarayana Chetty (Division No. 39); S. Chengalvaraya Mudaliar (Division No. 40); G. Sivaprakasam (Division No. 41); B. Gangadhar (Division No. 42); M. N. Veerabhadra Gupta (Division No. 43); M. Jayaseelan (Division No. 44); G. Abdur Rahman Khan, B.A., B.L. (Division No. 45); M. K. Lakshmalah Chetty (Division No. 46); S. A. Asirvatham, M.A. (Division No. 47); V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu, B.A., LL.B. (Division No. 48); B. Nanjappa (Division No. 49); Mrs. Winifred Joseph (Division No. 50).

Depressed Classes (Reserved)

N. Adimoolam (Division No. 15); M. Yellappa (Division No. 25); V. M. Maslamani (Division No. 29); D. Bashkaran (Division No. 36); P. Lokanath (Division No. 41); P. D. Narayan (Division No. 50).

Women (Reserved)

Smt. T. S. Rukmani, B.Sc., B.L. (Division No. 1); Smt. B. K. Saraswathamma, B.A. (Division No. 13); Smt. M. Ruknumamma (Division

No. 23); Smt. Venkatalakshamma (Division No. 29); Mrs. Grace Tucker, M.A. (Division No. 33); Smt. C. Sharada, B.Sc., B.L. (Division No. 46).

Textile Labour

K. Sriramulu; G. Rangappa.

Non-Textile Labour

Kanniah Dhanapal; K. L. Ramakrishna Rao.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce

Kota S. Randaiah Setty; S. A. Srinivasan, B.Com.

Bangalore Trades Association

D. N. Hosali.

Bangalore Commercial Association

Vacant.

Aldermen

V. N. Gangadhara Setty, T. L. Gangoji Rao; K. S. Kumaran, S. Sajanusah, Smt. B. Indiraamma, M.A., Dip in Ed. (Leeds)

Special Councillor

The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1957-58

Revenue. Rs. 1,73,66,000

Expenditure. Rs. 1,74,37,300

Deficit: Rs. 71,300.

* General elections in December 1957.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Headquarters: Belgaum.

Talukas and Mahals: Belgaum, Khanapur, Gokak, Athni, Parasgad, Sampgaon, Chikodi, Hukkeri, Ramdurg, and Raibag.

Belgaum District with Belgaum as its capital, is bounded on the north by Kolhapur and Satara South Districts; on the east by Bijapur; on the south by the Districts of Dharwar and North Kanara; on the west by the territory of Goa and Kolhapur District.

The area of the District is 5,158 square miles and the population according to 1951 census is 16,46,395. The languages spoken are Kannada and Marathi.

The country is a large plain studded with solitary peaks and broken here and there by the low ranges of Sahyadri hills. In the north and east the land is level and well-cultivated, but in the west it is intersected by spurs of the Sahyadri Range thickly covered in some places with forest. The District contains both black and red soils and produces mostly grains, pulses, oil-seeds, fibres and cotton. The average rainfall in Belgaum is 41.5 inches.

Belgaum, the District headquarters, has a very pleasant climate especially in the hot season and it is described as the 'Mahabaleshwar of the poor.' It has retained its historic importance in the form of an imposing fortress (which is just near Belgaum City) built in the Mogul period. It is a cantonment and a station on the Southern Railway. It is a busy centre throwing on all its sides well-maintained roads connecting the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara of Mysore State and also southern Maharashtra and the Goa territory. It is an important centre of the State Transport Bus Service. In view of this importance Belgaum is re-established as the Headquarter of the Belgaum Division of the new Mysore State. This Division has only four districts namely Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara.

There are a big travellers' bungalow and inspection bungalow for the Government touring officers and a well-furnished private hotel, Hotel Green. There are also a Civil Hospital, a Military Hospital, two well-equipped private hospitals and half a dozen maternity

hospitals in the city. The eye hospital of Padmashri Dr. Mody, the well-known eye surgeon, situated at Khasbag only a mile from Belgaum Railway Station is the pride of Belgaum. For the training of military cadets and also for the children of civilians there is a residential institution called King George Public School in the Camp and the well-known Mahratta Light Infantry Regimental Centre.

The health and sanitation of the Camp area is managed by the Cantonment Board and of the Belgaum City by the Belgaum Borough Municipality of more than a hundred years' standing. The official language of the Municipality is Marathi.

In the city and the Camp area there are four Colleges, two Arts, and Science Colleges, one Law College, one College for the training of Secondary School Teachers, all affiliated to the Karnatak University. There are about 19 High Schools of which five are exclusively for girls, which send up students for the S.S.C. Examination. There are also three Primary Teachers' Training Colleges, one Marathi and the other two Kannada. Other institutions worth mentioning are the Remand Home, the Rotary Club, the Theosophical Society, a Masonic Lodge, Vangmaya Charcha Mandal (Marathi Literary Society started in 1927), Karnatak Sahitya Sangh, Kalopasana Mandal and Varerkar Natya Sangh both devoted to cultural development especially the dramatic art. Besides these there are the Union Gymkhana, the Social Club and Kreedha Bhuvana, Belgaum Club and the Ladies Club for the recreation of Belgaum public.

It has literary associations managed by the lovers of Marathi and Kannada literatures and can be proud of a Free General Library of a hundred years standing with an imposing building of its own having a clock tower.

COTTON MILLS

GOKAK MILLS LTD. (formerly Gokak Water Power & Mfg. Co. Ltd.). Spindles: 72,904; Looms: 4. Agents: Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. Private Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mills at Gokak Falls, Belgaum District.

BELLARY DISTRICT

Area : 3,821 sq. miles ; **Population :** 773,712.

District Headquarters : Bellary.

Talukas 7 :

Talukas with headquarters in brackets : Bellary (Bellary), Hospet (Hospet); Hadagalli (Hadagalli), Sandur (Sandur); Siruguppa (Siruguppa); Kudligi (Kudligi); Harapanahalli (Harapanahalli).

Agricultural products : Cotton, groundnut, cholan, korra, sugarcane.

Irrigation is confined to the Tungabhadra region. The headworks of the project are located in Mallapuram (Hospet Taluka). The area irrigated in Bellary by this project will be about 125,000 acres.

Minerals : Iron, manganese. The iron deposits in Sandur are among the richest in India.

Industries : Cotton carpet making, blanket weaving.

There are 17 high schools including three for girls. There is one Intermediate College.

SCHOOLS

In Bellary :

Municipal Hindu High School; Municipal Muslim High School; St. John's High School; Wardlaw High School; S. J. High School; St. Philomena's High School (for girls); Government Girls' High School.

In Hospet :

Municipal High School; Sardar Patel High School; Government Girls' High School.

Other schools with their location in brackets are :

Board High School (Siruguppa), Government High School (Harapanahalli); 5 Board High Schools respectively at Kudligi, Kottur, Hadagalli, Sandur, Kampli.

Veerasaiva College (Intermediate), Bellary.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area : 2,082 ; **Population :** 552,441.

Headquarters : Bidar

Talukas : Bidar, Humnabad, Balgi, Santpur.

The country is mostly flat with a gentle slope towards the east. The largest river is Karanja. The District has a dry, healthy climate.

The staple food crop is various kinds of jwar. Next come wheat, rice and bajra. There are no forests. The chief mineral is soapstone.

Prominent among the many relics of the palmry days is the fort of Bidar which contains the ruins of many palaces and mosques. The tombs of the twelve Bahman king lie to the north-east of the town.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

Headquarters : Bijapur.

Talukas : Indl, Sindgi, Bijapur, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Hungund, Badami, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Bilgi.

Bijapur District lies roughly between 15°49' and 17°29' North Latitude and 75°19' and 76°32' East Longitude. On the north it is separated by the river Bilma from Sholapur Dist. Including the Akalkot Taluka, formerly a State; on the east and south-east it is bounded by Gulbarga and Raichur districts, on the south by the District of Dharwar and on the west by the Districts of Satara South (also called Sangli) and Belgaum.

The area of the District since the exclusion of Ramdurg Taluka is reduced to about 6,563 sq. miles and the population according to 1951 census is 1,396,185. The majority of the people are Lingayats. Both Kannada and Marathi are spoken. The court language is Kannada.

The District has a rich soil but rains are uncertain, the average rainfall varying between 18 and 22 inches. It is one of the famine districts of the State. The staple crops are jowar and wheat but cotton, groundnut, bajri, pulses, linseed, sesamum and safflower are also largely grown. Bijapur and Bagalkot are the two important market centres, the former exporting cotton, jowar, wheat, groundnut, linseed, sesamum and bajri on an extensive scale. Ilkal in Hungund Taluka and Guledgi in Badami are two other commercial centres. Ilkal is known for 'Ilkalsaris' the export of which exceeded 3 lakhs of rupees a year at one time. Rabkavi, Mahalingpur and Terdal in Jamkhandi Taluka are three power-loom centres, exporting fashionable sarees and petas on a large scale. Handloom industry is the main industry of the District with about 30,000 handlooms, employing nearly 150,000 weavers. The cement factory is called 'The Bagalkot Cement Co., Ltd., Bagalkot' and is under the management of Tendular Industries Ltd. Cholkhans are the chief exporting handloom production Centre in Badami Taluka.

Bijapur is an attractive tourist centre possessing a large treasure of historical monuments of architectural importance including the famous "Gol-Gumbaz" with its Whispering Gallery, a World-Wonder. Besides, the district has the earliest Hindu Temples of the 4th century, at Pattadakal and Aiholi near Badami which has rock-cut cave temples of an earlier period than Ajanta and Ellora. Thus from the tourists' point of view, Bijapur should be second to Delhi and Agra as a Tourist Centre. Important Hindu pilgrimage centres are "Bala-Shankari" at Badami; Inchageri a seat of Sadhus about 27 miles from Bijapur; Dr. Ranade Nimbal Ashram about 24 miles from there, being the second Railway Station from Bijapur on Sholapur side.

AGRICULTURE

Bijapur is mainly an agricultural district growing as stated above jowar, bajri, wheat, cotton, groundnut, pulses, linseed, sesamum, and safflower. There are two Agricultural Produce Market Committees one at Bijapur and the other at Bagalkot for the regulation of trade. Jowar, bajri and wheat are exported on a large scale to deficit areas, while the cash crops of cotton and groundnut are exported to Sholapur and Gokak Mills, and to Bombay and Marmugao respectively. Linseed goes to Bombay and sesamum to Madras State while safflower is consumed by local Ghanis. Grapes are now widely cultivated by Bijapur gardeners, Babanagar on Bijapur-Jath road about 12 miles from Bijapur being the chief grape producing centre. Pomegranates are largely grown in Kolhar in Bagewadi Taluka and kabuli in Bagalkot Taluka. Onions and betel leaves in Bagewadi and lemons in Indl and Sindgi are largely grown and exported to Sholapur and Hubli, etc.

The necessity of major and minor irrigation projects was acutely felt in Bijapur after the famine of 1916. Over five thousand irrigation wells were sunk under a subsidy scheme in Indl, Bijapur and Sindgi talukas and several gardens were cropped up. Three major irrigation tanks at Ramanahalli in Sindgi, at Areshankar in Bagewadi and at Kalaskop in Bagalkot Taluka were constructed and completed last year at a cost of nearly one crore of rupees and about ten thousand acres of cultivable land was brought under irrigation. Out of seven lift irrigation schemes only two continue to function and the rest have been closed as they were found running at a loss.

Transport facilities. Bombay State Transport Service functioning in the District has now been taken over by the new Mysore State with its Head Office at Hubli. It has a workshop at Bijapur. It has a monopoly of entering passenger service maintaining also a big fleet of goods trucks. Passenger service buses go direct to Belgaum throughout the year over a level bridge across the Krishna which was completed and thrown open for traffic since last year.

There are as many as 308 Village Panchayats in the District. The annual income of a dozen of them exceeds Rs. 15,000.

There are a Merchants' Association, a Shroffs' Association, Kirana Merchants' Association and Stationery Merchants' Association at Bijapur. In addition to these, there are a Bailiffs' Association, a Post and Telegraph Workers' Union, a State Transport Workers' Union, Government Servants' Association, a Hammals' Union, and Municipal Kamgars' Union, all being at Bijapur only.

One Community Project Block worth Rs. 15,00,000 was fully implemented in 58 villages in Indi Taluka. It was inaugurated on October 2, 1953 and was completed on October 2, 1956. Three National Extension Service Schemes one in each taluka of Badami, Sindgi and for the rest of the Indi Taluka, each worth Rs. 9,00,000 are now under implementation.

Bijapur District Khadi and Gramodyoga Board has opened Ambar Charkha Centres, 4 at Bijapur, one each at Torvi, Tikota, Bijargi and Honwad in Bijapur Taluka and about half a dozen centres in Muddebihal Taluka. At present training is imparted to only ladies and 20 such trainees are admitted at each Centre. This Board is running a Soap-making and Match-box manufacturing factory at Bijapur and Jamkhandi. It is also running a Khadi and Gramodyoga Vidyalaya at Jamkhandi, there being 40 students on its roll.

The Southern Railway runs right through the District from north to south.

There is a Government Civil Hospital with a maternity ward and an eye-hospital with accommodation for indoor patients run partly by the Blind Relief Association and partly by Government at Bijapur, and two free dispensaries, one ayurvedic and the other allopathic conducted by the Bijapur Municipal Borough.

Bijapur District has more than 16 Government subsidised Dispensaries both ayurvedic and allopathic in taluka towns and important village centres conducted by the District Local Board.

There is a first grade Arts College at Bijapur with F. Y. and Inter-Science classes. Another Arts College is located at Bagalkot with F. Y., Inter Arts and Inter Science classes. There are six Boys' High Schools and one A. K. Girls' High School at Bijapur and two at Bagalkot. There is a Kindergarten School under the auspices of the "Tilak Kanya-Shala."

There is a Government Industrial school in addition to a leather tanning factory and a leather work school. Government have opened an Agricultural School at Bagalkot.

The Vijaya College was started in 1945 at Bijapur by the Bijapur Lingayat District Educational Association, Bijapur. The college is affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwar.

A new Wachanalaya called "Jay-Hind" for catering for the needs of Bijapur Marathi reading public is functioning.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

There is an oil mill at Bijapur providing work to about 200 workers. Bijapur has also biscuit and soap factories, handloom centres at Dargah (a suburb of Bijapur), Terdal, Rahkavi and Bannatti (where several hundred handlooms, and

about 60 power looms are operating to turn out a large variety of saris), 60 spinning factories working during cotton season only, slate and tile factories, glass bangles and copper and brass industries. Country carpets and blankets are made in several villages in Bagalkot, Hungund, and Badami Talukas and Bilgi Petha. There is a wool-weaving demonstration centre at Kundargi where weavers are trained in improved methods in wool-weaving. A Government sheep breeding farm is situated at Anagwadi where improved types of wool are produced. Fine white building stones are exported from Badami and grinding stones from Muddebihal. Shahabadi type slates of various dimensions are quarried and exported in abundant quantities from Talikot, Kaladgi and Minajgi. There is a factory at Bagalkot for manufacturing glassware of all kinds. Oil crushing is done by country ghanis throughout the District and soon oil expellers will be set up at Bagalkot.

In 1949 an experiment on Ghayapati a wild plant was successfully made to use it as a suitable substitute for jute. Since then, the industry has made rapid progress at Bijapur where there are at present more than a hundred looms working day and night producing hundreds of bhataes every day.

A Sarvodaya centre is functioning at Kaladgi in Bagalkot Taluka.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Vijay College, Bijapur.

Shree Basaweshwar College, Bagalkot.

Government Agricultural High School, Bijapur.

Training College for Men, Bijapur.

A. K. Girls' High School, Bilgi Petha.

Marathi Vidyalaya High School.

P. D. J. High School.

Darbar High School.

Shree Siddheshwar High School.

Anjuman-E-Islam High School.

Government Technical School.

LIBRARIES

The Bijapur Sarwajanik Wachanalaya has opened a free library called Mukhtadwar Granthalaya.

Shree Siddheshwar Wachanalaya is another public library.

CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT

Area : 2,723 sq. miles ; Population : 417,538.

Headquarters : Chickmagalur.

Talukas : Chickmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Mudigere, Sringeri.

The District has an average rainfall of 73.45 inches and a forest area the largest in the State, of 811.5 sq. miles.

Chickmagalur, the District headquarters town, is 25 miles from Kadur railway station and has a population of 21,744. Coffee, carda-

mom and oranges are the principal commodities produced. The town is in the heart of the coffee-growing area. A coffee curing works called Mysore Coffee Curing Works is established here as well as a warehouse for coffee. A number of planters have also settled in this town.

Copra is exported to Madras and Bombay, and gingelly mostly to places in South India. The total value of commodities exported annually from Arsikere is Rs. 40 lakhs. Cotton ginning, rice milling, and manufacture of coconut brooms are the chief activities of the town.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT

Area : 4,136 sq. miles ; Population : 868,370.

Headquarters : Chitaldrug.

Talukas : Chitaldrug, Challakere, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Davangere, Harihar, Holakere, Hosadurga, Hiriyur.

The District has a rainfall of 21.95 inches and a forest area of 826.0 sq. miles.

Commercially the most important town is Davangere, which is also the headquarters of a Taluka. It is situated on the Bangalore-Harihar railway line. Ragl, jawar, cotton and groundnut are the chief articles of production and trade. The town has over fifteen cotton ginning factories. There are also a number of cotton pressing factories and weaving mills. Large quantities of groundnut cake are exported to foreign countries.

SHRI GANESAR TEXTILE MILLS LTD. *

Spindles 17,296. Messrs. G. Mahadevappa & Bros., Mg. Agents, 16, Subhas Road, Davangere. Mills at Chitaldrug Road, Davangere.

SRI SHANKARA TEXTILE MILLS LTD.

Spindles 17,800 ; Looms 10. Messrs. Murugajendra & Co., Post Box No. 2, Davangere. Mills at Harihar Road, Davangere.

DAVANGERE COTTON MILLS LTD.

Spindles 25,216 ; Looms 300. Messrs. E. Hanumanthappa & Son, Managing Agents, Post Box No. 5, Davangere. Mills at Chitaldrug Road, Davangere.

* Statement for Aug. 1956 not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

COORG DISTRICT

Area : 1,586 sq. miles ; **Population** : 229,405 ; **District Headquarters** : Mercara ; **Talukas** : North Coorg, South Coorg.

Coorg, a former Part "C" State, now a part of the new Mysore State, is bounded along its entire western frontier by the mountain chain of the Western Ghats. The Western Ghats curve somewhat inland and thus also serve to some extent as the northern and southern boundaries. In the north Coorg is partially separated from the forest highlands of Mysore by the rivers of Kumaradhara and Hemavathi, and on the east it merges into the general tableland of Mysore, the boundaries being marked by the river Cavery which is known as the Ganges of South India and a famous place of pilgrimage. Coorg is a hilly country with a rainfall of on an average from 80 to 120 inches with evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous forests.

Coorg was annexed by the British authorities in 1834 ; for some time it remained as a separate entity, governed by the Government of India, through a Chief Commissioner. It was given a Legislative Council in 1921 consisting of 20 members (15 elected members and 5 nominated members of whom 4 were officials and

one non-official to represent the communities known as Holeyas, Kurubas, Madigas and Yeravas) with the Chief Commissioner as its President. The number of elected seats was reduced to 18 in 1949 as a result of the abolition of two seats set apart for Europeans, bringing the total number of seats to 18.

Coorg was a separate State under the Constitution of India and was termed as a Part 'C' State. Under the Government of Part 'C' States Act, 1951 (Central Act XLIX of 1951), Coorg was given a Legislative Assembly consisting of 24 members made up of 18 general seats, 3 seats for Scheduled Castes and 3 seats for Scheduled Tribes, with power to elect its own Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Under the same Act a popular Ministry was also set up to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner. Coorg was allotted one seat in the Lok Sabha of the Parliament of India and one seat in the Rajya Sabha combined with Ajmer.

The Coorg district covering an area of 1,586 square miles has a population according to the 1951 census of 229,405. The population is made up of Coorgs, Gowdugals, Lingavats, Brahmins, Muslims, Christians and (Haryans) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Kannada is the

chief language ; Kodagu (Coorg language) is a dialect of old Kannada.

Budget estimate of revenue for 1955-56 for the former Coorg State was Rs. 1.59 crores ; expenditure Rs. 1.91 crores ; deficit Rs. 0.32 crore.

Paddy, coffee, orange, pepper and cardamom are the chief agricultural produce. There is no large scale industry. Transport consists mainly of buses, lorries and bullock carts. The chief items of trade are coffee, orange, pepper, cardamom and rice. The 1955 estimates for rice crop was 70,000 tons. The whole district is covered by the community projects schemes. The output of honey is about 2 lakh lb.

The second grade college opened in June 1949 is now a full-fledged first grade college.

There are 11 high schools, 40 middle schools, 77 primary Junior Basic Schools, 86 Feeder Schools and 6 Nursery Schools. The percentage of literacy is 45.

There were in 1955, 18 hospitals and 16 dispensaries. The total number of patients treated was about 4 lakhs.

The total length of the district roads is 387 miles.

DHARWAR DISTRICT

Headquarters : Dharwar.

Talukas : Hubli, Gadag, Navalgund, Haveri, Shiggaon, Hangal, Ron, Kalghatgi, Dharwar, Ranabennur, Hirkerur, Shirhatti, Mundargi, Nargund, Hyadgi, Kundgol.

Dharwar District is bounded on the north by the Districts of Belgaum and Bijapur, on the south by Shimoga and Chitaldurg Districts, on the east by Raichur and Bellary Districts ; and on the west by the District of North Kanara. The area of the District is 5,285 square miles and the population according to 1951 census 1,575,886. Dharwar District is roughly divided into two belts, characterised by differences of configuration, soil and products. To the north and north-east spread vast unbroken plains of black cotton soil which produce wheat and abundant cotton crops. Dharwar is the biggest cotton growing District in Mysore State. The western belt of the District is traversed by low hills, this tract consists of a succession of low ranges covered with herbage and brushwood. The ranges are separated by flat valleys, and it is to these valleys and the lower slopes of the hills that cultivation is chiefly confined. Farther west the country is still more hilly, and the trees increase in size towards the frontier of North Kanara. The Basel Mission carries on social and educational work. Dharwar, the headquarters town, is a station on the Southern Railway and is the cultural centre of what is popularly known as the North Karnataka region. It is also the seat of the **Karnatak University**, and a broadcasting station of **All-India Radio** started functioning in January 1950. Dharwar has two Arts and Science colleges, a college of Agriculture, a Law College, a Polytechnic and a Kannada Research Institute. The city of Hubli, 12 miles from Dharwar, is the biggest city in the District and is the Divisional Headquarters on the Southern Railway, with a railway workshop, an Arts College, a college of Engineering and a college of Commerce. Hubli is also known for its textile industry. The town of Gadag is another centre noted for its cotton trade and textile industry.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

Chancellor, Shri Jaya Chamaraja Waiyyar, Governor of Mysore.

Vice-Chancellor, D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.).

Registrar, M. S. Bagali, B.A., LL.B.

THE DEANS OF THE VARIOUS FACULTIES

Arts, Dr. S. C. Nandmath, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Basaveshwar College, Bagalkot ; **Social Science**, Prof. T. Reuben, Vijay College, Bijapur ; **Science**, Principal T. K. Patil, M.A. (Lond.), Vijay College, Bijapur ; **Law**, Prof. V. A. Majumdar, B.A., LL.B., R. L. Law College, Belgaum ; **Engineering**, Prof. B. H. Karakarddi, M.Sc., B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering, Hubli ; **Agriculture**, Principal S. W. Menzinkal, M.Sc., Ph.D., College of Agriculture, Dharwar ; **Medicine**, Prof. G. D. Vellath, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore.

Income : Rs. 9,01,407.

Expenditure : Rs. 9,55,342.

Govt. Grant : Rs. 5,00,000 (Estimates).

BUDGET—1955-56

UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS

The Department of Kannada ; The Department of Mathematics and Statistics ; The Department of Chemistry ; The Department of Physics ; The Department of Geology ; The Department of Economics ; The Department of History ; The Department of Politics.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Karnatak College, Dharwar.
Lingaraj College, Belgaum.
Secondary Teachers' College, Belgaum.
R. L. Law College, Belgaum.
The J. S. S. Science and Banashankari Arts College, Dharwar.
Basaveshwar College, Bagalkot.
The Vijay College, Bijapur.
The J. G. College of Commerce, Hubli.
College of Agriculture, Dharwar.
The R. P. D. College, Belgaum.
The B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.
The Kanara College, Kumta.
The Kadasidheshwar Arts College, Hubli.
The Kasturba Medical College, Hubli.
The Karnataka Law Society's College of Commerce, Belgaum.
The J. S. S. Law College, Dharwar.

RECOGNISED INSTITUTE

The Kanada Research Institute, Dharwar.

In May 1957, the Mysore Government decided to extend the jurisdiction of Karnataka University to cover the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar of the former Hyderabad State, now forming part of Mysore.

In the process, the following colleges would be affiliated to Karnataka University : The Government College of Arts and Science, Gulbarga ; the Government Training College, Gulbarga ; the Laxmivenkatesh Desai College, Raichur, the Shankar Arts and Commerce College, Yadgiri and Sharan Basaveshwar College, Gulbarga.

The Government has also sanctioned the affiliation of the engineering college proposed to be started at Manipal, in South Kanara by the *Academy of General Education* and the proposed law college at Udipi from June next to Karnataka University for one year. The new engineering college will have the first year degree course (civil) in engineering during 1957-58 and admissions are restricted to 100 students.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Karnatak Arts and Science College, Dharwar.
 College of Agriculture, Dharwar.
 Janata Education Society's Science and Banashankari Arts College, Dharwar.
 Kadasiddheshwar Arts College, Hubli.
 Govt. Training College for Men, Dharwar.
 Karnatak University (Post-graduate instruction in Kannada, Chemistry, Statistics, Physics and Geology).
 Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.
 Graduate Basic Training Centre, Dharwar.
 Jagadguru Gangadhar College of Commerce, Hubli.
 B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.
 Govt. Training College for Women, Dharwar.
 J. S. S. Law College, Dharwar.
 J. S. S. K. H. Kabbur Institute of Engineering and Polytechnic, Dharwar.
 Extension Training Centre, Dharwar.

SOCIETIES

The Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Dharwar.
 The Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar.
 The Sanskrit Patashala, Dharwar
 The Hindi Prachar Sabha (Karnatak Branch), Dharwar.

**MARATHI VANGMAYA PREMI MANDAL, GADAG
VANITA SEVA SAMAJ, DHARWAR**

The Samaj is the home for the orphans, destitutes and the poor and conducts a Training College for Women, a High School for Girls, a primary school, Technical, Weaving and Tailoring School, Free Maternity Home, Free Ayurvedic Dispensary, Fit Person Basic Institution.

MAHILA VIDYA PEETH, HUBLI**LIBRARIES**

Karnatak Granthalaya (Regional Library), Dharwar
 Kannada Research Institute Library, Dharwar (Open to public).
 Karnatak University Library, Dharwar (Open to public).
 Saraswati Vidyaranya Vachanalaya, Hubli.

**KARNATAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Hubli.****COTTON MILLS**

† NEW KARNATAK COTTON MILLS (formerly Bharat Spg. No. 1 and No. 2), Spindles: 28,904; Looms: 604. New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd., Prop. Ahmedabad Bombay Office: Gool Mansion, Honaji Street, Fort, Mills at Hubli

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area : 6,271 sq. miles ; Population : 1,212,036.

Headquarters : Gulbarga.

Talukas : Gulbarga, Chittapur, Yadgir, Shahpur, Shorapur, Jevargi (Andola), Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Seruni.

Most of the land is almost flat, the slope being from north to south and south-east. A hill range, however, traverses the District from the west to a south-easterly direction. The principal river is the Bhima, a tributary of the Krishna. The other river is the Kagra.

Generally speaking the District is devoid of forests except in the hilly areas, which contain teak, eppa, timan, babul, tan arind and mango. The plains are hot and dry, while the wooded hills are damp.

The average rainfall is about 29 inches, but it is capricious, causing occasional droughts.

In part of the area the black cotton soil predominates while part is sandy. The main crops are white jawar, wheat, gram, cotton and linseed. The kharif crops are yellow jawar, bajra, castor seed, rice, linseed and hemp. The staple food crop is jawar, bajra, rice and wheat being next in importance.

The most important mineral found is laminated limestone, which occurs at Shalabad and is known as Shalabad stone, largely used for flooring and roofing. There is also a cement works in Shalabad.

The exports consist of jawar, bajra, cotton oil-seeds and tobacco. The chief imports are salt, sugar, cotton and woollen stuffs, matches and kerosene.

HASSAN DISTRICT

Area : 2,618 sq. miles ; Population : 715,135.

Headquarters : Hassan.

Talukas : Hassan, Ahir, Arsikere, Belur, Manjarabad, Atkalgud, Holejarapur, Chantavajurata.

The District has a rainfall of 38.73 inches and a forest area of 96.4 sq. miles.

Hassan, the District Headquarters Town has a population of 21,869. The town has one implements factory started by Government. There are also a number of rice mills, engineering and cement works.

Arsikere is an important trade centre for coconuts, copra, cotton, jaddy, gingelly.

KOLAR DISTRICT

Area : 3,071 sq. miles ; Population : 1,129,875.

Headquarters : Kolar.

Talukas : Kolar, Mulbagal, Srinivasapur, Chintamani, Siddaghatta, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, Malur, Bangarpet.

The District has an average rainfall of 28.21 inches and a forest area of 285 sq. miles.

Kolar which is the District Headquarters Town has a population of 27,170. Tanning of hides and skins, manufacture of jaggery, brown sugar, agricultural implements, woollen carpets and rugs,

are other industrial activities. There is also a sheep breeders' association. A woollen spinning centre is maintained by the State Department.

Kolar Gold Fields, which form the largest concentration of population in the District, are situated south-west of Bangarpet taluka and are connected to Bangalore and Bowringpet on the main line by railway. It is inhabited largely by working classes. The population is 159,084. The four important mines are Mysore, Nandidroog, Gorgaum and Champion Reefs, now all taken over by the State. Raw skins of sheep and goats, cows, bullocks and buffaloes are also exported from this area.

MANDYA DISTRICT

Area : 1,938 sq. miles ; **Population :** 717,545.

Headquarters : Mandya.

Talukas : Mandya, Srirangapatna, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet, Malavalli, Maddur, Pandavapura.

The District has a rainfall of 27.46 inches and a forest area of 51.7 sq miles.

Mandya, the District Headquarters Town, lies 25 miles north-east of Mysore on the Bangalore-Mysore Railway. It has a population of 21,158. Cultivation which is most extensively carried on is sugarcane. The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., a Government aided concern, has its factory here. The factory employs 1,200 persons daily. 25 to 30 thousand tons of sugar are manufactured annually. A distillery is attached to the sugar factory where molasses, a by-product is used for the manufacture of power alcohol. A confectionary is also attached to the sugar factory. Mandya is also a centre for the butter trade. Cart-making and weaving of woollen goods are other industries.

MYSORE DISTRICT

Headquarters : Mysore.

Talukas : Mysore, Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur, Periapatna, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, Yelandur, Kollegal.

The area of the District is 4,538 sq. miles and the population is 1,423,079. The District has an average rainfall of 22 inches 34 cents and a forest area of 447.5 sq. miles.

Mysore, the District headquarters town is also the residence of the Maharaja. It has an area of 12 sq. miles and a population of 211,323. It is a paddy growing centre, with several mills for hulling paddy. There are a large number of power and handloom industries for weaving cotton and silk fabrics in the town. Sandalwood oil is produced in the Government Sandal Oil Factory. There are a few taxidermists in the town. An exhibition is held here annually.

ASSOCIATIONS

Arasu Mandaliya Sangham, Mysore City. Promotion of interests of Arasu community.

Ayurveda Valdiya Sangha, Mysore City: Promotion of Science of Ayurveda.

Hindi Prachar Sabha, Mysore City.

Theosophical Society, Mysore City.

Mysore Bar Association, Mysore City.

Mysore Literary Union, Mysore City.

Mahila Samai, Mysore City.

Ramakrishna Ashram, Mysore City.

Vanita Sadana, Mysore City.

WESLEY PRESS AND PUBLISHING HOUSE
P.O. 37, Mysore City.

USHA PRESS AND PUBLISHING HOUSE

Mysore City.

CHETANA MUDRALAYA AND PUBLISHING HOUSE

Mysore City.

CLUBS

Social Club, Holenarasipur.

Cosmopolitan Club, Mysore City.

Sports Club, Mysore City.

HOTELS

Hotel Metropole, Mysore City.

Hotel Krishnarajasagar, Brindavan Gardens, Krishnarajasagar.

Bombay Anandabhavan Boarding House, Mysore City.

Gayathri Bhavan, Mysore City.

Hotel Dasaprakasa, Mysore City.

Bombay Indra Bhavan, Mysore City.

Carlton Hotel, Mysore City.

Ritz Hotel, Mysore City.

INDUSTRIES

Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Belugola P.O.

Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Ediga, Mysore.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS LTD., Mysore; number of Spindles 30,744, Looms 292. H. N. Pallegar, Chairman and Mg. Director. Office on Mill Premises. Mill at Bangalore Road, Mysore.

KAPILA TEXTILE MILLS LTD., Messrs. C. P. C. & Co., Mg. Agents, Gandhi Sq., Mysore. Mills at Nanjangud; number of Spindles 15,184, Looms 250.

MYSORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

MEMBERS

The names of the Councillors are in the same order as the number of the wards which they represent.

G. S. Ramakrishnaiah; K. Siddiah; Srikanthasharma; D. Lingiah; Nityakalavisharada; M. C. Mahadevaswamy; B. K. Ramakrishnaiah, M.A., LL.B.; K. Kariyanna; Sethuraman, B.Com. A. M. Mohamad Budan Captain; B. G. Das, L.A.M.S.; A. Krishnamurthy Rao; C. N. Narayana Rao; N. Sreenivasan, H. Kempegowda; S. Venkataramanah; T. Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., B.L.; Doddathammegowda; Chowdiah; M. N. Thimiah; U. L. Ramachandra Rao; B. L. Ramaswamy Setty;

B. K. Puttliah; B. N. Kenge Gowda, B.A.; H. N. Muddiah, S. Govindalya; K. Puttaswamy, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.; G. R. Rangaswamiah; M. K. Lingalah; M. J. Mohamad Yakub; V. Giriappa, Mohamad Sait; Aziz Sait; Rev. Fr. Audien; G. A. Coutinho; S. Sanjeeviah; S. Jogi Siddiah; Mir Noor Hussain, M.A., LL.B.; Haji Mir Amiruddin Khureshi; S. Linganna; M. Venkatalingiah.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1956-57

Revenue: Rs. 62.9 lakhs.

Expenditure: Rs. 63.6 lakhs.

Deficit: 70,000.

President, S. Sanjeeviah, B.A., B.L., B.Com.

Vice-President, G. S. Ramakrishnaiah

Municipal Commissioner, A. Viswanath, I.A.S.

Health Officer, Dr. S. P. Ankar, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.

Municipal Executive Engineer, H. Seetharamanah, B.E.

Octroi Supdt., J. Basappa, B.Sc.

Revenue Officer, K. H. Khande Rao, B.A. (Hons.)

Manager, Municipal Farm, G. Padmanabha Setty.

Audit Superintendent, B. K. Subba Rao.

Superintendent, Municipal Office, G. Subba Rao.

NORTH KANARA DISTRICT

Headquarters : Karwar.

Talukas : Halyal, Sirsi, Kumta, Ankola, Karwar, Siddapur, Yellapur, Honnavar, Mundgod, Supa, Bhatkal.

North Kanara is a District on the Konkan Coast between 15°55' and 16°01' N. and 74°9' and 75°10' E. It is bounded on the north by Goa and the Belgaum District; on the east by the Dharwar and Shimoga districts; on the south by South Kanara and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The Sahyadri range of the Western Ghats varying in height from 2,500 to 3,000 feet runs through the District from the south to the north, dividing it into two tracts, the uplands or Balaghat and the lowlands or Payan Ghat.

Area : 3,975 sq. miles.

The total population according to 1951 census is 517,780.

Karwar, the headquarters of the District, possesses a fine natural harbour with great potentialities. The natural attractions of the country around, make Karwar a good health resort and a centre for tourists.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. Cultivable waste is about 60,000 acres. Barren and uncultivable land is about 45,000 acres. The net area sown is about 265,000 acres.

The net area irrigated is a little over 45,000 acres. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown is 18.90.

Paddy occupies 190,000 acres, ragi occupies 2,000 acres, black gram 2,000 acres and horse gram 2,700 acres.

Of the cash crops :— Sugarcane occupies 33,000 acres; coconuts 12,000 acres; mangoes 2,000 acres; bananas 4,000 acres; pine-apples 1,000 acres; sweet potatoes 900 acres; onions 400 acres; cashewnuts 1,200 acres; betel-nuts cover an area of 15,400 acres; pepper 2,000 acres, cardamom 600 acres; groundnuts 9,500 acres and betel-leaves 400 acres.

Rice which is most widely grown is responsible roughly for 75 per cent of the net cropped area. The average yield ranges from 5 to 40 maunds per maund of seed. The introduction of the Japanese method of cultivation has improved matters in many tracts and is responsible for larger yields. Another agricultural product the cultivation of which is fast developing in the loose sandy soil of Kanara is groundnut.

Roughly 83 per cent of the area of the district is forest. It approximates to 3,005 square miles.

The total population of fishermen is about 26,000. The average annual yield is about 20,000 tons. The chief variety is mackerel. There is a Mackerel Research Station at Karwar.

ECONOMY

The W.I.P.R. passes through Supa and the distance covered by it is about 82 miles. There is no other major railway connection in Kanara.

Karwar-Bhatkal road is the national highway and so is the Kanara portion of the Bombay-Trivandrum national highway. Latterly the Government has been constructing a cement road on the highway Kanara-Hubli-Karwar—a distance of 102 miles.

The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation plies practically throughout the district with the monopoly of passenger traffic.

Vessels up to 10 tons can go up to a distance of 20 miles in Kali River and up to 18 miles in the Agrashini. The Sharawati takes boat traffic up to Gersappa, about 25 miles from Honnavar.

The steamers of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company touch Karwar, Tadri, Kumta and Bhatkal during the fair season.

The most important commodities of export are timber, fuel, charcoal, bamboos, manganese and sweet potatoes, onions and supari. Fresh fish is transported from almost all the ports by motor launches to Bombay. The principal imports are grains, sugar, pulses, kerosene oil, coconut oil, Mangalore tiles, etc.

The only mineral that is successfully tackled at present is manganese. In flourishing times about 20,000 tons were exported every year to dollar areas.

Among the important industries are the Government saw mills, and a plywood factory at Dandelli. A good many rice mills sprang up during the days of rationing. But this number is now decreasing and the pounding woman is fast taking the place of the mill.

Bee-keeping is a favourite industry initiated by Government and in a forest tract like Kanara it has a bright future. Already there are 4,500 colonies in the district and the honey yield is about 30 to 35 thousand lb. a year.

The total area covered with bamboos is 89,000 acres and lies mainly on the slopes of the Gangavli and Kali rivers.

An area of about 25,570 acres of forest is covered with very useful species of palm known as the tall palm. This provides annually about 1,500 mature palms yielding about 300 tons of edible sago flour giving means of subsistence to about 6,000 people. The chief produce is tall-chakki or pitch from which edible flour is prepared.

Baswarajadurga an island off Honnavar produces the best quality of Ovi or reddie which is used for painting houses.

HOTELS

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Seaview Hotel, Karwar.

Bhatkal Islam Hotel, Karwar.

Mumtaz Mahomedan Hotel, Yellapur.

Hind Mata Hotel, Yellapur.

Muslim Hotel, Sirsi.

Vijay Restaurant, Sirsi.

Guest House, Halyal.

Udipi Anand Bhuvan, Karwar.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

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Hon. Secretary, S. M. Kalkini, B.A., LL.B.

COLLEGES

Kanara College, Kumta.

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area : 5,436 sq. miles; Population : 953,640.

Headquarters : Raichur.

Talukas : Raichur, Manvi, Sindhnoor, Ganga-vati, Koppal, Yelburga, Kushtagi, Lingasur, Deodurg.

There is a range of hills extending from the west and north-west with two breaks. The general slope of the country is from the north-west towards the south-east. The most important river is the Krishna, which forms the boundary in the north; next the Tungabhadra which forms

part of the boundary in the south. The Bhima joins the Krishna on the northern boundary.

The most important trees are teak, ebony, bijasal, mango, tamarind, nim.

There are no large forests. The District is generally healthy except during the rains when fevers might prevail. The temperature during the year varies from about 110° F. to about 70° F. The average annual rainfall is about 25 in.

The chief antiquities are in or near the fort of Raichur. There are also the old forts of Deo-

durg and Yadgir, besides many temples and mosques.

The staple food crops are jawar and bajra. Cotton is also grown and so are rice and oilseeds.

The most important mineral is the auriferous quartz. Laminated limestone, Shahabad stone and talc are also found.

The principal exports are jawar and other foodgrains and oils and the chief imports salts, coconuts, sugar, kerosene and cloth.

Raichur town is of some commercial importance.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

Area : 3,987 sq. miles ; **Population :** 663,315.

Headquarters : Shimoga.

Talukas : Shimoga, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikaripur, Sorab, Sagar, Hosanagar, Thirthahalli, Bhadravati.

The District has an average rainfall of 56.98 inches and a forest area of 439.4 sq. miles.

Shimoga, the District headquarters town, has a population of 46,524. It is the biggest centre for areca trade in the Malnad parts of the State. Rice, jawar, wheat, ragi, cane jaggery, tamarind, chilies,

groundnut are exported to South Kanara and Bombay by rail and road. Chief forest produce includes teak, sandalwood, rosewood. The Government of Mysore maintain a timber depot here and also run a Sandalwood Factory. There is also a match factory called the Mysore Match Factory.

Another notable place is Bhadravati on the Bhadra river, 12 miles south-east of Shimoga. It is an industrial and trade centre with a population of 42,451. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Cement Factory, the Mysore Paper Mills and a Ferro-Silican Plant are all located here.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

Area : 3,238 sq. miles ; **Population :** 1,330,917

Headquarters : Mangalore

Talukas : Coondapur, Udupi, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur.

The Western Ghats form a natural boundary in the east, and the Arabian Sea in the West. The land slopes gently from the east to the west, but gives an impression of flatness. Much of the surface is bare and treeless and strewn with granite boulders, but there are many small hill ranges well-wooded. From the sea the coastline presents an endless stretch of coconut palms broken by river mouths.

There are many rain-fed rivers but most of them are short and dry up in the summer. The most important of these rivers is the Netravathi, which flows into the sea at Mangalore.

The District has a heavy rainfall and the flora is as a consequence exceedingly varied. Of fruit trees, the coco and the areca palms and the jack and the mango are important. The palmyra palm is found everywhere and the cashew is common. The bamboo grows luxuriantly. Flowers grow in profusion. The fauna is as varied as the flora. Leopards, bisons, elephants are fairly common. The jackal and the monkey is found almost everywhere, while many species of snakes exist.

The climate is excessively humid with a rainfall of over 140 inches. The rains seldom fail in this District and drought is extremely rare.

The chief objects of archaeological interest are the Jain remains especially in Karkala, Mudbidri and Venur—in the form of huge monolithic statues, temples or bastis and slambhas or pillars.

The District has some of the best rice lands in the country; tobacco and vegetables are also grown, along with black gram, horse gram and green gram. On the hills there is coffee.

The District is essentially a forest District. The country is everywhere thickly wooded. The most valuable trees are teak, poon-par, black wood and jack.

The soil yields excellent clay which has given rise to a flourishing tile industry. Another important industry is coffee curing and the processing of cashewnut.

The principal exports are coffee, tiles, copra, rice and wood. The chief imports are cotton piece-goods, grain, oil, sugar, salt.

Mangalore is the biggest single harbour. But Malpe near Udupi has greater possibilities and was mentioned by the West Coast Major Port Development Committee for development as a major port between Mormugao and Cochin.

TUMKUR DISTRICT

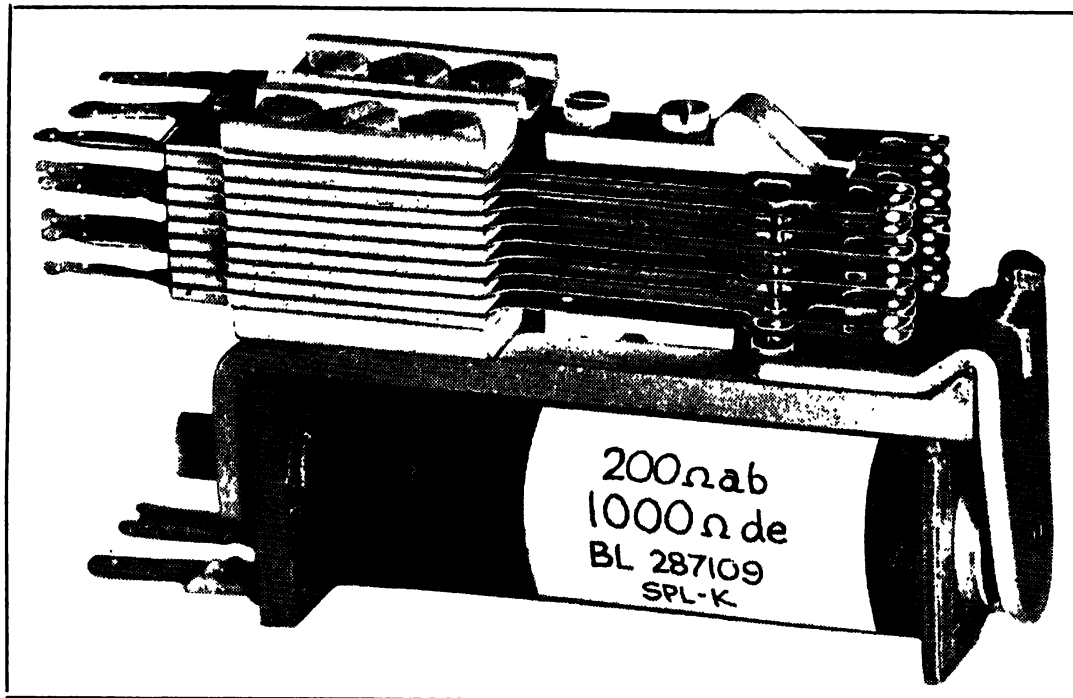
Area : 4,058 sq. miles ; **Population :** 1,151,362.

Headquarters : Tumkur.

Talukas : Tumkur, Madhugiri, Koratagere, Sira, Pavagada, Chiknalkannahalli, Gubbi, Tiptur, Turuvekere, Kunigal.

Tumkur District has an average rainfall of 26.15 inches and a forest area of 196.3 sq. miles.

Tumkur which is the District Headquarters Town has a population of 35,999. It has half a dozen rice mills, and also flour mills, oil mills, slate-pencil factories, and a tile factory. Groundnuts and groundnut products, castor seed, honey seed and food grains such as ragi, avare, are exported to places in and outside the State.



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Abdul Razack Sahib & Sons, P., Hardware Merchants, Gundupanth Street, Bangalore

Abdul Sattar Hajee Dawood Salt, Mandy Merchant, New Tharagupet, Bangalore

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Amchand & Co., V., Piece goods Merchants, 351, Chickpet, Bangalore

Anand Brothers, Manufacturers' Agents and Distributors, Kemppegowda Road, Bangalore

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Capital Cycle and Motor Company, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore.

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Vijaya Publicities, 85, Sultanpet, Bangalore 2.

Vijayam & Co., B. N., Hardware and Paint
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V. R. Brothers, Main Guard Cross Road,
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V. S. R. & Co., Stock and Share Brokers,
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 Kataka Publicities.—Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 Mysore Publicities.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Purnima Publicities.—Park View, Tulsi Thotam, Bangalore.
 Rao Publicities.—11 Main Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.
 Shermack & Son, 1-J, Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Subha Advertising and News Services.—5, Venkatachalliah Lane, Bangalore.
 Vijaya Publicities.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Bombay Ice Candy Works.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Goldwin Aerated Factory.—2, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jain Bharath Soda Factory.—Kilari Road, Bangalore.
 Ketty Candy Works & Bar.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Krishna Soda Factory.—Sri Jayachamarajendra Road, Bangalore 2.
 Murugan Soda Factory.—St. John's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Mysore Soda Factory.—Kilari Road, Bangalore.
 Sardar Aerated Water Factory.—Hospital Road, Bangalore 1.

AUCTIONEERS

Azeez Bros.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Cash Auctioneers, The.—1, Rest House Road, Bangalore.
 F. C. Rayan & Co.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Frank Abraham.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Noor (1947).—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Republic Auction Hall.—110, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.

AUTOMOBILES, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Addison & Co. Ltd.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Auto Accessories & Spares.—G-80, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Auto Renovo Garage.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Autos General Service Station.—30, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Automobiles.—Seehadripuram, Bangalore 3.
 Bangalore Cycle & Motor Co.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Bangalore Stores.—38, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bharat Automobiles.—1/4, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bombay Auto & Radio Stores.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Car Trade, 9-A, Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Central Automobiles Ltd.—68, Oosmania Buildings, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Coimbatore Automobiles.—34, Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Dozey's Garage.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Eastern Agencies.—24, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Express Automobiles.—Kalasipalayam, Bangalore.
 George Oakes Ltd.—Opposite Corporation Offices, Bangalore 2.
 George Webb Chevrolet Co.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Hindustan Garage.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Hindustan Motors Stores.—5, Ramakrishna Buildings, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Immanuel Automobiles.—18, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 India Garage.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 J. P. Stephens & Sons.—104, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Karnatak Motor Corporation.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 1.
 Madras Automobiles.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Madras Auto Service Co., Ltd.—159, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Merlin Motors.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Modern Mechanical Works.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore.
 Motor Sales & Stores.—Oosmankhan Road, Bangalore.
 Popular Motor & Cycle Co.—Glenand Building, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1. Phone 373.
 Raja Cycle & Motor Works.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Raja Lakshminarayana Setty & Sons.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 R. A. O. Swamy & Sons.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.

Reliable Motor Stores.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Reliance Auto Engineering Works.—181-8, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.

Sarvajit Motor Stores.—Kalasipalayam, Bangalore.
 Shanti Kiran Motors.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Simpson & Co. Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 StanLuc Services.—14, Residency Road, Bangalore 1.
 Tallam Automobiles.—New Bamboo Bazaar, Bangalore.
 T. K. Kumar & Co.—3-E, Central St., Bangalore 1.
 T. H. & Co.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore.
 T. R. & Sons.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore.
 T. Shanmugam & Sons.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Union Motors Ltd.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 V. R. & Bros.—Quadrant Circle, Bangalore.
 V. S. Rajagopalan & Co.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

B. B. Bakery.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Coronation Confectionery Stores.—Lansdown Building, Bangalore.
 Crown Bakery.—Choolal, Bangalore 1.
 Egyptian Confectionery.—1, Haines Road, Bangalore 1.
 Excelator Bakery.—Quadrant Road, Bangalore.
 Golden Bakery.—Quadrant Road, Bangalore.
 Gowri Shankar Industries.—Old Tharagupet, Bangalore.
 Moti Biscuit Co.—Prabha Talks Square, Bangalore.
 Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd.—Sri Jayamaraja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Nikiri Dairy Farm.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Parade Stores.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Ruby Confectionery Works.—Tulasi Thotam, Bangalore.
 Shanila Confectionery.—Majestic Circle, Bangalore 2.
 Shivaje Bakery.—Old Police Road, Near City Market, Bangalore 2.
 V. R. & Co.—Near Russell Market Square, Bangalore 1.
 Vijaya Bakery.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Weldon Confectionery & Candy Works.—Old Tharagupet, Bangalore.

BANKS

Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.—Central Bank Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore City Co-operative Bank Ltd.—3rd Hardinge Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bank of Jalpur Ltd.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bank of Mysore Ltd.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.—Arcot Sreenivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Canara Bank Ltd.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd.—63, Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Central Bank of India Ltd.—60, Kempegowda Street, Bangalore 2.
 Century Bank Ltd.—Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 Devanga Bank Ltd.—5, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Grain Merchants' Co-operative Bank Ltd.—Hardinge Road, Bangalore 2.
 Hindu Bank Karur Ltd.—34-36, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Bank Ltd.—Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Karnataka Bank Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Manickavelu Banking Corporation Ltd.—90, New Tharagupet, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.—Albert Victor Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.—1, Hardinge Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Standard Bank Ltd.—80/1, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 National Bank of India Ltd.—106, Narasimharaja Square, Bangalore 2.
 Palai Central Bank Ltd.—25, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 2.
 Punjab National Bank Ltd.—Kempegowda Extension, Bangalore 2.
 Salem Bank Ltd.—Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Bangalore 4.
 State Bank of India.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 S. M. S. A. Bank Ltd.—11 Main Road, New Tharagupet, Bangalore 2.
 Travancore Bank Ltd.—789, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 United Commercial Bank Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vyasa Bank Ltd.—467, Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Bangalore 2.

BLOCK MAKERS

Bangalore Press.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Dawn & Co.—Narayan Pillai Street, Bangalore.
 Deccan Herald Press.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Express Engraving Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Gururaja Studio.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Hall & Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Press Ltd.—Bangalore.
 Rajagopal Photo-Zinc Works.—Kalasipalayam, Bangalore.
 Shanmugam Process Studio.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Super Process Studio.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.

BOOK SELLERS AND PUBLISHERS

Bangalore Book Centre.—Puttanna Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Bangalore Press Book Depot.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd.—Lake View, Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Tract & Book Society.—16, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore.
 Bharathi Publishing House.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bible House.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 2.
 Central Publishing House.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Higginbothams Ltd. (Estd. 1844).—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1. Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers, Etc.
 International Book House, Ltd.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Karnataka Publishing House.—Krishnarajendra Road, Bangalore.
 K. V. Dasappa & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Majestic Book House.—Majestic Square, Bangalore 2.
 M. B. Lal & Co.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 N. S. Vasan & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Photoplay Book House.—53, Richard's Square, Bangalore.
 R. S. Cooper & Co.—112-D, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 S. R. Grant & Co.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Sri Devi Book House.—12-A, Residency Road, Bangalore 1.
 Sri Nanjundeswara Book Depot.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 State Business Syndicate.—D-9, V Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.

BOOTS AND SHOE-MAKERS

American Boot House.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Casino Foot Wear.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Coronation Foot Wear.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Empire Foot Wear.—Market Frontage, Bangalore.
 Flex Foot Wear.—Market Frontage, Bangalore.
 G. S. Shaw & Sons.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Keshav & Co.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Mohamed Basheer.—Old Poor House Road, Bangalore 1.
 Mysore Chrome Leather Tanning Co., Ltd.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Ram Boot Works.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Reliable Foot Wear.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Reliance Foot Wear.—Old Poor House Road, Bangalore 1.
 Rubin Moses & Sons.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 United Foot Wear.—Grain Bazar, Bangalore 2.

BRICKS AND TILES

Bangalore Fire Bricks & Tile Works.—Bangalore.
 B. Jayamuni & Sons.—Dasarahalli, Bangalore.
 Brick & Tile Works.—Whitfield, Bangalore.
 Fire Bricks & Potteries Ltd.—Yaswanthpura P.O., Bangalore.
 Shermack & Son.—1-J, Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Standard Bricks & Tile Works.—Yelashanka, Bangalore.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Anantharamiah's Carpet Factory.—Byatarayanapura, Bangalore.
 B. K. Subbalah & Sons.—Sowrasatrap, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Carpet House.—102, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 M. Muniswamiiah & Sons.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 M. Ramiah Carpet Factory.—Seshadripuram, Bangalore 3.
 Mysore Carpet Works.—Seshadripuram, Bangalore 3.
 T. B. Ramanna Carpet Factory.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Y. Chickanna & Sons.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Alba Laboratories.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Medical Hall.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Basavangudi Pharmacy.—Gandhi Bazaar, Bangalore 4.
 Central Pharmacy.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Cipla Depot Trading Co.—Kalasipalayam, Bangalore.
 City Pharmacy.—Arcot Srinivasachar Road, Bangalore 2.
 City General Medical Agency.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Coronation Pharmacy.—Arcot Srinivasachar Road, Bangalore 2.
 Darwin & Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Dattatreya Pharmacy.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore.
 Gajanan Traders.—Police Road, Bangalore.
 Hari & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Road, Bangalore 2.
 H. O. S. & Bros.—K. V. Temple Street, Bangalore.
 International Pharmacy.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Lal Van's.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Medico & Surgical Agency.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Mysore Farm Drug House.—Gandhi Bazaar, Bangalore 4.
 Mysore Medical Supplies Ltd.—Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore.
 Orient Pharmacy.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Popular Pharmacy.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Pranlal & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Raghuai & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Raja Pharmacy.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Reliance Medical Hall.—Sultanpet, Bangalore.

Sri Girija Medical Stores.—Arcot Srinivasachar Road, Bangalore 2.
 Shashi Pharmacy.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Shobha Pharmacy.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Sitaram & Pal Bros.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Shekar Shekar Pharmacy.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 V. A. Bangalore & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vijaya Pharmacy.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Weldon & Co.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 West End Pharmacy.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Wilfred Pereira.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

Aruna Dress Manufacturing Co.—Chickpet Cross, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Clothing Factory.—Yunus Building, Nagarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Dress Manufacturing Co. (Samson's Dresses).—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bharathi Dress Manufacturing Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 City Dress Manufacturing Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Eastern Hat Manufacturing Co.—6, Shankar Buildings, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Globe Dress Manufacturing Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2. Phone : 4812.
 Golden Ready-Made Dress Manufacturing Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Dress Manufacturing Co.—Santhusepet, Bangalore 2.
 Joosab Abdul Kareem Sait & Co.—New Market, Bangalore 2.
 Krishna Dress Manufacturing Co.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Lakshman Dress Manufacturing Co.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 2.
 Lalitha Dress Manufacturing Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Manu Garments.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Novelty Dress Manufacturing Co.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 Nutan Dress Manufacturing Co.—N-6, Nagasandra Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Prakash Dress Manufacturing Co.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Raghuvendra Dress Manufacturing Co.—772, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Ranganath Dress Manufacturing Co.—Cubbonpet, Bangalore 2.
 Royal Dress Manufacturing Co., The.—"Shalimar Buildings", Subedar Chatram Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore 3.
 Siddarama Dress Manufacturing Co.—Ulsorgate, Bangalore 2.
 Sri Lakshmi Venkateswara Dress Manufacturing Co.—Akkipet, Bangalore 2.
 Sri Rama Dress Manufacturing Co.—45, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Standard Dress Manufacturing Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Star Dress Manufacturing Co.—53/1, Police Road, Bangalore 2.
 State Traders.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Swastic Trading Co.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Udaya Dress Manufacturing Co.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Warewells (India) Ltd.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.

CROCKERY

Bawa Glass & Crockery House.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 C. S. Narayan Rao & Bros.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Gem Light & Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Government Porcelain Factory.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 M. Hashim & Co.—Old Poor House Road, Bangalore 1.
 Mysore Glass & Enamel Works Ltd.—Yaswanthapur, Bangalore.
 Mysore Industrial Development Co.—99, Central Bank Road, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
 Mysore Stoneware, Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.—Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 S. M. Stores.—Meeanakshi Koli Street, Bangalore.
 Sri Rama Ceramic Industries.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Well Wish Stores.—117, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.

CYCLES AND CYCLE PARTS DEALERS

Bangalore Cycle & Motor Co.—1-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Bharat Cycle & Motor Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Bombay Cycle Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Capitol Cycle & Motor Co.—P.B. 126, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Central Cycle Works.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Century Cycle & Motor Mart.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 O. N. Rajan & Co.—Sultanpet, Bangalore 2.
 O. V. Rama Iyer & Co.—12, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Empire Cycle Mart.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Fancy Stores.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 K. J. Balara.—59, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Kumar Cycle Importing Co.—50/1, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Liberty Cycle Importing Co.—57, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. R. Parakk & Bros.—Arcot Srinivasachar, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Cycle Importing Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 New Era Corporation.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.

Paramount Cycle Stores.—1/2, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Popular Auto & Cycle Co.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Presidency Cycle Importing Co.—68, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Raja Cycle & Motor Works.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Ramaswami & Narasinga Rao.—179, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Rawoof Cycle Mart.—Quadrant Circle, Bangalore.
 Reliable Motor Stores.—Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Reliance Cycle & Motor Accessories.—Main Guard Cross Road, Bangalore.
 Sharada Cycle Stores.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Silver Cycle Importing Co.—67, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Singson Cycle Co.—97, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Standard Cycle Mart.—24, New Market, Bangalore.
 State Cycle Importing Co.—66, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 T. R. & Sons.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 United India Cycle Co.—39, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vora Cycle Trading Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.

DYES AND CHEMICALS

Bharat Dyes & Chemicals Co.—Uttaradimutt Lane, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Colours Trading Co. Ltd.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore.
 G. Umakantha & Co.—Mamulpet, Bangalore.
 Jayakumar Agencies.—Mamulpet, Bangalore.
 Mohamed Rahim Khaleel.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. Srinivasachari & Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Shapur & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore.
 S. Palaniswamy & Co.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore.
 Vasanth Dyes & Chemicals.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.

ELECTRICAL GOODS DEALERS

Ahuja's, Electrical Show Room.—881-882, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Asoka Electric Stores.—Chamarajpet, Bangalore 2.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—United India Building, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Electric Service Trading Co.—Chamarajpet, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Light House.—27, Meenatchy Kovil Street, Bangalore.
 Bengal Electricals.—"India House", Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Bharathi Electric Service Co.—44, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 City Electric Stores.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Consolidated Electrical Industries.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Electronico.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Flash Electric Works.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 General Electric Warehouse.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Grand Electric Stores.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Hind Electric Co.—Ebrahim Sahab Street, Bangalore 1.
 Hindustan Electric Stores.—Old Taluk Cutchery Road, Bangalore.
 Hymanshu & Co.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Ideal Electrical Works.—Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co. (Mysore) Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 International General Electric Co. Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jai Hind Electric Corporation.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jaya Electric Stores.—Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore.
 Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.—18th Cross, Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Kohinoor Electric Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Kumar Electric House.—Frazer Town, Bangalore.
 Lakshmi Electric Stores.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mahaveer Electric Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Modern Electric House.—263-A, Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Mysore Electrical Industries, Ltd.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Nagareswara Electric Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Narayana Electric Stores.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Nemichand Electric Stores.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Patel Electric Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Popular Electric Co.—Mackan Road, Bangalore.
 Precious Electric Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Radiant Electricals.—Chamarajpet, Bangalore 2.
 Radio & Electricals Manufacturing Co.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Raghava Electric Stores.—Gavipuram Extension, Bangalore 2.
 Ramkrishna Electric Stores.—Gandhi Bazar, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Regal Electrical Co.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Reliance Electric Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Shakthi Electric Stores.—Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore.
 Sree Rama Electric Stores.—Chamarajpet, Bangalore 2.
 Sri Gururaja Electric Stores.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Sri Krishna Electric House.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore.

ELECTROPLATERS

Modern Electro Metalling Works.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Medonna Modern Electroplating Works.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Rathna Electroplating & Engineering Works.—Kumbaragundi Road, Bangalore.
 Srinivasa Electric & General Stores.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 S. S. Kshyatriya Electric Stores.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Standard Electric Co.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Swastick Electrical Industries.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Taj Electric Stores.—Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vasudeva's Radio Cine Electricals.—48, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Velt & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vijaya Electric Stores.—Cottonpet, Bangalore 2.
 Viyanatha Electric & Radio Corporation.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 V. Rangappa & Sons.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

A. Narasalya & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Ashoka Engineering Co.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Asoka Electric Stores.—Chamarajpet, Bangalore 2.
 Associated Engineering Services.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bombay Cash Bazar.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Electric & General Emporium.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Electric & General Engineering Co.—Dispensary Road, Bangalore.
 Gopal & Bros.—Vivekwaraputturam, Bangalore.
 G. S. Sivarudrappa & Sons.—Kompegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co. (Mysore) Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 K. G. Girmajee & Bros.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Lakshmi Electric Stores.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Modern Electric House.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Reliance Electric Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Sivaguru & Co.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 States Engineering Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 United Trades & Agencies.—Chickpet, Bangalore.
 Vinayakam & Co.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.

FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN

B. L. Bayanna & Bros.—Lalbagh Fort Road, Bangalore 2.
 Croton Nursery.—Lalbagh Fort Road, Bangalore 2.
 G. Gurappa & Sons.—Mavalli, Bangalore.
 M. Lakshmiya & Sons.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. Mooniswamy & Sons.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. Ohlappa & Bros.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. Ramalaya & Sons.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore City.
 Soundaravaya Nursery.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

A. R. Sharieff.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Furnishing Co.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Bharath Furnishing House.—Sri Jayachamaraja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Galley & Co.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 General Equipment Merchants Ltd.—69, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. D. Francis & Sons.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Metro Furnishing House.—Bamboo Bazar, Bangalore.
 Panduranga Furniture Works.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Royal Furnishing Co.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 S. Chandran.—15, Infantry Road, Bangalore 1.
 S. Chandran Furniture Shop.—8, Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Shacoor Bros.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Taraka Ram Furnishing Works.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE

Bawa Glass & Crockery House.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 C. S. Narayan Rao & Bros.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Gem Light Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Government Porcelain Factory.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Maharaja Frame Works.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Glass & Enamel Works Ltd.—Yeshwantapur, Bangalore.
 S. M. Stores.—Meenakshi Koli Street, Bangalore.
 Sri Ram Ceramic Industries.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Well Wish Stores.—117, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.

HARDWARE AND PAINTS

Ahmadally & Co. Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 A. K. Mohamed & Co.—21, Malavalli Rama Rao Lane, Bangalore.
 A. M. Mohamed Mohamed & Co.—Gundopah Street, Bangalore.
 Aruna Paints & Enamels.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.

Bangalore City Hardware Co.—Godown Street, Bangalore.
 Bangalore Paint & Enamel Works.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Bharathi Paint Syndicate.—93, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bhasker Trading Agency.—Godown Street, Bangalore.
 B. N. Vijayam & Co.—Gundopath Street, Bangalore.
 C. A. Gallakotwala & Co., Ltd.—43/1, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Calcutta Machinery & Metal Mart.—12, Gundopath Street, Bangalore.
 Chandra Hardware Stores.—Malavalli Rama Rao Lane, Bangalore.
 Commercial Hardware Co.—21, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore 1.
 D. K. Sadder & Co.—19, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Ebrahim Rahimulla & Co.—9, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Gannon Dunkerley.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 General Hardware Co.—Gundopath Street, Bangalore 2.
 Globe Iron Foundry.—Magadi Road, Bangalore.
 Haji Abdul Bahaman Sahib Son.—Gundopath Street, Bangalore 2.
 Hindustan Hardware Mart.—Malavalli Rama Rao Street, Bangalore.
 K. Haji Khader Bacha Sahib & Sons.—Gundopath Street, Bangalore 2.
 K. H. K. Pacha Miyan Sahib Bros.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Krishna Engineering Works.—Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 M. Abdul Basith & Bros.—19, Meenakshi Koli Street, Bangalore.
 M. A. Jabbar & Co.—26-A, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore 1.
 M. Chandamayan Sahib & Son.—76, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 M. C. Sundaraja & Co.—6, Godown Street, Bangalore.
 Mercury Agency.—97-B, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Mysore Hardware & Metal Mart.—13, Gundopath Street, Bangalore 2.
 Nalin & Prakash.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 P. Abdul Razak Sahib & Sons.—Gundopath Street, Bangalore.
 P. C. Abdul Wahab Sahib & Co.—88, Gundopath Street, Bangalore.
 P. M. Abdul Khuddus & Sons.—89, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Revanna Gurusiddappa.—Godown Street, Bangalore.
 Richardson & Cruddas Co., Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Sind Hardware Mart.—V-46, Malavalli Rama Rao Lane, Bangalore.
 S. Mohamed Ismail & Co.—81, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 S. Nazeer Ali Hardware Stores.—Meenakshi Koli Street, Bangalore.
 States Steel & Paints Co.—Godown Street, Bangalore.
 T. Jamini & Co.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 T. J. Wahab & Sons.—100/101, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 T. Mohamed Ubaidulla Sahib & Co.—Godown Street, Bangalore.
 Town Hardware Stores.—296, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 T. R. Malik & Co.—Godown Street, Bangalore 2.
 T. S. Khader & Bros.—12, Godown Street, Bangalore.
 Union Engineering Co.—Viswewarapuram, Bangalore.
 United Hardware Co.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 V. Baba Sahib & Son.—127, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 V. S. A. Basith & Co.—Kumbharpet, Bangalore.

HATS AND CAPS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Austin Hat Works.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Eastern Hat Manufacturing Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Imperial Hat Manufacturing Co.—Civil Station, Bangalore.
 Oriental Hat Manufacturing Co.—Civil Station, Bangalore.
 Royal Hat Works.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Union Hat Works.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.

HOTELS

Ambassador Hotel.—High Grounds, Bangalore 2
 Bharath Bhavan.—Infantry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Bombay Anand Bhavan.—Old Poor House Road, Bangalore 1.
 Bombay Chandra Bhavan.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Central Hotel.—Kasturba Road, Bangalore 1.
 Hotel Embassy.—Infantry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Hotel Greenlands.—Kasturba Road, opposite Museum, Bangalore 1.
 Jaya Bhavan.—Kalasipalayam, Bangalore 2.
 Lalitha Mahal.—Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 Lobo's Hotel.—Cubbon Road, Bangalore 1.
 Malah's Hotel.—1, Residency Road, Bangalore 1. Phone: 3717.
 Modern Hindu Hotel.—Anand Rao Circle, Bangalore 2.
 Neo Mysore Cafe.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 New Everest Hotel.—Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 New Krishna Bhavan.—Sirur Park, Seshadripuram, Bangalore 3.
 Ratan Cafe.—Malleswaram Circle, Bangalore 3.
 Shastry's Hotel.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Shilton Hotel.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Taj Mahal Hotel.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Victoria Hotel & Restaurant.—Residency Road, Bangalore Cantt.
 Phone: 4538.
 West End Hotel.—Race Course Road, Bangalore 2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Andhra Insurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Asiatic Government Security Life & General Assurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.—1, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Provident Insurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.

Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.—Viswewarapuram, Bangalore.
 British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Canara Mutual Assurance Co.—Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore 2.
 Commonwealth Assurance Co., Ltd.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Crecent Insurance Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Empire of India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 General Assurance Society Ltd.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Mutual Life Association Ltd.—Fort, Bangalore.
 Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.—II Cross Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd.—Chamarajpet, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Government Life Insurance Dept.—Post Office Road, Bangalore.
 Mysore Insurance Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 National India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 New Asiatic Insurance Co., Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 New India Assurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Pioneer Caledonian & Century Insurance Co., Ltd.—325, Viswewarapuram, Bangalore.
 Popular Insurance Co., Ltd.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Premier Life & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Prithvi Insurance Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.—37-38, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Sterling General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Union Life Insurance Co., Ltd.—27-28, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vanguard Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Warden Insurance Co., Ltd.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Aswathanarayana Jewellery Hall.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Jewellery Mart.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Barton Son & Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Balchu Ramiah Setty & Sons.—139, Jewellers Street, Bangalore 1.
 B. Basappa & Sons.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 B. Mathya Setty & Bros.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 B. N. Govindiah Setty & Bros.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 Ceylon Trading Co.—11, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 C. J. Ramaswamy Setty & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 C. Krishniah Chetty Sons & Co.—459, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 C. Narayana Swamy Setty & Sons.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Davangere City Jewellery Mart.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Elore Jewellery Mart.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Ganjam Nagappa & Son.—Arcot Srinivaschar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Kantilal A. Mehta & Bros.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Kesaria A. Setty & Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 K. M. Kocheff & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 K. B. Nanjundiah Setty & Sons.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Lakshmi Jewellery Co.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 Lalitha Jewellery Co.—Gundopath Street, Bangalore 2.
 Mahalakshmi Jewellery Works.—Gundopath Street, Bangalore 2.
 Matha Chagannal Salt & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. B. Narayana Bros.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Panduranga Jewellery Mart.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Panduranga Jewellery Mart.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 Satyasadhana Jewellery Mart.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Shantilal A. Mehta & Bros.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Swastika Jewellery Mart.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 V. Vasudeva Setty & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 V. Ananthapadmanabhaya Setty & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 V. B. Seetharamiah Setty & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.

MACHINERY DEALERS, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS

Allied Industrial Distributors Ltd.—70-71, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 A. B. Ewer & Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City (S. India). Phone: 8198.
 A. C. E. C. (India) Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd.—United India Building, Bangalore 2.

A. B. Eswar & Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Textile Machinery Co.—Kasi Visweswara Temple Street, Bangalore.
 Batliboi Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bengal Electricals.—"Indra House", Mallewaram, Bangalore 3.
 Best & Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.—31-32, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Durga Engineering Works.—63, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 General Engineering Co.—Kempgowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 General & Machinery Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Government Central Industrial Workshop.—(P.O. Road, Bangalore.
 Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co. (Mysore) Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 International General Electric Co., Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jaya Engineering Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jaymes Engineering Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Khoday Engineering Works.—Tank Bund Road, Bangalore.
 Kirlokar Bros. Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 K. Swaminathan & Co.—20, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Madhural Mudalliar & Sons.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Metro Malleable Manufacturers Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Modern Electric House.—263-A, Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Modern Engineering Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Modern Mill & Auto Stores.—21, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. R. & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Industrial & Agricultural Marketing Co.—Mavalli Circle, Bangalore.
 Mysore Industrial Suppliers Ltd.—2/3, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Radio & Electricals Manufacturing Co.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Rane (Madras) Ltd.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Shantilal & Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Sri Swamy Trades.—2nd Main Road, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore.
 Sriyaco.—Subedarchatram Road, Bangalore.
 Standard Machinery Co., Ltd.—87, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Steel Construction Co., Ltd.—Hardings Road, Bangalore.
 Tarapore & Co.—Spencer Road, Bangalore.
 Voltas Ltd.—Sri Jayachamaraja Road, Bangalore 2.
 V. S. Begur & Co.—48-A, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

Anand Bros., Ltd.—Kempgowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Anur Bros.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Bombay Trading Co. (Mysore).—Hanuman Buildings, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Commission & General Agency.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Continental Agencies.—II Cross, Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Emberuman & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Impex Corporation (Mysore) Ltd.—Kempgowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 International Agencies.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 M. A. T. Acharya & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Modern Electric House.—263A, Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1. Phone : 4351. Grams : " Ranipadam."
 M. Srinivasachari & Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Industrial & General Agencies.—Sabuvani Buildings, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 N. G. Naik & Co.—52, H.B. Samaja Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore 2.
 Parry & Co., Ltd.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Selvel Lines.—I Cross, Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Swastik Agencies.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Union Agencies.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Vijayam & Co. (Madras) Ltd.—Kempgowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 V. E. & Sons.—Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Young India Agencies, Ltd.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.

METAL MERCHANTS

A. C. Subbiah Chettiar.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Anant Bros.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Annapurna Cooker Co.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Keshavilal & Co.—71, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Kiran Metal House.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Lalchand Chaganlal.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Maganlal & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Marimal Bhabuthmal & Bros.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Motilal & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.

Raghava Metal Works.—96-97, Oosamkhan Road, Bangalore 2.
 Sha Kundanmal Kesharimal.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Sha Maganlal & Chamanlal.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Shantilal C. Dhami.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Sha Pratapmal Mulchand & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Sha Sankalchand Nathmal.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 S. Hastimal & Co.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 V. C. P. Ramaswamy Chettiar & Sons.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 V. Deepchand.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 V. G. Gopal & Sons.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Vijaya Metal & Coffee Works.—Old Police Road, Bangalore 2.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Allison & Co.—Civil Area, Bangalore 1.
 Aruna Musicals.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Calcutta Musical Stores.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Haneef & Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Jahman's Musical Stores.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 K. B. Gurusiddiah & Bros.—Sunkalpet, Bangalore.
 New Bombay Harmonium Stores.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Saraswati Vilas.—Nagarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 Sharada Nilaya.—Sunkalpet, Bangalore 2.

OPTICIANS

G. S. Sindhe & Sons.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Jalal Optical Stores.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Keshavilal C. Udani.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.
 Lawrence & Mayo (India) Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Mysore Spectacle Co.—Sultanpet, Bangalore 2.
 Optical Co.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Optical & General Agencies.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Parr Optical Works.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Ramson Optical House.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Ravel Bros.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 Royan Optical Co.—Bangalore.
 S. B. Gopala Rao.—D. Opt., Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 The Glass House.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 V. M. Jagannath & Bros.—City Market, Bangalore 2.
 W. H. Merch & Sons Co.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.

PAPER MERCHANTS

Ambi & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Babulal Hiralal & Co.—Sultanpet, Bangalore 1.
B. M. MARIYAPPA & SONS.—Paper Merchants, Sultanpet, Bangalore 2.
 Gopalan & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Paper Corporation.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 J. B. Advani & Co. (Mysore) Ltd.—Post Box No. 48, Bangalore.
 J. M. Abdul Rasheed & Co.—123, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Lalwanis.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Lindner & Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 M. S. Salam Abdul Majid & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Murthy Paper Mart.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Murugan Paper Mart.—Sultanpet, Bangalore 2.
 Oosmania Paper Mart.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Paper Sales & Service.—Mamoolpet, Bangalore 2.
 T. M. Abdul Gaffoor & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Tulal & Co.—Majestic Square, Bangalore 2.
 Venkatesha Paper Mart.—K. Temple Street, Bangalore.

PERFUMERS

Ananda Perfumery Works.—Sultanpet, Bangalore 2.
 Aromatik (India).—Seshadri Road, Bangalore 3.
 Balakrishna Perfumery Works.—Mamoolpet, Bangalore 2.
 Chandra Perfumery Works.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Chandru's Perfumery Works.—Akkipet, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Real Perfumery Works.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Jaya Perfumery Works.—Ganigaspeth, Bangalore 2.
 Lalitha Perfumery Works.—Mamoolpet, Bangalore 1.
 Manyam & Co.—Seshadripuram, Bangalore 3.
 Modern India Trading Co.—Akkipet, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Agarbathi Co.—1, Madar Sab Street, Bangalore.
 Mysore Prabhat Perfumery Works.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Sultan Perfumery Works.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.

Rajalakshmi Perfumery Works.—Mamoolpet, Bangalore 2.
 Raja Perfumery Works.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Shobha Perfumery Works.—Benki Nawab Street, Bangalore 2.
 Sudarshana Perfumery Works.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.

SUNDER PERFUMERY WORKS.—Sultanpet Cross, Bangalore 2.
 S. V. Murugesan & Bros.—Old Kasal Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vijayalakshmi Perfumery Works.—Sowrashtpet, Bangalore 2.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Bakasha Electric Photo Studio.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Day & Night Studio.—Majestic Square, Bangalore 2.
 E. G. K. & Sons.—3, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 E. G. Krishniah Setty & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Electrograph Studio.—7-B, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Empire Photo Stores.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 G. G. Wellings.—2-C, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 G. K. Vale & Co.—4, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 G. S. & Sons.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jhamatmal Sons.—1, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 M. A. T. Acharya & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 M. P. P. Ambalam & Bros.—469, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Photo Emporium.—99-A, Subedarchatram Road, Bangalore 2.
 National Studios.—Kalasipalyam Main Road, Bangalore 2.
 Photo Flash.—New Market, Bangalore 2.
 Photo Speed Co. (India).—113-E, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Raman's Photo Studio.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Sagar Photo & Cine Service.—New Market, Bangalore 2.
 S. R. Dass Studio.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Studio Ajanta.—Vivekswarapuram, Bangalore.
 Studio Rene.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Vandy Ke Electric Studio.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 V. G. Chimalgi.—Opp. Majestic Talkies, Bangalore 2.
 Verona.—Mahatma Gaudhi Road, Bangalore 2.

MINES

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PRINTING PRESS MATERIAL

Abdul Rasheed & Co., T.M.—Civil Station, Bangalore 1.
 Acharya & Co., M. A. T.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Type Foundry.—Cottonpet, Bangalore 2.
 Batlibol & Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Christian Literature Society Press.—Dickenson Road, Post Box 43, Bangalore 1.
 City Type Foundry.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Road, Bangalore 2.
 Government Soap Factory.—Bangalore.
 Home Industries.—Seshadripuram, Bangalore 3.
 Mohamed Ghouse & Sons.—Cottonpet, Bangalore 2.
 Mysore Type Foundry.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 National Type Foundry.—Manavarthpet, Bangalore 2.
 Ranganatha Type Foundry.—Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore 2.

PRINTING PRESSES

Associated Printers (Madras) Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Avalon Press.—22, Chickbazar Road, Tasker Town, Bangalore.
 Bharathi Printing Works.—3, Gollarpet, Bangalore 2.
 Caxton Press.—Shankarpur, Bangalore.
 Chitra Printery.—26, Sowrasitra Cross, Bangalore 2.
 Christian Literature Society Press.—Dickinson Road, Bangalore.
 'Daily Post' Press.—1, Madras Bank Road, Bangalore.
 Deshabandu Press.—11, Sri Krishna Rajendra Road, Bangalore 2.
 Eastern Press.—11-A, Sri Jayachamarajendra Road, Bangalore 2.
 Educational Printing Press.—68, Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Elgin Power Press.—Civil Area, Bangalore 1.
 Golden Printing Works.—Cottonpet, Bangalore 2.
 Good Shepherd Convent Press.—20, Brigade Road, Bangalore 2.
 Hosali Press.—38-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Press.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Jupiter Press.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Kalanidhi Press.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Karnataka Press.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Karnataka Publishing House.—Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.
 Mir Power Printing Works.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Modi Power Printing Works.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Nallaris Printers.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 National Press.—36, Dickenson Road, Bangalore.
 Orient Power Press.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.
 Phoenix Press.—87, Vivekwarapuram, Bangalore.
 Power Printing Works.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Printers Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Rajagopal Photo-Zinco & Power Printing Works.—Kalasipalayam, Bangalore 2.
 Reliance Press.—3, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Science Press.—Seshadri Puram, Bangalore 3.
 Shermack & Son.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Splinker & Co.—118, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Viswananda Power Press.—78, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.

RADIO DEALERS, IMPORTERS, ETC.

American Radio Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Capital Agencies.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Dickson Bros.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Eastern Radio Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Electronics.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 General Radio & Appliances Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 General Radio & Sound Service.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Hymanshu & Co.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 India Prudential Mercantiles.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 India Radio Service.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Lalwani Radio Corp.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Lekhraj Jassumal & Sons.—113-F, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Melody House.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Modern Trading Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Narain Radio Co.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Phillips House.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Pioneer Radio Co.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Prakash Radio Service.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Radio Electric Corporation.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Radio Engineering Co.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Radio House.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Radio Supplies.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Reliance Radio Service.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Shivram's Radio House.—24, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Standard Radio Clinic.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Vasudev's Radios.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 WACO.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Watcha's Radio Gram Store.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS

Bangalore Soap Factory.—154, Ebrahim Sahib Street, Bangalore 1.
 Desl Soap Works.—Sample Tank Road, Bangalore 2.
 Government Soap Factory.—K. R. Circle, Bangalore.
 Radio Soap Institute.—Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 2.
 Rudra Industries.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Srinivasa Soap Factory.—64, Old Tharagupet, Bangalore 2.
 Yeswanth Soap & Chemicals, Ltd.—Yeswanthpur, Bangalore.

SPORTS GOODS

Acharya & Co., M. A. T.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Cuckerja.—182, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 H. N. Rao Brothers.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Indian Sports Depot.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Julka Sports Club.—Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore.
 Popular Stores.—Sapalge Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Rakhra Sports Co.—180, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 States Sports Club.—Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore.

STATIONERS

Ahmedia Stationery Mart.—190, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Albion Stores.—111, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Alwaysnew.—181, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Ambika Stationery Mart.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Anur Bros.—77-78, Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 Bangalore Industrial Agencies.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Benn & Co.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Chandral Stores.—350, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Chogalal Jethmal & Co.—143, Mamulpet, Bangalore 2.
 Ganesh & Co.—222, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Gopalin & Company Krishna Building, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Keshavdas & Co.—190, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Kowalik Emporium.—377, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Krishna Stores.—80, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Kumar & Co.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Liberty Stores.—7-B, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Mahaveer Trading Co.—320, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Newways.—10-A, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Parade Stores.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Plaza Stores.—185, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Popular Stores.—Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.
 Prospect House.—6, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Ramesh & Co.—333, Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Sesha & Co.—49, Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 T. M. Abdul Rasheed & Sons.—123, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Westend Stores.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.

SUGAR MILLS

Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd.—Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Road, Bangalore 2. Factory & Distillery Mandya (Mysore State)

TIMBER MERCHANTS

Bangalore City Saw Mills & Timber Yard.—Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 Bangalore Saw Mills & Wood Works.—Kumaragundi Road, Bangalore.
 Bhavan Saw Mills.—Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 Century Wood Industries Ltd.—Tumkur Road, Bangalore.
 Coorg Industries & Saw Mills.—Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 D. Subba Rao.—Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 G. N. Subbalah.—1, Kanasinghpet, Bangalore.
 Jaffer Khan & Bros.—New Bamboo Bazar, Bangalore.
 Jubilee Saw Mills & Wood Works.—130, Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 L. Narasinga Rao Mane & Sons.—Mill Road, Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 Mane Hanumantha Rao & Sons.—Cottonpet, Bangalore.
 Mysore Plywood Corporation Ltd.—Yeswanthpur, Bangalore 2.
 V. Venkatasubbalah & Sons.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.

TOBACCONISTS

Bangalore Tobacco Mart.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 B. Narayana Setty.—186, Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 C. M. Ali & Bros.—Kalasipalayam Main Road, Bangalore.
 D. K. Hussain & Sons.—Gundupath Street, Bangalore 2.
 M. K. Ahmed & Sons.—Mysore Road, Bangalore 2.
 Sastri's General Stores.—Hospital Road, Bangalore.

TOYS

Mysore Arts & Crafts Depot.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 S. K. Bros.—Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.
 Toyland.—Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.

TRACTORS

Diesel (India).—Kalasipalayam, Bangalore 2.
 East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.
 Jayems Engineering Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2.

Modern Electric House.—263-A, Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Paashabhai Patel & Co., Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Standard Machinery Co., Ltd.—Silver Jubilee Park Road,
 Bangalore 2.
 Voltas Ltd.—Sri Jayachamrajendra Road, Bangalore 2.
 Webb's Farm Mechanisation Ltd.—Mahatma Gandhi Road,
 Bangalore 1.

TRAVELLING AGENTS

Bharat Travel Service Ltd.—Gandhinagar, Bangalore 2.
 Ram Mohan & Co., Ltd.—Kempegowda Road, Bangalore 2.
 Thomas Cook & Son, Continental & Overseas Ltd.—Mahatma
 Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Trading Company.—Opp. Kalasipalayam Bus Stand, Bangalore 4.

TYPEWRITERS

Addison & Co., Ltd.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Bharat Typewriter Works.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 International Typewriter Sales & Service Corporation.—Sri
 Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.
 Remington Rand (Inc.), Ltd.—St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 1.
 Underwood Typewriters.—Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore 2.

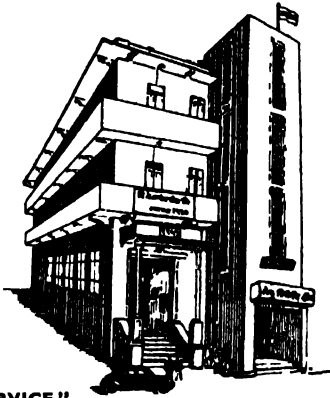
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS

Bangalore Umbrella Manufacturing Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Kanayalal & Bros.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Popular Umbrella Manufacturing Co.—Mamulpet, Bangalore 2.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

A. R. Khaleel & Sons.—743, Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Asonia Watch Works.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.
 Empire Watch Co.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.
 H. Dasappa.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Jhamani's Watches & Clocks.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Metro Watch Co.—2, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 M. H. Shariff & Sons.—54-55, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 Minoo Bros.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Pearl Watch Co.—10, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Popular Watch Co.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Regal Watch Co.—13-B, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Reliable Watch Co.—Cavalry Road, Bangalore 1.
 Rotary Watch Co.—China Bazar, Bangalore.
 R. Subbalah & Sons.—Chickpet, Bangalore 2.
 Salesmen Watch Co.—Central Street, Bangalore 1.
 Sharif & Bros.—Choolai, Bangalore.
 Swisswatch Co.—Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 Tarapores.—112-4, Brigade Road, Bangalore 1.
 The Watch Shop.—51, Richard's Square, Bangalore 1.
TIME SHOP, THE.—10, Commercial Street, Bangalore 1.
 House for Supergrade Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces.
 Cables: "TIMESHOP."
 Vadul Watch Co.—Balepet, Bangalore 2.

BELGAUM DISTRICT



Grams: "SERVICE"

Phone: 118

THE BELGAUM BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in the Dominion of India 1930, Liability of Members Ltd.)

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Raviwar Peth, Post Box No. 29, BELGAUM

Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,00,000
Reserves	Rs. 2,64,000
Deposits	Rs. 1,11,40,000
Working Capital	Rs. 1,41,76,000

BRANCHES :

<i>Mysore State</i>	<i>Bombay State</i>
(Belgaum District)	(Ratnagiri District)
Sankeshwar	Vengurla
Hosur (P.O. Shahapur)	Malvan
Gokak	Shiroda
Nandgad	Chiplun
Ramdurg	Kankavli
Chikodi	Devgad
Nipani	Savantwadi
Bailhongal	
Athni	(South Satara District)
Trilakwadi (Belgaum)	Miraj
Saundatti	
(Dharwar District)	(Sholapur District)
Nargund	Barsi
	(Kolhapur District)
	Gadhinglaj
	Jaisingpur.

Brief History :

The Belgaum Bank Ltd., the Premier Joint Stock Bank of the Southern Division, started in January 1930 is now a Scheduled Bank. It has been making steady progress every year. The bank's new building was completed in 1953 along with a Safe Deposit Vault, first in Belgaum. Dividends have been regularly maintained at 6½%. Transacts all types of banking business. Branch expansion of this bank is mostly in rural centres where its services are benefiting the trader and the farmer as well.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Shri G. V. Saraf, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*
 Shri S. M. Muttur, *Merchant*
 Shri M. G. Herekar, *Banker & Landlord*
 Shri L. V. Deshpande, *Merchant & Landlord*
 Shri G. L. Gajendragadkar, B.A., *Retd. Dy. Collector*
 Shri J. W. Kalghatgi, *Merchant*
 Shri N. S. Shirali, *Retd. Tele. Superintendent*
 Shri B. B. Potdar, B.A., LL.B., *Ex-President, Belgaum Municipality*
 Shri A. R. Nalk, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., *Managing Director.*

Shri H. S. Kulkarni, B.A.,
Manager.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Ajit Laboratories Ltd., Belgaum.

Alemble Distributors Ltd., Belgaum. Branch Office: Nagargoje's Building, Near Railway Station, Miraj.

Anandji Haridas & Co., Ltd., Railway Goods Shed Road, Belgaum.

Associated Mechanical Industries, 1745, Kirloskar Road, Belgaum.

Belgaum Guest House, 591, Math Galli, Belgaum.

Belgaum Motors, Camp, Belgaum.

Brooke Bond (India) Ltd., Bungalow No. 11, Fort, Belgaum.

Chikodi & Co., M. K., Market, Belgaum.

Devendra Chintamanrao Kolhapure & Sons, Ganpat Galli, Belgaum.

Doddanavar Brothers, Saw-Mill, Dharwar Road, Belgaum.

Engineering Equipment Company, Khanapur Road, Camp, Belgaum.

Gunbori's, Ramdev Galli, Belgaum

G. G. Wellng, 96, Church Street, Camp, Belgaum.

G. V. Herwadkar, Ganpat Galli, Belgaum.

H. B. Porwal & Sons Ltd., Direct Importers, Chemists, Druggists & General Merchants, Library Building, Belgaum. Phone: 70. Grams: "EVEREADY."

Lucky Restaurant and Lodging & Boarding, Fort Road, Belgaum.

Maharatta Tyre Co., 2974, Khade Bazar, Belgaum.

M. K. Swamy & Sons, Bakers and High Class Confectioners, No. 6, Church Street, Camp, Belgaum.

National Ice & Cold Storage, Goods Shed Road, Belgaum.

Ramnath Stores, Shri Krishna Nivas, Market, Belgaum.

Remington Rand Inc., College Road, Belgaum.

Republic Machinery Corporation, Kadolkar Lane, Belgaum.

S. G. Phadke & Sons, Tyre Retreaders & General Merchants, 3108, Khade Bazar, Belgaum.

Shevade's Camera Works Ltd., The, Manufacturers of all types of Cameras and Accessories, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

Social Service Provident Insurance Company Limited, The, 152a-1, Maruti Galli, Belgaum.



STAR COMPANY

BELGAUM

Manufacturers of :

**CHAMAN, PINK OINTMENT, GOA OINTMENT &
 Perfume FAVARA, etc.**

V. B. Herwadkar, Raviwar Peth, Belgaum. Phone: 159.

Vasudeo & Sons, Bakers & General Merchants. Agents: "The Times of India", 92, Church Street, Camp, Belgaum.

Vijay Engineering & Machinery Co., Ramdeo Galli, Belgaum.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Acharya, V. H., & Co., Cloth Merchants, Bijapur.
 Akki, B. D., Dealer in Jiggly seeds, Cotton seeds, Foodgrains, Cotton, etc., Bijapur. Tel. Address: "Akki".
 Allied Agencies, Azad Road, Bijapur.
 Amte, S. N., Cap Mart, Hosiery and Readymade Clothes, New Bazar, Bijapur.
 Bagalkot Printing Works, Printers and Binders, Bagalkot, Dist. Bijapur.
 Ballappa Golappa Golappanavar, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bagalkot.
 B. C. Rudrakshi, Stationer, Iron and Hardware Merchant, Gandhi Road, Bagalkot.
 Basawanti, D. S., Cloth Merchant, Bijapur. Head Office: Sholapur. Branch: Bijapur.
 Bazi General Stores, New Bazar, Bijapur. Stationers, Cutlery, and Commission Agents. Proprietor: S. A. Bazi.
 B. D. Hooli, Rajahansa Tailors, New Bazar, Bijapur.
 Bhavi, V. P., Cloth Merchant, Bijapur.
 Bhimappa Sangappa Handral, Wholesale Grocery Merchant, Bagalkot.
 Bijapur Cloth Trading Co., Wholesale Cloth Dealers, Bijapur.
 Bijapur Motor Transport Co., Ltd., Bijapur.
 Bijapur Motor Union Ltd., Gandhi Road, Bijapur. Government Mail and Goods Transport Contractors.
 Bijapur Stores, Stationers and Newspaper Agents, Bijapur.
 Chankeshara Himmatlal Surchand, Cotton Seeds and Grain Merchants and Commission Agents, Bijapur (S. Rly.). P.L. No. 655. S.T. No. 45.
 Channappa Parashuram Yadke, Silk Merchant and Commission Agent, Bagalkot.
 Corporation Bank Ltd., Bijapur.
 Dalichand M. Shaha, Cycle Merchant, Opp. Municipal Hall, Bijapur.
 Delhekar, R. L., Moulana Azad Road, Bijapur.
 Deshpande's Indian Rhym Classical Dancing School, Bijapur.
 Devagirkar, N. V., Cap Mart, Dealer in Readymade Clothes, Hosiery and Cloth, Vegetable Market, Bijapur.
 Dongerchand Hirachand Bros., Merchants and Commission Agents, Dealers in Jaggery, Foodgrains, Oilseeds and Cotton, Bijapur. Tel. Address: "WARDHAMAN".
 Dr. S. V. Muddebihal, Chief Agent, The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, Bijapur.
 Grand Hotel, Boarding and Lodging, Bijapur. Proprietor: Doulatrao Chavan.
 Gundle, V. B., Painter (Building, Water and Oil paints), Enlargements and Signboards, Sholapurkar Shegunshi Patil, Bijapur.
 Gurulingappa Rudrakshi and Veerappa Ballgar, General Merchants and Commission Agents. Head Office: Bagalkot.
 Haji Husenasaheb Jahansaheb Maniyar, Stationer, Hardware Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur.
 Harasukh Balkisan, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Dealer in Foodgrains, Oil, Oil-cakes, Oilseeds and Cotton, Bijapur.
 Heralji, S. S., Cloth Market, Bijapur. Cloth Merchant and Dealer in Silver and Gold.
 Hitachintaka Printing Press, Printers and Publishers, Bijapur.
 Jamatraj Punamchand Oswal, Stationer and General Merchant, New Bazar, Bijapur.
 Jamogl, D. D., Bijapur. Prop.: Saraswati Soda Factory.
 Jamkhandi Agricultural and Allied Industries Ltd., Jamkhandi.
 Jog, N. B., Gandhi Road, Bijapur. Prop.: "Arogya-Nivas Boarding and Lodging".
 Joshi Bandhu, Dealer in Gold and Silver, Bijapur.
 Kale, K. D., Timber Merchant and Contractor, Bijapur.
 Karandikar Bros., Bijapur.
 Karnataka Engineering Co., Station Main Road, Bijapur.
 Katti, M. R., Hardware and Iron Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur.
 Khembhavi Bros., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bijapur. Tel. Address: "Cotton".
 Kolhatkar, R. V., Newspaper Agent, Kakde & Sons, Pelican and Pearl Toffee Agent and General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur.
 Laxmi Stores, Gandhi Road, Bagalkot. Stationery Merchants and Dealers in Watches. Proprietors: Kora & Bros.
 L. N. Torvi, Chemists, Druggists and Newspaper Agents, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bijapur.
 Mahalaxmi Co., Ltd., Bijapur.
 Mahantappa Channmalappa Nidgundi, Banker, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bagalkot. Tel. Address: "Jayadevi".
 Majid Auto-Motor Repairing Works, Specialists in Motor Cycles and Cars, Main Road, Bijapur. Prop.: N. M. Shaikh.
 Mallappa Karbasappa Surpur, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur. Tel. Address: "Kotikhan".
 Mallikarjunappa Talikoti, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur and Bagalkot. Grams: "TALIKOTI." Cotton L. No. A. 273. Sales Tax No. U.A.25.

Modern Medical Stores, Chemists and Druggists, Tilak Road, Godbole Mala, Bijapur (S. Rly.).
 Modern Restaurant Boarding and Lodging, near Tripuri Sundari Talkies, Bijapur. Prop.: N. Yeshwantrao Jadhav.
 Mogali, N. I., Siddheshwar Road, Bijapur.
 New Bharat Engineering Co., Auto-Stores and Machinery Merchants. Prop.: J. M. Walkar, Bijapur.
 New Siddheshwar Printing and Litho Works, Azad Road, Bijapur.
 Nutan Ayurveda Karyalaya Private Ltd., Bijapur.
 Porwal, J. C., Glass Bangles, Cutlery Merchant and Commission Agent, New Bazar, Bijapur.
 P. S. Apte, General Merchant and Commission Agent, New Bazar, Bijapur.
 Radha Printing Works, Publishers, Book-binders and Paper Bulers, Godbole Mala, Bijapur.
 Rahimatbeg Ismail Beg Jamkhandi, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bagalkot.
 Ramjee Davjee & Co., Bijapur.
 Ramkrishna Medical Stores, Chemists and Druggists, Koujalgi Building, New Bazar, Bijapur.
 Ranade, V. V., Cloth Merchant, Bijapur.
R. S. NAVADGI, Bijapur. Grocers and Principal Wholesale Dealers for Kanan Devan Tea for Bijapur, Belgaum, Sholapur Districts and Savantwadi and Goa Territories. Depots: Bijapur, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bagalkot and 18, Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
 Sangappa Basawantappa Shirolkar, Fruit Merchant, New Market, Bijapur.
 Sanglikar, I. M., Dealer in Imperial Tobacco, Motor and Cycle Tyres, Bijapur.
 Sha, Bhagchand Tarachand, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bagalkot.
 Sha, Nalindas Namchand, Stationer and General Merchant, Mudhol State.
 Shah, Ganpatchand Padamchand, Cotton Broker, Jaggery Merchant, Bijapur.
 Shah Pusalal Chhotmal, Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur (S. Rly.). Phone: 66. Grams: "RUNWAL".
 Shah Shivraj Jeetmal, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur (S. Rly.). S.T. U.A. 100, No. 4. S.L.A. 95. Phone: 65. Grams: "NANDALAL".
 Shashikala Stores, Stationers, Jewellery, Embroidery and Tailoring Materials, Bijapur.
 Shorthand and Typewriting Speed Classes for Ladies and Gents, near Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur Ltd., Bijapur.
 Shree Ganesh Pictures, Film Distributors, Bijapur.
 Shree Laxmi Narasimha Ghee Stores, Ghee and Vegetable Products Merchants, Chandabavdi Road, Bijapur.
 Shree Ram Agency, Chemists and Druggists, Bijapur (S. Rly.). Prop.: R. N. Gokhale.
 Shree Shakti Talkies, Premier Talkies in Karnataka. Prop.: V. V. Sakri, Station Road, Bagalkot.
 Shrikant Soda Water Factory, New Market, Gandhi Chowk, Bijapur. Prop.: Sharan, S. G.
 Shri Mallikarjun Cap Mart, Readymade Clothes Merchants and Dealers in Cloth and Hosiery, Bijapur.
 Soma, S. B., Iron and Hardware Merchant, Shree Siddheshwar Road, Bijapur.
 Subhash Cloth Stores, Gandhi Chowk, New Market, Bijapur.
 Sugandhi, V. Y., New Bazar, Bijapur.
 Sugarcane Products and Industries Ltd., Bijapur. Managing Agents: Vinayakrao P. Desai & Co.
 Sukhlal Lachharam Rojabanashi, Wine Merchant, Bijapur.
 Suryawanahi Engineering Works, Main Road, Bijapur.
 Sutar, A. M., Timber Merchant, Building Contractor and Furniture Maker, Bijapur.
 Swadeshi Mill Cloth Stores, New Market, Bijapur.
 Swadeshi Stores, Bagalkot. Dealers in Stationery, Medicines, Jewellery, Cutlery, Cycles and Fancy Goods.
 Tadvalkar, R. B., General Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur.
 Totappa Murgeppa Katti, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Mudhol State.
 Totappa Sanganbasappa Devangavi, Stationer and Hardware Merchant, Bagalkot.
 Uttamchand Kedarimal Oswal, Stationer and General Merchant, Bijapur.
 Venkanna Naik Savnur, Commission Agent, Bagalkot.
 Venkatesh Ramrao Kulkarni, Cotton Merchant and Commission Agent, Bijapur. Tel. Address: "Mohan".
 Veerappa Shrishelayya Vastad, Cloth Merchant, Bagalkot.
 Vijay Engineering and Machinery Co., 372, Siddheshwar Road, Adat Bazar, Bijapur.

DHARWAR

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

For Economy & Pleasure Combined

Use Always

A. RAHMAN BIDIES

THE BEST AND FOREMOST OF BIDIES

Manufactured by :

Messrs. H. M. DASANKOPP & SONS
Dharwar (Mysore State)

Factories: A. Rahman Bidi Works, at Dharwar, Hubli, Savnoor and Davangere.

Telephone : 52 — Telegrams : **ARMAN**

Akki, B. D., Dealer in Jiggley Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Foodgrains and Cotton, Hubli (Dharwar Dist)

CHANNAPPA PARAPPA MALASHETTI

HARDWARE & PAINT MERCHANT

Stockist for : The Bagalkot Cement Co., Ltd.,
The Asbestos Cement Ltd.,
Lakshmi Works, Lonavla

Head Office : Gadag, Branch —Hubli.
Hubli Phone : 228.

Gokuldas Vithaldas Warkar, Gunny Merchant and Commission Agent, Gadag, Southern Rly.

Hosmani & Co., Hubli. Tel. Address : "UNITY". Telephone No. 62.
Prop. of Shri Gajanan Dal & Flour Mills.

LAXMAN BABANI PAI MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS, Ghodke Building, Jaichamraj Nagar, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar (India), Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda and Mahabharata ; Sanskrit Text and English translation. Complete in 80 (eighty) Volumes. Price Rs. 500 (five hundred Rupees).

MADIMAN, G. N., & SONS, Cotton Commission Agents, Merchants and Bankers. Agents : Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Proprietors : Shri Laxmi Ginning and Manufacturing Co. P. O. Box No. 2, Hubli, Dharwar Dist. (Mysore State). Tel. Address : "MADIMAN". Telephone Nos. 15 & 150.

Phone : { Office 7 & 133
Res. 25

Gram :
'KANORIA'

NEW KARNATAK COTTON MILLS

HUBLI (Dist. Dharwar)

Proprietors :

NEW GUJRAT COTTON MILLS LTD.

Managing Agents.

KANORIA COMPANY LIMITED
9, Brabourne Road, CALCUTTA

Bombay Office :

GOOL MANSION, HOMJI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

State Bank of India, Hubli.

MYSORE

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Bahusar Trading Co., Bank Road, Mysore.

Bhagavan Chetty & Co., Hardware and Paint Merchants, Asoka Road, Mysore.

Chandrasekharappa & Sons, Merchants, Santhepet, Mysore.

Coomaraswamy Pillay & Co., M., Water Works and Sanitary Contractors, 85, Lansdowne Buildings, Mysore.

Coorg and Mysore Coffee Co. (1937), Ltd., Chamundi Curling Works, P.O. Vani Vilas Mohalla, Mysore.

Coorg Industries and Saw Mills, Mysore South.

Hajee Tayub Abdul Karim & Co., Merchants, Santhepet, Mysore.

Hindustan Coffee Works, Jagan Mohan Palace Road, Mysore.

K. Kemplah, Ivory & Sandalwood Carver, Shree Krupa, 375, Benki Navab Street, Behind C. T. Institute, Mysore.

Kuntalaranjani Works, 1362, Krishnamurtipur, Mysore. Manufacturers of Chanchala Agarbattles, Chanchala Tooth Powder, etc.

Kupendrarao Jadhav, Metal Merchant, Asoka Road, Mysore.

Mallanna & Sons, P., Merchants, Santhepet, Mysore.

Model Engineering Co., Vani Vilas Road, Mysore.

Modern Motor Service Ltd., Mysore-Coorg Joint Booking Agency, 303, Dewan's Road, Mysore.

Murugesah, K., D. Opt., Dentist and Optician, Mysore Bank Building upstairs, Sayaji Rao Road, Mysore.

Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., Mysore.

Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Ltd., Eldga Extension, Mysore

Mysore Movietone Ltd., "Chilranjan Mahal," Yelwal Road, Mysore.

Mysore Rice Mills Ltd., Saraswatipuram, Mysore.

Mysore Patriko, Lansdowne Buildings, Mysore.

Mysore Supplies, Penholder Manufacturers, Mysore.

Nanjappa & Sons, S., Yarn and Cloth Merchants, Kalamma Temple Street, Mysore.

Newspaper House, Jayanagar, Mysore.

Raghulal & Co., Chemists, Sayaji Rao Road, Mysore.

Ramanna & Brother, K., Merchants and Commission Agents, Santhepet, Mysore.

R. Hanumanthappa & Son, Cotton Merchants, Mysore.

Sharada Cycle and Watch Stores, Lansdowne Buildings, Mysore.

Siddappa & Brothers, M. S., Bankers, Harmonium Dealers and Timber Merchants, N. Madhava Rao Circle, Mysore.

Sri Ramachandra Bhavan, Restaurant, Jaganmohan Place Road, Mysore.

Sri Venkataswara Book Depot, Lansdowne Buildings, Mysore.

Varadachariu, A. V., & Son, Photographers and Dealers, Curzon Park Road, Mysore.

Wesley Press & Publishing House, Post Box 37, Mysore City.

ORISSA

Capital : Bhubaneswar.

Area : 60,136 sq. miles.

Total Population : 14,645,946 (Males 7,242,892 and Females 7,403,054).

Average density of population : 244 per square mile.

Population of Districts :

Cuttack 2,539,244; Balasore 1,106,012; Puri 1,572,262; Sambalpur 1,301,804; Ganjam 1,624,829; Koraput 1,269,534; Phulbani 456,895; Mayurbhanj 1,028,825; Dhenkanal 889,241; Keonjhar 588,441; Sundergarh 552,203; Bolangir 917,875; Kalahandi 858,781.

The birth rate : 26.8 in 1950.

The death rate : 20.5 in 1950

Administrative Divisions : The whole of the State is divided into 17 Districts. But some of the districts are tagged together for administrative convenience. Thus there are only 13 Administrative Districts. The following are the administrative districts with names of district headquarters :

Cuttack and Narsinghpur (Cuttack); Puri and Nayagarh (Puri); Dhenkanal and Angul (Dhenkanal); Boudh and Khondmals (Phulbani); Balasore (Balasore); Sambalpur (Sambalpur); Ganjam (Chatrapur); Koraput (Koraput); Mayurbhanj (Baripada); Sundergarh (Sundergarh); Bolangir (Bolangir-patna); Kalahandi (Bhawani-patna); Keonjhar (Keonjhar-garh).

The District Magistrates of Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal and Boudh are the Ex-Officio District Magistrates of the Districts tagged there-with namely Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Angul and Khondmals.

Number of Tahsils : 58 Revenue Sub-Divisions consisting of a number of Tahsils and Thanas.

Number of Union Boards : 2.

Number of District Boards : 6.

Number of Municipalities : 19.

Number of Notified Area Councils : 12.

Number of Gram Panchayats : 2,348.

Number of villages : 50,984.

Strength of the State Legislative Assembly : 140.

Number of members returned from the State to the Lok Sabha : 20.

Number of members returned from the State to the Rajya Sabha : 9.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRY

Main large scale industries of State with important locations in brackets :

Textiles (Chowdwar-Cuttack); Cement (Rajgangpur); Refrigerators (Chowdwar-Cuttack); Paper (Brajnagar-Sambalpur); Glass (Barang-Cuttack and Bahalda, P.O. Mayurbhanj); Sugar (Aska Ganjam, Rayagbada, Koraput); Iron and Steel (Nayabazar-Cuttack and Parlakhemidi-Ganjam); Vegetable Products (Bhatrapur-Ganjam); Soap Works (Kharlar Road, Kalahandi); Potteries (Baripada); Salt and Chemical Industries (Orissa, Bazar-Cuttack); Spinning Mills (Cuttack and Mayurbhanj); Tube Mill (Chowdwar); Refractories and Pipes (Barang); Mayurbhanj Glass Works (Bahalda Road, Mayurbhanj); Orissa Weaving Mills (Sambalpur); Orissa Cotton Mills (Bhagatpur, Cuttack); Mayurbhanj Textile (Baripada, Mayurbhanj); Orient Weaving Mills (Nayabazar, Cuttack); Berhampur Industries (Berhampur, Ganjam); Mayurbhanj Oil and Oil Products (Baripada, Mayurbhanj).

CHIEF INDUSTRIAL UNITS

The Orissa Textile Mills; The Orissa Cement Factory; The Kalinga Refrigerators Cor. Ltd.; The Orient Paper Mills; Durga Glass Factory; Aska Sugar Factory; Mayurbhanj Spinning and Weaving Mills; National Foundry and Rolling

Mills; Orissa Industries Ltd.; Bharat Vegetable Products Ltd.; Steel Co-operation of Orissa, Parlakhemidi, Dt. Koraput; Hair Soap Works; Mayurbhanj Potteries; Bharat Salt and Chemical Industries; Dawn and Co. (Biscuit factory), Dargahbazar, Cuttack.

The construction of the 100-crore steel plant at Rourkela started in 1955. It will have a productive capacity of one million tons a year.

Production of individual industries (1952): Wheat flour 2,531 maunds; Rice Milling 23,28,712 maunds; Sugar 2,269 tons; Distillery 148,088 L.P.G.; Oil Crushing 51,187 maunds; Soap 3,709 maunds; Tanning 89,389 lb.; Cement 114,721 tons; Glass and glassware 3,541 tons; Ceramics 56 tons; Paper 27,691 tons; Weaving and dyeing 22,355 bales; Iron and Steel 1,085 tons; Bricks, Tiles and Lime 814,672 maunds; Saw Milling 31,876 C.F.T.; Wood ware 69 grosses; Printing 94,66,289 impression; Narrow fabrics 33 tons; Hosiery 33,225 dozens; Dyeing and Bleaching 117,951 lb.; Electricity 25,17,196 K.W.H.

Number of registered factories in individual industries :

Wheat and flour Mills 1; Rice Mills 88; Sugar factories 1; Distillery 5; Oil Crushing 5; Soap 1; Tanning 2; Cement 1; Glass 1; Ceramics 1; Paper 1; Cotton Textiles 5; Iron and Steel 4; General Engineering 37; Lac 3; Saw Milling 40; Tobacco 74; Printing 18; Hosiery 3; Dyeing and Bleaching 3; Electricity 5; Automobiles 6; Railway Workshop 2; Arms and Ammunitions 1; Unspecified Industries 18.

Number of registered factories (upto June 1953) : 428.

Number of daily workers : 18,088.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Main cottage industries in State :

Handloom, Hides and Skins, Salt manufacturing, Horn works, Bell metal, Potteries, Filigree, Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Tailoring, Cane Works, Soap making, Trunk manufacturing and Paddy husking, Eri rearing, Rope-making, Toys, Bamboo works, Mats, Weaving, Spinning, Flaying of hides and horns.

Location : Throughout the State except salt manufacturing which has been established in the coastal areas and filigree which is confined to Cuttack. Horn works are established at Cuttack and Parlakhemidi.

Budget grant for 1954-55 under the head Industries : Rs. 31,20,873.

There are 12 Industrial schools giving training in carpentry, smithy, weaving, cane-works, shoe-making and tailoring and 10 crafts schools giving training in handicrafts.

MINERALS, METALS

Mineral deposits : The potentialities of mines in Orissa have not been exploited fully. With the reorganization of the Directorate of Mines and opening of a prospecting division for mineral exploration it is estimated that additional mineral bearing areas will be discovered. Iron and manganese ores are worked out in large quantities. Limestone and coal come next. Other minerals like chromite, graphite, fire-clay, china-clay, soapstone, Asbestos and kyanite are worked in limited quantities.

Location : Iron ore—in Badamphar, Gomahalsani, Salalpat, Gargari, Hatiskikily, Kasibera in Mayurbhanj; Tiakuran, Kalamit, Saryabali, Kugaber, Kerakh-ndra, Bhadrasahi, Belkundi, Jiling-Lanyatola, Kalka, Jolapuri, Guali, Royada in Keonjhar.

Manganese ore—In Thakurani, Bilikundi, Bamebari, Kalaparbati, Sayabali, Murgabera, Tiringpahar, Shifora, Kallimati, Chormalada, Dalpahar, Haarmatu, Uluburu and others.

Chrome ore—Boula and Nussahi in Keonjhar and Sukinda in Cuttack.

Coal—Talcher in Dhenkanal district and Rampur in the district of Sambalpur.

Graphite—Majjivalam in Koraput, Sargipalli, Sambalpur, Phapeli, Syadghat, Chiknibahal, Charbhata, Jubamal, Luhakhar etc. in Bolangir.

Lime-stone—Juda and Biramitrapur in Sundergarh District.

Dolomite : Panpose in Sundergarh District.

Chinaclay : Jhulan—Ruanshi, Chanchbam Jamkesar, Kurma, Drumuria, and Joshipur in Mayurbhanj.

Soap-stone : Joshipur and Kendumundi in Mayurbhanj District.

Kyanite : Panerjia in Mayurbhanj.

Asbestos : Joshipur in Mayurbhanj.

Fire clay : Belpahar in Sambalpur.

Quantity and value of each mineral extracted in 1955 : Chromite (45,015 tons; Rs. 56,71,890); Manganese (3,64,521 tons; Rs. 6,03,79,383); Iron (18,15,082 tons; Rs. 7,16,95,739); Lime-stone and Dolomite (12,01,292 tons; Rs. 1,08,11,628); Graphite (917 tons; Rs. 2,47,590); Coal (5,45,500 tons; Rs. 79,77,938-8-0); Chinaclay (3,075 tons; Rs. 2,35,200); Kyanite (224 tons; Rs. 49,000); Soap stone (65 tons; Rs. 5,850); Fire clay (11,384 tons; Rs. 1,30,910).

Total number of men employed in mines : Average number of workers employed daily in the mines : 45,310.

Average number of workers employed daily in each mineral industry : Iron ore (13,905); Coal (3,851); Manganese (17,542); Others (10,012).

AGRICULTURE

Total area of State in acres (1951) : 38,481,229.

Total area cultivated : 14,115,341 acres.

Total area of cultivable land : 24,484,663 acres.

Total area cultivated twice : 962,744 acres.

The latest position is as follows. The first figure in brackets shows the area in acres, and the second the yield in tons :

Rice (9,403,100; 2,128,985); Jowar (173,000; 3,924); Maize (61,400; 9,548); Ragl (304,300; 63,052); Wheat (11,500; 2,761); Barley (700; 138); Gram (80,900; 7,808); Sugarcane (959,300; 101,003); Tobacco (11,400; 2,710); Sesamum (252,600; 19,964); Groundnut (61,300; 17,166); Mustard (126,600; 20,537); Linseed (26,000; 2,519); Castor (52,700; 4,134).

Cotton (24,900; 2,148 bales); Jute (111,250; 244,750 bales); Millet (69,600; 10,954 bales).

Total production of crops : 2,487,915 tons.

Total area under Food crops : 10,948,400 acres.

Total area under cash crops : 841,102 acres.

Area possibly available for further cultivation through reclamation measures : 6,141,474 acres.

Livestock : Total number of Cattle : 7,988,518; Buffaloes : 893,464; Horses : 6,439; Sheep : 681,365; Goats : 1,446,705; Mules : 608; Donkeys : 768; Camels : 503; Pigs : 108,573; Fowls : 3,877,981; Ducks : 61,447.

Variety of fish produced : Bhikti, Kabla, Hilsa, Borang, Sahal, Khuranti, Kantia, Ghungari, Surga, Patua, Singoh, Misc.

The provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition and of the Amendment Acts are being implemented. With the exception of a few zamindaris in the Sundergarh district (Bemgiri, Sarafgarh, and the Kharposh zamindars) the abolition of zamindaris is practically complete. The total area taken over is about 25,000 sq. miles and the area to be taken over about 2,000. The gross income of estates taken over till March 1955 was Rs. 118 lakhs, and the additional revenue about Rs. 77.5 lakhs. When all intermediaries are abolished there will be a further additional revenue of Rs. 20 lakhs.

STATE HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

Manures distributed under State auspices and their quantity : Compost (Urban) : 378,290 cft.

Oil-cakes : 295 tons ; Fertilizers : 7,860 tons.

Quantity of improved seeds distributed : Paddy : 82,800 mds. ; Wheat : 3,569 mds. departmentally and 4,560 mds. through Gram Panchayat ; Maize : 20 mds. ; Groundnut : 7 tons ; Gram : 794 mds ; Pulses : 4,025 mds. ; Potato : 15 tons.

Agricultural implements distributed or loaned : 28 pumps were loaned to cultivators during 1954-55.

Number of agricultural experiment farms : 43.

Monetary help given by Government to cultivators : No monetary help in 1954-55.

Under G.M.F. programme no cash loan was issued. Rs. 1,32,339 were spent in making payment of premium, meeting the transit charges, etc., in distributing different kinds of seeds, fertilizers and green manuring seeds and were ultimately treated as subsidy during 1954-55.

Plant protection organisation and its operation : 13 farms. 102,637 acres.

Rise in production of different crops owing to Grow More Food : 16,676 tons.

Number of Veterinary Experimental Stations : One.

Number of Veterinary Hospitals : 79.

Number of Veterinary Staff : 440.

FORESTS

Forests occupy nearly 40 per cent of the total area of the State.

Total forest area of the State : 24,000 square miles.

The forests occur in all the thirteen districts of the State, but their distribution is rather poor in the coastal districts, e.g., Puri, Cuttack and Balasore.

Total area of reserve forests, reserve lands and demarcated protected forests : 10,166 sq. miles.

Total area of protected forests : 6,622 sq. miles.

Total area of forest under Board of Revenue : 7,000 square miles.

Main types of forests : Tropical semi-evergreen forest ; Tropical moist deciduous forests (Sal Forest and mixed forest) ; Tropical dry deciduous forest (Sal forest and mixed forest) ; Tidal forest (in the coastal area of Cuttack and Balasore Districts).

Sal is the most important species in the State. The other important timber species are Bilja, Slesoo, Kurum, Semul, Bandhan, Gambhar, Champa and teak. Bamboos occur extensively in the State and besides meeting the local requirements for various purposes, feed the various paper mills.

Total revenue from the forest for the year 1954-55 : Rs. 1,42,87,545.

Total expenditure : Rs. 43,36,726.

Main forest produce, quantity of each variety and value of each variety in 1953-54 : Timber (68,71,000 cft. ; Rs. 38,86,433) ; Firewood (1,72,00,000 cft. ; Rs. 14,07,978) ; Bamboos (4,23,16,114 nos. ; Rs. 7,75,527) ; Kendu leaves (312,026 mds. ; Rs. 11,26,285) ; Silk Cocoons (Nil) ; Nil ; Myrabolans (200 mds. ; Rs. 1,520) ; Mahua flowers (21,559 mds. ; Rs. 23,528) ; Khair (2,000 mds. ; Rs. 71,000) ; Lac (1,290 mds. ; Rs. 27,806) ; Grasing and fodder grass (Rs. 84,593) ; Sabai Grass (70,216 mds. ; Rs. 94,428) other M.F.P. (Rs. 11,48,182).

Afforestation : During 1953-54, 114 acres were planted with Casuarina in Puri Division at a cost of Rs. 13,569. A sum of Rs. 15,500 was spent on maintaining old plantations and also on the preliminary operations during the period. Besides, a sum of Rs. 22,830 was spent in afforestation in the different parts of the State.

LAND RECLAMATION

Reclaimed land : 2,500 acres.

Area developed : 3,406 acres.

Number of tractors available for operation at present : 13.

Number of refugee families resettled : 2,300 (upto July 1952).

Financial and other help given to colonizers : The State Government spent a sum of Rs. 1,25,149 for the resettlement of refugee families.

Budget allotment for land reclamation for the year 1955-56 : Rs. 93,318 for the Land Reclamation Scheme through Government Agency.

TRANSPORT

Position : 1956.

Total mileage of roads : 12,742.

Mileage of metalled roads : 2,645.

Mileage of unmetalled roads : 2,960.

Total mileage of railways in the State : 873 (1955).

Total mileage of water-ways : All the canals and some of the rivers are also navigable (217 miles).

Number of aerodromes : 2 (Bhubaneswar and Jharsuguda).

Number of passenger service buses : 930.

Number of goods-carrying trucks, lorries : 4,069

Number of Taxis : 32.

Number of private cars : 3,882.

State Transport

(as on 31st March 1956)

Transport has been nationalised in the State.

Name of Transport Authority : The State Transport Services, Orissa.

Operates passenger transport service in the districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput and a part of Dhenkanal, Balasore and Cuttack Districts

Capital invested (Progressive) : Rs. 49,48,916

Number of routes covered : 84.

Number of passenger vehicles owned (excludes superannuated vehicles) : 173

Number of goods vehicles owned : 16 (trucks).

Total number of passengers carried : 30,00,000

Total amount of goods carried : 2,15,572 mds. (personal effects of passengers)

Total expenses of authority : Rs. 34,42,750

Total revenue : Rs. 15,04,904

Profit : Rs. 6,33,410

Rise in number of men employed after nationalisation : From 589 in 1954-55 to 1,230 in 1955-56.

Orissa Road Transport Company Ltd.

(As on 31st March 1956).

Operates passenger transport service only in the Districts of Ganjam, Phulbani and some parts of Puri and Cuttack districts

Capital invested : Rs. 20,98,800.

Total mileage covered : 28,64,713.

Number of routes covered : 80.

Number of passenger vehicles : 107.

Number of suburban bus services : 3 (Cuttack-Bhubaneswar).

Total number of passengers carried : 24,21,258.

Total expenses of authority : Rs. 27,33,634.

Total revenue : Rs. 31,06,852.

Profit : Rs. 3,73,218.

CO-OPERATION

Position : 1956.

Total number of Co-operative Societies (including banks) : 8,623.

Total membership of Co-operative Societies : 646,455.

Total working capital : Rs. 1,006-99 lakhs.

Types of Co-operative Societies and number of each type : Orissa Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society : 1 ; Orissa State Co-operative Union : 1 ; Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies : 7,988 ; Agricultural Non-Credit Co-operative Societies : 85 ; Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies : 231 ; Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Co-operative Societies : 1,033 (including all Orissa Distributors Association and the Ganjam District Fishery Co-operative Union) ; Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank : 1 ; State Co-operative Housing Corporation : 1 ; Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies : 178

Number of Central and District Co-operative Banks : 25.

The Orissa State Co-operative Bank : 1.

Working Capital : Rs. 1,20,95,676.

DEPOSITS : Rs. 69,06,171.

Paid-up Share Capital : Rs. 6,07,800

Reserve and other funds : Rs. 2,89,882.

Net Profit : Rs. 99,827.

Usual rate of dividend : 4 1/2 per cent.

Budget allotment for the year : Rs. 88,25,920

PUBLIC HEALTH

Commonest diseases in State and mortality from each of these in 1954 : Cholera (859) ; Small-pox (878) ; Fevers (including Malaria, etc.) (1,32,108).

Number of allopathic hospitals (functioning up-to-date) : 155 (including T.B. and Leprosy hospitals).

Number of allopathic dispensaries (functioning up-to-date) : 245.

Total number of beds in allopathic hospitals and dispensaries : 3,232 (including T.B. and Leprosy beds).

Number of Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and dispensaries (functioning up-to-date) : Ayurvedic Hospitals 2 ; Ayurvedic Dispensaries 101 ; Unani Dispensary 1.

Number and type of special hospitals (T.B., Cancer, etc.) : 1 (Govt. T.B. Hospital at Uditanarayanpur, Dist. Kalahandi with 35 beds) 2 (Govt. Leprosy Hospital, Lasinga, Dist. Bolangir with 16 beds and Leprosy Home Hospital, Cuttack with 420 beds)

Total number of allopathic doctors : (a) Total number serving in all classes of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries including S.C.B. Medical College and its attached hospital 566 ; (b) 1,281 (allopathic doctors so far registered in the State)

Number of Ayurvedic practitioners (Kavirajs) now serving in all classes of Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries : 114 (including one in Unani dispensary).

Total number of nurses employed : 118 (including 25 male nurses).

Total number of nurses registered so far : 255

Total number of Health visitors employed : 17.

Total number of Health visitors registered so far : 14.

Total number of Midwives employed : 68

Total number of Midwives registered so far : 207

Total number of dais employed : 232

Total number of dais registered so far : 310

Number of out-door patients (treated in allopathic) hospitals and dispensaries : 5,419,760 (1954).

Number of in-door patients treated in Hospitals and dispensaries (allopathic) : 638,652 (1954).

Number of Government Hospitals : Allopathic 122 ; Ayurvedic 2.

Number of Medical Colleges : Allopathic 1 (S.C.B.M. College, Cuttack) ; Ayurvedic One Ayurvedic Teaching Institution (Gopabandhu Ayurveda Vidyapitha, Puri awarding D.A.M.S. diploma).

Total number of students (1955-56) : Allopathic : 275 ; Ayurvedic : 116.

Strength of staff (e.g., Health Officers and Health Inspectors, etc.) on the preventive side of the Department: 2,227.

Budget allotment for 1956-57: Medical Department Rs. 40,27,661; Public Health Department Rs. 46,27,185.

The national malaria control programme covers an area with a population of nine million.

EDUCATION (1954-55)

	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools
Number of Schools	14,166	617	223
Total enrolment	608,351	52,282	58,801
Number of teachers	22,486	2,943	2,782
Total expenditure (in Rs.)	91,65,005	27,68,221	46,37,052
Contribution by State Govt (Rs.)	83,53,214	14,11,148	20,29,108
By local authority (Rs.)	1,23,537	64,374	1,50,473
By private agencies (Rs.)	6,44,205	4,48,784	6,57,136
Fees (Rs.)	6,986	7,83,688	17,35,063
Contribution by Centre (Rs.)	37,063	57,227	65,272

Number of Arts and Science Colleges: 14 (13 & 1).

Arts, Science and Commerce (combined): 9; Arts: 4, Science: 1.

Total number of women's colleges: 1.

Total enrolment: 5,358 (Boys 4,933; Girls 425).

Total number of professors, lecturers, etc.: 320.

Total expenditure for the year on higher education: Rs. 31,80,692.

Total number of professional colleges: 5 (Law 1, Medical 2, Training College 1; Agriculture 1).

Total enrolment: 749.

Total number of professors, lecturers, etc.: 88.

Total expenditure on professional education: Rs. 6,61,828 (Direct expenditure only).

Total number of teachers' training institutions: 33.

Number of training institutions which confer degree: 1 (The training college shown under professional colleges).

Total number of teachers or staff of training institutions: 117.

Total number of students at degree institutions: 78 (Boy 64; Girls 14).

Total expenditure on teachers training: Rs. 3,97,121 (Direct expenditure).

Note.—Besides the above, there are three colleges for special education, out of which, two are managed by Government and one is aided.

Total number of students: 215.

Contribution by State Government: Rs. 83,572.

Number of teachers: 32.

Number of commercial, technical institutes: 31.

Total enrolment: 1,256 (Industry 536; Commerce 40; Arts and Crafts 200; Engineering 278; Agriculture and others 202).

Total number of instructors: 150 (Commerce 3; Agriculture 4; Industries 85; others 11; Engineering 17; Arts and Crafts 30).

Total expenditure: Rs. 4,82,389 (Direct expenditure only).

Number of schools for deaf and dumb: 1.

Enrolment: 8.

Number of teachers: 2.

Establishment institutions devoted to social education: 1,507 out of which regular centres 1,430.

Number of teachers available: 1,507 in centres and 42 in recognised centres.

Number of adults socially educated in a year: 36,487.

Total number of adults educated since movement was started: 114,861.

Total expenditure: Rs. 1,12,787.

Literacy in State: 15.7 per cent.

Number of Sanskrit Pathshalas: 135 including one for girls.

Number of European and Anglo-Indian schools: 3.

Number of nursery schools (Balasramas): 4.

Areas where education is free and compulsory: Banki and Parlakimedi. Besides, 5 new centres are under notification.

Names of the places where compulsion is enforced: Banki Union Board (24 villages) and Parlakimedi Municipality areas.

Age of compulsion: 6 to 11.

Total number of children of the age group 6-14 in the State: 3,467,989; Number at school: 670,440.

Social Education

Duration of course: 3 months (Literacy); 3 months (Post literacy).

The adults are educated in daily night classes. Certificates are awarded at the end of the course.

The scheme began in 1949 and so far only about 69 thousand illiterate adults have been made literate upto 15th January 1956 but the total number of adult illiterates within the age group 14-45 is 72 lakhs.

Number of Basic schools both Junior and Senior and Post-Basic in the year 1954-55: 371.

Number of students: 22,464.

Number of teachers: 803.

Number of Basic training schools: 6.

Secondary Education

The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa was constituted in January 1956.

With effect from 1956 recognition of high schools will be given by the Board and not by the Education Department as was done before.

The Board will be conducting the H.S.C. examination with effect from 1957.

UTKAL UNIVERSITY

Cuttack 1.

Chancellor, Governor of Orissa.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. K. Parlija.

Registrar, G. C. Rath, M.A., Dip-In-L.Sc.

Asst. Registrar, D. P. Baral, M.A., Dip. Ed.

Special Officer, M. A. Hanan, B.A., B.L.

Affiliating-cum-Teaching University.

Subjects for Post-graduate teaching and Research: Oriya, English, Economics, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Geology.

Number of colleges affiliated to the University: 21.

Number of teaching departments under its control: 3.

Total number of students: 6,872 (Men 6,192; Women 680).

Annual income (Including Government grants, donations and endowments): Rs. 15,04,861.

Annual expenditure: Rs. 11,74,269.

Grant from State Government: Rs. 61,236.

Central Government grant: Rs. 2,94,958.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Bhadrak College, Bhadrak (Balasore).

Christ College, Cuttack.

Fakir Mohan College, Balasore.

Gangadhar Mehar College, Sambalpur.

Government Training College, Angul (Dhenkanal).

Khallikote College, Berhampur (Ganjam).

Maharaja Purna Chandra College, Baripada (Mayurbhanj).

Narsing Chaudhury College, Jaipur (Cuttack).

Orissa College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Cuttack.

Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.

Rajendra College, Bolangir.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Sallabaja Women's College, Cuttack.

Samanta Chandra Sekhar College, Puri.

Sri K.C.G. College, Parlakimedi (Ganjam).

Sri S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.

Stewart Science College, Cuttack.

Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, New Capital Area, Bhubaneswar (Puri).

Vikram Dele College, Jeypore (Koraput).

UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS

University College of Engineering, Burla, P.O. Hirakud, Dist. Sambalpur.

Madhusudan Law College of the Utkal University, Cuttack 3.

Modern European Languages Teaching Department of the Utkal University, Cuttack 3.

Post-Graduate Department in Geology.

LABOUR

Position: 1956.

Names of Industries in which minimum wage is fixed: Rice Mill, Flour Mill and Dal Mill, Tobacco (including bidi and gudakhu making) manufactory. Road construction, building operations and stone breaking or stone crushing, Public Motor Transport, employment in agricultural operations and employment under Local Authority (excepting Gram Panchayats, Anchal Sasan and Notified Area Committee for a period of five years with effect from 30th December 1954).

Average monthly earnings of industrial workers Rs. 61.

Total number of Trade disputes: 45.

Total number of strikes: 4.

Total number of workers affected: 3,365.

Number of Trade Unions in the State: 115.

Total membership of trade unions: 49,800 (approximately).

Number of Labour Welfare Centres: 19.

Strength of Labour Welfare staff: 48.

Average daily number of workers in registered factories: 22,077.

Number of houses built through Industrial Housing Scheme and subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme: (by private enterprises): 1,342; (by Govt.): 160.

HOUSING AUTHORITY

Housing authority: Housing Board.

Different classes of houses built and number of each class in urban area and rural area: 1,140 single storeyed one room tenements, 234 single storeyed two room tenements and 128 double storeyed double room tenements built in the industrial areas of the State including 160 single storeyed one room tenements built by the State Government in Cuttack City (urban area).

Rent charged for each of the classes: Rent charged in respect of the houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme, 1949, is at 2 per cent of the capital cost, subject to the limit of 10 per cent of the wages. The rent charged by Government for the houses constructed under the Government of India Subsidised Housing Scheme is Rs. 10 for a single storeyed one room tenement.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme: A sum of Rs. 11,04,150 was advanced to the house builders of low income group during 1955-56. A further sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was sanctioned in 1956-57 for payment of loans to persons of low income groups for construction of houses.

POWER PROJECTS

Position: 1956.

Total capacity of Power Stations installed in the State: 29,031 kW.

Total Effective Capacity: 22,625 kW.

Total Production during the year 1955-56 in kW. Hrs. (Units): 18.3 millions.

Total Units sold: 15.2 millions.

Names of Power Stations now in operation and their installed generating capacity:

(A) *Steam stations under State Government.*

Choudwar Thermal Station, Choudwar, 5,000 kW.; Chatrapur Thermal Station, Chatrapur, 750 kW.

(The turbo alternator was transferred from Jobra).

(B) (i) *Diesel stations in operation under State Government.*—Bolangir 338 kW.; Baripada 345 kW.; Bhawanipatna 165 kW.; Deogarh 40 kW.; Sonapur 32 kW.; Nayagarh 68.5 kW.; Keonjhar 83 kW.; Phulbani 25 kW.; Suroda 28 kW.; Bhanjanagar 25 kW.; Khariar Road 212 kW.; Bhadrak 160 kW.

(ii) *Diesel stations under construction:* Titlagarh 260 kW.; Kantabanji 200 kW.; Jaleswar 120 kW.; Khallikote 300 kW.; Chandbali 120 kW.; Anandpur 64 kW.; Raurangpur 325 kW.; Khandpara 220 kW.; Banki 100 kW.; Bhograi 80 kW.

(C) *Private supply undertakings:* Berhampur 1,249 kW., now purchasing bulk power; Puri 528 kW., now purchasing bulk power; Balasore 370 kW.; Cuttack purchasing bulk power; Jharsuguda 332 kW.; Parlakimedi 120 kVA, at 0.8 pt. i.e. 96 kW.; Bargarh 157 kVA, at 0.8 pt. i.e. 125.6 kW.; Sambalpur purchasing bulk power.

Chief Hydro-Electric Schemes under execution in the State.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme (Koraput) and Hirakud Hydro-Electric Scheme (Sambalpur).

Total installed firm capacity of thermal power houses and diesel stations coming under the category of Government Undertakings in 1955-56: 19,942.5 kW.; Units generated: 1,61,73,981 kWhrs.; Units sold: 1,25,68,430 Kws.

The following are the more important thermal power houses. The first figure within the brackets shows the installed firm capacity in kW., and the second the units generated in kW hrs. and the third the units sold: Choudwar (5,000 kW.; 1,40,70,000 kW hrs.; 1,12,85,322 Kws.); Rajgangpur (C.W.P.C.) (6,500 kW.; 1,57,346 kW hrs.; 1,56,072 Kws.).

The following are the more important diesel stations showing within brackets firstly the installed firm capacity and secondly the number

of units generated Rajgangpur (816 kW.); Hirakud (C.W.P.C.) (2,665 kW., 4,92,337 kW hrs.); Burla (1,020 kW.).

The following is a list of the Government Undertakings. *Thermal Power houses:* Choudwar, Chatrapur, Rajgangpur (C.W.P.C.), *Diesel Stations:* Rajgangpur, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Sonapur, Deogarh, Jeypore, Machkund, Aska, Bolarni, Phulbani, Suroda, Bhubaneswar, Nayagarh, Talcher, Bhanjanagar, Baripada, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Khariar Rd., Hirakud (C.W.P.C.) and Burla (C.W.P.C.)

Total installed firm capacity of Licensee Undertakings: 9,088 kW., total number of units generated: 21,04,307 kW hrs.; number of units sold: 25,94,946 Kws.

The more important licensee undertakings showing within brackets the installed capacity, number of units generated and the number of units sold respectively: Berhampur Electric Supply Co. (1,219 kW.; 12,50,902 kW hrs., 14,63,800 Kws.); Brajarajnagar Orient Paper Mills (6,250 kW.)

The following are the licensee undertakings: Cuttack Electric Supply Co., Puri Electric Supply Co., Balasore Electric Supply Co., Berhampur Electric Supply Co., Sambalpur Electric Supply Co., Jharsuguda Electric Supply Co., Bargarh Electric Supply Co., Parlakimedi Electric Supply Co., Brajarajnagar Orient Paper Mills and Rayaghadia J. S. Co.

Machkund Scheme

This is a joint scheme of Orissa and Andhra Governments and is located in Koraput District for harnessing Hydro-Electric Power from the Machkund river. Work on this scheme was started in 1946 and power with the execution of the first stage of the scheme was available in August 1955 made available from 1st generator. The 2nd set has been commissioned. Erection of 3rd set is still in progress as some defect developed in the turbine now under repair. The ultimate capacity of the power house will be about 103.5 kW. which constitutes Orissa's 30 per cent share. 132 kV line from Machkund to Rayaghadia via Jeypore has been commissioned in 1956-57. Further extension of this upto Berhampur will be completed by the end of 2nd Five-Year Plan.

According to the latest revised estimate, the total cost of the scheme (for Dam and Power Station but excluding Transmission line costs) is Rs. 161 lakhs of which the costs and power generated by the scheme to be shared initially by Andhra and Orissa Governments in the ratio of 70:30, Orissa having the option to have its full share of 50 per cent power output at the end of 99 years.

This scheme will serve Koraput and Ganjam districts and may serve some portion of Puri and Kalahandi districts.

The total estimated cost of transmission and distribution right up to Berhampur is Rs. 299.69 lakhs.

Hirakud Scheme

This project was started in 1948 and is located at Hirakud near Sambalpur. The dam has been constructed here to utilise the waters of the Mahanadi River for irrigation, production of power and also to control the floods in the river.

It is the first of three dams proposed to control and harness the mighty river Mahanadi for the development of the entire region.

Water from the dam now completed flowed into the Bargarh Canal, the central arterial canal, in July 1956 and water was available for irrigation in September 1956.

It was expected that by April 1957 the project will irrigate 6,72,000 acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts and 18,07,000 acres in Cuttack and Puri districts.

The main power house with four generating units was also ready for operation in the middle of January 1957. This made available 118,155 kW. of power.

Upto March 1956, Rs. 51 crores had been spent on the project. The revised estimates for Stage I are Rs. 70.78 crores.

For more particulars see under the main article on Irrigation.

Choudwar Thermal Station

Pending extension of power from Hirakud to Cuttack area, a steam station at Choudwar near Cuttack with 2 x 1500 kW and 1 x 2000 kW. was installed at Choudwar bringing the capacity of the Thermal Station to 5,000 kW. by the end of October 1955. This station is now fully loaded and is supplying power to Cuttack, Puri and Dhenkanal districts. This station will become a stand by plant for the Hirakud scheme when the hydro-electric power is available.

A 750 kW. steam station which was installed at Jobra has been transferred to Chatrapur for supplying power to the Ganjam area. This was commissioned during early part of the year 1956-57.

IRRIGATION

Total area irrigated: 1,925,780 acres.

Area irrigated by Government Irrigation works: 17,000 acres by Canal System.

The main irrigation works of the State are the Canal systems, as below:—(1) The Mahanadi River System (North Orissa Canals); (2) The Baitarani River System (North Orissa Canals); (3) The Ruskulya River System augmented by Ruskulunda and Suruda reservoirs (Ganjam Canal System).

Irrigation projects in execution: 951 irrigation projects under execution, undertaken by Government.

Water from Hirakud dam began to be available for irrigation in Sept. 1956, and will irrigate an area of 6.72 lakh acres in Sambalpur and Bolangir-Patna.

BUDGET 1957-58

Revenue: Rs. 21.89 crores.

Expenditure: Rs. 25.07 crores.

ASSOCIATIONS

The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce (Orissa).—The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce was formed soon after the formation of Orissa State. It maintains a library and an information service, arranges commercial arbitrations and makes commercial opinion available to Government. It has about 70 members on its roll.

President:—P. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.; **Vice-President:**—Agent, Messrs. Haji Jamal Nur Mohamad; **Secretary:**—I. Ramamoorti; **Joint Secretary:**—V. Kedarinatham Raju.

Address:—Berhampur, Ganjam Dist.

Orissa Chamber of Commerce and Industry.—Buxibazar, Cuttack 1.

President: B. Patnaik.

Vice-Presidents: G. C. Patnaik; B. P. Modi.

Hon. General Secy.: S. N. Patnaik.

THE PUNJAB

Capital: Chandigarh.

Area: 47,497 square miles.

Total Population (1951 Census): 10,134,890. (Males 8,681,778. Females 7,453,112).

Main Occupation: Agriculture (79 Per cent).

Languages spoken: Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, Pahari.

The number of seats allotted to the Punjab:—
In Lok Sabha 22; Rajya Sabha 11; in the State
Vidhan Sabha 154; in the Punjab Legislative
Council 46.

Administrative Divisions: 3; Districts: 18;
Tahsils 73; Towns 194; Villages 21,510.

Names of districts (with headquarters in brackets): Hissar (Hissar), Rohtak (Rohtak), Gurgaon (Gurgaon), Karnal (Karnal), Ambala (Ambala), Hoshiarpur (Hoshiarpur), Amritsar (Amritsar), Jullundur (Jullundur), Ludhiana (Ludhiana), Ferozepore (Ferozepore), Gurdaspur (Gurdaspur), Kangra (Kangra), Simla (Simla), Patiala (Patiala), Bhatinda (Bhatinda), Sangrur (Sangrur), Kapurthala (Kapurthala), Mahendragarh (Narnan).

The population District-wise is as follows:—

Hissar: 1,045,645; Rohtak: 1,122,046; Gurgaon: 967,661; Karnal: 1,070,379; Ambala: 943,734; Simla: 46,150; Kangra: 936,042; Hoshiarpur: 1,091,986; Jullundur: 1,055,600; Ludhiana: 808,105; Ferozepore: 1,326,520; Amritsar: 1,367,040; Gurdaspur: 851,294; Bhatinda: 666,809; Kapurthala: 295,071; Mahendragarh: 443,074; Patiala: 900,069; Sangrur: 1,179,662.

The highest number of displaced persons is in Ferozepore (370,934) and the lowest in Kangra (19,770).

In the Zonal Division the Punjab falls within the northern Zone, comprising the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir and the Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

For the more convenient transaction of business with regard to some specified matters, the State is divided into two regions, the Punjabi-speaking and the Hindi-speaking regions.

For each region there will be a regional committee of the State Assembly consisting of the members of the State Assembly belonging to that region including the Ministers from the region but not including the Chief Minister.

Legislation relating to specified matters will be referred to the regional committees. In respect of these matters proposals may also be made by the regional committees to the State Government for legislation or with regard to questions of general policy not involving any financial commitments other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character.

The advice tendered by the regional committees will normally be accepted by the Government and the State Legislature. In case of difference of opinion, reference will be made to the Governor whose decision will be final and binding.

The regional committees will deal with the following matters: (i) Development and economic planning, within the framework of the general development plans and policies formulated by the State Legislature; (ii) Local Self-Government, that is to say, the constitutional powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards and other local authorities, village administration including "Panchayats"; (iii) Public health and sanitation, local hospitals and dispensaries; (iv) Primary and secondary education; (v) Agriculture; (vi) Cottage and small-scale industries; (vii) Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal

diseases, veterinary training and practice; (viii) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass; (ix) Protection of wild animals and birds; (x) Fisheries; (xi) Inns and Inn-keepers; (xii) Markets and fairs; (xiii) Co-operative Societies and (xiv) Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.

The demarcation of the Hindi and Punjabi regions will be done in consultation with the State Government and the other interests concerned.

The Sachar formula will continue to operate in the area comprised in the former Punjab State; and in the area comprised in the former PEPSU State, the existing arrangements will continue until they are replaced or altered by agreement later.

The official language of each region will, at the district level and below, be the respective regional language.

The State is bi-lingual recognising both Punjabi (in Gurmukhi script) and Hindi (in Devnagri script) as the official languages of the State.

The Punjab Government is to establish two separate departments for developing Punjabi and Hindi languages.

The general safeguards proposed for linguistic minorities will be applicable to the Punjab like other States.

In accordance with and in furtherance of its policy to promote the growth of all regional languages the Central Government is to encourage the development of the Punjabi language.

INDUSTRIES

The total number of registered factories in 1955 was 2,573:

Among the more important industrial centres, Jullundur is famous for its sports goods while Batala and Ludhiana are well known for light engineering works, Amritsar for textile goods, Sonapat for its cycle factory which is also one of the largest of its kind in the country. The factory produces about 8,500 cycles per month.

The other large scale industries include one woollen mill at Dhariwal, one new cotton spinning mill with 25,000 spindles at Hissar, one sugar factory at Abdullahpur producing 16,000 tons of sugar, one hydrogenated oil factory at Abdullahpur with an annual production of 3,000 tons and one paper production factory at Jamnanagar with a production of 15,000 tons of paper.

There are also two embroidery mills and a number of lace making factories in the areas comprising the former Punjab; also one footwear factory at Faridabad, four assembling-cum-cycle manufacturing units at Sonapat, Faridabad and Ludhiana.

Heavy industries in the PEPSU region include two sugar factories at Hamira and Dhuri with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons and 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day respectively, one sugar factory and one textile mill at Phagwara, with a production of 57,000 yards of cloth per day, two cement factories at Surajpur and Dadri producing 353,817 tons of cement per year, one distillery at Hamira, three starch factories at Phagwara, Rajpura and Faridkot, two roller flour mills at Patiala and Bhatinda and a biscuit factory at Rajpura.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Punjab has a large number of medium and small-scale industries which include scientific instruments, glassware, wooden planks and hooks, foundry and engineering, re-rolling mills,

cotton ginning, canning and preservation of foods, starch and chemicals, milk food except beverages, distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits, electric goods, manufacture of ice, etc.

In the hosiery industry, with 880 concerns out of a total of about 950 in India, Punjab occupies the leading position in the whole country.

In the production of artificial silk the Punjab ranks next only to Bombay. There are in operation at present, 350 units in the State.

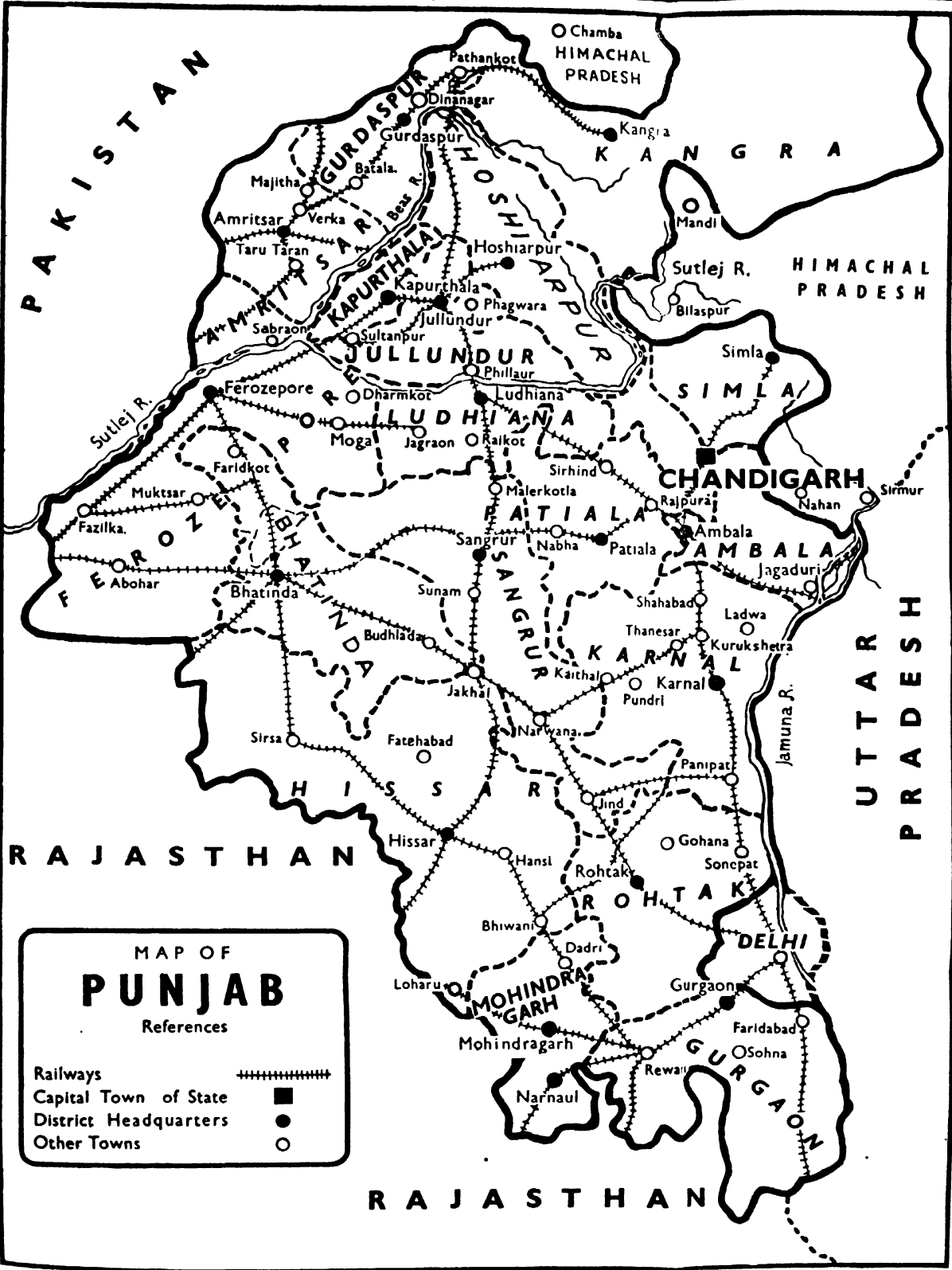
The manufacture of blankets, 'kheses' rugs, cycle parts, utensils, tanning and wood industries, silk spinning and weaving, potteries, shoe making, making of sewing machine parts, etc., are among the principal cottage industries of the new State.

STATISTICAL TABLE

The following table shows the existing position of some of the important industries in the State:—

Industry	No of factories	Value of annual output, Rs lakhs	Persons engaged
LARGE SCALE			
<i>Punjab Region</i>			
Textiles	36	2,771	27,180
Cycles	4	185	1,350
Paper	1	176	2,300
Sugar	1	172	1,050
Distilling	2	57	580
Engineering	8	50	1,510
Hydrogenated Oil	1	46	160
Starch	1	24	225
Chemicals	1	24	300
<i>PEPSU Region</i>			
Cement	2	266	N.A.
Textile	1	124	N.A.
Flour	2	104	N.A.
Sugar	3	N.A.	N.A.
Starch	3	24	N.A.
Biscuits	1	4	N.A.
LARGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (Punjab)			
Cotton ginning & pressing	67	4½ lakh bales.	5,580
COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE (Punjab)			
Textiles	5,430	1,218	77,531
Hosiery	869	687	20,700
Brassware	800	354	5,300
Cycle parts	300	162	2,300
Agricultural Implements	250	100	5,000
Sports Goods	150	89	3,000
Resin and Turpentine	10	75	272
Sewing machines and parts thereof	160	60	1,200
Scientific Instruments	32	25	480
Electric Fans	7	5	150
Surgical Instruments	17	3	162
Cycle & Sewing machine parts in PEPSU Region	49	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Figures not available.



AGRICULTURE

The total area of the Punjab according to village records pertaining to the agricultural year 1954-55 is 30,288,000 acres as per details given below:

	Acres
Area under Forests	835,000
Area not available for cultivation	7,863,000
Cultivable waste other than current fallows	2,398,000
Current fallows	1,770,000
Net area sown—	
(a) irrigated	8,024,000
(b) unirrigated	9,398,000
Total ..	30,288,000

The total area under irrigation during 1954-55:

	Acres
By canals	5,264,000
By wells and tanks	2,837,000
Other sources	43,000
Area sown more than once	990,000
Total (net) ..	9,120,000

In the matter of food production, Punjab is the second largest wheat and gram producing area in the Union, third in barley and maize, fourth in bajra and sugarcane, while it produces considerable quantities of jawar, cotton, rice, rape, mustard and small quantities of tobacco, groundnut and linseed. The production of cotton in the Punjab amounts to one-fifth of the total production of the country.

In the former Punjab region the production of major foodgrains was 37.9 lakh tons in 1954-55 while that of cotton was 4.4 lakh bales. The production of jaddy was 3.6 lakh tons.

In the former PEPSU region the production of foodgrains was 10.5 lakh tons in 1954-55, while that of sugarcane was 117,000 tons. The production of American and Desi Cotton was 135,000 bales and 93,000 bales respectively.

Productions of Principal Crops (1954-55):

	Acceage	Output (tons)
Foodgrains		
Rice	654,199	373,200
Jawar	612,760	55,000
Bajra	2,451,384	251,500
Maize	958,108	439,900
Wheat	4,434,008	1,043,400
Barley	617,161	226,000
Gram	5,885,643	1,668,500
Cash Crops		
Groundnuts	135,854	39,500
Sesame	68,492	7,100
Rape and Mustard	662,508	108,000
Linseed	28,599	2,500
Sugarcane	414,082	747,700
Cotton American	828,823	490,700 (bales)
Cotton Desi	307,051	179,100 (bales)

The following table shows the targets of production fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan.

Commodity	Current Level (1955-56) (Lakh tons)	Target (1960-61) (Lakh tons)
Foodgrains	44.50	58.90
Cotton	6.05	10.42
Sugar	50.00	80.00
Oil seeds	1.49	1.65

LAND TENURE

Names of tenancy acts in force at present: The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952; The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malkiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952; Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Act, 1955, PEPSU Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1953, The Patiala and East Punjab States Abolition of Ala Malkiyat Rights Act, 1953, The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1953, The PEPSU Agricultural Tenant (Temporary Protection and Disability) Ordinance, 1954.

With the passage of the Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act 1952, there are now no occupancy tenants except on evacuee lands. They became proprietors on 15th June, 1952 on payment of compensation to landlords in the Punjab region of the State.

Consequent upon the enforcement of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, which came into force on the 15th April, 1953 tenants were divided into the following two classes: Tenants of landowners owning land above the permissible limit (30 standard acres or 60 ordinary acres) and tenants of landowners owning land below the permissible limit.

The permissible limit in relation to a landowner or a tenant means 30 standard acres and where such 30 standard acres on being converted into ordinary acres exceed 60 ordinary acres, such 60 ordinary acres. Co-operative garden colonies registered before the coming into force of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, were excluded from its purview.

Under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Act, 1955, a tenant who has been in occupation of the land for a period of at least six years can now purchase his tenancy land upto the permissible limit on payment of 1/4th of the market value of the land and this payment can be made either in lump sum or six monthly instalments not exceeding ten in number.

A provision has also been incorporated in the new Act, under which no tenant, liable to ejectment under the new Act, except in case of default, would be dispossessed of his tenancy unless he is accommodated on a "surplus area", or on some other land by the State Government.

The Act, however, provides for the acquisition of banjar lands for the resettlement of ejected tenants. Government has drawn a draft plan to meet the situation. The pool for resettlement will consist of the following: State (Nazool lands), Fauji Colony Areas, Bhudan, Surplus lands from other Departments, Banjar lands.

The following categories of persons will be considered eligible for allotment of land in the order given below:—

(1) Persons who have held lands as tenants for a period of at least four years in the former PEPSU during the period of six years immediately preceding the commencement of the Act, but own no land of their own and whose tenancies:—

(a) have been terminated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1953, or

(b) may be terminated under clause (a) or sub-section (1), and sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act;

(2) persons owning less than five acres of land who have been cultivating any land in the former PEPSU by their own labour for at least four years immediately preceding the commencement of the Act.

Consolidation of Holdings is an important problem. The total area to be consolidated in the Punjab and the PEPSU was 159 lakh acres and 60 lakh acres respectively. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, the consolidation of an area of 60 lakh acres had been completed.

The consolidation is expected to be completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period at a total cost of Rs 558.31 lakhs for areas in the former Punjab and of Rs. 221 lakhs in the former PEPSU.

Three soil conservation schemes namely: (i) Soil Conservation over Shivaliks, (ii) Afforestation of Bhakra Dam Catchment area and (iii) Desert Control are in operation in the underdeveloped areas of Kandaghat sub-division and Mahendragarh district.

Reserved, protected, unclassified and leased forests are located at Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Kangra, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ambala, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Simla, Kangaghat Sub-division at Mahendragarh.

IRRIGATION

Total area irrigated .. about 8,024,000 acres
Position in the former Punjab

The Bhakra-Nangal Project is estimated to cost Rs. 170 crores. On completion it would provide irrigation for the first time to 3.8 million acres in the Punjab, 1 million acres in PEPSU and 9 lakh acres in Rajasthan, besides improving irrigation in about 3.5 million acres. The additional agricultural production is estimated at about Rs. 132 crores annually and nearly 4,00,000 kWs of electric energy would be added to the State's power resources.

Full benefits of the Project will be available on its completion in 1959. However, schedules have been so arranged as to bring some measure of these benefits as each step of construction is completed. Kharif irrigation was provided to over 3 lakh acres in the State with effect from July 1954; 24,000 kW of additional electricity became available with the commissioning of the Gangawal Power House in January 1955.

(For details see under Irrigation).

Till lately Uhl river with about 33,000 kWs of firm power and 9 thermal power stations with an installed capacity of about 7,000 kW were meeting all the requirements of electricity in the area. The power house at Gangawal which was commissioned in January 1955, provides 24,000 kW of electric energy. The second power house at Kotla under the Nangal Power Project was opened on 9th June, 1956. It cost Rs. 2.8 crores and has an installed capacity of 48,000 kW.

About 740 percolation wells and 1,750 ordinary wells were sunk during 1954-55, with the aid of Government loans, and without aid about 1,200 percolation wells and 1,500 ordinary wells were sunk.

The total number of tube-wells energized upto March 1955 was 2,631.

Position in the former PEPSU:

Total area under command: 48.7 lakh acres (gross).

Area irrigated by Government Irrigation Works (Canals): Sirhind Canal System—on PEPSU branches 1,990,000 acres; on Punjab branches 823,000 acres; Western Jumna Canal System 324,000 acres, excluding Sirsa branch; Bhakra Nangal Project 1,345,000, including Sirsa branch.

The Bhakra Nangal Project is a multipurpose river valley project. PEPSU is a partner to the extent of 22.42 per cent.

This project will also enhance supplies in Sirhind Canal from 9,040 cusecs to 12,500 cusecs at Rupar. It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of 1959, when perennial supplies will be made available. Total area which will benefit from Bhakra Project in this part will be 1,345,000 acres gross. In addition it will also enhance the supplies in old Sirhind Canal system by about 40 per cent. The total discharge available for this area from the project will be about 3,900 cusecs.

Bein River Project : It is proposed to harness the water of Bein River by taking out channel from the existing barrage on the river near Kapurthala and to irrigate about 40,000 acres of land. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 11.05 lakhs excluding the cost of the existing barrage. The flow channels have already started irrigation.

Dadri Irrigation Scheme : 1,794 cusecs of supply will be released from the Sirsa branch of Western Jumna Canal and this supply will be used for extension and improvement of irrigation. A part of this supply will be used for improving and extending irrigation in Sangrur District and a part used for extending irrigation to Dadri Tehsil of the Mahendragarh District. The Dadri Irrigation scheme will cost Rs. 59.5 lakhs and will bring an area of about 101,000 acres under command. All the channels with earthen banks, bridges, regulators, falls, etc., have been completed and they were opened for *kharif* irrigation during August 1955. The lining of channels will be completed during 1956-58.

Tube-well construction under T. C. A. : The following projects were started during the 1st Five-Year Plan :

- 1) Construction of 307 tubewells under 1952, Indo-USA Technical Co-operation Mission (T.C.M.) Project, in Dhuri Community Project area in the Tehsils of Dhuri, Malerkotla and Pail.

The total area under this scheme will be 3.07 lakh acres (gross). The total cost of this project is Rs. 201.88 lakhs. All the tubewells have been drilled and 114 have started operation. The scheme was to be completed by the end of 1956.

- 2) Construction of 160 tubewells under 1953 T.C.M. Project in Kapurthala, Phagwara and Rajpura Tehsils.

It will bring an area of 1.38 lakh acres (gross) under command. The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 102 lakhs. 116 tubewells have been already drilled and the scheme was to be completed by the end of 1956-57.

- 3) Construction of 130 tubewells under 1954 'Grow More Food' (G.M.F.) Project.

The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 82.2 lakhs. It will bring an area of 1.04 lakh acres gross under command. 11 tubewells have been already drilled and the scheme was to be completed by the end of 1956-57.

Note :—All the above three projects are being financed by loan from the Government of India.

- 4) 8 tubewells in Nidanpur area under the State 1st Five-Year Plan.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.45 lakhs and it commands an area of 6,400 acres (gross).

The Bhakra Nangal Project will increase the food production in this area by 2.8 lakh tons and the production of cotton by 1.8 lakh bales.

On completion of all the above mentioned projects, 48.70 lakh acres will be receiving irrigation facilities.

ELECTRIC POWER

No. of electric power stations : 44 ; Installed capacity : 82,542 kW ; Energy generated : 228.473 million kWh.

For position in the former Punjab area see under the heading 'Irrigation' in this article.

Position in the former PEPSU :

Total capacity of power plant installed in the State : 6,896 kW (1953).

Total effective capacity : 5,800 kW.

Total production during the year 1952-53 : 16,271,532 units.

Number of units supplied to industry : 9,811,928.

Number of units supplied for domestic purposes : 8,595,006.

Location of power stations now in operation with the capacity and production in brackets : Malerkotla (81 kW. ; N.A.) ; Mandi Phul (52 kW. ; N.A.) ; Bhatinda (36 K.V.A. ; N.A.) ; Kandaghat (308 kW. ; 101,796 units) ; Kasauli (276 kW. ; N.A.) ; Kapurthala (500 kW. ; 2,238,624 units) ; Phagwara (800 kW. ; 5,722,893 units).

Resulting from the Bhakra-Nangal project, a number of local thermal plants were shut down. Arrangements were made to give bulk supply to Modi Electric Supply Co., Bhatinda and Malerkotla Electric Supply Co., Malerkotla.

By the end of Dec. 1955 the Nangal supply was made available to about 27 towns and villages. By March 1956 another 10 towns and villages were expected to obtain supply.

Power has been supplied to about 110 tubewells. In 1956-57 another 200 tubewells obtained supply. Rural electrification also covered wider areas.

Total power potential available in 1964-65 will be 43 MW.

TRANSPORT

Roads (surfaced) : 3,982 ; Total of all roads : about 10,200 ; Motor vehicles registered : 11,945 (private) ; 2,600 (Govt.).

Vehicles registered : The statistics of vehicles registered with the Department (PEPSU) .—

	Cars.	Motor Cycles.	Trucks.	Tractors.	Buscs.
For private use	1,010	450	110	980	..
Public vehicles	19	..	724	..	891
Departmental Vehicles ..	200	5	80	35	..
Belonging to Royal Families	97	2	8	14	3

Transport has not been nationalised in this area, but buses of the Government-owned Roadways run on certain routes in competition with those privately operated. The former State Government announced that it was committed to gradual nationalisation. In January 1956 it set up a four-member (all officials) Road Transport Corporation and declared that the objective was to nationalise road transport by 1958-59.

A Transport Authority was also constituted.

LABOUR

Position in the former Punjab area :

No. of registered factories : 2,115 (1954).

Average daily number of workers in registered factories : 52,822 (1952).

Names of industries in which a minimum wage is fixed :

Shawl weaving Establishments ; Rice mill, flour mill or dal mill ; Tea plantations ; Oil mills ; Inferior employees under local authorities ; Public Motor Transport ; Tanneries and Agriculture.

No. of workers benefited by the enforcement of Minimum Wages Act : about 30,000.

Average monthly earnings : about Rs. 65-8-0.

Total number of trade disputes for the year 1952 : 57.

Number of workers affected : 5,782.

Number of strikes : 57.

Number of workers affected : 5,782.

Number of man days lost : 95,842.

Number of trade unions : 254 (1955).

Total membership of trade unions : 12,250 (for 70 Unions only).

Number of Labour Welfare centres : 7.

Government Transport Services are at present operating on 105 routes with about 318 vehicles. The operational area of the nationalised services extends from Wagha to Alwar covering besides Punjab four other States namely Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, U.P. and Rajasthan.

Position in the former Punjab :

Number of routes operated by the Govt. Transport Services : 65 (1955).

Number of vehicles operating on these routes : 256.

A phased programme has been chalked out for the progressive nationalisation of passenger transport during the second Five-Year Plan.

The capital investment of the State Transport Service was about Rs. 60 lakhs. The net profits in 1954-55 were about Rs. 10 lakhs and in 1955-56 about Rs. 19 lakhs.

Position in the former PEPSU :

Mileage of roads in operation : Katcha 1,077 miles ; Pucca 360 miles ; Joint (consists of routes which pass through other States and on which transport services based on this area operate) 1,270 miles.

Total number of aerodromes : 2 (One owned by the Government and the other at Faridkot by the Maharaja of Faridkot).

The Employees State Insurance scheme introduced in May 1953 covers more than 35,000 workers. Total no. of workers : 64,000 (1955). The Provident Fund Scheme for industrial workers has been implemented. About 150 factories have been brought under the purview of the Employees' Provident Fund Act. About 16,000 workers benefit from this scheme.

The Punjab Trade Employees Act now stands extended to 103 towns in the area. The total number of shops and commercial establishments covered by the provision of the Act comes to 95,785 and 30,211 respectively.

Number of prosecutions launched under this Act : 8,177.

Over one lakh workers have benefited by the fixation of minimum wages in agriculture.

The number of registered unemployed in the region comprising the present Punjab and Himachal Pradesh was 26,423 in January 1955.

Amount provided for in the first Five-Year Plan for labour welfare schemes : Rs. 104 lakhs.

Number of complaints received under the various labour laws in 1955 : 4,125.

Number settled by the Labour Department : 3,627.

Total no. of Works Committees in 1955 : 115.

Position in the former PEPSU area :

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government fixed minimum rates of wages for workers employed, in stone-breaking or stone-crushing, under any local authority, in any oil mill, in road construction or in building operation, in Public Motor Transport, in any rice mill or dal mill and in agriculture.

Average monthly income of worker in 1950 : Rs. 82.

Number of Industrial Disputes in 1952 : 16.

Number of strikes in 1952 : 5.

Name of important state law affecting trade disputes : Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Number of Trade Unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 : 14 on 31st March 1955.

Total membership : 4,993.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme has not so far been extended to this area.

Number of labour quarters constructed in the factory Area in Patiala in 1952-53 : 30.

EDUCATION 1955-56

No. of primary and Basic Schools : 12,609, of Middle Schools : 1,001, of High Schools : 980, of Arts and Science Colleges : 54, of Professional Colleges : 21.

The State Budget in the Punjab for education was Rs. 515 lakhs for 1956-57 and the PEPSU Rs. 163 lakhs.

The aim of the Second Plan is to bring to schools 60 to 65 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 and 37½ per cent in the age-group 11-14. Ten per cent of the elementary schools will be converted into the basic type, while there will be a substantial expansion in other fields in the form of conversion of high schools into the multi-purpose type.

Technical institutions will also be expanded so as to raise the admission from 40 to 105 in the Engineering College Chandigarh, from 40 to 60 in the Veterinary College, Hissar, from 50 to 100 in the Agricultural College, Ludhiana, and from 80 to 100 in the Medical College, Amritsar.

In addition, there are schemes for the re-organisation of Industrial Schools, and the expansion of Training Centres at a cost of Rs. 1.4 crores. The establishment of two Polytechnic and Printing Technology Institutes, the establishment of a Polytechnic at Patiala and 2 Junior technical schools at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. Provision has also been made in the Plan to subsidize the establishment of an Institute of Engineering and Technology at Patiala.

(For other particulars about education see the tables given in the article on Education. The addition of the figures for the Punjab and the PEPSU will give the figures for the present Punjab.)

HEALTH

Hospitals and dispensaries : 871. Number of beds : 9,191. Maternity & Child Welfare Centres : 114.

T.B. Hospitals : Amritsar, Chitru (Kangra), Jalandhar, Tando, and T.B. Clinics at Dharampur, Sangur, Kasauli and one each at district headquarters in the former Punjab area.

Medical & Dental Colleges : Three Medical Colleges at Amritsar, Ludhiana and Patiala, and one Dental College at Amritsar.

The expenditure on health in the former Punjab was Rs. 126.4 lakhs in 1954-55. In the PEPSU region the expenditure was Rs. 79.61 lakhs in 1955-56.

During the First Plan period

- (1) Fourteen Hospitals were modernised,
- (2) Ten Hospitals and 177 Dispensaries were taken over under the control of the State,
- (3) Eight new hospitals, 13 subsidised dispensaries and 65 Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened,
- (4) A Sanatorium was established at Tando for 200 indoor patients. Rs. 4.10 lakhs were distributed as grants to T.B. clinics which now number 12—one at every district headquarters,
- (5) Before 1951, there were only 188 beds available for T.B. patients. This number has now increased to 430,
- (6) Water supply and drainage scheme was extended to 18 towns and 52 rural units;

(7) There was a reduction of malaria cases from 6.8 lakhs in 1950 to 3.8 lakhs in 1954,

(8) Construction of new premises for Rajindra Hospital at Patiala with provision for 500 beds,

(9) Opening of new Hospitals at Dadri, Gobindgarh, Nabha and Bhatinda,

(10) T.B. Clinics at Sangur, and

(11) Expansion of the T.B. Clinic, Dharampur and the Civil Hospital, Bhatinda.

There are now three medical colleges in the State, the Glancy Medical College, Amritsar, the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana and the Medical College at Patiala. Besides, there is a Dental College at Amritsar.

In the Second Five-Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 96.3 lakhs will be spent in the State under this head. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1 crore will be for water supply, drainage and sanitation schemes in the rural areas.

With the establishment of 36 more primary Health Units in the rural areas (with provision for maternity and child welfare service at these units) and of 200 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, the further nationalisation of dispensaries, the expansion of the tuberculosis clinics and the R.C.G. campaign it is calculated that at the end of the Second Plan, medical relief will be available for every village within a five-mile radius. The number of beds in the various hospitals of the State will also increase to 9,886.

The Five-Year Plan for the former PEPSU provides for the opening of a Dental College, a Mental Hospital, and a T.B. clinic at Narnaul with 18 beds, a V.D. clinic at Dharampur, a Civil Hospital at Dhuri, four hospitals for women at Nariwana, Patiala, Sunam and Bussu and the extension of some existing hospitals. There is also a provision for the opening of 90 rural medical centres.

Position in the former Punjab :

Names of diseases with mortality during 1952 within brackets : Pneumonia (12,876), Phthisis (2,983), Malaria (2,580), Enteric Fever (2,380), Diarrhoea (2,087), Dysentery (2,048).

Total no. of hospitals and dispensaries : 657 (1955-56).

Number of beds in these hospitals : 8,776.

Medical aid is provided to about 60 lakh persons every year in these hospitals and dispensaries.

Number of hospitals exclusively reserved for women : 31. Number of beds : 1,167.

Number of maternity and child welfare centres : 104.

Number of District Board and Municipal dispensaries and hospitals : 258; Subsidised : 92, Private : 61.

The following figures are for 1954 unless otherwise stated.

Number of allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries : Urban Hospitals 108, Rural Hospitals 10, Urban Dispensaries 115; Rural Dispensaries 358.

Total number of beds in allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries : 6,448.

Number of Ayurvedic and Unani rural Dispensaries : 20 (1955 : 80).

Number of special Hospitals with the number of beds in each within brackets : Tuberculosis 2 (188), Dental Diseases 1, Eye Diseases 2 (470), Leprosy 3 (442), Mental Diseases 1 (500).

Total number of Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors : 17,872; Nurses : 1,186; Dais : 2,730; Compounders : 2,491.

Number of in-patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Punjab during the year 1952 : 1,81,431.

Number of out-patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Punjab during the year 1952 : 57,27,817.

Number of Government Hospitals and Dispensaries : Hospitals 83; Dispensaries 145.

Total number of doctors (allopaths) in Government service : 666.

Total number of doctors (Ayurvedic and Unani) in Government service : 20; Nurses : 117; Compounders : 316 (excluding 20 in Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries).

Seven malaria units and 6 B.C.G. teams were working in March 1955. There were also 104 maternity and child welfare centres.

The cases of malaria treated in hospitals was 3.8 lakhs in 1954-55.

Position in the former PEPSU

Commonest diseases : Malaria, skin diseases, diseases of digestive system, diseases of nervous system, diseases of respiratory system and ulcers. Mortality from these diseases in 1954 : 22,879.

Number of allopathic hospitals (1955) : 49.

Number of allopathic dispensaries : 104 (Urban 73, Rural 69).

Total number of beds in allopathic hospitals and dispensaries (1955) : 1,613.

Number of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries : 52 (1953)

Total number of allopathic doctors and compounders (1955) : Doctors : 251 (men 217, women 34), Compounders : 314 (men 283, women 31), Male nurses : 12, Female nurses : 83.

Strength of staff on the preventive side (1955) : 577.

Budget allotment to Medical Department for the year 1955-56 : Rs. 51,1,300.

CO-OPERATION

Total No. of societies (30th June, 1953) : 15,873, Total membership : 7,50,832, Working capital : a little over Rs. 18 crores.

Some particulars about co-operation in the former Punjab area for March 1955 are given below.

Total number of societies : about 16,000, Total working capital : about Rs. 16 crores; Share capital of Provincial Co-operative Bank : Rs. 26.65 lakhs, Share capital of District Central Co-operative Banks : Rs. 9 lakhs each.

Particulars relating to the former PEPSU area are given below.

Total number of registered co-operative societies at the end of June 1955 : 2,795.

Total membership of co-operative societies : 89,087.

Total working capital : Rs. 2.46 crores.

Types of each society and number of each type : PEPSU State Co-operative Bank Ltd. : 1, Central Banks : 8, Banking Unions : 10, Central Grain Dealers' Syndicate : 1, Industrial Unions : 4, Agricultural Credit Societies : 1,691; Agri. Non-Credit : 301; Non-Agri. Credit : 448, Non-Agri. Non-Credit : 331.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS

PUNJAB'S First Five-Year Plan (1950-51 to 1955-56) as finally accepted by the Planning Commission envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 33.86 crores out of which Rs. 33.72 crores were spent by the end of the year 1955-56. Expenditure on the First Five-Year Plan in PEPSU amounted to Rs. 9.03 crores against a provision of Rs. 9.20 crores.

In addition to the First Five-Year Plan, in the Punjab before integration, development expenditure amounting to Rs. 60.64 crores was also incurred on several Centrally-sponsored schemes such as Lhakra-Nangal and Community Projects (Rs. 82.2 crores) and on purely State schemes (Rs. 8.52 crores).

In PEPSU some schemes of local development work such as javing of streets, construction of pucca drains, repairs of drinking wells and school buildings, public sanitary latrines, construction of drains and culverts, village roads, etc., were also undertaken besides the Five-Year Plan projects.

The Central Government contributed 50 per cent of the expenditure on these schemes while the State Government and the local inhabitants

shared the rest. Including the expenditure on Community Development work in PEPSU which amounted to about Rs. 50 lakhs, the total net cost on various schemes executed during the First Five-Year Plan period came to Rs. 133.89 crores.

During the Second Five-Year Plan a net expenditure of Rs. 162.43 crores will be incurred as per details given below :—

Main Heads	Rs. in lakhs	
	Punjab region	PEPSU region
I. Agriculture and Rural Development except Community Projects	1,240 19	677 35
II. Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks	931 00	169 10
III. Irrigation and Power	5,722 65	1,482 00
IV. Industries	712 50	190 00
V. Transport and Communications	832 00	285 05
VI. Social Services (other than Education and Health)	750 29	176 70
VII. Education	1,187 50	297 33
VIII. Health	665 00	298 50
IX. Chandigarh Capital	446 50	
X. Miscellaneous including Publicity and Development of Mandis in Bhakra-Nangal areas	147 01	31 35
Total	12,634 67	3,008.28

In formulating the Second Five-Year Plan not only is provision made for the completion of such Projects as were started in the First Plan, but adequate funds have also been provided for the development of Industries, Transport, Communications, Health and Education.

It is hoped that by 1960-61, 31.22 lakh acres of more land will be irrigated by the canal system and other major schemes. This will result in an enormous increase in the agricultural production. The addition in foodgrains will be 9.9 lakh tons, in cotton 3.45 lakh bales, sugarcane 1.1 lakh tons and oil seeds 14,000 tons over the 1955-56 figures. On the electricity side, it is proposed to construct further generating units to achieve a generating capacity of 88,20,000 KWh. The benefits of electricity will be extended to the rural area covering 4,000 to 5,000 additional villages in the Punjab region and 700 villages in PEPSU. The per capita consumption of electricity in the Punjab is now 10 KWh. This is expected to rise to 50 KWh by 1960-61.

Along with the expansion of technical institutions, it is proposed during the Second Five-Year Plan to give elementary education to 60 to 65 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 and 37½ per cent of the age group 11-14 as against the All India target of 60 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Besides, ten per cent of the elementary schools will be converted to the basic type, while a substantial expansion will also be effected in the conversion of high schools to the multi-purpose type, in girls education, in training facilities and in special education.

With the establishment of more hospitals, dispensaries and health units in the rural areas and further nationalization of dispensaries, it is anticipated that after the end of the Second Plan, medical relief will be available within a radius of five miles of every village.

The Second Plan provides for the construction of 1,437 miles of roads in the Punjab region and 669 miles in the PEPSU area.

With the establishment of 169 additional blocks during the Second Five-Year Plan the entire State will come under the Community Development Programme.

The Government plan of development of the Chandigarh Capital would also be completed during the Second Plan period. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 22.30 crores.

BUDGET (1957-58)

Revenue receipts : Rs. 40.11 crores.

Revenue expenditure : Rs. 43.73 crores.

Deficit : Rs. 3.62 crores.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Every fifth individual in the former Punjab area is a displaced person. The 1951 Census puts the figure of emigrants from Pakistan who have settled in this area at 2,375,997 out of a total population of 12,641,205. Displaced land-owners from West Pakistan were immediately put on the evacuee land left by Muslims in this part of the Punjab. There was a big gap between the available agricultural evacuee area—47,35,310 ordinary acres in Punjab and PEPSU—and the land abandoned by Indian nationals—67,29,050 ordinary acres—in West Pakistan. This gap was covered by adopting a scheme of graded cuts.

To enable displaced persons to start business, profession or industry, small urban loans amounting to Rs. 2,33,09,113 were advanced to 24,019 persons and 778 co-operative societies upto January 1, 1955. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 1.22 crores was advanced to purchasers of plots and co-operative societies for construction of houses on plots purchased by them in various new townships of the State. For the year 1955-56, Rs. 15 lakhs was provided for the grant of small urban loans and Rs. 88 lakhs for the grant of house-building loans.

An aggregate amount of a little over Rs. five crores has been paid so far either in cash or in the form of allotment of evacuee or Government owned immovable property on quasi-permanent basis.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

Solan (Simla Hills).

VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dewan Anand Kumar, M.A. (Cantab.).

REGISTRAR

J. R. Agnihotri, M.A. (Pb.), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.). Bar-at-Law.

This is an Affiliated, Teaching and Examining University.

Subjects where provision exists for post-graduate and research : English, Economics, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Technical Chemistry, History, Botany, Mathematics, Hindi, Sanskrit and Punjabi.

Number of colleges affiliated : 112.

Total number of students as on 31st March 1956 : Affiliated Colleges and University Teaching Departments : 48,095.

LIST OF COLLEGES

Punjab University Camp College, New Delhi.

Punjab University College, Hoshiarpur.

Punjab University College of Commerce, Jullundur City.

Punjab University Law College, Jullundur City.

Ahr College, Rewari.

A.I. Jat H.M. College, Rohtak.

Arya College, Ludhiana.

Arya College, Panipat.

A. S. College, Kalaimajra, Khanna.

Baring Union Christian College, Batala.

B. M. College, Simla.

Brijindra College, Faridkot.

Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat.

Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.

D. A. V. College, Ambala City.

D. A. V. College, Amritsar.

D. A. V. College, Hoshiarpur.

D. A. V. College, Jullundur.

Dayanand College, Hissar.

Dyal Singh College, Karnal.

D. C. Jain College, Ferozepore Cantt.

Dental College, Amritsar.

Dental College, Patiala.

Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City.

Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepore City.

D. M. College, Moga.

Doaba College, Jullundur City.

Dronacharya S. D. College, Gurgaon.

Fateh Chand College for Women, Hissar.

G. H. G. Khalsa College, Gurusar Sadhar

G. M. N. College, Ambala Cantt.

G. G. N. Khalsa College, Ludhiana.

Govt. Bikram College of Commerce, Patiala.

Govt. College, Chandigarh.

Govt. College for Women, Chandigarh

Govt. Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Chandigarh.

Govt. College, Dharamsala.

Govt. College for Women, Amritsar.

Govt. Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Dharamsala.

Govt. College, Gurdaspur.

Govt. College for Women, Ludhiana

Govt. Training College for Teachers, Jullundur City.

Govt. College, Hissar.

Govt. College, Ludhiana.

Govt. College, Malerkotla.

Govt. College, Muktsar.

Govt. College, Narnaul.

Govt. College, Rohtak.

Govt. College, Rupar.

Govt. College of Physical Education, Rupar.

Govt. College, Tanda Umar.

Govt. Agricultural College, Ludhiana.

Govt. Intermediate College, Bilaspur.

Govt. College for Women, Patiala.

Govt. Training College for Women, Simla.

Guru Nanak College, Mandi Dabwali.

Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.

Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.

Hindu National College, Hariana.

Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.

Hindu College, Sonapat.

J. S. D. Basic Training College, Bainsath.

Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.

Khalsa College, Amritsar.

Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.

Khalisa Pasic Training College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.
 Khalsa College, Nangal Amlra.
 K. M. Post-Graduate Pasic Training College, Bhivani.
 Klalsa Training College, Muktar.
 Lyalpur Khalsa College, Jullundur City.
 Mahendra College, Patiala.
 Malwa Training College, Ludhiana.
 Medical College, Amritsar.
 Medical College, Patiala.
 M. R. College, Fazilka.
 Montgomery G. N. Basic Training College, Jullundur.
 Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar.
 National College, Sathiala.
 Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
 Punjab College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Hissar.
 Radha Krishna Arya College, Nawanshahr, Doaba.
 Ranbir College, Sangrur.
 Ranbir College for Women, Sangrur.
 Ramgarhia College, Phagwara.
 Ramgarhia Training College, Phagwa.
 Rajindra College, Bhatinda.
 R. K. S. D. College, Kathal.
 Randhir College, Kapurthala.
 Ripudaman College, Nabha.
 R. S. D. College, Ferozepur City.
 Saswati Training College for Women, Amritsar.
 S. A. Jain College, Ambala City.
 S. A. Jain College, Malerkotla.
 S. D. College, Ambala Cantt.
 S. D. College, Farnala.
 S. D. College, Hoshiarpur.
 S. D. College, Simla.
 Shri Guru Ram Rai Degree College, Nahan.
 Sikh National College, Banga.
 Sikh National College, Qadian.
 S. G. S. Khalsa College, Mahilpur.
 S. M. D. R. S. D. College, Pathankot.
 State College of Education, Patiala.
 Sohan Lal Training College, Ambala City.
 S. S. N. Arya College, Tanan Mandi.
 Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
 Trijgar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.
 Vaish College, Bhiwani.
 Vaish College, Rohtak.
 Vallabh Mahavidyalaya, Mandi.
 Yadvindra College, Patiala.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(See under 'States Administrative Personnel')

ASSOCIATIONS

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Formerly Indian Chamber of Commerce), Ambala Cantt. (East Punjab.)

The activities of the Chamber are spread over all spheres of commercial life of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi States. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris and the Indian Standards Institution.

President, R. B. Jodhamal Kuthia

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Dev Raj Narang; S. Charanjit Singh.

Hony Secretary, Sardar H. S. Balhaya.

PUNJAB & DELHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Scindia House, Curzon Road, Post Box No. 180, New Delhi 1.

Office-Bearers J. R. Clarke, Delhi (*Chairman, Managing Committee*); Sir Usha Nath Sen, C. I. F., New Delhi (*Dy. Chairman*); S. D. Dhur (*Secretary*).

SHIROMANI GURDWARA PARBANDHAK COMMITTEE, AMRITSAR

(Teja Singh Samundri Hall, Amritsar)

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee is constituted under the provisions of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925 (Punjab Act VIII of 1925). It consists of

- (i) 132 elected members;
- (ii) Head Priests of Darbar Sahib, Amritsar and the following four Takhts:—(a) Sri Akal Takht Sahib, Amritsar; (b) Sri Takht Kesgarh Sahib, Anandpur; (c) Sri Takht Patna Sahib, Patna; and (d) Sri Takht Hazur Sahib, Nanded (Bombay)
- (iii) 25 members co-opted by the above mentioned 137 members. Out of these co-opted members at least 12 members are co-opted from the area covered by the former PEPSU State and not more than four members from the area covered by the former Punjab

Every Sikh man or woman, more than 21 years of age, who resides in the Punjab is entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency formed for the election of a member or members of the board provided he does not trim or shave his beard or Keshas except in case of Sclapdiani Sikhs and does not smoke or take alcoholic drinks. Every voter is eligible for election provided he is not of unsound mind, is not an undischarged insolvent, is not an apostate from the Sikh religion, does not take alcoholic drinks, is not a Minister of a Notified Sikh Gurdwara, other than mentioned above in clause (ii), is not a paid servant of any Notified Sikh Gurdwara, being a Kesdadhari Sikh is not an Amritdhari and can read and write Gurmukhi.

Elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee are held every five years. Dates for the elections are fixed by the State Government and the preparation of electoral rolls and other arrangements are also made by the state Government.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee directly manages some of the important and historic Sikh Gurdwaras situated within the Punjab. All the above mentioned Gurdwaras are administered by a Committee of Management consisting of five members of whom four are elected by the voters of the constituency concerned and one member is nominated by the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee. The S.G.P.C. supervises the affairs of these Gurdwaras.

A Judicial Commission is also constituted under the provisions of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act to settle disputes regarding the management of the Gurdwaras. This commission has the same powers as are vested in a Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Commission has unlimited jurisdiction as regards the value of the suits throughout the Punjab.

Under the provisions of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, the S.G.P.C. and the Gurdwaras under its control and supervision can spend their funds for religious, charitable, educational or industrial purposes and also for such non-political purposes as are connected with the general uplift and welfare of the Sikhs. Its accounts are annually audited by the Auditors appointed by the State Government.

In the last Gurdwara elections, out of 132 elected members 110 members were elected on the ticket of the Shiromani Akali Dal, four members on the ticket of the Khalsa Dal i.e. Congress Sikhs and 18 on the ticket of the Desh Bhagat Board, i.e. Communist.

The S.G.P.C. manages about 500 Gurdwaras in the Punjab. Before partition there were about 750 Gurdwaras under the S.G.P.C.

The S.G.P.C. also runs an Arts College, an Industrial College and School and several High Schools, hospitals, and libraries.

Master Tara Singh was unanimously elected President at the annual meeting held in November, 1950.

Office Bearers:—

Master Tara Singh (*President*); S. Gurbax Singh (*Senior Vice-President*); S. Kirpal Singh (*Junior Vice-President*); S. Ajit Singh 'Man' (*General Secretary*)

Members:

S. Surpuran Singh Ranan, S. Satbir Singh, S. Motan Singh 'Tur', S. Jswant Singh, S. Takhtawar Singh, S. Hardevian Singh 'Bajwa', S. Anar Singh Jolai, S. Mohinder Singh S. Dal Singh, S. Moha Singh Malawa S. Malkiat Singh

TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

1, Queen's Road, Amritsar.

President, Kikar Nath Grover; *Vice-President*, Kam Parkash Kapur; *Genl. Secretary*, Diwan C. Mehra.

PUNJAB FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(475, Model Town, Jullundur City.)

Established 1st Feb., 1953. The repayment of principal and payment of dividend at 3 per cent per annum is guaranteed by the State Government. The Corporation is intended primarily to supply the requirements of industries for block capital.

Total funds available: Rs. one crore: Total loans advanced upto Dec. 31, 1956: Rs. 57,69,810-4-0, Amount repaid upto Dec. 31, 1956: Rs. 6,27,000, Total amount of loans for which applications were received upto Dec. 31, 1956: Rs. 2,04,41,500, Total amount of loans sanctioned upto Dec. 31, 1956: Rs. 79,88,000 (excluding loans declined, reduced or cancelled).

Income (April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956): Rs. 4,47,700-3-10, Expenses: Rs. 1,40,859-11-0; Profit: Rs. 3,06,846-8-1.

Chairman, Board of Directors, N. N. Kashyap, I.C.S.; *Managing Director*, H. L. Bahl; *Secretary*, M. S. Rana; *Accountants*, T. L. Khurana, B. L. Sawani

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(See under 'General Elections')

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(See under 'General Elections')

RAJASTHAN STATE

Area : 132,300 sq. miles.

Population (1951 census) : 15,959,506.

Capital : Jaipur.

Number of Administrative divisions : 5.

Names of Administrative divisions giving the names of districts (headquarters within brackets) in each division :

(1) *Bikaner Division*—Bikaner (Bikaner), Churu (Churu); Ganganganagar (Ganganagar)

(2) *Ajmer Division*—Ajmer (Ajmer), Alwar (Alwar), Bharatpur (Bharatpur), Jaipur (Jaipur), Jhunjhunu (Jhunjhunu); Sawai Madhopur (Sawai Madhopur), Sikar (Sikar), Tonk (Tonk).

(3) *Jodhpur Division*—Barmer (Barmer), Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer); Jalore (Jalore), Jodhpur (Jodhpur), Nagaur (Nagaur), Pali (Pali), Sirohi (Sirohi).

(4) *Kotah Division*—Bundi (Bundi); Jhalawar (Jhalawar); Kotah (Kotah)

(5) *Udaipur Division*—Banswara (Banswara), Bhilwara (Bhilwara), Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh), Dungarpur (Dungarpur); Udaipur (Udaipur)

Tehsils

Ajmer District (Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri, Kishangarh, Roop Nagar, Saurar, Aram)

Jaipur District Chomu (Amber), Jamua (Ramgarh), Baswa (Bandikui), Dausa, Lalote, Sikrai, Jaipur, Bassi, Chaksu, Sangar, Phagi, Dudu, Phulera, Banathi, Kotpathi).

Bikaner District (Bikaner, Lunkaransar, Magra (Kalayat), Nokha).

Churu District (Churu, Rajgarh, Tatanagar, Dungargarh, Ratangarh, Sardarshan, Sujangarh)

Ganganagar District (Ganganagar, Karanpur, Padampur, Anupgarh, Raisinghnagar, Sadulgarh (Hanumangarh), Suratgarh, Nohar, Bhadra)

Alwar District (Alwar, Bansui, Behror, Lachmangarh, Rajgarh, Thanagaji, Kishangarh, Mandawar, Tipua)

Bharatpur District (Bayana, Rupbas, Wen, Bharatpur, Nadhai, Deeg, Kaman, Nagar, Bari, Bassari, Gind (Dholpur), Rajakharia)

Jhunjhunu District (Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Khetri, Udaipur)

Sawai Madhopur District (Bamanbas, Gangapur, Nadohi, Hindan, Mahuwa, Todabhim, Karauli, Sapetta, Khundar, Rohli (Malamah chaur), Sawai Madhopur).

Sikar District (Fatehpur, Neem-ka-thana, Sri Madhopur, Sikar, Danti Ramgarh, Lachmangarh)

Tonk District (Malpura, Todara Singh, Tonk, Niwai, Unara, Duni).

Barmer District (Pachpadra, Siwana, Barmer, Sheo, Chhotan).

Jaisalmer District (Jaisalmer, Ramgarh, Fatehgarh, Sham, Pokaran, Nokh (Nachana))

Jalore District (Jaswantpura, Sanchole, Jalore, Ahore).

Jodhpur District (Bikau, Jodhpur, Shergarh, Oslan, Phalodi)

Pali District (Bali, Desui, Jaitan, Raipur, Pali, Khorchu, Sojat)

Nagaur District (Deedwana, Ladnu, Joyal, Nagaur, Degana, Merta, Parvatasar, Nawa)

Sirohi District (Pindwara, Reodar, Sheojang, Sirohi, Abu)

Bundi District (Bundi, Patan, Tarena, Hindoli, Nainwa)

Jhalawar District (Akkera, Bakani, Khanpur, Manoharthana, Dag, Gangdhar, Pachpahar, Pirawa, Jhalrapatan).

Kotah District (Anta, Baran, Kishanganj, Mangrol, Shahbad, Atru, Chhatana, Chipa Barod, Chechat, Kanwas, Ramgangmandi, Sangod, Barod, Digod, Itawa, Ladpura (Kotah), Piploa).

Banswara District (Banswara, Gadhi, Ghatola, Bagidora, Kushalgarh).

Bhilwara District (Banera, Bhilwara, Mandal, Raipur, Sahada, Asind, Hurka, Kotri, Mandalgarh, Jahaipura, Shahpura).

Dungarpur District (Aspur, Dungarpur, Sagarwara).

Chittorgarh District (Begun, Bhensror Garh, Chittorgarh, Gangrol, Kapasin, Rashmi, Bari Sadri, Bhadesar, Chhoti Sadri, Dungal, Kanera, Nimbarera, Achhnera, Pratappgarh).

Udaipur District (Bhim, Deogarh, Kotra, Phalasia, Sana, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Rail Magra, Kherwara, Salumber, Sarda, Guwa (Udaipur), Khamor, Bhopalsagar, Lasdia, Mavali, Vallabh Nagar).

No. of panchayats 3,289; Municipalities 151; District Boards 11; Corporation 1; Tehsils 212.

Rajasthani in its various dialects is spoken all over the State. The common language is Hindi.

Among castes and tribes in Rajasthan are the Brahmins, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Meenas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis or Kachhis and Balas.

Rajasthan was formed through an integration of the following former Princely States :

Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kotah, Partappgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and the centrally administered territory of Ajmer

The original Rajasthan State came into being on April 18, 1948, when Kotah and eight other States were integrated. Soon after Udaipur joined the Union Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer joined it towards the end of March 1949. The Matsya States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli joined it on May 15, 1949. The erstwhile Part C State of Ajmer was amalgamated with it on November 1, 1956

BUDGET FOR 1957-58

Revenue Receipts	Rs. 2,938.33 lakhs.
Revenue Expenditure :	„ 3,218.91 lakhs.
Deficit	„ 280.61 lakhs.

GEOGRAPHY

The Aravalli mountains intersect Rajasthan from end to end by a line running north-east and south-west. The heights of Mount Abu, merged into Rajasthan on November 1, 1956, are close to the south-western extremity of the range, while its north-eastern end may be said to terminate near Khetri almost on the borders of Delhi.

There are two main regions, one to the north-west of the hills and the other to the south-east. On the whole the north-west region is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive; it improves gradually as we move from west to east. In the extreme west it is mere desert, while towards the east it is comparatively fertile and habitable. The only river of any consequence here is the Luni. The great desert forming the whole of the frontier between Rajasthan and Sind is covered by sand-hills on which grows a kind of coarse grass in the dry season and a slightly richer vegetation depending upon the scanty rainfall.

The cultivation is everywhere poor and precarious. Along the base of the Aravalli range the land is well cultivated.

The region south-east of the Aravallis is higher, more fertile, and very diversified in character. It contains extensive hill ranges, long stretches of rocky wood and woodland. The region is traversed by many rivers and in some parts there are wide valleys, fertile table-lands and great stretches of excellent soil. The chief rivers are Banas and Chambal.

There are no natural fresh-water lakes in Rajasthan, the only considerable basin being the well-known salt lake at Sambhar. There are, however, numerous artificial sheets of water in the eastern half of the State. Among the many artificial lakes mention may be made of the Jai Samand, the Raj Samand, the Pichola (Udaipur), the Pushkar and the Anasagar (Ajmer).

Rainfall is very unequally distributed throughout Rajasthan. The summers are very hot; hot winds and dust storms are common. The winters are very cold. The change of temperature between day and night is sudden, excessive and very trying.

MINERALS, MANUFACTURES

Rajasthan is an important mineral and building stone producing State. It produces on an average about 60 per cent of India's total production of soapstone. It produces mica and beryl in large quantities.

The non-metallic minerals are silica sand, Felspar, Asbestos Barytes, Clays, Dolomite, Fuller's earth, Bentonite, etc. The metallic minerals are lead, zinc, silver ore and tungsten ore. Appreciable tonnage of iron and manganese ores has also been produced. It is the sole supplier of gypsum for fertiliser manufacture to Sindri plant.

Lignite coal is mined near Palana in Bikaner Division. There are vast deposits of high quality building stones such as marbles, sandstones and limestones. The latter are used for the manufacture of Portland cement at Lakheri and Sawai Madhopur and for lime at a number of places. Marble quarried at Makrana in Jodhpur Division is famous as building stone.

Large resources of sodium sulphate and salt also occur at Didwana and Sambhar lakes. On an average the State produces about three crores of rupees worth of minerals annually and thirty different varieties of minerals are worked.

The most important industries are Tlo and Dye Fabrics, Gota Kinari (Silver and Gold laces), Lacquer wooden toys, Handmade paper, Paper Maché toys, Gem cutting, cloth printing, Dolls, manufacture of tools and implements, Embroidered shoes and leather bags, and water bottles (Badlas).

Among the chief exports are salt, wool, woollen fabrics, raw cotton, oilseeds, opium, ghee, marble and sandstone, hides, printed cloth, camels, cattle, sheep and goats. The main imports include food grains, cotton piece goods, sugar, metals, timber and kerosene oil. The principal trade centres are the capitals of the former States.

AGRICULTURE

Rajasthan which used to be a deficit State before the first Five Year Plan period is now a surplus State.

Main Food Crops of the State : (a) Khariff Crops : (Rice, Bajra, Jowar and Maize); (b) Rabi Crops : (Wheat, Barley and Gram).

Main cash crops of the State : (a) Oil seeds (Sesamum, Rapeseed and Mustard and Linseed); (b) Cotton; (c) Sugarcane.

Production of Food Crops (1955-56) : Bajra 712,522 tons; Jowar 189,784 tons; Maize 478,947 tons; Wheat 948,806 tons; Barley 599,724 tons; Gram 531,479 tons; Rice 85,693 tons; Small Millets 64,000 tons (1954-55); Tur 3,000 tons (1954-55); Rabi pulses 3,000 tons (1954-55) and other khariff pulses 185,000 tons (1954-55).

Production of individual cash crops (1955-56) : (a) Oil seeds (Sesamum 76,986 tons; Groundnut 35,721 tons; Rapeseed and Mustard 99,308 tons; Linseed 26,281 tons); (b) Cotton 148,807 bales; (c) Sugarcane 580,966 tons in terms of gur.

Land Utilisation : Area (1954-55) : 82,223,425 acres ; Net area sown : 31,777,230 acres ; cultivable waste : 14,836,730 acres (1953-54) ; current fallows : 14,144,588 acres ; uncultivable waste : 21,459,308 acres ; irrigated in acres : 3,784,570 ; Banjars and Gardens : 17,339,042 and 111,817 acres ; total area under food crops (1954-55) : 22,977,940 acres.

Fish : Variety of Fish produced : There are large numbers of tanks, lakes and rivers in which inland fishes are found. The main species are the major carps, viz. Rohu, Narn, Marigal, Kalbons, Katla and other varieties, e.g., Puti, Lanchi, Sole, etc. are also found.

Land Reclamation :

Number of tractors available : 1,271.

Extra food production achieved by 1955-56 as compared to 1951-52 : 3.3 lakh tons.

Budget provision for 1955-56 : Rs. 34,31,000

Number of veterinary experimental stations : There is one Pathology Laboratory at Bikaner.

Number of Veterinary Hospitals : 60 and dispensaries 134.

Number of surgeons : 93 ; Compounders : 199 ; Stockmen : 239.

Agriculture and veterinary education : Veterinary College, Bikaner Four Basic Agriculture Training Schools started at Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Kotah and Sumnerpur with total strength of 360 students. Besides, there are two extension centres for V.L.W.s with a capacity of 100 students each.

Budget allotment for the Veterinary Department for the year 1955-56 : Rs. 20,08,000.

FORESTS

Location of forests (in forest Divisions) and area in each division. Western Circle : Udaipur : 3,800 sq. miles ; Chittorgarh : 1,500 sq. miles ; Jodhpur : 700 sq. miles ; Banswara : 500 sq. miles ; Sirohi : 500 sq. miles. **Eastern Circle :** Jaipur : 800 sq. miles ; Bharatpur : 1,200 sq. miles ; Tonk : 500 sq. miles ; Kotah : 500 sq. miles ; Bundi : 1,000 sq. miles ; Jhalawar : 3,000 sq. miles ; Baran : 1,000 sq. miles.

Total forest area in State : 15,000 sq. miles

Main types of forests : Teak, Bamboo, Dhokara (Firewood) and Khair.

Total revenue from forest for 1955-56 : Rs. 55,86,987.

Total expenditure : Rs. 37,86,370.

Main forest produce : Timber, Firewood, Charcoal, Bamboos, Grass, Anwal bark, Kathar Gum and Tendu leaves.

LIVESTOCK

Total number of cattle : 12,072,713 ; Buffaloes : 3,430,449 ; Horses and Ponies : 112,838 ; Sheep : 7,372,805 ; Goats : 8,730,163 ; other livestock : 699,210 ; Poultry : 457,394 ; Donkeys : 209,392 ; Camels : 345,413 ; Pigs : 61,701.

Total livestock : 32,426,978.

LAND TENURE

Land Tenure Systems in the State :

There are three kinds of land tenures in the State viz., Ryaswari, Jagirdari and Zamindari.

The Rajasthan Tenancy Act aims at introducing a uniform Tenancy Law for the whole of the State and will remove the diversity of conditions prevailing in different parts of Rajasthan in respect of Land Tenures and relations of tenants and landlords or tenants and Government.

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 has been enacted for the resumption of Jagir Lands, with the exception of jagirs utilised for the maintenance of any place of religious worship or for the performance of religious service. An Amendment Act was enacted in 1954. It also contains provisions for

allotment of Khudkast land to Jagirdars and removes the exemption from resumption to Jagirs with annual income below Rs. 5,000. It provides for a more generous scale of compensation including rehabilitation grant.

The Act came into force from 18th February 1952. Resumption of Jagirs was started immediately after the Amendment Act was passed on 16th June 1954. 2,871 jagirs with a rental income of Rs. 1,25,83,549 have been resumed upto the end of 1954.

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Bill, 1954 deals with the establishment of all grades of revenue courts and their powers and procedure, Survey, land records, settlement, partition of estates and collection of land revenue.

Persons to whom this land is to be allotted. The landless peasants for Khudkast.

Source of acquisition of compensation money. From the resources of the State with the assistance of the Central Government.

How the tenants are helped to acquire the land so released ; Rules have been framed from time to time for allotment of land with a view to encouraging Grow More Food. These were revised in 1953 to make better provision for allotment of land to landless persons and agricultural labourers.

IRRIGATION

Names of irrigation projects in operation in the respective divisions showing the area irrigated :

Udaipur Division : Madar 500 acres, Fateh Sagar Lake with channels 500 acres, Swaroop Sagar and Pichola with Channels 350 acres, Bhupal Sagar Tank 2,200 acres, Jaisamand Lake 13,000 acres.

Kankroli Division : Rajsamand 6,000 acres, Nahar Sagar 3,800 acres, Unmed Sagar 4,100 acres.

Kotah Division : Unmed Sagar Tank including Ramgarh Canals 5,300 acres, Eklera Sagar 2,160 acres, Parvati Canals 11,580 acres.

Jaipur West Division : Chappera Sagar 5,200 acres, Kalakh Sagar 3,400 acres, Tonk Sagar 1,150 acres.

Jaipur East Division : Samthal Sagar 1,900 acres, J. Ramgarh 5,250 acres, Madho Sagar 2,000 acres, Mansarovar 1,400 acres, Galat Sagar 40 acres, Dhol 5,100 acres.

Jaisalmer Division : Jawai 32,000 acres, Surpura 600 acres, Jaswant Sagar 2,000 acres, Suman Samand 1,600 acres.

Matsya Division : Sikri 9,000 acres, Jaisamand 3,760 acres, Jai Sagar 600 acres, Mangalsar 830 acres, Boodhara 3,000 acres, Ajan Bund 2,300 acres, Pichuna Canal 10,000 acres, Ramsagar Tank & Canal 5,000 acres, Urmila Sagar Tank & Canal 3,500 acres, Tal-Shahi Tank and Channel 400 acres.

Ganganagar Division : Gang Canal 638,000 acres.

Central Sector works in progress. The names of the schemes giving within brackets the cost in lakhs, expenditure upto end of March 1956 and the area to be irrigated on completion : Bhakra (Rs. 404.87 lakhs, Rs. 353.16 lakhs, 570,000 acres) ; Chambal (Rs. 1,884.80 lakhs, Rs. 208.06 lakhs, 5,50,000 acres).

Statement showing new works prepared to be taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan :

Major works showing within brackets the cost in lakhs of rupees and the potential annual irrigation in acres : Bana Pratap Sagar (Rs. 1,766 lakhs, 300,000 acres (1.5 lakhs in each State of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and generation of 90,000 kW of power)) ; Banas (Rs. 480 lakhs ; 225,000 acres) ; Jakhm (Rs. 117 lakhs ; 53,000 acres) ; Mahi (Rs. 315.76 lakhs, 70,000 acres).

Medium works with figures as above : Berachat Badgaon (Rs. 63.77 lakhs, 18,200 acres) ; Berach at V. Nagar (Rs. 49.47 lakhs, 14,000 acres) ; Wagan (Rs. 64.95 lakhs, 20,900 acres) ; Alnia (Rs. 35.45 lakhs, 11,770 acres) ; Sabli (Rs. 25 lakhs, 46,000 acres) ; Khari Feeder (Rs. 20 lakhs, 8,000 acres) ; Khari Storage (Rs. 30 lakhs, 14,000 acres) ; Baudl (Rs. 26 lakhs, 8,000 acres) ; Sukli (Rs. 18 lakhs, 8,000 acres) ; West Banas (Rs. 48.75 lakhs, 13,304 acres) ; Mahohar Thana (Rs. 95 lakhs, 50,000 acres) ; Sawan Bhadon (Rs. 11 lakhs, 10,000 acres) ; Narayan Sagar (Ajmer) (Rs. 38.13 lakhs, 8,000 acres) ; Bharatpur Feeder from Agru Canal (Rs. 14.76 lakhs, 18,000 acres).

Cost of New Minor Irrigation Works in the agriculture sector financed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Rs. 247.31 lakhs.

Number of wells constructed during the First Five-Year Plan 25,000.

In the Irrigation Sector the total cost of scarcity area works and the minor works and the total area brought under irrigation : Rs. 59.03 lakhs, 193,991 acres.

Rajasthan Canal Construction : The Government of India has decided to take up the construction of the Rajasthan Canal from the Harike barrage across the Sutley. The Governments of Rajasthan and the Punjab have accordingly started making preliminary arrangements for the execution of the scheme.

The Rajasthan Canal, which is a Second Five-Year Plan project, will have a discharge of 18,000 cusecs at the head. About 425 miles in length, it will benefit extensive areas in Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer Districts of Rajasthan State.

The rainfall in these districts is scanty and varies between three and 12 inches per annum. The region is sparsely populated and frequently ravaged by famine. The construction of the canal will open up a new area for agriculture, improve the economic condition of the people and rehabilitate a large number of refugees from Pakistan.

Estimated to cost Rs. 66.47 crores, the canal will provide irrigation facilities to a gross area of 5.11 million acres, of which 3.35 million acres are cultivable. On full development the area irrigated annually will be about 2.62 million acres, yielding nearly 9.50 lakh tons of additional food grains and cash crops valued at Rs. 29 crores.

POWER PROJECTS

Position in 1956 :

Total available installed de-rated capacity of power plant in State (March 19, 1957) : 23,963 kW.

Total effective de-rated capacity 15,039 kW. Generating plant installed per thousand of population : 1.51 kW.

Generating plant installed per square mile : 0.17 kW.

kWh generated per thousand of population : 4,131.7 kWh.

kWh. generated per sq. mile : 423.8.

Transmission lines mileage in circuit miles. (31-3-1955) 578.46 H.T. 637.10 L.T. for 21 stations.

Total kWh generated : 65.95 million.

kWh. purchased : Nil.

kWh. sold : 46.109 million.

Bhakra Nangal Project : A total firm power amounting to 105,000 kW would be available for Rajasthan in the post-Bhakra Stage. Share of Rajasthan in the Bhakra Nangal Project 15.2 per cent.

Summary of the total capital cost upto the end of 1963-64 of the whole project for Rajasthan would be about Rs. 829.026 lakhs.

Estimated rise in output after completion. 15,000 kW. by the end of the 10th year of operation. For more details see under "Irrigation."

Chambal Hydro-Electric Scheme : It is a multi-purpose scheme and will serve 29 localities in Rajasthan. The project has been divided into three stages. The first stage will develop 60,000 kW of power. The second and third stages will increase the power to 20,000 kW. For more details see under "Irrigation".

The project will be financed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments.

Names of power stations in operation with their effective capacity in kW and production during 1955-56 in units in brackets: Jaipur (5,200 kW; 25,520,947 units); Bikaner (4,200 kW; 17,768,162 units); Jodhpur (3,000 kW; 12,535,233 units); Alwar (250 kW; 1,111,387 units); Bharatpur (335 kW; 1,078,788 units); Bhilwara (75 kW; 120,000 units); Deeg (40 kW); Dholpur (180 kW; 1,009,000 units); Dungarpur (80 kW; 492,997 units); Jaisalmer (60 kW; 75,028 units); Jhalawar (45 kW; 232,226 units); Karauli (25 kW; 138,641 units); Kishanganar (60 kW; 9,000 units); Shri Ganganagar (900 kW; 2,277,578 units); Kotah (324 kW; 3,513,780 units); Newal (80 kW; 104,786 units); Sagwara (7 kW; 13,500 units); Shahpura (8 kW; 44,164 units); Tonk (100 kW; 457,739 units); Hindaun (30 kW; 24,357 units); Sikar (60 kW; 6,782 units). Total consumers on 31-12-1956—48,456.

The extensions of the existing power stations at Jaipur, Bikaner and Jodhpur have been completed.

Under the development of thermal power stations, about 25,000 kW of plant were expected to be added in the various thermal power stations by 1958-59. This scheme provides for rehabilitating and extending the power supply in these stations.

The plant and equipment for this programme is being obtained under the Technical Co-operation Mission Aid Programme for which 1.06 million dollars have been provided.

Under the urban and rural electrification scheme to provide employment opportunities, 7,100 kW generating capacity is going to be added by 1958-59.

CO-OPERATION, HEALTH

Total number of Co-operative Societies : 8,478 (June 1, 1957).

Total membership : 298,705.

(Member societies 3,786; Individual members 127,200) (1953).

Total working capital : Rs. 6,34,64,726 (June 30, 1956).

Types of Co-operative Societies and their number :

Central Non-credit Societies : 69; Agricultural Credit Societies : 5,281; Agricultural Non-credit Societies : 392; Primary Land Mortgage Banks : 22; Non-agricultural Credit Societies : 324; Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies : 2,066; Provincial Bank : 1; Central Financial Institutions : 21.

Budget allotment for 1955-56 : Rs. 13.67 lakhs.

Expenditure : Rs. 11,99,939.

In 1956, the State had about 261 hospitals, 203 dispensaries, 47 maternity and child welfare centres with 6,725 beds. There were 843 doctors, 427 nurses, 524 midwives, 9 dentists, 1,538 compounders, 126 sanitary and health inspectors and 347 vaccinators functioning in the State.

There is only one medical college the Sawal Mansingh Medical College at Jaipur.

TRANSPORT

Position in 1956 :

Total mileage of roads : 13,230 miles.

Cement Concrete roads : 18 miles.

Mileage of metalled roads : 5,168 miles.

Mileage of unmetalled roads : 8,062 miles.

Mileage of metalled roads maintained by P.W.D. : 5,168 miles.

Mileage of unmetalled roads maintained by P.W.D. : 8,062 miles.

Mileage of black topped roads : 1,414 miles.

Mileage of gravelled roads : 2,860 miles.

Mileage of fair weather roads : 4,006 miles.

Total number of Aerodromes : 8.

Total vehicles : 19,406.

Number of taxi-cars : 202.

Number of motor cycles, etc. : 1,323.

Number of private buses (1955) : 249.

Number of private cars : 7,010.

Number of public carriers : 3,451.

Private carriers : 1,182.

Others : 2,107.

LABOUR

Average daily number of workers in registered factories : 43,708.

Names of industries in which a minimum wage is fixed and the minimum wages so fixed :

The minimum wages were fixed under the Act by the Government but they have been declared null and void by the Rajasthan High Court.

Names of important labour laws enforced in the State: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926; The Payment of Wages Act, 1926; The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Indian Factories Act, 1948; Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952; Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Number of trade Unions in State : 158.

Total membership : 65,446.

Eight Labour Welfare Centres have been opened at Jaipur, Bhilwara, Pall, Sri Ganganagar, Kishanganar, Sawai-Madhopur, Alwar and Kotah.

State Insurance was extended on 1st December 1956 Seven Centres: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pall, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Lakhari

EDUCATION, 1955-56

Number of Elementary Schools : Boys : 7,056; Girls : 505.

Total enrolment : Boys : 292,790; Girls : 47,318

Professional Colleges	Number	Students	Staff	Expenditure Rs.
Medical Colleges	5	817	64	4,53,231
Engineering Colleges	2	744	103	6,30,374
Agricultural	2	112	18	78,343
Veterinary	1	231	11	
Commercial & Technical	2	136		

Total expenditure incurred on University Education : Rs. 59,28,000.

Number of Ayurvedic Colleges run by the State Government : 1 (1953-54).

Number of students in the College : 67.

Total number of teachers' training institutions : Men 18; Women 2.

Number of training institutions which confer degrees : 3.

Total number of teachers on staff of training institutions : 154.

Total number of students at diploma institutions : Males 1,188; Females 167.

Research Institutes :

University Department of Economics, Jaipur.

University Department of Philosophy, Jodhpur.

University Department of Geology, Udaipur.

There is only one University in the State and it is named as University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Social Education :

Centres for social education : 196.

Number of teachers available: Teachers are provided in these centres on an honorarium of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 for males and females respectively.

Total number of teachers : Males : 11,769; Females : 1,111.

Total expenditure budget : Rs. 1,46,18,000 (1957-58).

Total number of Secondary Schools : Boys : 957; Girls : 144.

Total enrolment : Boys : 216,583; Girls : 44,593.

Total number of teachers : Males : 10,580; Females : 1,540.

Total budget expenditure for the year : Rs. 2,45,63,000 (1957-58).

Number of European and Anglo-Indian Schools : 8.

Total enrolment : Boys : 1,624; Girls : 125.

Number of Government Sanskrit Pathshalas : 97.

Total enrolment : Boys : 4,641; Girls : 661.

Total number of Arts and Science Colleges : Boys : 9; Girls : 1.

Total enrolment : Boys : 8,295; Girls : 882.

Total number of lecturers : Males : 1,029; Females : 124;

The High School Examination is conducted by the University of Rajasthan.

Types of institutions in the State during 1955-56 showing within brackets first the number of institutions for boys and the number of students in those institutions and then the number of institutions for girls and number of students in them: Degree and Post-graduate Colleges (Boys 14; 12,352; Girls 1; 1,059); Technical and Professional Colleges (Boys 10; 1,813; Girls Nil; 91); Sanskrit Colleges (Boys 16; 1,999; Girls Nil; 37); Intermediate Colleges (Boys 23; 11,849; Girls 4; 1,522); Teachers' Training Colleges (Boys 3; 360; Girls Nil; 25); High/Higher Secondary Schools (Boys 221; 83,807; Girls 14; 7,286); Middle/Senior Basic Schools (Boys 736; 1,32,776; Girls 130; 37,307); Primary/Junior Basic/Nursery Schools (Boys 7,056; 2,92,790; Girls 505; 47,318); Professional Schools (Boys 5; 334; Sanskrit Schools (Boys 97; 4,641; Girls Nil; 661); Teachers' Training Schools (Boys 10; 828; Girls 2; 142); Special Institutions (Boys 152; 12,550; Girls 49; 3,089); Indigenous Schools (Pathshalas and Muktabas) (Nil); University (Boys 1; 500; Girls Nil; 8)

Number of adults educated in the year : 15,240.

Total expenditure : Rs. 1,49,454.

Elementary education is not compulsory. It is free throughout the State.

Place of language in the education system: Regional language is not in force. Hindi is compulsory. English is compulsory after VI. Hindi is the medium of instruction.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Corporation has an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, divided into two lakh fully paid-up shares of Rs. 100 each. Only one lakh shares were to be issued at first, comprising 36,000 shares—Rajasthan Govt., 15,000 shares—Reserve Bank of India, 39,000 shares—Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies, Investment Trusts, Co-operative Banks, 10,000 shares—other parties. The object of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance to medium and small-scale concerns in the State.

Chairman, Board of Directors : Ram Nath A. Poddar.

Managing Director : S. B. L. Bhargava.

Directors : G. S. Purohit, A. K. Roy, M. M. Mehra, D. R. Madhok, P. G. Mehta and P. V. Shrikanta Rao.

The Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 31,74,000 to 18 industrial concerns by the end of April 1957. Of this amount a sum

of Rs. 16,67,000 was disbursed by the Corporation.

The position of applications for loans received by the Corporation and the number of loan applications with the loan amount sanctioned for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 (ending 31st March) was as under :

	No. of applications		Loan Amount	
	Received	Sanctioned	Asked for	Sanctioned
1955-56	43	7	Rs. 78,06,000	Rs. 7,28,000
1956-57	27	10	92,02,000	23,02,000

Eighteen applications for loans amounting Rs. 72,50,000 were pending consideration before the Corporation at the end of March 1957. The loan amounts disbursed by the Corporation stood at Rs. 1,85,000 by the end of March 1956, and they aggregated Rs. 9,17,000 by the end of March 1957.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The total allotment for the Second Five-Year Plan for the former Rajasthan State : Rs. 97.40 crores and for the former Ajmer State : Rs. 7.87 crores

The Budget Estimates of former Rajasthan State for 1956-57 allowed an investment of Rs. 19.83 crores during the First-year of the Second Five-Year Plan and the Budget Estimates of the former Ajmer State for 1956-57 allowed an investment of Rs. 1.47 crores during the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. For more details see under the main article Second Five-Year Plan.

JAIPUR MUNICIPALITY

The civic affairs of Jaipur are looked after by the Jaipur City Municipal Council consisting of 40 elected and four nominated members.

The Municipality's revenue and expenditure figures for 1956-57 were respectively Rs. 16,03,629 and Rs. 19,83,082. The budget for the year 1957-58 as proposed by the Finance Sub-committee estimates revenue at Rs. 17,00,000 and expenditure at Rs. 34,00,000.

President : Shyam Bihari Lal Saxena.

Vice-President : Bal Chand Vaid.

Municipal Commissioner : M. C. Joshi

Health Officer : S. N. Wastl.

Municipal Engineer : D. K. Kripalani.

Revenue Officer : Z. Ali.

Assessment Officer : R. K. Mathur.

Councillors

G. L. Bhargava, D. L. Baddhar, S. R. Pareek, K. D. Gautam, R. K. Purohit, P. D. Mathur, Hakim Md. Ibrahim Khan, K. N. Zalani, Radha Mohan Lal, M. L. Azad, Raghu Lal, K. C. Patni, K. C. Sanghi, B. C. Vaid, S. C. Agarwal, R. C. Johri, S. B. L. Saxena, R. C. Kaulwal, P. C. Bhandari, S. M. Sanghi, G. D. Vaid, Abdul Ra'ak Khan, Dr. K. B. Sharma, S. Intazam Ali, Abdul Hakim, K. G. Saxena, Abdul Samad, M. Ram, P. D. Gaur, A. B. L. Mathur, Karam Chand, Ram Dayal, B. L. Samodia, S. S. Swami, Eadruddin, S. L. Johri, Dr. Kimat Rai, R. S. Chandel, Brish Mohan, Devika Rani Zalani (Nominated), Shyam Kumari Rai (Nominated), M. L. Patel (Nominated), and G. C. Pradhan (Nominated).

UNIVERSITY OF RAJPUTANA

Chancellor
Gurumukh Nihal Singh, Governor of Rajasthan.

Vice-Chancellor

G. C. Chatterjee, M.A. (Pun.), B.A. (Cantab.).
Registrar, K. L. Varma, M.A.

DEANS OF FACULTIES

Arts, Dr. M. L. Sharma, M.A., D. Litt., Head of the University Department of History, Jaipur.
Science, Dr. K. P. Bode, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Zurich), Professor and Head of the University Deptt. of Geology, Udaipur.

Commerce, M. V. Mathur, M.A., B.Com., M.P.A. (Harvard), Professor and Head of the University Department of Economics, Jaipur.

Law, M. L. Sawney, M.A., LL.M., Professor and Head of the Department of Law, Dungar College, Bikaner.

Engineering, V. G. Garde, M.Sc. (Engg.), M.T.E., M.A.S.C.E., M.R. (San.), Principal, M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

Medicine, Pharmaceutics and Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Dr. R. M. Kaulwal, M.D. M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., Principal, S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur.

Education, K. N. Srivastava, M.A., B.T., Professor of Geography and Education and Officiating Principal, Vidya Bhawan Gobind Ram Sekaria Teachers' Training College, Udaipur.

Professor of Economics, M. V. Mathur, M.A., B.Com., M.P.A. (Harvard), University Professor of Economics, Jaipur.

Professor of Philosophy, Dr. P. T. Raju, M.A., Ph.D., University Professor of Philosophy, Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

Professor and Head of the University Deptt. of History, Dr. M. L. Sharma, M.A., D.Litt., University Professor of History.

Principal, University Law College, Jaipur, K. R. R. Sastry, M.A., M.L.

Total number of colleges affiliated to the University : 53.

Total number of male students in 53 colleges : 10,613.

Total number of female students in 53 colleges : 1,522.

LIST OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Maharaja's College, Jaipur.
Maharani's College, Jaipur.
Biria College of Arts, Pilani.
Biria College of Science and Commerce, Pilani.
Seth G. B. Podar College, Nawalgarh.
Jaswant College, Jodhpur.
Dungar College, Bikaner.
Lohia College, Churu (Bikaner Division).
Maharaja Bhupal College, Udaipur.
Government College, Kotah.
Raj Rishi College, Alwar.
M. S. J. College, Bharatpur.
S. K. N. Agricultural Institute, Jobner (Jaipur Division).
Maharaj Kumar College, Jodhpur.
Government College, Sri Ganganagar (Bikaner Division).
Teachers' Training College, Bikaner.
Vidya Bhawan Govindram Sekaria Teachers' Training College, Udaipur.
Basic Teachers' Training College, Sardarshahr.
Sawal Mansingh Medical College, Jaipur.
Biria Engineering College, Pilani.
Mugnee Ram Bangur Memorial Engineering College, Jodhpur.
Shree Swaroop Govind Pareek College, Jaipur.
Seth G. B. Chamarla Intermediate College, Fatehpur (Jaipur Division).
Sri Kalyan Intermediate College, Sikar.
Chitrawa Intermediate College, Chitrawa.
Seth Moti Lal Intermediate College, Jhunjhunu (Jaipur Division).
Sharda Sadan Intermediate College, Mukandgarh (Jaipur Division).
Government Intermediate College, Dausa.
Darbar Intermediate College, Kishangarh.
S. K. N. Intermediate College, Jobner.
B. J. S. R. Jain Intermediate College, Bikaner.
M.S. College for Women, Bikaner.
Shri Rajendra Intermediate College, Jhalawar.
Hadenra Intermediate College, Bundi.
Rajmahal Girls' Intermediate College, Jodhpur.

S. P. U. Intermediate College, Falna (Jodhpur Division).

Maharani's Girls' Intermediate College, Kotah.

Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur.

Government College, Bhilwara.

Government Intermediate College, Banawara.

Government Inter College, Sardarshahr (Bikaner Division).

Government Intermediate College, Sirohi.

Government Intermediate College, Tonk.

Bangur Intermediate College, Didwana (Jodhpur).

Shri Jain Intermediate College, Bikaner.

Bhupal Nobles Intermediate College, Udaipur.

S. S. Jain Subodh Intermediate College, Jaipur.

Agarwal Intermediate College, Jaipur.

Seth R. N. Rula Intermediate College, Ramgarh, Shekhawat.

Rajasthan College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Bikaner.

Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur.

Maharana Girls' Intermediate College, Udaipur.

Rajasthan Shramjivi Vishwa Vidyaapeeth (Night College), Udaipur.

COMMERCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND HOSPITALS

GANGA GOLDEN JUBILEE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Bikaner, Rajasthan

There are 101 beds of the following description : General beds : 80 (Free admission according to waiting list); Emergency beds : 9; Cottage Wards : 12 (against payment of Rs. 1-8 per day. During summer Rs. 2-0 per day)

Facilities for modern surgery available. There is a rehabilitation centre attached to the hospital which is being developed.

Medical Officer in-Charge, J. N. Razdan, M.B.B.S., T.D.D. (M).

Medical Officers, Dr. R. B. Mathur; Dr. K. C. Mathur, M.B.B.S.; **Health Visitor,** Chandmal.

RAJASTHAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Johri Bazar, Jaipur City.

Objects : To encourage friendly feelings, co-operation and unanimity among business and industrial community; to promote and protect the trade, commerce, industry and manufacture of Rajasthan or any part thereof; to collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber and to make efforts for the spread of commercial, industrial and economic knowledge; to take all steps necessary for supporting or opposing legislative or other action affecting the aforesaid interest by Government or the local body or bodies.

President, K. N. Baja; **Hon. Secretary,** C. P. Gupta.

RAJASTHAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Vivekananda Road, Jaipur.

President, Dr. K. B. Lall.

General Secretary, G. R. Chaturvedi.

ST. TERESA'S CHURCH

Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Catholic Chaplain, Rev Father T. Coutts.

CENSUS

Jaipur : 1,656,097; Tonk : 400,947; Sawal Madhopur : 765,172; Bharatpur : 907,399; Alwar : 861,993; Jhunjhunu : 838,621; Sikar : 677,782; Bikaner : 330,329; Churu : 523,276; Ganganagar : 630,180; Jodhpur : 691,786; Barmer : 441,368; Jalore : 459,467; Pali : 660,856; Nagaur : 768,829; Jaisalmer : 103,743; Sirohi : 239,767; Udaipur : 1,191,323; Dungarpur : 808,243; Banawara : 856,559; Chittorgarh : 597,724; Bhilwara : 727,350; Kotah : 685,198; Bundi : 390,518; Jhalawar : 378,810; Ajmer : 693,372.

TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Ajmer Medical Stores (Bijlani Brothers), Station Road, Ajmer.
Phone: 410.

Bhargava Brothers, Madargate, Ajmer; Wholesale General Merchants.

BHARGAVA SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION, THE, Devi Bhavan, Kutchery Road, Ajmer. Importers and Dealers in Scientific Apparatus, Chemicals and Biological Supplies.

B. N. Bhargava & Bros., Station Road, Ajmer.

CENTRAL RADIO & SERVICE CO., Radio House, Ajmer, Authorized Philips Radio Dealers.

Datt Brothers, Kutchery Road, Ajmer.

DEARMIDAS BROS. (Emperor of Sarees), 612, Nala Bazar, Ajmer. Stockists of Woollen, Silk, Cotton and latest varieties in Sarees.

Grams: "EDWARDMILL"

{ Phones: 26, 128
City: 46

THE EDWARD MILLS CO., LTD.

BEAWAR (RAJASTHAN)

Manufacturers of:

1. CLOTH: Medium & Coarse Quality such as Dhories, Sarees, Longcloth, Mazri Cloth, Dyed East Red Tool, Dedsuti and Rezi, etc.

2. Single & Double yarn upto 30s Count.

Managing Agent: R. S. Motilal Raniwala, Beawar.

Fram Bar & Restaurant, Ajmer

Framroz N. Contractor, Beawar Road, Ajmer. Phone: 837.

Grams: "GENAUTO."

Phones: Ajmer 340.
Jaipur 682.

GENERAL AUTOMOBILES & AGENCIES LTD.

Imperial Road, Mirza Ismail Road,
AJMER. JAIPUR.

Authorized dealers and distributors
for

Lambretta Scooters, Standard & Vanguard Cars and Massey Harris Tractors.

GENERAL MEDICAL STORES, THE, Kutchery Road, Ajmer. Suppliers to States, Government and Municipal Hospitals. Estd. 1931. Phone: 325.

HIND SPORTS, Beawar Road, Ajmer, Manufacturers and Importers of Quality Sports Goods.

Telephone: 412

Res. Telephone: 412A

HIRASINGH & SONS

Opp. Martindale Bridge, Ajmer

Drapers, Civil & Military Tailors, Breeches Makers, Shirt Specialists & Clothing Contractors. Western Railway Clothing Contractors

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

Janta Medical Stores, Station Road, Ajmer.

Jindel & Company, P.O. Box 68, Ajmer.

J. S. Mehta & Bros., Saral Chisty Chaman, Station Road, Ajmer.

K. D. Framjee Marfatia, Station Road, Ajmer.

KELLY & CO., Kelly Street, Ajmer. Wine, Travel Service, Exporters, Importers. Phone: 14.

K. J. Mehta & Bros., Radios and Gramophone Dealers and General Merchants; opp.: Railway Station, Ajmer.

Kohinoor Watch Co., 6, Kutchery Road, Ajmer.

M. R. & Sons, Opposite Railway Station, Ajmer.

New Drapery House, Cloth, Wool & Hosiery Merchants, Kaiser Ganj, Ajmer.

New General Stores, Manufacturers' Representatives and Commission Agents, Beawar Road, Ajmer.

P. N. KAPOOR & COMPANY, Station Road, Post Box No. 50, Ajmer, Importers and Dealers in Watches, Clocks & Timepieces, Rolex, West End, Favre-Leuba, Omega, Tissot and Cyma Watches. Repairs under Expert Supervision. Estd. 1930.

RAJA CYCLE & MOTOR GARAGE, Srinagar Road, Ajmer. Established 1913. "Car Sales & Service". Grams: "RAJA GARAGE." Phone: 119.

ESTD 1929

Phone: 135

RAJPUTANA AUTOMOBILES

Kutchery Road, AJMER

Authorised Dealers for

Hindustan Landmaster Cars & Studebaker Cars & Trucks.

RAJPUTANA ELECTRIC WORKS, Kaisarganj, P.O. Box No. 107, Ajmer; Mechanical & Electrical Engineers, Government and Railway Contractors, Main Dealers—Philips Lamps; Sub-Agents—Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Phone: 118. Grams: "REWORKS". Proprietor—Sri Brijnarain Brahmwar, Manager—Sri P. C. Goyal.

Rajasthan Civil & Electrical Works, Near Martindale Bridge, Ajmer
Rajputana Electric Works, Mechanical & Electrical Engineers & Contractors, Kaiser Ganj, Ajmer. Phone: 118. Grams: "REWORKS."

R. D. Maniar & Co., Imperial Road, Ajmer.

Royal Bar & Restaurant, Wholesale & Retail Wine and Liquor Dealers, opp. Railway Station, Ajmer.

Sharda Brothers, Cloth Merchants & Cycle Dealers, H. O. Imperial Road, Ajmer; Branch: Mewari Bazar, Beawar.

COMMERCIAL FIRMS

A. Lalchand, Dealers in Sanitarywares, Inside Sojatigate, Jodhpur. Grams: "DECENT."

Amar Automobiles, Jalorigate, Jodhpur.

Anand Theatres Ltd., Jodhpur.

Arjun Medical & Provision Stores, Station Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

Arora Bros., Station Road, Jodhpur. Glassware and Crockery Merchants.

Arora Crockery House, Minerva Building, Railway Road, Jodhpur.

Aseri Brothers, Furniture and Upholstery, opp. Railway Station, Jodhpur.

Associated Films Distributors, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Automobile Works, Railway Road, Jodhpur. Dealers in Auto Part Accessories. Grams: "AUTOMOBILE."

Bankkiss Moolraj & Co, Burmah-Shell Agents, Jalorigate, Jodhpur. Phone: 258 Central.

Bansilal Chowthmal, Brassware Merchants, Katla Bazar, Jodhpur

Bhandari Brothers, Chemists and Druggists, opp. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur. Phone: 333 Central.

Bharat General & Seed Stores, Seed Merchants, Minerva Building, P.B. No. 52, Jodhpur. Phone: 16.

Bharat Sewa Ashram, Manufacturers of Hair Oils and Soaps, Jodhpur. Phone: 190.

Bhargava & Company, Opticians, opp. Prem Prakash Talkies, Sawal Mansingh Highway, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

Bhargava Scientific Corporation, Devi Bhawan, Kutchery Road, Ajmer

Bhargava Industries Ltd., Dealers in Machinery, Bhargava House, Banj Mill, Ajmer. Phone: 326. Grams: "PURSHOTMA."

Bhatia Bros., Automobile Engineers & Contractors, Jalorigate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 123.

Bombay Watch Co., Inside Sojatigate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

Boot Oil Mills, Industrial Area, Jodhpur.

Bothra Film Exchange, H.O. Bikaner (Rajasthan)

B. N. Bhargava & Bros., Station Road, Ajmer.

Caltex Motors, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

Central Radio & Service Co., Radio House, Ajmer.

Chandra Industrial and Commercial Corporation, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

Chitra Cinema, Mehta Market, Jodhpur.

Chitraprakash Film Exchange, Film Distributors, Ajmer Road, Jaipur City. Phone: 370.

Chopaul Ice Aerated Water & Oil Mills Ltd., Jodhpur.

Delhi Furniture House, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Delhi Mishthan Bhandar, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur. High Class Sweets and Namkins.

Dhamraj Madanlal Khatri, Direct Importers, Exporters, General Merchants & Agents, Khamdalfasa, P.O. Box 11, Jodhpur.

D. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., LL.B., Advertisement Bookings, *The Times of India*, opp. Railway Station, Jodhpur.

D. R. Sharma & Sons, Booksellers & Publishers, Sojatigate, Jodhpur. Phone: Central 336. Grams: "SHARMA."

Durgasingh & Sons, Gramophone Dealers, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Dwarkanadas Rathl, Wholesale Booksellers, Bathi Book House, Jodhpur.

East India Mineral Development Syndicate, Ltd., Jaipur.

Eastern Motor Company, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Electric Radio Corporation, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Empire Store, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur. Provision Merchants.

English Watch Company, Jalorigate, Jodhpur.

Fatehraj Manackchand Marmat, General Merchants & Commission Agents, Katla Bazar, Jodhpur.

Ferozepur Boot House, Station Road, Jodhpur.

General Marketing Co., Chaura Rasta, Jaipur.

General Marketing Co., The, Jodhpur, (Rajasthan). Glassware Dealers & Picture Framers.

General Marketing Co., Hind Hotel Building, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur City (Furnishers & Decorators)

Girdhar Ganesh Trading Co., Bhomiyanjli-Ghati, Jodhpur.

Gopal Watch Co., Sojatigate, Jodhpur. Direct Importers of Swiss Watches.

Gotan Line Syndicate, Gotan J. Railway (Jodhpur).

Govindram Ramchand, Manufacturers and Exporters of Enamelled Brass Arts, Carpets and Ivorywares, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

Grand Hotel, Railway Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 421 Central. Grams: "COMFORT."

Gulabchand Nawalmal, Pall—Marwar. Phone: 2.

Harl Narain Kacholia & Co., Hardware & General Merchants, Mirza Ismail Road Jaipur.

H. C. Brothers, Watch Merchants, Tripolia Gate, Jaipur.

Hind Mica Ltd., 12, Prithvi Road, Jaipur. Hindustan Engineering Works, Jalorigate, Jodhpur. Engineers & Contractors.

H. S. Elahibux & Sons, Bangles Manufacturers, Bangles Building, Jodhpur. Phone: 111.

India Agencies, Cloth Merchants, Rlyan House, Sojatigate, Jodhpur. Phone: 95. Grams: "FASHION."

India Radiogram Corporation, Radio Dealers, P.O. Box 63, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

Indian Industrial Command, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

Indra & Company, General Merchants, Station Road, Jodhpur

Industrial Command of India Ltd., Kutchery Road, Jodhpur. Electrical Goods Dealers. Phone: Central 221. Grams: "INTRI-COM."

Jaipur Art Studio, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Ltd., Jaipur.

Jaipur Paper Mart, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur City. Grams: "PAPERMART."

Jaipur Wine Stores, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.

Janta Medical Stores, Station Road, Ajmer.

Jindel & Company, P.O. Box No. 58, opp. Rly. Station. Ajmer.

J.M.D.S. Cosmetics Ltd., Jaipur City.

J. Santosh & Sons, Engineers & Contractors, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Jodhpur Cloth Merchants' Association, Jodhpur.

Jodhpur Dayal Bagh Stores, Jodhpur.

Jodhpur Hosiery Mills, Sardarpura, Jodhpur.

Jodhpur Zinc Metal Works, Jodhpur.

Jogindersons & Co., Cycle & Radio Merchants, 36, Mehta Market, Jodhpur.

Kachhwaha Brothers, Distributors of Exide Batteries for Rajasthan, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Kaluram Shyamdas, Radio Engineers and Electric Contractors, opp. Ratanada Bridge, Jodhpur.

Kamla Optical Company, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Karachi Cloth Stores, outside Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

K. D. Framjee Marfatlal, Station Road, Ajmer.

Khadl & Cottage Industries Ltd., Jodhpur.

Khairatilal & Sons, Electric Dealers, Station Road, Jodhpur.

K. H. Thanvi & Company, Photographers, Jalorigate, Jodhpur.

Kitabghar, outside Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Kuchaman Electric Co., Ltd., Jodhpur.

Kuchaman Merchants' Association, Kuchaman City (Rajasthan).

Kumbhat Binding Works, Jodhpur.

Lachoo Tailors, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Lakar Weekly (Hindi), Tripolia, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 293 Central. Grams: "LAKAR."

Laung Medical Stores, Sardar Market, Jodhpur

Laxmi Motor Co., Sojatigate, Jodhpur. Motor Spare Parts Dealers. Specialist in Dodge Parts.

Laxmi Pen Company, Jodhpur.

Lokam, The Hindi Daily of Rajasthan, Jaipur City. Phone: 93. Grams: "LOKVANI."

Madan Gopal Zaveri & Co., Jewellers, Manufacturers & Importers, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur City. Phone: 468. Grams: "ATMA."

Maharaja Shri Umair Mills Ltd., Pall (Rajasthan).

Mannohan Opticals, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Marudhar Industries Ltd., Jodhpur.

Marudhar Stores, Bakers and Confectioners, Station Road, Jodhpur. Phone: 376 Central.

Marwar Cement Company, Station Road, Jodhpur. Dealers in Building Materials. Phone: Central 256. Grams: "MARCECO."

Marwar Cold Storage Company, Ratanada Bridge, Jodhpur.

Marwar Industries, Kuchaman House, Jodhpur.

Marwar Industries Ltd., Jodhpur.

Marwar Kala Mandir Ltd., Jodhpur.

Marwar Mercantile Co., Ltd., Kuchaman (Rajasthan).

Marwar Oil Mills, Jodhpur.

Minerva Hotel, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Mittal Sports, Ajmer Road, Jaipur. Sports Goods Manufacturers and Ivory Goods Dealers. Grams: "MITTALSPOITS."

M. Kumbhat & Sons, Agricultural Implements Dealers, Jodhpur.

Modern Hair Dressers, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Modern Tailors, Outside Sojatigate, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur. Tailors & Outfitters.

Mohan Brothers, Wholesale and Retail Wine Merchants, Outside Jalorigate, Jodhpur.

Mohan Brothers, Furniture House, Station Road, Jodhpur.

M. S. Cycle Stores, Inside Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

M. Suraj Raj & Co., Booksellers, Stationers & Paper Merchants, Ganchha Bazar, Jodhpur. Phone: 23.

Nagaur Electricity Co., Ltd., Jodhpur.

Narsinghmal Mehta & Co., Silk, Cotton and Woollen Merchants, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Nathmal Tarachand Bothra, Rangri Ka Chowk, Bikaner (Rajasthan).

National Motors, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Mirza Ismail Road, Jodhpur.

National Tractors, Dealers in all Agricultural Implements, Chopasni Road, Jodhpur. Phone: 206.

National Weaving Industries, Nagaurigate, Jodhpur.

Natwar Automobiles & Allied Industries Ltd., Jodhpur. Automobile Dealers.

Northern India Machinery Corporation, Ras House, Jodhpur.

O. P. Sanghi & Co., approved Suppliers to Northern Railways, Jodhpur. Phone: 22. Grams: "OPEE."

Oriental Government Jewan Insurance Co., Ltd., Jodhpur.

Pall Electricity Co., Ltd., Jodhpur.

Pannalal Manchlal Khatri (Snuffwala), Perfumers and Snuff Manufacturers, Tamakhu Bazar, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

Paradise Trading Corporation, General Merchants & Commission Agents, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Perfect Advertisers, Sojatigate, Jodhpur. Advertisers through all medias in Rajasthan & Manufacturers of Publicity Materials.

Phalodi Electricity Co., Ltd., Jodhpur.

P. M. Allah Baksh & Son, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan). Merchants in Brass, Ivory & Jewellery, etc.

Praja-Sevak Weekly, Inside Sojatigate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

Prakash Optical & General Mart, Minerva Talkies Building, Shop No. 9, Jodhpur.

Prem's Universal Store, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

Pustak Bhandar, Chopani Road, Jodhpur.

Rai Bahadur Ramprasad Rajgarhia, 12, Prithviraj Road, Jaipur.

Rajasthan Metal & Rolling Mills, Ltd., Ratanada (Rajasthan).

Rajasthan Mineral & Co., 12, Prithviraj Road, Jaipur.

RAJASTHAN OIL MILLS ASSOCIATION, Lake House, Udaipur (Rajasthan), Representing Oil Mill Owners' interest in the State of Rajasthan. *Chairman:* Shri Madan Gopal Kabra; *Vice-Chairman:* Shri Madhu Shudan Kausik; *Hon. Secretary:* Rajyapriya Shri P. P. Singhal. All communications to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary. Grams: "OIL MILLS."

Rajasthan Printing and Dyeing Mills, Nagaurigate, Jodhpur.

Rajasthan Traders, 1/B Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur. Sole Distributors of Zeter Tractors in Rajasthan.

Rajasthan Trading Corporation, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Rajputana Metal Works, Iron & Steel Merchants, 1/B Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur. Grams: "GEMVKE."

Rajputana Stationery Mart, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Rajputana Trading Co., Ltd., Jodhpur.

Ramesh Films Motion Picture Distributors, Olympic Cinema Building, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Grams: "FRIENDFILM."

Rangopal Pukhraj, Juni Bagar, Jodhpur.

Ramlaxman Stores, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

Ram Sewashram, Perfumed Hair Oil Manufacturers, Jalorigate, Jodhpur.

Rashtriya Khadi Bhandar, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

R. B. Seth Moolchand Nemchand, Automobile Dealers, Jodhpur. Phone: 534.

Regal Sports, Railway Road, Jodhpur.

R. P. Agdayemawer & Sons (Regd.), Moti Doongri Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan), India.

Sainik Motors, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur. Phone: 473. Grams: "SAINIKS."

Sajjan Stores, Jalorigate, Jodhpur.

Scientific Apparatus & Chemical Works, Kankaria Building, Jalorigate, Jodhpur. Phone: 227. Grams: "LODHA."

Sejram Bachhraj, Wholesale Cloth Merchant and Commission Agent. Phone: 8. Grams: "LAXMI."

Seth Raghunathdas Shreeram Parihar, Kirana Merchants, Kotla Bazar, Jodhpur.

Shankerial & Sons, Watch Merchants, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Shanti Bhawan Lodge, Jodhpur. Phone: 536.

Sharma Brothers, News Paper Agents, Baiji Talab, Jodhpur.

Shreeram Hajarimal Rangwala, Jodhpur. Dyes & Chemicals Dealers. Grams: "RANGWALA."

Shri Aron Marble Ltd., Jodhpur.

Shri Mahalaxmi Colour Mfg. Co., Ltd., Erinpura (Rajasthan).

Shri Marwar Printers Ltd., Jodhpur.

Shri Shardadevi Moondhra Motor Company, Station Road, Jodhpur.

Suraj Mal P. Sons, Minerva Cinema Building, Jodhpur. Silk, Cotton & Woollen Merchants.

Surana Bros., Direct Importers of Watches, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Surana & Co., Minerva Building, Jodhpur.

Tak Studios, Photographers and Photo Goods Dealers, opp. Prem Prakash, Jaipur.

Thahryamal Balchand, Kundan Nivas, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

Thakar Das Khatri & Sons, Dealers in West End, Favre-Leuba and Madorina Watches, Tripolia Bazar, Jodhpur.

Udaipur Distillery Company Limited, The, Udaipur (Rajasthan).

Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate, Ltd., Bhilwara (Mewar State).

Uma Medical Stores, Khandaphalsa Road, Jodhpur.

United Motors, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

Vijaya Medical Stores, Chemists & Druggists, Jodhpur.

Vyas, P. B., & Co., Jalorigate, Manufacturers' Representative, Jodhpur.

Western Indian States Motors, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Jaipur. Phone 123. Grams: "SANGHI."

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES & PROFESSIONS

ADVERTISING AGENTS AND CONSULTANTS

Perfect Advertisers, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur. Advertisers through all Medias in Rajasthan and Manufacturers of Publicity Material.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Harl Narain Kacholia & Co., Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.
M. Kumbhat & Sons, H.O.: Jodhpur. Branch: Jaipur. Sole Distributors in Rajasthan for Turner Diesel Tractors and Implements.
National Motors, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur. Dealers for Ferguson Tractors and Implements.
National Tractors, Chopasni Road, Jodhpur. Phone: 562.
Rajasthan Arhat Factory, Head Office: Ghasmandi. Factories: Kanwarji's House, Jodhpur.
Sainika Motors, Sojatigate, Jodhpur. (Rajasthan).
Western Indian States Motors, Agricultural Implements Dealers, Jaipur (Rajasthan). Phone: 123.

AIR SERVICES

Indian National Airways, Sardarpura, Jodhpur.
O. P. Sanghi & Company, Jodhpur.

AUTOMOBILE & SPARE PARTS DEALERS

Amar Automobiles, Jalorigate, Jodhpur.
Automobile Works, Railway Road, Jodhpur.

Grams: "SUPERINDIA"	Phones {	Residence: 423
		Sales: 462
BHATIA BROS.		
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Phone: 562.	Gram: "TRANSPORT"
NATIONAL MOTORS	
JODHPUR	
Automobile and Spare Parts Dealers	
Branches:	
AJMER & KOTAH	

Natwar Automobiles & Allied Industries Ltd., Jodhpur.
B. B. Seth Moolchand Nemchand, Automobile Dealers, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 634.

SAINIKS MOTORS, Sojatigate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 473. Grams: "SAINIKS". Dealers: Ford Spare Parts, Hindustan Cars, Studebaker Trucks and Ferguson Tractors.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS & ACCESSORIES

Bhatia Brothers, Chopasni Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Eastern Motor Company, Station Road, Jodhpur.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS

Delhi Mishthan Bhandar, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur.
Marudhar Stores, Railway Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 376 C.

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS

Bhargava Brothers, Baijika Talab, Jodhpur.
D. R. Sharma & Sons, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: Central 336.
Dwarkanadas Rathe, Ratnada Bridge, Jodhpur.
Empire Store, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.
Rajputana Stationery Mart, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur. Phone: 57.
Rashtriya Pustak Bhandar, Chopasni Road, Jodhpur.
Sulabh Prakashan, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.

BRASSWARE

P. M. Allah Buksh & Son, Indian & Oriental Rare Curiosities House, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
Thahryamal Balchand, Kundan Niwas Building, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

BRICKS

Bhupal Mining Works, Mica Mine Owners & Manufacturers. Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

BUILDING MATERIALS

A. Lalchand, Inside Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
General Marketing Co., Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

Gram: "INDRACO".	Phone: 164.
BUILDING MATERIALS	
INDRA & COMPANY	
(Est'd. 1936).	
JODHPUR (Rajasthan).	
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M. Kumbhat & Sons, H. O. Jodhpur.
Marwar Cement Co., Station Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

CARPENTRY & EDUCATIONAL TOOLS

RAMGOPAL PUKHRAJ, Juni Bagar, Jodhpur (India). Survey drawing Materials and tools Manufacturers, General Suppliers.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

Gobindram Ramchand, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.
Indian Industries Palace, Ajmer Road, Jaipur City.
Thahryamal Balchand, Kundan Niwas Building, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

CATERERS, PURVEYORS & BAZAR SUPPLIERS

Delhi Mishthan Bhandar, Sawal Mansingh Highway, opp. Prem Prakash, Jaipur
Marudhar Stores, Railway Road, Branch: Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

J. Santosh & Sons, Jodhpur.
M. Kumbhat & Sons, H. O. Jodhpur.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

Bhandari Brothers, Opp. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 333 Central.
Bombay Medical Stores, Station Road, Jodhpur.
Chaturbhuj & Co., Katia Bazar, Jodhpur.
Jain Brothers, Station Road, Jodhpur.
LAUNG MEDICAL STORES, Sardar Market, Jodhpur. Phone: 323.
Porwal Brothers, Station Road, Jodhpur.
Rajputana Medical Stores, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.
Sohan Medical Stores, Sojatigate, Jodhpur.
Uma Medical Stores, Khandaphala Road, Jodhpur.
Vijaya Medical Stores, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

CINEMAS & THEATRES

Anand Theatres Ltd., Jodhpur.
 Bhawani Talkies, Jaipur.
 Charbhuj Talkies, Jodhpur.
 Chetak Cinema, Udaipur.
 Chitra Cinema, Jodhpur.
 Krishna Cinema, Jodhpur.
 Man Prakash Cinema, Jaipur.
 Minerva Cinema, Station Road, Jodhpur.
 Olympe Cinema, Jodhpur.
 Polo Victory Cinema, Jaipur.
 Prabhat Cinema, Ajmer.
 Prem Prakash Talkies, Jaipur.
 Ram Prakash Talkies, Jaipur.
 Stadium Cinema, Jodhpur.

CLOTH MERCHANTS

Delhi Cloth Mill Branch : Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
 India Agencies, Rlyan House, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur. Woollen,
 Cotton, Silk, Sarees and Knitting Wool. Phone : 95.
 Rochaldas Gidoomal & Co., Mehta Market, Jodhpur.
 Shreeram Hajarimal Rangwala, H. O. : Balotra ; Branch : Pali and
 Jodhpur.
 Suraj Mal P. Sons, Minerva Cinema, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

COTTON MILLS

Champal Ramsarup, Beawar.
 Edwards Mills Ltd., Beawar.
 Haroti Cotton Press Ltd., Beawar.
 Krishna Mills Ltd., Beawar.
 Mahalaxmi Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar.
 Maharaj Kishangarh Mills, Kishangarh (Rajasthan).
 Maharaja United Mills Ltd., Pali (Marwar).
 Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara.

CURIOS & ANTIQUITIES

B. B. Moondhra & Company, Moondhra Palace, Jodhpur, Enquiries
 promptly responded.
 Thakryamal Balchand, Kundan Niwas Building, Ajmer Road,
 Jaipur.

DIESEL ENGINES

Bhargava Industries Ltd., Bhargava House, Banj Imli, Ajmer.
 Hari Narain Kacholia & Co., Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.
 M. Kumbhat & Sons, H.O. Jodhpur.

DYES & CHEMICALS

SHREERAM HAJARIMAL RANGWALA, Jodhpur, H.O. Balotra ;
Grams : "RANGWALA".

ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPLIANCES

Bhargava Industries Ltd., Bhargava House, Banj Imli, Ajmer.
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 General Marketing Co., Ajmer Road, Jaipur.
 Girdhar Ganesh Trading Co., Bhomiyonji-Ki-Ghati, Jodhpur.
 Hari Narain Kacholia & Co., Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.
 India Radiogram Corporation, P.O. Box 63, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.
 Industrial Command of India Ltd., Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.
 Phone : Central : 221. Grams : "INTRICOM".
 J. Santosh & Sons, Jodhpur.
 M. Kumbhat & Sons, H. O. Jodhpur.
PREM'S UNIVERSAL STORES, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur
(Rajasthan). Phone : 522. Sole Agents for Globe Fans, Main
Stockists for I.E.W. Orient and Emco Fans, Bengal and
Fradiip Lamps, Paramite & Nicco Cables.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

HINDUSTAN ENGINEERING WORKS, Jalorigate, Jodhpur,
(Rajasthan). Engineers, Founders, Manufacturers and
Contractors. Phone : 345.

J. SANTOSH & SONS, Jodhpur, Mechanical, Civil, Marine,
Electrical, Radio, Cline and Air-Conditioning Engineers and
Contractors, General Merchants and Suppliers of Engineer-
ing Products. Motion Picture Equipment and Photographic
Goods.

The Rajputana Metal Works, 1/B Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur.

FILM DISTRIBUTORS

Associated Film Distributors, Station Road, Jodhpur.
BOTHA FILM EXCHANGE, H.O. Bikaner ; Business Office—
Jodhpur. Phone—Jodhpur : 29, Bikaner : 94. Grams :
"Gold".
 Chitraprakash Film Exchange, Ajmer Road, Jaipur City.
 Phone : 370.
 George Talkie Circuit, Jodhpur.
 Jagdamba Film Distributors, Jodhpur.
 Kamal Pictures, Jodhpur.
 Purnima Film Exchange, Jodhpur.
 Rajshree Pictures, Jaipur.
 Ramesh Films, Olympic Cinema Building, P O Box No. 57, Jodhpur
 (Rajasthan).
 Saraswati Film Exchange, Jodhpur.

GENERAL MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS

Arora Crockery House, Minerva Building, Railway Road, Jodhpur
 (Rajasthan).
 Arora Stores, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
 Bankidas Moolraj, Merta City (J. Rly.).
 Bhoot Oil Mills, Industrial area, Jodhpur.
 Bhawanlal Umed Raj Dhariwal, General Merchants & Cutlery,
 Ganchha Bazar, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
 D. R. Sharma & Sons, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
 Fatehraj Manakchand Marmat, Katla Bazar, Jodhpur.
 General Marketing Co., Ajmer Road, Jaipur.
 H. Alfoo Mian Kadar Bux & Bros., Katla Bazar, Jodhpur.
 Indra & Company, Station Road, Jodhpur.
 J. Santosh & Sons, Jodhpur.
 Marudhar Stores, Railway Road ; Branch : Laxman Stores, Kutchery
 Road, Jodhpur.
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 (Rajasthan).

Grams : "OPEE"

Phone : 22

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 Shreeram Hajarimal Rangwala, H. O. : Balotra ; Branches : Pali and
 Jodhpur.

GLASSWARE DEALERS & PICTURE FRAMERS

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Minerva Building, Jodhpur.

HARDWARE DEALERS & IRONMONGERS

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Hari Narain Kacholia & Co., Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

Empire Store, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.
Marudhar Stores, Railway Road; Branch: Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Anand Cinema Restaurant, Jodhpur.
Chitra Cinema Hotel, Mehta Market, Jodhpur.
Dak Bungalow, Station Road, Jodhpur.
Delhi Mishthan Bhandar, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
Edward Memorial Hotel, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.
Grand Hotel, Railway Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Hind Hotel, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur.
Jagdish Hotel Restaurant, Station Road, Jodhpur.
Kailash Hotel, Johri Bazar, Jaipur.
Lake View Hotel, Udaipur.
Mohmmadi Hotel, Station Road, Jodhpur.
Olympic Cinema Restaurant, Jodhpur.
Polo Victory Hotel, Station Road, Jaipur.
Shanti Bhawan Lodge—'O' Miles from Railway Station, Jodhpur.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Bhadia Bros., Chopasni Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Madan Gopal Zaveri & Co., Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur City.
O.P. Sanghi & Co., Jodhpur.
Sarana & Co., Minerva Building, Jodhpur.
Thahryamal Balchand, Kundan Niwas Building, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND SPECIALISTS

Chandra Industrial and Commercial Corporation, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.
M. Kumbhat & Sons, H. O.: Jodhpur. Branch: Jaipur.

IRON & STEEL MERCHANTS

GANESHIDAS JIWANLAL, Regd. Stockists of Iron and Steel, Station Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Telegram: "INDRACO". Phone: 164.

IVORYWARES

Gobindram Ramchand, Ajmer Road, Jaipur (India).
Indian Industries Palace, Ajmer Road, Jaipur City.
P. M. Allah Buksh & Son, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
THAHRYAMAL BALCHAND (Estd. 1918), Ajmer Road, Jaipur (India). Manufacturers and Exporters: Ivory & Brass Artwares; Silk Tie & Dye Scarfs; Wooden Art wares; Carpets; Sandalwood Articles; Precious Stones Ornaments; Jewellerys; Jaipur Shoes; Embroidery Works and Jaipur Hand Printed Cloths, etc.

JEWELLERS

Gobindram Ramchand, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.
Madan Gopal Zaveri & Co., Manufacturing Jewellers and Importers, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur City. Phone: 468.
NATEMAL TARACHAND BOTHERA, Gold Merchants and Jewellers, Rangri Ka Chowk, Bikaner (Rajasthan). Phone: 94. Grams: "GOLD".
P. M. Allah Buksh & Son, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
Thahryamal Balchand, Kundan Niwas Building, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

KIRANA MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS

SETH RAGHUNATHDAS SHREERAM PARIHAR.—Sugar, Rice, Gux, Dry Fruits Dealers and Commission Agents. Katia Bazar, Jodhpur. Phone: 433. Grams: "RAGHUSHREE."

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS & PART SUPPLIERS

Hari Narain Kacholia & Co., Hardware & General Merchants, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
Northern India Machinery Corporation, Sir Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

HINDUSTAN ENGINEERING WORKS, Jalorigate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Oil Kolus, Flour Mills, Oil Engines & Spares, N.B.C. Ball bearings, Pulleys, Beltings, Electric Motors, etc. Phone: 345.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

Arora Crockery House, Minerva Building, Railway Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Chandra Industrial & Commercial Corporation, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
General Marketing Co., Ajmer Road, Jaipur.
India Radiogram Corporation, P.O. Box 63, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.
Jaipur Paper Mart, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur City.
J. S. Dhaddha & Co., opp. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
M. Kumbhat & Sons, H. O.: Jodhpur.
Prem's Universal Stores, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Phone: 522.
Vyas, P. B. & Co., Jalorigate, Jodhpur.

MILL GIN STORES

A. Lalchand, Inside Sojati Gate, Jodhpur
Chandra Industrial and Commercial Corporation, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.
Hari Narain Kacholia & Co., Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.

MINES

Bhupal Mining Works, Mica Mine Owners & Manufacturers, Bhilwara (Rajasthan).
Duduwalla & Company, Mfrs. of: All grades of Mica Splittings, Films and Mica Powder. Factories at: Bhilwara & Giridh. Office: 177-A, Chitraranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Rajhans Minerals, Udaipur.
Silica Miners, Producers of High Class Silica and associate Minerals, Jodhpur.
Ramal Kachhwaha & Sons, Station Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Balidan (Weekly), Jodhpur.
Jaitbhoomi (Daily), Jaipur.
Jwala, The, (Hindi Weekly), Sojati Gate, Jodhpur
Lalkar Weekly (Hindi), Tripolia, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Lokjeewan (Weekly), Minerva Building, Jodhpur.
Lokraj (Weekly), Minerva Building, Jodhpur
Lokvan, The Hindi Daily of Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
Navrang (Daily), Jaipur.
Praja-Sewak (Weekly), Inside Sojati Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Rashtradoot, Jaipur.
Vivek (Weekly), Jalap Mohalla, Jodhpur.

PAPER MERCHANTS

Jaipur Paper Mart, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur City (Rajasthan). Grams: "PAPER MART."
Kitabgher, Outside Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
Kumbhat Binding Works, Jodhpur.
Rajputana Stationery Mart, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.

PETROLEUM DEALERS AND AGENTS

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R. D. Moondhra & Company, Station Road, Jodhpur.
Shankeral & Sons, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.

PHOTOGRAPHERS & PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL DEALERS

Jaipur Art Studio, Jodhpur.
K. H. Thanvi & Co., Artists, Photographers & Enlargers, Jalorigate Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
O. P. Sanghi & Co., Jodhpur.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES

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R. C. Bhargava & Co., Sawal Mansingh Highway, Jaipur.

PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS

Fine Art Printing Press, The, Srinagar Road, Ajmer.
 Praja-Sewak Press, Inside Sojatigate, Jodhpur.
 Rashtradoot Press, Haldiyan-Ka-Rasta, Jaipur.
 Sumer Printing Press, Outside Sojatigate, Jodhpur.

PROVISION MERCHANTS

Delhi Mishthan Bhandar, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur.
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Mittal Sports, Ajmer Road, Jaipur. Also dealers in Ivory goods. Grams: "MITTAL SPORTS", Jaipur (Rajasthan).
 Regal Sports, Railway Road, Jodhpur.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

Bombay Tailoring House, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur.
 Harasingh & Sons, opp. Martindale Bridge, Ajmer.
 Modern Tailors, Outside Sojati Gate, Kutchery Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
 Naraina, Station Road, Jodhpur.
 Rajasthan Tailors, Station Road, Jodhpur.

TRACTOR DEALERS & IMPORTERS

Hari Narain Kacholia & Co., Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.
 M. Kumbhat & Sons, H.O.: Jodhpur. Branch: Jaipur.
 Rajasthan Traders, 1-B Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur. Phone: 135
 Trunk. Grams: "BARIOCKET".

WATCH & CLOCK IMPORTERS & DEALERS

Arora Watch Co., Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
 Bombay Watch Co., Inside Sojati Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
 English Watch Co., Jalori Gate, Jodhpur.
 Gopal Watch Co., Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
 H. O. Brothers, Watch Merchants, Tripolia Gate, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
 Pusaram Bhikaram, Ghasmandi, Jodhpur.
 R. C. Bhargava & Co., Sawal Mansingh Highway, Jaipur.
 Shankeria & Sons, Station Road, Jodhpur.
 Surana Brothers, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
 Surana & Company, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
 Thakar Das Khatri & Sons, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Arjun Medical & Provisions Stores, Station Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
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TRIPURA

Capital : Agartala.

After the reorganization in November 1956, the State has been a Union Territory.

Tripura Territory is bounded on the north by the Sylhet District of East Pakistan and Cachar District of the Indian Union, on the west by the Sylhet, Tippera and Noakhali Districts of East Pakistan and on the east by the Lushai Hill Tract District of the Indian Union and the Chittagong Hill Tracts of East Pakistan. The major portion of the Territory is hilly and full of jungles.

The land area of the Territory is 4,032 sq. miles, and the population according to the 1951 census 639,029. The increase over 1941, was 24.56 per cent. The number of refugees was 361,710 in 1956. Out of this about 236,000 had been rehabilitated in different parts of the Territory. The total population in 1956 has been put at 1,007,426.

The agricultural wealth of the Territory consists of paddy, jute, cotton, tea and fruit such as pineapple, jackfruit, etc., while forests yield timber, firewood, bamboo and charcoal. Paddy is the main source of revenue.

There is only one District—Tripura, one municipality and no Panchayats.

The Territory is divided into ten administrative Sub-Divisions—Sadar, Khowai, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia, Sabroom, Kamalpur and Amarpur.

Sadar Sub-Division has a population of 402,381 and is divided into two Tahsils—Sadar, Puranagar, Bamtala, Mohanpur, Simna, Ishan-chandranagar, Kamalasagar, Takarjala, Bishalgar, Charliam.

Khowai Sub-Division has a population of 85,265 and is divided into three Tahsils—Khowai, Kalyanpur and Ashrambari.

Kailashahar Sub-Division has a population of 101,345 and is divided into two Tahsils—Kailashahar and Fatikroy.

Dharmanagar Sub-Division has a population of 91,185 and is divided into five Tahsils—Dharmanagar, Brajendranagar, Kurti, Kanchanpur and Longai.

Sonamura Sub-Division has a population of 67,588 and is divided into five Tahsils—Sonamura, Kathalia, Bakshanagar, Dhanpur and Matinagar.

Udaipur Sub-Division has a population of 83,270 and is divided into two Tahsils—Radhakshorepore and Salgarah.

Belonia Sub-Division has a population of 67,317 and is divided into seven Tahsils—Belonia, Rajnagar, Radhanagar, Puranrajbari, Siddhinaragar, Rishyamukh and Muhuripur.

Sabroom Sub-Division has a population of 33,383 and is divided into five Tahsils—Sabroom, Manu, Amilighat, Samarendranagar and Gorakapa.

Kamalpur Sub-Division has a population of 46,214 and is divided into three Tahsils—Kamalpur, Trilamura and Kulai.

Amarpur Sub-Division has a population of 29,478 and is divided into three Tahsils—Birganj, Omphl and Dumboornagar.

The Chief Commissioner who is the head of the Territory, is assisted by six Secretaries, each in charge of several Departments.

There is a Council of three Advisers.

There is also a District Magistrate and an additional District Magistrate, and for each of the Divisions an S.D.O. On the judicial side there is a Judicial Commissioner's Court which is the highest Court in the Territory. There is also a District and Sessions Court, one Court of Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge and seven Munsiff Courts.

The Tripura Budget is part of the Government of India Budget.

Total income of Territory (1954-55): Rs. 35,88,405.

ECONOMY

More particulars (1955-56 generally) relating to the Territory are given below :

No. of persons speaking each of the languages prevalent in the State :

Bengali 375,635; Tribal 197,458; Hindi 37,079; Manipuri 19,086, Others 16,449.

The area in acres under the crop and the production in tons are given below :

Rice 407,000 acres; 135,490 tons. Sugarcane 61,000; 6,340. Pulses 2,165; 360. Jute 20,170, 50,425 (bales). Cotton 21,000; 7,232 (bales). Tea 10,258; 3,048,030 (lbs.).

Area of Territory in acres : 2,634,240; Area cultivated 571,000; Area under wet cultivation 488,000;

Total cattle 113,342; Horses and ponies 746; Sheep 6,774; Goats 101,332; Other live stock 40,114.

The fishing population may be reckoned as 2,500 families.

Road mileage 724. Of this motorable 424, metalled 152, unmetalled 272.

There is no railway or water-way in the Territory. There are however, five aerodromes.

There are no irrigation works in the Territory.

Installed capacity of power plants 469 kW (1955). No. of units generated 928,357 kWh. No. of units supplied to industry 110,671, for domestic purposes 505,564, for commercial 51,514, for public lamps 24,587.

The source of power is the Agartala Electric Supply in Agartala town. This is proposed to be nationalized and expanded. Expansion is expected to be completed at the end of 1957 when the capacity of the plant will increase to 535 kW.

Average daily number of workers employed in registered factories 1,058.

Minimum wages are fixed in the following: tea plantations (Rs. 31-15-0 a month), agriculture, bidi making (Rs. 39 a month)

Total no. of members of trade unions : 6,365.

A plantation labour housing scheme has been drawn up by the Government of India. The amount of money allotted for this purpose is Rs 2 lakhs under the Second Plan. Loans will be given to small planters at 4½ per cent. interest. An Advisory Board has been constituted to recommend standards of accommodation, etc.

There are no large-scale industries in the Territory. Cottage industries include handlooms, carpentry, black-smithy, bidi making, soap, basketry, pottery. The total value of the finished goods will be about Rs. 1.40 crores. Most of these are family undertakings. Out of the 5,800 persons engaged in cottage industries about 890 are paid workers.

The imports consist of dry fish, fresh fish, vegetables, poultry and eggs, and the exports of bamboo and thatches.

There are three types of land tenure in the Territory : Kayami Taluks, Takshishi Taluks, Khas Jami or Royati right.

The Acts governing the three systems are : Rajaawa Sambandhiya Niyambal for the Kayami, Contract and customary law for the Takshishi, and the Landlord and Tenant Act (Act I of 1296 T.E.).

The Kayami Taluks are held in fixed rent with full and permanent rights of ownership. If the rent is in arrear the taluk can be put up for sale.

The Takshishi are held on settlement, mostly for 20 years with succession right of renewal on enhanced revenue.

The more important provisions of the Landlord-Tenant Law are as follows :

Term of settlement is from 5 to 7 years. But if the tenant continues to pay rent, the settlement remains valid. Under the existing Tenancy Act, a tenant has no legal right to build a pucca house, excavate a tank, or grow or fell a prohibited tree in his holding. He is liable to be ejected if he fails to mutate his name within 6 months after his succession. Pucca structures can be constructed on lands settled in higher right (Kayami or Takshishi right).

No laws have been passed for the expropriation of the non-proprietary rentier class - the so-called Zamindari or Jagirdari abolition Acts.

EDUCATION, HEALTH, CO-OPERATION

Total no. of elementary schools for boys 961, for girls 7. No. of boys on the rolls 47,421, of girls 262. Total no. of teachers 2,086.

Total no. of secondary schools for boys 36, for girls 4. No. of boys on the rolls 10,082, of girls 1,122. No. of teachers 447.

There are two arts colleges for general education with 1,103 boys and 95 girls on the rolls. The colleges are affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

There are 334 institutions devoted to social education; the number of teachers available is 625. The number of persons socially educated in the year would be 7,815 men and 712 women. The total expenditure was (1955-56) Rs 5,41,717. The number of adults to be socially educated is about 12,400.

Of the elementary schools the number of those owned by Government is 780 and private 188. The respective figures for secondary schools is 12 and 17, and for colleges, one each.

Elementary education is free in the whole Territory but not compulsory. The number of children in the age-group 6-14 would be about 80,000.

There are 5 allopathic hospitals and 68 dispensaries. The total number of beds is 209. There is one ayurvedic dispensary. The total number of allopathic doctors is 89, of ayurvedic one, of nurses 14, of dais 17. There are no medical colleges in the Territory.

The commonest diseases in the Territory are malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery.

The total number of co-operative societies in the Territory is 180, number of members 9,698, the total working capital Rs. 7,11,454.

The no. of different types, the membership and the working capital are given below

	Num-ber	Members	Working Capital (Rs.)
Multi-purpose	84	3,661	1,56,680
Co-op. farming	16	1,317	2,86,642
Consumers'			
Co-operative	9	534	32,575
Agricultural			
Credit	12	178	17,955
Non-agricul-tural Credit	5	186	4,342
Housing	1	13	1,387

A Co-operative bank is being set up.

The budget allotment for the Department (1956-57) : Rs. 2,04,000.

COTTON TEXTILE • JUTE • WOOLLEN • IRON • PLASTIC • SUGAR •



To achieve the objects of the Five Year plans a balanced advance in all sectors Industrial, Financial and Commercial is absolutely necessary.

The J. K. ORGANISATION in itself contains units of all above sectors which help each other and lay the firm foundation to Country's progress. Every year the Group is adding new Industries and units to its list to make its activities cover all fields.

The J. K. ORGANISATION is proud to pull its full weight in the progress of the NEW INDIA.

J. K. ORGANISATION

Administrative Offices :

NORTHERN ZONE

KAMLA TOWER,
Kanpur

EASTERN ZONE

NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
7, Council House Street,
Calcutta

WESTERN ZONE

J. K. BUILDING,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay

ALUMINIUM • HOSIERY • STRAW BOARD • MINING • CHEMICAL • OIL & SOAP • PAINT • SILK • BANKING • GENERAL INSURANCE



UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 118,409 square miles.

Population : 62,215,742 (1951 census).

Capital : Lucknow.

Uttar Pradesh is a member of the Central Zone of which the other member is Madhya Pradesh. The headquarters of the zone is at Allahabad. The first Vice-Chairman will be the Chief Minister of U.P.

There are ten revenue divisions under eight full-fledged commissionerships namely Meerut (Hqrs. Meerut), Allahabad (Hqrs. Allahabad), Benares (Hqrs. Varanasi), Lucknow (Hqrs. Lucknow), Agra (Hqrs. Agra), Gorakhpur (Hqrs. Gorakhpur), Faizabad (Hqrs. Faizabad) and Rohilkhand (Hqrs. Bareilly). Two are collectorates namely Jhansi Division (Hqrs. Jhansi) under the Collector-in-Charge, Jhansi and the Kumaon Division in Charge of a Deputy Commissioner (Hqrs. Nainital).

Names of the ten revenue divisions with the districts comprising each :

Meerut Division : Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr.

Agra Division : Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah.

Allahabad Division : Farukhabad (Fategarh), Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad.

Rohilkhand Division : Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaula, Moradabad, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit.

Jhansi Division : Jhansi, Jalaun (Oral), Hamirpur, Banda.

Benares Division : Banaras, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia.

Gorakhpur Division : Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Azamgarh.

Kumaon Division : Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal (Pauri), Tehri-Garhwal (Narendranagar).

Lucknow Division : Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri (Lakhimpur).

Faizabad Division : Faizabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Barabanki.

Number of Districts : 51; Tahsils : 227; District Boards : 50; Municipalities : 122; Town Areas : 270; Notified Areas : 36; Number of elected seats to these Notified Areas : 456 (37 belong to the Scheduled Castes); Panchayats : 72,428; Villages : 111,722.

Total income of population of State in 1954-55 in terms of 1948-49 prices : Rs. 1,823.5 crores; total rural income (1954-55) : Rs. 1,070.2 crores; total urban income (1954-55) : Rs. 628.2 crores.

Per capita income for State (1954-55) : Rs. 278.7; *per capita* urban income (1954-55) : Rs. 698.0; *per capita* rural income (1954-55) : Rs. 210.1.

AGRICULTURE

Main food crops : Wheat, barley, gram, rice, jawar, bajra and maize.

Main cash crops : Sugar-cane, linseed, rapeseed, mustard, groundnut, til and cotton.

Total food production (1954-55) : 13,009,149 tons.

Production of individual food crops in tons for 1954-55 : Rice 2,155,427; Barley 1,723,839; Bajra 771,347; Kodon 242,343; Maize 800,942; Peas 531,227; Potatoes 640,975; Wheat 3,283,993; Jowar 771,341; Mandua 92,981; Sawan 76,307; Gram 1,774,801; Arhar 693,990; Kakun 3,302; Kulki 991; Masur 52,449; Urd 86,394; Moong 7,000; Moth 10,385; Sugarcane 2,827,696 (in terms of Gur).

Production of individual cash crops in tons for 1954-55 : Linseed 143,931; Rapeseed and Mustard 615,337; Groundnut 142,485; Til 116,826; Cotton 35,977 bales; Jute 88,722 bales (1955-56); Indigo 6 mds. 13 seers; Tobacco 14,548; Oilseeds 8.54 lakh tons.

Position as in 1954-55 :

Area of State in Acres : 74,246,807.

Area cultivated 41,571,787 acres. Area of uncultivated land : 11,555,699 (1952-53). Area cultivated more than once : 9,822,941 acres.

Area under dry cultivation : 29,240,284 acres. Area under wet cultivation 12,331,503 acres.

Area under food crops : 48,043,763 acres. Area under cash crops : 3,350,965 acres.

Area under individual food crops (in acres) : Rice 9,090,449; Wheat 9,295,274; Barley 4,807,741; Jowar 2,505,542; Bajra 2,883,796; Mandua 482,551; Kodon 1,142,550; Sawan 492,571; Maize 2,593,763; Gram 6,567,468; Peas 1,959,298; Arhar 1,605,049; Potatoes 239,719; Other fruits and vegetables 542,630; Other food crops 643,068; Kakun 26,741; Kutki 8,974; Masur 321,411; Urd 522,276; Moong 47,749; Moth 73,410.

Area under individual cash crops (in acres) : Linseed 127,151; Rapeseed and Mustard 355,716; Groundnut 290,983; Til 242,813; Sugarcane 2,291,736; Cotton 120,137; Hemp (Indian) 2 (1952-53); Jute 33,685 (1955-56); Indigo (for dye) 10; Tobacco 44,010; Opium 12,521; Castor 7,286.

Area possibly available for further cultivation through reclamation measures : 8,213,148 acres.

Three types of trees are planted in the State : (a) Fruit trees, (b) Fuel trees and (c) Timber trees.

Area of plantation in 1954-55 and new orchards : 17,679.

Number of plantation : Fruit trees 1,574,183; Fuel and Timber trees 627,267.

Forest area of State : 10,346,920 acres.

The following figures are for June 30, 1954. Number of stud bulls : 4,909; No. of Buffalo bulls : 1,178; No. of Rams : 873; No. of Bucks : 566; No. of Boars : 171.

Number of existing stallion stands : 30; Donkey stands : 6.

No. of veterinary experimental stations : 5. Laboratories, one in each circle.

No. of veterinary hospitals : 274. Stockmen centres : 691.

No. of animals that can be accommodated in a hospital : Varies from 1 to 4.

No. of asst. surgeons and stockmen : 253 and 1,095.

No. of existing State poultry farms : 11 inclusive of Kalsi Farm. No. of poultry extension centres to be established under the Second Five Year Plan during 1956-57 : 8.

Number of sheep and wool research station : one at Rishikesh.

Intensive cattle breeding work has been done throughout the State. Nuclear herds of breeding stock of each breed are being maintained at the Government cattle breeding Farms in each of the nine cattle breeding zones of the State.

Number of pure herd bulls operating in the State by the end of 1955 : 6,155. Number of artificial insemination centres : 65.

Livestock Supervisors' Training : A two years' course of training for livestock supervisors was established at the Mechanised State Farm Chak-Ganjaria, Lucknow for a period of six years commencing from 1955. The first batch of 100 students including 20 from the departmental stockmen were admitted to the training class with effect from August 16, 1955. This batch will complete its course in August 1957. A second batch was admitted from November 1956.

Stockmen Training : In order to provide veterinary aid to the rural areas, training of candidates as stockmen has been introduced and every year 100 candidates are trained for appointment as stockmen. The duration of the course is one year. The candidate should have passed the eighth class examination for getting admission to this course. Nearly 100 candidates have been admitted to the course started from June 20, 1956, at Pashulok, Rishikesh, Dehra Dun District. The next batch also will be admitted at the same place where hostels have been constructed for the purpose.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 1956

Bovine (a) Cattle 17,704,169; Young Stock 10,635,316; (b) Buffaloes 6,213,837; Young Stock 7,168,120; Sheep 1,906,314; Goats 6,272,627;

Horses and Ponies 352,194; Mules 13,941; Donkeys 197,717; Camels 50,898; Pigs 1,143,522; Poultry 19,39,036; Ducks 51,260.

Variety of fishes produced by the Fisheries Department : Laboe Rohita (Rohu); Corrihua Mrigala (Nain); Catla (Bhakur); Laboe Calbasu (Karaunch); Mirror Carp (for Hill region).

The following figures relate to the fisheries year 1955-56 : Fingerlings sold 270,842; Total area stocked 9,876.7 acres; Total fish exploited 118,564 mds. (during the year 1956); Total fish sold through fish shops 2,624 mds.

STATE HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

Quantity of improved seeds distributed in 1955-56 : Kharif (141,270 maunds); Rabi (537,152 maunds).

Number of seed farms during 1955-56 : 29.

Targets set for food crops : For 1954-55 : Kharif 380,000 maunds; Rabi 975,000 maunds.

For 1955-56 : Kharif 542,000 maunds; Rabi 1,232,100 maunds.

Rise in production of different crops owing to Grow More Food campaign : 10 to 15 per cent on the average yield due to the use of improved seeds.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

There is no rationing of foodgrains, salt or sugar. Imported wheat is however being distributed through fair price shops in 36 towns and at subsidized rates in flood affected and chronically deficit hill areas of the State.

Following are the figures of issues for 1956 : Through fair price shops in towns : 1,947,187 mds.; Flood affected areas : 855,712 mds.; Hill areas : 144,900 mds.; Total : 2,727,749 mds.

Supply of coal dust in U.P. in 1955 :

Allotment—510,972 tons; Actual supply—483,444 tons.

Supply of cement in 1955 : Allotment—307,850 tons; Actual supply—289,054 tons.

Articles in which the State is in surplus and the actual surplus : Gur and sugar which share over 50 per cent of the export trade of the country. Pulses particularly arhar and peas. One to two tons are sent out to deficit States.

LAND TENURE

With the vesting of zamindaris, following new legislation, on July 1, 1952 in 48 out of the State's 61 districts, estates of nearly 20 lakh zamindars were taken over resulting in direct contact with 12,800,000 Kisans. The area of land taken over from intermediaries is about 6 crores acres.

Liquidated zamindars retain such of Sir, Khudkast and groves of which they have become Bhumidhars.

The new land tenures under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act are : Bhumidhar, Sirdar, Adhivasi, Asami.

The following laws govern the different tenures extant in the State and other matters connected with them :

1. The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act governs the new tenures; 2. The U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939 governs small pockets where the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 does not yet apply such as the urban areas; 3. The U.P. Land Revenue Act of 1901 as amended from time to time; 4. The U.P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952; 5. The U.P. Land Reforms (Supplementary) Act, 1952; 6. The U.P. Commutation of Rent (Regulation of Proceedings) Act, 1952; 7. The U.P. Land Tenures (Regulation of Transfer) Act, 1952; 8. The Jaunsar Bawar Security of Tenure and Land Records Act, 1952; 9. The U.P. Zamindars' Debt Reduction Act; 10. The U.P. Agricultural Tenants' (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1946.

The main features of the Zamindari Abolition, etc. Act are: Extinction of intermediaries' rights; Payment of equitable compensation; Payment of rehabilitation grant to ex-intermediaries who paid land revenue upto Rs. 10,000 per annum; Undisturbed possession of land by actual tillers of soil and conferment of greater rights upon them; Undisturbed possession by every person of his house, well or grove; No landlord-tenant system to be in force in future i.e. prohibition of sub-letting except in restricted cases; Prevention of uneconomic holdings; Village community to own all common lands and to have powers of land management; The entire body of tenure-holders to be jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land revenue; and facilities for co-operative farming.

Every ex-intermediary (ex-zamindar) is entitled to compensation at the rate of eight times his net assets. In addition, every ex-intermediary, whose land revenue did not exceed Rs. 10,000 would be given rehabilitation grant at the specified scale.

IRRIGATION

Area irrigated by State Irrigation works (1955-56): 6,383,302 acres.

Number of tube-wells energised and brought into operation till end of 1955-56: 4,487. Total number tube-wells constructed: 5,163. Area irrigated in 1955-56 by State tube-wells: 1,129,277 acres.

Names of dams completed and opened for irrigation during the First Five Year Plan: Lalitpur, Sapra, Rangawan, Arjun, Ahrawa, Sirsi under 'Belan and Tons Canal', Kabrai Lake, Nagwa and Matatila Dam Stage I.

Among the major schemes completed during the first Plan period are also 803 and 1,062 miles extension of Sarda Canal, Pratapgarh Branch, Transkalyani Project, Shahganj Distributary and Banganga Canal. The Ganga, Eastern Yamuna and Agra canals have also been remodelled and their capacity increased.

Names of larger irrigation works with capacity and area irrigated during 1955-56 within brackets:

Upper Ganga Canal (10,000 cusecs, 1,511,067 acres); Lower Ganga Canal (5,170 cusecs, 1,080,406 acres); Eastern Yamuna Canal (2,286 cusecs, 454,170 acres); Agra Canal (1,800 cusecs, 319,509 acres); Sarda Canal

(11,000 cusecs, 958,245 acres); Betwa Canal (2,354 cusecs, 210,808 acres); Dhasan Canal (740 cusecs, 77,582 acres); Ken Canal (1,066 cusecs, 139,387 acres); Ghagra Pumped Canal (196 cusecs, 24,474 acres); Ghagar Canal (118,520 acres); Ramganga Canal (200 cusecs, 22,211 acres); Bijnor Canal (187 cusecs, 17,506 acres); Rohilkhand Canal (661 cusecs, 45,001 acres).

Names of irrigation projects in execution with the area in acres which will be irrigated and total cost in lakhs of rupees within brackets:

803 miles extension of Sarda Canal (1,76,000; 50.00); 1,062 miles extension of Sarda Canal (1,76,000; 110.00); Pratapgarh Branch (Extension of Sarda Canal) (57,000; 71.00); Transkalyani Project (Extension of Sarda Canal) (74,000; 60.00); Sarda Canal Reservoir in Tarai Forest Stage I including Jaunpur Branch and Increasing capacity of Sarda Canal (1,72,000; 479.49); Increasing capacity of Ganga Canal (1,12,000; 16.00); Irrigation Schemes in Kumon (21,500; 43.50); Banganga Canal (22,000; 36.32); Matatila Dam Stage I (2,84,500; 487.56); Arjun Dam (27,000; 115.00); Belan and Tons Canal (1,01,477; 193.48); Ahraura Dam (22,000; 59.02); Chandraprabha Dam (24,000; 87.71); Shahganj Distributary (20,000; 18.70); Tanda Pumped Canal (60,000; 65.00); Dohrihat Pumped Canal (1,39,000; 129.00); Naugarh Dam (80,000; 132.97).

A number of minor irrigation schemes have been constructed during the first plan period as a result of which an additional area of 281,000 acres has been brought under irrigation. The total additional area brought under irrigation from the State Irrigation works completed during First Five Year Plan period is 2,841,000 acres and the total estimated rise in output is 6.25 lakh tons.

Forest: Total area: 13,410 sq. miles; Private forests: 3,800 sq. miles; Revenue (1954-55): Rs. 3,51,67,000; Expenditure: Rs. 1,58,60,100.

Community Projects: There are 26 community project blocks covering an area of 5,988 square miles, with a population of 2,009,024.

National Extension Service: There are 114 National Extension Service blocks covering about 15,300 villages with a population of about 78 lakhs. The service was extended to another 21 blocks on January 26, 1956. These

blocks cover another 2,000 villages and will benefit over 15 lakh people.

POWER

Total installed capacity of the power houses under Electricity Department till December 1956: 143,431 kW.

Total effective capacity of power houses under Electricity Department till December 1956: 100,061 kW.

Total production during the year 1955-56: 287,286,879 K.W.H.

Estimated rise in output after completion of the projects under execution: 375,000 kW.

Units in kW sold under different categories during the year 1954-55 by Electricity Department.

Domestic 17,118,458; Industrial 49,004,520; Railways 6,855,513; Cantonment 7,722,107; Street Light 1,774,551; Pumping 6,713,215; Agricultural 8,577,052; State Tube-wells 70,009,745; Miscellaneous 13,058,900; Total 180,834,061 K.W.H.

The following are the names of power houses in operation in December 1956 showing their location and installed capacity in kW within brackets.

Paira Hydro (Aligarh; 600); Bhola H. (Meerut; 2,700); Nirgajni H. (Muzaffarnagar; 5,000); Chitaura H. (Muzaffarnagar; 3,000); Salawa H. (Muzaffarnagar; 3,000); Sumera H. (Aligarh; 1,200); Mohammedpur H. (Saharanpur; 9,300); Pathri H. (Saharanpur; 20,400); Tehri H. (Tehri; 20); Khatima II. (Nainital; 41,400); Bageshwar II. (Almora; 30); Chandausi Thermal (Moradabad; 9,000); Hardnagani T. (Aligarh; 15,000); Sohwal T. (Faizabad; 4,500); Rampur T. (Rampur; 3,000); Mau T. (Azamgarh; 1,600); Gorakhpur T. (Gorakhpur; 3,125); Moradabad Oil (Moradabad; 650); Aligarh O. (Aligarh; 400); Tundla O. (Agra; 200); Lakser O. (Saharanpur; 50); Meerut O. (Meerut; 250); Saharanpur O. (Saharanpur; 250); Gorakhpur O. (Gorakhpur; 3,000); Shahjahanpur O. (Shahjahanpur; 1,200); Narendranagar O. (Tehri; 50); Mau O. (Azamgarh; 900); Deoria O. (Deoria; 600); Sohwal O. (Faizabad; 1,750); Nibkarori O. (Farrukhabad; 2,750); Gursahajanji O. (Farrukhabad; 1,500); Mainpuri O. (Mainpuri; 750); Ranikhet O. (Almora; 416); Bhadhol (Varanasi; 2,000); Bahraich (Bahraich; 750).

Projects Under Execution

Name of Power House	Installed Capacity	District	Cost in lakhs of rupees	When started	When to be completed
Rihand H.	250,000	Mirzapur	4,526.11	1953-54	1960-61
Matatila H.	15,000	Jhansi	374.25	1956-57	1960-61
*Yamuna II.	17,000	Dehra Dun	1,959.25	1956-57	1960-61
Eastern Area Power Project			480.00	1951-2	1957-58
Gorakhpur T.	15,000	Gorakhpur			
Sohwal T.	15,000	Faizabad			
Mau T.	15,000	Azamgarh			
Mainpuri T.	10,000	Mainpuri	238.53	1952-53	1957-58
Harduaganj T.	30,000	Aligarh	300.00	1956-57	1960-61
Rihand for construction T.	6,000	Mirzapur	48.95	1956-57	1958-57
Bahraich D.	2,000	Bahraich			1956-57

* There are three Power Stations at Yamuna and the cost mentioned is for the whole scheme having an installed capacity as 51,000 kW. The scheme will be completed by 1965-66 and the 1st Power Station of 17,000 kW will be ready by 1960-61.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURES

Important large-scale industries in the State are Textile (Cotton, Woollen and Jute), Sugar, Power Alcohol, Glass, Leather and Tanning, Oils, Varnishes, Resin and Turpentine, Lantern, Paper and Paper Board, Hosiery, Bobbins, Starch, Agricultural Implements, Catechu, Match, Metal Rolling, Engineering, Cigarettes, Precision Instruments and Cement.

The State has promoted a number of such small scale industries as Paints, Varnishes, Chemicals, Bone-Meal, Button, Sand Paper, Tin

Container Manufacturing, Plastic, Carbon paper making, Fruit Preservation, Bicycles and Perambulators, Pharmaceutical Products, Soaps, Sports goods, Locks, Glass Bangles, Brushware, Drawing and Survey Instruments, Scissors and Razors.

The State is not rich in minerals. Limestone, iron and copper ores are found in the Himalayan districts.

Coalfields exist in the district of Mirzapur in Tehsil Sangrauli. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the

rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the districts of Banda and Mirzapur and stone is largely quarried in the districts of Allahabad, Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur. At Churk in Mirzapur District, Government have set up a cement factory with an installed capacity of manufacturing 700 tons of cement per day. This factory is utilising the limestone of Mirzapur. It produced about 1.66 lakh tons of cement from January to the end of November 1955. A stockist organisation has been set up in 24 districts in the eastern and central parts of the State for marketing the cement.

The Government Precision Instrument Factory at Lucknow is engaged in the manufacture of water meters and microscopes of the student and research types. It has a capacity of manufacturing 20,000 water meters and 200 microscopes in a year. It produced about 10,000 water meters of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ size from January to end of November 1955.

Kanpur is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the latest figures available about 3,000 persons are employed in cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing factories and 72,000 in spinning and weaving mills.

Agra, the principal centre of shoemaking, is rightly called the Northampton of India and produces shoes worth over a crore of rupees a year. Kanpur is next to it in importance.

For further development of the leather tanning industry, the setting up of 24 new tanning centres and six new training centres, has been sanctioned, besides the opening of a research and testing laboratory for conducting research and investigation to find out the optimum conditions and proper tanning properties of indigenous tanning material.

The glass industry is important at Bahjoi, Balawali, Sassi, Harangau, Shikohabad, Naini (Allahabad), Ghaziabad and Banaras. Firozabad is the chief centre for manufacturing glass bangles in India.

There are over forty hollow-ware factories, and eighty glass bangle factories in the State. Out of these hollow-ware factories ten are large-scale factories and the others are comparatively small. The total amount of goods produced in these hollow-ware factories is estimated at 25,000 tons per year valued at 4.5 crores of rupees per year. The bangle factories at Firozabad produce about 10,000 tons of bangles per year, valued at Rs. 6 crores.

There are four factories manufacturing vegetable ghee with a capacity of about 150 tons per day. The oil crushing industry is well developed in the State since U. P. produces about 2½ crore maunds of oil-seeds. There are over 150 big oil mills registered under Factories Act and over 250 small oil mills working with power. About half a dozen oil mills are equipped with refining plant.

There are about 25 big soap factories besides a large number of small manufacturers producing in all about 3 lakh maunds of toilet and washing soap annually.

Paints and varnishes industry is being developed with the coming into existence of 6 paints and varnishes factories producing 3,500 tons of paints and 150,000 gallons of enamel and varnish annually.

Boiled oil is already being manufactured by some firms producing about 450,000 gallons annually.

Allied industries like textile auxiliaries and tolls are being manufactured at some places.

Tin canisters are made at Agra, Hathras, Etawah, Mainpuri and Ghaziabad.

There are Fruit Preservation and Canning Institutes at Lucknow and Ramgarh, under the Director of Fruit Utilisation with headquarters at Ranikhet. A fruit processing factory has also been established by the State at Ramgarh.

The sports goods industry in the State is mainly concentrated in Meerut. In order to improve the quality of its products, the industry has been brought within the fold of the Quality Marking Scheme.

(For sugar industry see article "Sugar Industry".)

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

1952-53.

Main Cottage Industries	Number of workers	Value of production (in rupees)
Textile	1,238,000	41,84,00,000
Leather	180,000	20,40,00,000
Brass and copper (Utensils)	205,000	6,30,00,000
Locks, Cutlery and building fittings ..	22,790	2,38,90,000
Iron and Steel ..	36,200	4,07,00,000
Glass	51,800	3,82,00,000
Ceramics and Pottery	250,550	7,53,85,000
Ghee, Oil, Soap and Gur	1,701,500	65,98,80,000
Wood Working ..	12,225	2,16,95,000
Cane and Reed Furniture and Basketry	64,800	3,08,50,000
Fibre	83,000	4,75,00,000
Essential Oils and Perfumery ..	3,000	25,94,000
Miscellaneous ..	30,265	4,61,45,000
Total	3,879,130	1,67,22,39,000

In cottage industries Agra Footwear, Banaras and Moradabad artistic brasswares, Banaras Silk and Brocade, Saharanpur Wood Carving, Farrukhabad Prints, Lucknow Bidar and Chikan works and Handloom Fabrics, Carpet and Shellac industries of Mirzapur, are noteworthy.

The Directorate of Industries, U.P. has launched a number of schemes to train educated young men in arts and crafts. A tailoring centre has been established at Lucknow. Other training schemes are being implemented at the Occupational Institute, Lucknow, Government Textile Institute and Government Leather Work Institute, Kanpur. Training in weaving and dyeing is also imparted at the Banaras Central Weaving and Research Institute, Banaras.

With a view to giving a fillip to the famous Moradabad Brassware Industry, a Training-cum-Production centre has been set up at Moradabad to impart training in different manufacturing processes of art brassware, domestic brassware, electroplating and introduction of new designs for artistic wares.

Under the Handloom Development Scheme, 68 sales depots and 85 dye houses had been established till the end of August 1955. A dyeing and finishing factory has also been established at Mau, District Azamgarh. Steps are being taken to open medium size dye houses at Meerut and Barabanki where the necessary machines have already arrived.

Upto the end of August 1955, 114 Co-operative Production Centres were organised comprising 99,233 weavers. The production centres produced handloom goods valued at Rs. 1,47,18,056 in 1954-55 and Rs. 86,54,155 from April to the end of August 1955. The sale of handloom products during the same period was of Rs. 1,59,66,681 and Rs. 97,89,983 respectively.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Small Scale and Village Industries Board, a training-cum-production centre has been set up at Meerut to give technical advice to the razor and scissors industries.

With the assistance of the Central Government, a designs section has also been opened at the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. It creates new designs for the various cottage industries particularly the textile, brassware and pottery making industries.

TRANSPORT

Total mileage of roads (1952-53) : 50,448 miles.

Mileage of metalled roads : 18,782 miles ; unmetalled roads : 31,666 miles.

Mileage of roads maintained by :

P.W.D. : Metalled roads 8,491 miles ; unmetalled roads 7,833 miles.

District Boards : Metalled roads 1,800 miles ; unmetalled roads 17,000 miles.

Municipalities : 10,051 miles.

Number of passenger service buses : 2,791 (excluding roadways vehicles). Number of goods carrying lorries, trucks : 6,720. Number of taxis : 450.

The State owns a transport service under the name of U. P. Government Roadways, managed as a Government Department with the Transport Commissioner as the head.

The State is divided into seven regions namely Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly (with which has been amalgamated the Kumaun region), Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut (with which has been amalgamated the Garhwal region). Each region is in the charge of a General Manager.

The U.P. Road Transport Service (Development) Act, 1955, provides for the grant of compensation to the displaced operators who were not provided alternate routes.

The headquarters of the Transport Commissioner is Lucknow.

Capital invested : Rs. 4,55,00,000 (30th September 1956).

Number of routes operated by the Roadways services till the end of January 1957 : 408. Mileage of routes : 16,442. Road mileage covered : 6,334.

Total mileage covered (April 1, 1956 to January 30, 1957) : 35,153,603 miles.

Number of vehicles owned by authority on January 31, 1957 : Passenger : 1,845 ; Goods trucks : 139 ; Taxis : 65.

Number of nationalised city bus services : 23.

Cities where Roadways operate city bus services : Allahabad, Bareilly, Lucknow, Varanasi and Gorakhpur.

Names of places where suburban bus services operate : Mathura, Vrindaban, Fatehgarh, Farrukhabad, Dehra Dun, Premnagar, Clement Town.

Number of passengers carried by Authority between April 1956 and January 31, 1957 : 52,998,992 or more than 1½ lakh persons per day on an average.

Total revenue (April 1, 1956 to January 31, 1957) : Rs. 3,42,06,208.

Profit (April 1, 1956 to January 31, 1957) : About Rs. 73 lakhs.

No. of persons employed (January 31, 1957) : 9,289.

Rate of bus fare for lower class : 7 5 paise per mile.

Goods service has not been nationalised.

CO-OPERATION

Figures as on June 30, 1956.

Total number of co-operative societies (exclusive of cane and industries) : 54,143.

Membership of co-operative societies: 21-37 lakhs.

Total working capital: Rs. 33-32 crores.

Total owned capital: Rs. 11-66 crores.

Multipurpose co-operative societies including Agricultural Credit Societies: Total number of societies 44,006, Individuals 1,403,198, Advances during the year Rs. 558-09 lakhs, Share Capital Rs. 268-87 lakhs, Working Capital Rs. 846-67 lakhs, Value of goods sold Rs. 13-24 lakhs.

District Co-operative Banks and Banking Unions: Total number of Banks 61; Total number of Societies 34,194; Total number of members 7,201; Share Capital Rs. 118-66 lakhs; Working Capital Rs. 628-68 lakhs; Reserve and other funds Rs. 45-88 lakhs.

Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank: Working Capital Rs. 5-87 crores, Paid-up Share Capital Rs. 58-59 lakhs, Deposits Rs. 3-44 crores, Reserve fund, other funds and provisions Rs. 22-01 lakhs.

Block Development and Marketing Unions: Total number of Unions 1,953, Share Capital Rs. 70-16 lakhs, Working Capital Rs. 4-77 lakhs, Value of goods sold Rs. 2-32 crores.

District Co-operative Federations: Total number of Federations 50, Share Capital Rs. 21-24 lakhs, Working Capital Rs. 172-22 lakhs.

Pradeshik Co-operative Federation: Paid-up Share Capital Rs. 11-90 lakhs, Working Capital Rs. 328-0 lakhs, Reserve Fund and other funds Rs. 70-41 lakhs, Business handled Rs. 533-48 lakhs.

Co-operative Seed Stores: Total number of seed stores 1,203, Total Kharif and Rabi Seeds distributed 18-27 lakh mds., Total demand of Kharif and Rabi Seeds 22-91 lakh mds., Distributed Oilcakes and green manures 15-425 lakh mds., Distributed artificial fertilizers 26,800 tons.

Co-operative Farming: Total number of Co-operative Farming Societies 216, Total membership 4,500, Share Capital Rs. 13-36 lakhs, Working Capital Rs. 39-70 lakhs, Reserve and other funds Rs. 1-28 lakhs.

Milk Unions: Total number of Milk Societies 450, Total number of Milk Unions 7, Quantity of milk supplied 1-93 lakh mds.

Brick Kilns: Number of Co-operative Brick Kilns 810, number of bricks manufactured 8,783 lakhs, number of persons given work, directly 60,000, indirectly 170,000.

Industrial Co-operative Societies (Figures as in June 1955):— U. P. Industrial Co-operative Association: Number of members 276, Share Capital Rs. 1-85 lakhs, Working Capital Rs. 32-19 lakhs, Loan advanced Rs. 7-39 lakhs.

Handloom Co-operatives: Number of Societies 901, number of members 99,233, Goods sold Rs. 12-28 lakhs. Non-Textile Co-operative societies 240.

HOUSING

Over eight Housing Schemes are running in the State. They are:—

Industrial Labour Housing Scheme, subsidised by the Government of India; Construction of workmen's quarters in sugar factories of the State; Housing Schemes for displaced persons, subsidised by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India; Housing by Local Bodies, including quarters for sweepers; Housing Schemes of co-operative societies; Middle class, low income group; Rural Housing; Miscellaneous Housing Schemes.

The total number of tenements for which U.P. has been able to secure sanction so far is 20,719.

First phase 2,776; second phase 3,750; third phase 7,400; and fourth phase 6,792.

Already nearly 15,152 tenements have been completed and over 8,000 more were expected to be ready by the end of 1956 and the remaining including those of the fourth phase were expected to be completed by March 1957.

Housing in Sugar Factories: A sum of Rs. 37,10,326 was sanctioned by the Government till November 1956 for construction of houses for workers in the sugar factories. Up to this period, as many as 964 quarters had been built in 54 sugar factories and work on 1,318 quarters was progressing.

Local Bodies and Housing Schemes for Sweepers: The State Government has given Rs. 18,25,000 to Kaval towns (Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow) to construct quarters for sweepers in the employment of these Municipal Boards.

Middle Class Housing: Work is well in hand on a Rs. 25 lakh scheme of constructing houses for the middle class, being undertaken by the U.P. Government. As many as 209 houses have already been completed.

Refugee Housing:—The Centre has sanctioned Rs. 6-33 crores for constructing 28,000 quarters, shops and flats for displaced persons in the U.P. out of which 23,240 have been constructed so far.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Vital Statistics (1955):

Death Rate (per thousand) 8-82; Birth Rate (per thousand) 15-41.

Total number of deaths from: Cholera 1,448; Plague 56; Small-Pox 15,262; Malaria 62,679.

Number of State Hospitals and Dispensaries: Allopathic 489; Indigenous 577.

Maternity & Child Welfare Centres 578 (1956).

Number of patients treated in State Hospitals and Dispensaries: Indoor 425,743; outdoor 14,793,439.

Number of beds in State Hospitals: 16,497.

Number of operations performed in State-owned hospitals: 540,257.

Number of Doctors in Government Service: 1,553.

Number of Doctors registered in U.P. in 1955: 7,089.

Number of Nurses: 1,010.

Number of Registered Vaid and Hakims: 28,000 (1956).

Number of Vaid and Hakims in Government service: 577.

Number of State allopathic dispensaries in the countryside (1956): 435.

Number of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries: 567.

State Expenditure on Medical Department: Rs. 343 lakhs.

State Expenditure on Public Health (1956-57): Rs. 177 lakhs.

With the assistance of the W.H.O. and UNICEF, 398 child welfare centres have been opened since 1947.

Number of dispensaries run by District Boards: 321 (1956).

Number of anti-malaria units: 20; Anti-kalazar units: 4.

Number of Districts in which antimalarial units are functioning: 84.

Number of Districts in which anti-kalazar units are functioning: 3.

Number of T.B. Sanatoria: 8; T.B. Clinics: 28. Total number of beds in the T.B. Sanatoria and clinics: 1,045.

Number of Leprosy asylums: 17.

Number of beds: 1,809.

A venereal disease hospital has been opened at Chakrata.

Number of Women's hospitals: 184.

Number of Filariasis Control Units: 6.

Number of districts in which Filariasis Control Units are functioning: 6.

Number of Filariasis Survey Units: 3.

Number of districts in which Filariasis Survey work is being done: 12.

Under the Employees' State Health Insurance scheme, 18 fixed and two mobile dispensaries were opened at Kanpur for providing medical facilities to industrial workmen drawing an income upto Rs. 400 per month. The scheme has been extended to Lucknow, Agra and Saharanpur also where dispensaries have specially been opened for industrial workmen.

LABOUR

Total number of registered factories in the State 1,496; Daily average number of the workers 209,674.

Total number of women workers 2,510; 1-2% of the total strength.

Percentage of child labour .021; Actual number 44.

Wages of male agricultural labourer above 18, Re. 1 per day or Rs. 26 per month.

Daily wages for those below 18, 10 annas a day or Rs. 16 a month, with the privileges of weekly leave and rest with full pay.

Industries in which minimum wage is fixed: Rice Flour, or Dal Mills, Tobacco (including Bidi making) Manufactory, Rubber or Tea Plantation, Oil, Road Construction or Building operations, Stone breaking or Stone crushing, Lac Manufactory, Tanneries and Leather goods Manufactory, Public Motor Transport.

Total number of man days lost 238,515; Lockouts and Strikes: 94.

State Govt. Acts for the welfare of the Labourers:

(1) U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishment Act (1947), (2) U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, (3) Maternity Welfare Act, (4) Sugar and Alcohol Industry Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, (5) Industrial Housing Act (1947).

Trade Unions 746; Total membership 12,13,227.

Labour Welfare Centres 45; Total annual expenditure on them Rs. 10,56,300.

State Insurance Scheme which covered 80,000 workers at Kanpur, has been extended to three more towns, viz. Lucknow, Agra, and Saharanpur bringing 20,000 more workers under it.

Under subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme Rs. 585-5 lakhs have been spent to build 15,492 houses and under the Sugar Factory Labour Housing Scheme, 1,056 complete and 144 incomplete tenements have been constructed in 54 Sugar Mills at a cost of Rs. 2,64,830.

The State Conciliation Board decided 4,056 cases of which the parties came to a settlement in 1,168 cases and the number of cases decided by Adjudicator and State Industrial Tribunal were 556 and 104 respectively. Provident Fund Scheme covers 44,660 employees, in 61 factories.

Social Welfare: The State Social Welfare Department was established in January 1955. The Department is running the women welfare scheme in 80 districts. It has also started a

couple of centres for the village youth and is providing financial help to widows' homes, orphanages, schools for the deaf, dumb and blind and other voluntary social welfare organisations.

EDUCATION

Total no. of elementary schools—31,898 (boys' schools—29,203; girls' schools—2,696); total enrolment—2,787,827; (boys—2,258,281; girls—484,596); total no. of teachers—77,581.

Total no. of junior high schools—3,640; total enrolment—4,27,025 (boys—3,55,266; girls—71,759); no. of teachers—19,185.

Total no. of secondary schools—1,474 (boys' schools—1,253; girls' schools—221); total enrolment—644,129 (boys—556,530; girls—87,599); total no. of teachers—23,671.

No. of Sanskrit Pathshalas—418.

No. of Arabic madrasas—84.

No. of degree colleges—65 (boys' degree colleges—57; girls' degree colleges—8); total enrolment—50,599 (boys 45,725; girls—4,894); no. of teachers—2,282.

No. of Universities 6 (Agra University, Agra; Aligarh University, Aligarh; Allahabad University, Allahabad; Banaras University, Varanasi, Lucknow University, Lucknow and Roorkee University, Roorkee); total enrolment—27,418 (boys—24,616; girls—2,802); no. of teachers—1,445.

Total number of all kinds of educational institutions—89,589 (Govt. owned—1,502; local authority owned—31,595; Govt. aided—3,900; unaided and unrecognised—2,592).

Primary education upto class III made free from 1956-57.

Compulsory education for boys introduced in 86 municipalities; for girls in the whole area of seven municipalities and in parts of three municipalities. At the end of the current Plan period compulsory education for boys would have been introduced in 110 out of 120 municipalities; for girls it would have been introduced in two more municipalities wholly and in parts of two other municipalities.

The revised expenditure on education from Government funds in 1954-55 was Rs. 9.68 crores, in 1955-56 it was about Rs. 10.20 crores and it rose to about Rs. 10.67 crores in 1956-57.

JUDICIARY

A scheme of separation of judiciary from executive was introduced in 1949 in eight selected districts. It was extended to other districts. The scheme has been working in 18 districts namely Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Gonda and Bahraich.

U. P. FINANCIAL CORPORATION, KANPUR

The Corporation was inaugurated on Jan. 31, 1955. It has an authorised capital of Rs. 8 crores, which is divided into 8 lakh fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each. To start with, only 50,000 shares valued at Rs. 50 lakhs were issued. These shares have been distributed in this way: 23,107 State Government; 7,600 Reserve Bank; 10,500 scheduled banks; 8,805 insurance companies; 1,166 co-operative banks; 922 others.

The object is to provide finance to small and medium industries not covered by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

During the period November 1, 1954 to March 31, 1956, 98 loan applications were received, out of which 27 applications aggregating Rs. 21,18,000 were sanctioned, 44 applications aggregating Rs. 45,18,000 rejected, 5 applications aggregating Rs. 11,20,000 withdrawn and 23 applications were under consideration.

The State Government had decided to float a further 50,000 shares of the Corporation; subscription list was opened on 20th March 1956 and closed on 20th April 1956.

Profit for 1956-57 : Rs. 2.23 lakhs.

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

Name of Division or District	Population in 1951
<i>Meerut Division</i>	6,718,510
Dehra Dun	862,006
Baharanpur	1,853,636
Muzaffarnagar	1,331,768
Meerut	2,281,317
Bulandshahr	1,499,884
<i>Agra Division</i>	6,075,402
Aligarh	1,548,506
Mathura	912,264
Agra	1,501,391
Mainpuri	992,890
<i>Etah</i>	1,124,351
<i>Rohilkhand Division</i>	7,217,666
Bareilly	1,249,283
Bijnor	964,196
Budaun	1,251,158
Moradabad	1,660,955
Shahjahanpur	1,004,878
Filibhit	504,428
Rampur	543,824
<i>Allahabad Division</i>	6,960,488
Farrukhabad	1,092,641
Etawah	970,695
Kanpur	1,939,867
Fatehpur	908,985
Allahabad	2,048,250
<i>Jhansi Division</i>	2,888,522
Jhansi	877,807
Jalaun	555,239
Hamirpur	665,429
Banda	790,247
<i>Banaras Division</i>	6,849,081
Banaras	1,978,684
Mirzapur	1,017,389
Jaunpur	1,817,173
Ghazipur	1,141,278
Ballia	1,194,657
<i>Gorakhpur Division</i>	8,831,241
Gorakhpur	2,238,688
Deoria	2,102,637
Basti	2,387,608
Azamgarh	2,102,423
<i>Kumaun Division</i>	2,159,982
Naini Tal	335,414
Almora	772,896
Garhwal	639,625
Tehri Garhwal	412,047
<i>Lucknow Division</i>	7,152,237
Lucknow	1,128,101
Unnao	1,067,055
Rae Bareilly	1,186,704
Sitapur	1,390,472
Hardi	1,361,562
Khari	1,058,343
<i>Fatehabad Division</i>	8,862,713
Fatehabad	1,461,796
Gonda	1,677,464
Bahraich	1,346,335
Sultanpur	1,282,160
Pratapgarh	1,110,784
Barabanki	1,264,204

UNIVERSITIES

Agra University

Chancellor: Governor, Uttar Pradesh (*Ex-officio*).

Vice-Chancellor: Lt.-Col. K. P. Bhatnagar, M.A., LL.B.

Registrar: Dr. L. P. Mathur, D.Sc.

Affiliated Colleges 80; Students 45,880 (approx.).

LIST OF COLLEGES

Agra College, Agra.
Agricultural College, Kanpur.
A. K. College, Shikohabad.
A. S. Jat College, Lakhauti.
Balwant Rajput College, Agra.
Barhaeni College, Aligarh.
Bareilly College, Bareilly.
Budha Degree College, Kushinagar, Deoria.
Bundelkhand Degree College, Jhansi.
Christ Church College, Kanpur.
Christian College, Indore.
Darbar College, Rewa.
D. A. V. College, Ajmer.
D. A. V. College, Bulandshahr.
D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun.
D. A. V. College, Kanpur.
D. A. V. College, Muzaffarnagar.
D. B. S. Government's Degree College, Nainital.
Dayanand Vedic College, Orai.
Deoria Mahavidyalaya Degree College, Deoria.
Devi Lal Shah Gangola Degree College, Almora.
Dharmamaj College, Aligarh.
Digambar Jain College, Baraut.
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Fatehabad Degree College, Fatehabad.
G. F. College, Shahjahanpur.
G. P. College, Morana.
Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
Govind Ram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore.
Govt. College, Ajmer.
Gokul Dass Hindu Girls' College, Moradabad.
G. B. Medical College, Gwalior.
Govt. Degree College, Ratlam.
Govt. Hamidia College, Bhopal.
Govt. Raja College, Rampur.
Hindu Degree College, Moradabad.
Holkar College, Indore.
J. V. Jain Degree College, Saharanpur.
Jat Vedic Agricultural College, Baraut.
K. G. K. College, Moradabad.
K. V. Degree College, Machhra, Meerut.
Kishori Raman College, Mathura.
K. N. Govt. College, Gyanpur (Banaras).
K. N. Girls' College, Gwalior.
Madhava College, Ujjain.
Maharaja's College, Chhatrapur.
Maharaja Lal Kunwar Degree College, Balarampur.
M. B. College of Agriculture, Gwalior.
M. B. College of Veterinary Science and A.H., Mhow.
Meerut College, Meerut.
M. G. M. Medical College, Indore.
M. M. H. V. College, Ghazabad.
M. P. College, Gorakhpur.
N. R. E. C. College, Khurja.
Nanak Chand Anglo-Sanskrit College, Meerut.
Narsin College, Shikohabad.
Radhaswami Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Agricultural Institute, Sehore, Bhopal.
Ragunath Girls' College, Meerut.
R. S. K. College, Shimbhaoli (Meerut).
Ratish Chandra College, Ballia.
Savitri Girls' College, Ajmer.
S. D. College, Muzaffarnagar.
S. D. Govt. College, Beawar, Ajmer.
Shibi National College, Azamgarh.
Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya Degree College, Hapur.
S. M. College, Chandauli.
S. N. Medical College, Agra.
S. N. San Balika Vidyalaya Degree College, Kanpur.
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.
St. John's College, Agra.
Subhash National College, Unnao.
T. D. College, Jaunpur.
Teachers' Training College, Bhopal.
Town Degree College, Ballia.

U. P. College of Vet. Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura.
Victoria College, Gwalior.
V. S. S. D. College, Kanpur.
Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Y. D. College, Kheri.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1957-58

Total income: Rs. 25,29,803.
Total expenditure: Rs. 27,11,801.

Aligarh Muslim University

Aligarh

Chancellor: His Holiness Dr. Sardar Syedna Tahir Saifuddin.

Pro-Chancellor: Nawab Saidul Mulk Dr. Hafiz Mohd. Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari.

Vice-Chancellor: Col. B. H. Zaidi.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor: Syed Nurullah.

Registrar: Syed Mahmud Hosain.

Residential. Students 5,000 (approx.).

COLLEGES

Women's Muslim College, Aligarh.

College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh.
Tibbiyan College, Aligarh.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1956-57

Anticipated Income	Rs. 32,02,820
Anticipated Expenditure	58,86,090
Costing fixed by the Finance Committee—Recurring	45 lakhs
Non-Recurring	6 lakhs
	51 lakhs

(a) Central Govt. grants:	Rs. 12,50,000
Block grant	1,23,000
Ad hoc grant for Engineering College	84,000
Grant for the Institute of Islamic Studies	75,500
Special grant for University Polytechnic	1,85,462
(b) U. P. Govt. grants	7,200
(c) Rampur and Sir Salarjang Estate grants	17,25,152

Allahabad University

Chancellor: Governor of U.P.

Vice-Chancellor: B. N. Jha, B.Ed. (Edin.).

Registrar: K. L. Govil, M.A.

Unitary, teaching, residential; Colleges 4; Students 6,850.

LIST OF COLLEGES

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Naini, Allahabad.

Chaudhari Mahadeo Prasad Degree College, Allahabad.

Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.

Agarwal Vidyalaya Degree College, Allahabad.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1955-56

Total income: Rs. 40,58,857.

Total Expenditure: Rs. 35,70,671.

State Govt. Grant: Recurring	Rs. 18,33,984
Non-recurring	1,15,985
Total	14,47,919

Banaras Hindu University

Banaras 5.

Chancellor: Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Sir George Jiwanji Scindia, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., of Gwalior.

Pro-Chancellor: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Kameshwar Singh Bahadur, K.O.S.I., D. Litt., of Darbhanga.

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. Venishankar Jha, Ph.D. (Lond.).

Pro-Vice-Chancellor: M. C. Bijawat, B.Sc., B.E.

Registrar (Acting): Major S. L. Dar, M.A., LL.B.

Residential; Constituent Colleges 14; Affiliated Colleges 6; Students 8,893 (1955-56).

LIST OF COLLEGES

Central Hindu College, Banaras.
Central Hindu College (Kamachha Section), Banaras.

College of Agriculture, Banaras.

College of Ayurveda, Banaras.

College of Indology, Banaras.

College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras.

College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras.

College of Science, Banaras.

College of Technology, Banaras.

Engineering College, Banaras.

Law College, Banaras.

Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Banaras.

Teachers' Training College, Banaras.

Women's College, Banaras.

Besant College, Rajghat, Banaras.

D. A. V. (Degree) College, Banaras.

Harish Chandra College, Banaras.

Udal Partap College, Banaras.

Vasanta College for Women, Rajghat, Banaras.

Vasanta Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kamachha, Banaras.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1956-57

Income: Rs. 79,02,104.

Expenditure: Rs. 82,19,613.

Lucknow University

Residential and Teaching University.

Chancellor, Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.

Registrar, K. D. Tewari, M.A., LL.B.

LIST OF COLLEGES

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.

Kanya Kuber College, Lucknow.

Karamat Hussain Muslim Girls' College, Lucknow.

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.

Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow.

Shia College, Lucknow.

Kanya Kuber Vocational College, Lucknow.

D.A.V. College, Lucknow.

Vidyan Hindu College, Lucknow.

Jubilee Girls' College.

Roorkee University

Chancellor: Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Vice-Chancellor: A. N. Khosla, I.S.M. (Retd.).

Registrar: N. O. Pal, M.A., B.L.

Unitary. Teaching and Residential; Students: 710.

BUDGET FOR 1955-56

Income:	Rs. 3,05,278
Revenue	22,68,870
Grant-in-Aid from State Government	18,01,000
Loan from Central Government for construction of O. S. Hostel Field Hostel Residences	9,87,573
Grant in aid from Central Govt. and U.G.O.	96,114
C. I. I. R.	15,000
Other sources	26,13,876
Expenditure	

ASSOCIATIONS

ALL INDIA CRIME PREVENTION SOCIETY

Office: Behari Niwas, Kanpur and Hazratganj, Lucknow.

President: Paripurnanand Varma.

General Secretary: Dr. B. S. Halkerwal.
Affiliated States: West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar.

ALL INDIA SEVA SAMITI

Seva Samiti Buildings,

Seva Samiti Road, Allahabad 2.

The Samiti conducts a library called the Chintamani Memorial Library with over 10,000 volumes, which is also on a Seva Samiti Road. The Samiti conducts in addition a hospital called the Seva Samiti Hospital.

It also runs a Seva Samiti Vidyamandir Higher Secondary School in which girls also read upto sixth standard. The Samiti has affiliated branches in various places and has a Northern India branch office at Ambala.

President, G. S. Pathak.

General Secretary, Dr. H. N. Kunzru, LL.D., D.Litt., M.P.

Organising Secretary, S. B. Bharatya, M.A.

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Founder President: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; President: Dr. S. Hussain Zaheer; Vice-Presidents: Major General S. S. Bokhey; Dr. K. S. Krishnan; Prof. S. Dhawan; General Secretaries: Dharm V. Varma; Dr. S. K. Mukherjee; Joint Secretary: S. Ramabadrin; Treasurer: J. N. Misra.

BHARATA GANITA PARISAD

(FORMERLY BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY)

Address: Lucknow University, Lucknow.

President: Dr. Gorakh Prasad.

Secretary: Dr. S. O. Mitra; Editor: Dr. Ram Ballabh.

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Hony. Secy., T. F. G. Hepburn, M.B.E., I.O.S.

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(14-77, Civil Lines, Post Box No. 344, Kanpur).

Chairman, S. Jalpuria.

Secretary, C. V. Kinsville, M.B.E.

INDIA VILLAGE SERVICE

(Marehra, P.O. Dist. Etah, U. P.)

The aim of the service is to enable the village people to meet their needs by living and working among them. The programme of work includes health, sanitation, agriculture, hand-work, child care, literacy, citizenship, etc.

* Was due to retire on 12th July, 1957. His place was to be taken by Mr. K. A. S. Iyer, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the time.

The service has at present a staff of eight both men and women, and is located in three different areas : Marehra (Dist. Etah), Mahanagar (Dist. Lucknow), Ghillauna (Dist. Etah). Enquiries, however, should be sent to Marehra. Funds are largely raised from private sources both in India and abroad.

Chairman, Managing Committee, Dr. E. C. Bhaty.

Director, Dr. William H. Wiser.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF U.P., KANPUR 15/57, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

President :—Sitaram Jaipuria.

Vice-President :—Sital Prasad.

Secretary :—J. V. Krishnan, M.A., B.Com.

Asst. Secretary :—R. Chandra, M.A., B.Com.

Hd. Asst. :—Shri Ram, B.Com.

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It maintains the biggest Hindi Library in India—Arya Bhasha Pustakalaya.

It has published about 400 standard works in Hindi on different subjects and carries on a search for old Hindi Mss. It publishes two journals and has its own printing Press.

*President, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant;
Vice-Presidents, Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi;*

Raja Ram Shastri; General Secretary, Dr. Raj Ball Pandeya (Principal, College of Indology, Banaras Hindu University).

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INDIA

(Lajpat Rai Road, Allahabad 2.)

President, Prof. P. S. Gill, M.S., Ph.D., F.A.P.S., F.N.I., F.N.A.Sc., Aligarh.

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NATIONAL CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, U. P.

(G. G. Industries Post Office, Agra.)

President : N. L. Potdar.

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Secretary : M. M. Agarwal.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

(Kamachha, Banaras 1.)

General Secretary : Rohit Mehta.

National Journal : The Theosophical Review.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (14-69, Civil Lines, Kanpur).

President : J. K. Srivastava.

Vice-President, K. M. Wilcox, A.C.A.

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Senior Vice-President : S. N. Bagla; Junior Vice-President : H. K. Srivastava; Hon Secretary: Gajanand Sutwala; Hon. Jt. Secretary: Ramesh Srivastava; Office Secretary : P. K. Menon.

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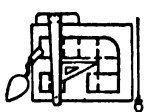
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WEST BENGAL

Area: 88,270 sq. miles; Population: 26.16 million.

Capital: Calcutta.

There are two Divisions in the State, the Burdwan Division and the Presidency Division.

The Districts in the Burdwan Division with their headquarters in brackets are as follows:

Bankura (Bankura), Birbhum (Buri), Burdwan (Burdwan), Hooghly (Chinsura), Howrah (Howrah), Midnapore (Midnapore), Purulia (Purulia).

The Districts in the Presidency Division with their headquarters in brackets are as follows:

Calcutta, Cooch-Bihar (Cooch-Bihar), Darjeeling (Darjeeling), Dinajpur (Balurghat), Jalpaiguri (Jalpaiguri), Malda (English Bazar), Murshidabad (Berhampur), Nadia (Krishnagar), 24 Parganas (Alipuri).

The boundaries of the present State as between East and West were fixed by the Radcliffe award.

Cooch-Bihar was merged with West Bengal in January 1950.

Chandernagore has been included in the district of Hooghly as one of its sub-divisions. Area: 8.9 sq. miles. Population: 49,909.

After the reorganization of States in November 1956, Bihar areas comprising 3,157 Sq. miles having a population of 1.35 million have been added to West Bengal.

POPULATIONS OF DISTRICTS

Burdwan 2,191,667; Birbhum 1,066,889; Bankura 1,810,259; Midnapore 3,359,022; Howrah 1,611,378; Hooghly 1,564,320 (excluding Chandernagore); 24 Parganas 4,609,309; Calcutta 2,546,677; Nadia 1,144,924; Murshidabad 1,715,759; West Dinajpur 720,573; Malda 987,580; Jalpaiguri 614,538; Darjeeling 445,260; Cooch-Bihar 671,158; Purulia 11,69,097.

AREA OF DISTRICTS

Bankura 2,647 sq. miles; Birbhum 1,743 sq. miles; Burdwan 2,705; Cooch-Bihar 1,824; Darjeeling 1,200; Hooghly 1,208; Howrah 568; Jalpaiguri 237.8; Malda 1,392; Midnapore 5,258.1; Murshidabad 2,072.1; Nadia 1,609; 24 Parganas 5,639.9; West Dinajpur 1,384.8; Purulia 2,407.

AGRICULTURE

Area and production of principal crops in 1954-55 are as follows:

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Aman rice ..	85,44,200	33,41,600
Aus rice ..	12,46,800	3,98,160
Boro rice ..	4,44,000	16,400
Total rice ..	1,02,35,000	37,58,100
Wheat ..	1,41,000	44,900
Sugarcane ..	56,800	1,19,810
Jute ..	5,50,800	14,96,400

In the sphere of agriculture, approximately 25 lakh tons of additional foodgrains had been produced. About 5.28 lakh tons of manures and fertilisers were produced and distributed. Six improved seed multiplication farms had been established and 8,112 tons of improved seeds had been distributed. 2,401 demonstration centres had been established in rural areas. Land covering 80,490 acres had been reclaimed through tractors.

Zamindaris and intermediary interests in West Bengal were abolished on April 15, 1956 corresponding to the 1st of Baisakh in the Bengalee Year.

An intermediary has been allowed to retain among other things agricultural land in khas possession upto 25 acres, non-agricultural land in khas possession upto a limit of 15 acres but not exceeding 20 acres including homestead land.

Payment of compensation is being made as follows:

For the first Rs. 500 or less, 20 times of such net income; for the next 500 or less 18 times; for the next 1,000 or less, 17 times; for the next 2,000 or less 12 times; for the next 1,000 or less, 10 times; for the next 15,000 or less, 6 times; for the next 80,000 or less, 3 times; for the balance, 2 times.

Payment is being made partly in cash and partly in non-negotiable annuity bonds at 8 per cent per annum and payable in 20 equal annual instalments.

Sonarpur-Arapanah Scheme: The Sonarpur-Arapanah-Matla Drainage Scheme of reclaiming vast water-logged tracts with powerful pumping plants, is the first of its kind in India and the biggest in Asia. The first part of the scheme having been started in 1951 and costing nearly

Rs. 44 lakh is now complete. The second part of the scheme is in progress. Under the first part of the Scheme, a submerged area of 23,260 acres has been reclaimed for cultivation. The total yield of paddy from these large tracts of land was 21,000 maunds.

Bagjola Drainage Scheme: Rs. 99-lakh Bagjola Drainage Scheme is intended to improve the drainage of 116 square miles of area. The scheme when completed will reclaim 25,600 acres of water-logged lands and render them fit for cultivation, which will result in annual additional yield of 12,091 tons of paddy and 1,619 tons of rabi crops.

IRRIGATION

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the multi-purpose schemes namely the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project, two medium irrigation and two medium drainage schemes and 115 units of minor schemes had been completed. The Mayurakshi Reservoir Project involves the harnessing of the Mayurakshi River. The scheme taken up under the First Plan had already thrown open about 4.67 lakh acres of land to the benefit of perennial irrigation.

	When completed or to be completed	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Area in acres benefited
Mayurakshi Reservoir	1955-56	15.85-00	600,000
Harahatuganj Drainage	1952-53	10.84	16,000
Beral Canal	1953-54	19.66	5,000
Jibanti-Banki	1951-52	2.56	6,400
Jampol	1951-52	0.51	800
Soodighi Gangakhali	1953-54	24.07	29,400
Jhargram	1954-55	9.25	5,000
Suvankar Daura	1953-54	13.03	6,000
Trans-Damodar	1951-52	8.72	32,900
Saraswati	1951-52	3.37	7,100
20 Minor Schemes	1953-54	28.35	59,700
52 Procurement Bonus Schemes	1953-54	11.28	84,900
23 Emergency Schemes	1952-53	2.42	57,900
5 New Minor Schemes	1953-54	4.97	13,700
Excavation of Nonaganj river	1952-53	105.00	4,900
Sonarpur-Arapanah-Matla	1956-57	105.00	46,400
Bagjola-Ghum-Jatragachi	1956-57	99.00	25,600
Improvement of Kamakhya Khai	1954-55	2.39	3,800

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Damodar Valley Corporation Act was passed in March 1946, and the Corporation itself came into existence on July 7.

The Damodar Project is a multi-purpose one, for purposes of flood control, irrigation, power and navigation.

(For details see under "Irrigation")

SOME MAJOR SCHEMES

Durgapur Coke-oven and Gas Grid: A coke-oven plant capable of handling daily 1,800 tons of coal and coke breeze (1,235 tons of coal and 65 tons of coke breeze) at Durgapur in the district of Burdwan and auxiliary plants for the recovery of by-products from coke-oven gas (ammonia, sulphuric acid, coal-tar, crude benzene and its rectified products), and a coal-tar distillation plant, with a daily input of 50 tons of coal-tar. The fixed capital investment is estimated at Rs. 5.25 crores. The requirements of working capital have been estimated at Rs. 35 lakhs.

The Ganga Barrage Scheme: The scheme will ensure permanent head-water supplies required for the conservation of the river Hooghly in an efficient condition. In 1948, the West Bengal Government requested the Central Government to investigate the possibility of a barrage across the Ganga. Investigations have already been completed with the finding that a barrage across the Ganga is a technically feasible project. The project is under further scrutiny. The project when finalised will provide direct road and

rail communication between the north and south Bengal. It will improve the Calcutta Port by pushing back silt and improving the channel. It will improve the health and economic conditions of the area. The cost of this scheme is expected to be about Rs. 44 crores.

Reclamation of Salt Lakes: The scheme for the reclamation of the swampy northern and southern salt lakes covering about 33 square miles on the eastern fringes of Calcutta aims at liquidating the scourge of malaria and at reclaiming the water-logged areas, partly for the extension of the City and partly for agricultural purposes. On the basis of the experts' reports, plans in respect of the project, with estimates of cost have been prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Gas from Calcutta Sewage: About 1.5 million c.ft. of gas per day will be generated from the sewage of Calcutta. Moreover 250 tons of manure will be available for sale every day. The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores has been submitted to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Kalyani: The Kalyani Township scheme was inaugurated in 1950, with a view to relieving acute pressure of population in Calcutta and to help dispersal of industries from the congested city. The total area of the township is 10,000 acres. It has been divided into six blocks, viz., residential blocks, commercial blocks, industrial blocks, etc. Residential buildings have been

constructed and are available for purchase or hire by intending settlers. Several parks have been laid out. A Radio and Battery Manufacturing Factory has also been opened by the Government. Thirty miles of water-supply mains have been laid. A total length of 42 miles of underground mains and subsidiary sewers has been completed. About 50 miles of metalled roadways in the residential block have also been completed.

FORESTS

Under the First Five-Year Plan, two specific schemes viz. afforestation of Government waste lands by State agencies and conservation of private forests and afforestation of private waste lands have been executed with a view to bringing private forests under better management. About 12,438 acres of Government waste lands have been afforested to create state forests to check soil erosion and increase the supply of forest wealth and about 7,333 acres of private waste lands have been planted and improved through better management and proper control.

INDUSTRY

Principal industries of the State : Jute, tea, coal, cotton, textiles, paper, rubber, engineering, etc.

No. of registered factories : 2,500 (more than 6 lakhs workers).

No. of jute mills : 98 (employing about 272,000 workers).

No. of cotton mills : 42 (86,000 workers).
No. of tea gardens : 300 (322,000 workers).
No. of coal mines : 218 (about 98,000 workers daily on an average).

No. of paper mills : 5 (about 1,000 workers).

Jute, cotton and most of the other industries are located in the Greater Calcutta industrial area ; there is a growing tendency on the part of the engineering, textile and other industries to move towards the Asansol belt in Burdwan District, where most of the coal mines and the major iron and steel works are located. The tea gardens are located in the Dooars and Terai regions of Northern Bengal.

Main small scale industries : Handloom weaving, sericulture and silk, brass and bell metal, hand-made paper, palm gur and mat industries.

No. of looms engaged in handloom weaving : 1,50,000.

Principal centres of handloom weaving : Santipur (Nadia), Santiniketan (Birbhum), Rajbalhat, Dhanialkhal (Hooghly).

Principal silk industry Districts : Malda, Murshidabad and Birbhum.

Facilities for training in various Cottage and small-scale industries have been provided for through the major technical institutions namely the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore, the Berhampur Textile Institute, Berhampur, the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta and the Bengal Ceramic Institute, Calcutta.

Research for the benefit of the cottage industries is carried on in the Industrial Research Laboratory, Calcutta. Marketing and publicity of the products of the Cottage industries is canalised through the Government Sales Emporium, Calcutta, Industrial Museum, Calcutta, Moving Exhibition and Exhibition parties.

At Jalpaiguri there is demonstration in sericulture. In Calcutta there is a silk conditioning house. Training in sericulture is given at the Government Institute at Berhampur, where upto March 1953, 12,000 persons received training in various trades and professions.

The number of industrial co-operatives was over 900 with a membership of 87,975 upto June 1952. Their total working capital was Rs. 18.32 lakhs, and the proceeds from the sale of goods amounted to Rs. 70 lakhs.

There were 8 sericulture nurseries and 23 silk artisans societies where about 806 artisans worked. They produced 70,000 sq. yds. of silk fabric in 1952-53.

There were 4 industrial centres in 1952-53, in which 210 workers produced 66,000 yards of cloth ; khadi amounted to 76,616 sq. yds.

Palm gur produced by the Directorate amounted to 987 maunds. Hand-made paper totalled 263 reams.

WEST BENGAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION

P-11, Mission Row Extension, (5th Floor), Calcutta-1.

The Corporation was established as from the 1st March 1954. The object of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance, chiefly by way of long and medium term loans, to industrial concerns in the State.

Authorised Capital Rs. 2 crores divided into 2,00,000 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 1,00,000 fully paid-up shares of the total value of Rs. 1 crore were issued in the first instance and are held by the following classes of shareholders :

	shares	Rs.
a) State Govt.	31,770	31,77,000
b) Reserve Bank	20,000	20,00,000
c) Scheduled banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, co-operative banks or other financial institutions.	45,000	45,00,000
d) Other parties	3,230	3,23,000
	1,00,000	1,00,00,000

Gross income (1956-57) : Rs. 4,19,502-8-0.

Expenditure : Rs. 99,299-4-8.

Net Profit : Rs. 2,93,965-2-10.

Loans sanctioned : Rs. 71.65 lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, B. M. Birla.

Managing Director, H. P. Banerjee.

Directors, G. Basu ; C. D. Khanna ; B. P. Singh Roy ; K. K. Roy ; D. N. Mitra ; N. N. Majumdar ; D. N. Bhattacharjee.

Secretary, A. C. Sengupta.

CO-OPERATION

From 1948 to 1955 the number of co-operative societies had increased from 12,946 to 16,686. The membership increased from 835,000 to 1,060,747 and the working capital from Rs. 13.86 crores to Rs. 21.09 crores.

Rural credit for agricultural production to the extent of Rs. 1.16 crores was distributed in 1955. The number of co-operatives participating in the work was 11,023 in 1955 against 9,590 in 1948.

Upto December 1955, there were 1,544 multipurpose societies and 30 marketing co-operatives. There were 75 joint farming societies with a membership of 2,578.

Weavers' Co-operatives form the bulk of industrial co-operatives in the State. There are at present 904 such societies with 65,381 members and a total working capital of Rs. 13.75 lakhs.

There are 489 Urban Co-operative Banking Societies with a membership of 318,898 and a working capital of Rs. 9.22 crores. There are nine Insurance Co-operatives and 412 Consumers' Co-operatives.

ROADS

There are six national highways in West Bengal : Calcutta-Delhi (152 miles), Calcutta-Bombay/Madras (90 miles—common alignment in West Bengal), Bihar-Assam (181 miles), Siliguri-Gangtok (35 miles), Calcutta-Siliguri (203.5 miles) and Calcutta-Bongaon (43 miles).

During the First Five-Year Plan, the objective was to create a net work of roads connecting each village to the major towns. Nearly 2,000 miles of roads were newly constructed or improved during the First Plan period. In addition 23,000 miles of previously existing roads continued to be directly maintained by the Government. Besides, 295 miles of new roads were constructed in the national highway section.

Besides these, there are earth roads under union boards.

Mileage of roads per thousand of population : 0.57.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Community Development Projects now embrace a quarter of the State area. The object of the programme is the development of rural township with a group of 100 villages in a block taken up for intensive development programme.

Under the scheme 21,000 Kitchen gardens had already been raised. More than 11,000 poultry birds and 24,000 hatching eggs had already been distributed in the project areas. Five thousand sanitary latrines had been built in the C.O.P. and N. E. S. blocks, 1,027 literary and recreation centres had been set up during the plan period.

EDUCATION

See tables in the article on education.

HEALTH

Birth rate : 22.9 (1953) ; Death rate : 10.3 (1953) ; Infant mortality : 93.7 (1953) ; Maternal mortality : 5.6 (1953).

No. of hospitals : 309 ; no. of dispensaries and clinics : 956 ; Rural Health Centres : 262 ; Total no. of beds : 20,640 ; no. of T.B. hospitals and Sanatoria : 9 ; Mobile Units for domiciliary treatment of T.B. cases : 4 ; no. of T.B. beds : 2,330 ; Rural Health Centre beds : 2,372 ; Maternity and child welfare centres : 96 ; Maternity homes and hospitals : 12 ; Maternity beds : 3,212 ; Medical colleges : 4 ; no. of students in colleges : 691 ; Nursing training centres : 13 ; no. of seats : 837 ; pharmacy training centre : 1 ; no. of students at the centre : 50 ; Mobile medical units : 206 ; no. of beds for treatment of leprosy : 1,255 ; for venereal diseases : 110 ; for treatment of mental diseases : 1,012 (including 757 beds maintained by West Bengal Govt. in two Mental Hospitals at Ranohi and 85 beds of Bangiya Unmad Ashram, Dum Dum).

Between 1950 and 1955, 5,604,949 persons were treated with tuberculin and 2,273,655 persons were vaccinated with B.C.G. Midwifery Training Centres : 6 ; No. of seats : 231 ; Assistant Nurses-cum-Midwifery Training Centre (6 months' course) : 1 ; no. of seats : 100 ; Dresser's Training Centre : 1 ; no. of students : 50 ; no. of persons examined by tuberculin test from April 1949 to Sept. 1954 : 3,283,695.

Per capita expenditure (1955-56) : Rs. 2-10.

REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION

Corrected upto Dec. 1956 unless otherwise stated.

Total number of displaced persons in the State : about 31 lakhs.

About 278,000 refugee families have received financial assistance from Government for building their houses while nearly 3,000 families have been given built houses. Of these 43,000 families have settled as cultivators and 82,000 either in business or in profession with Government assistance. Under the Bargadar Scheme, 72,000 families received assistance in the form of live-stock, agricultural implements, seeds, manures, etc.

Employment and Training facilities :—Number employed :—1,35,823 (Dec. 1954).

Number of Trainees passed out :—Technical Trades :—5,209 (Dec. 1954). Vocational Trades :—7,399 (Dec. 1954).

Industrial Policy :—A sum of Rs. 8 crores has been earmarked for giving loans to Industrialists for setting up Factories in areas where refugees have concentrated in Govt. Colonies.

The total number of Government sponsored colonies is 350. Apart from the colonies set up by the Government, there are a number of squatters' colonies comprising an area of 2,000 acres. These colonies are being gradually regularised.

WORKERS' WELFARE

No. of disputes, Jan.-May 1954 (Provisional), 2,532; no. involving strikes and lock-outs, 65; no. disposed of, 1,625; no. of workmen involved, 41,861; no. of man-days lost, 9,47,150.

No. of disputes referred to adjudication from Jan.-Aug. 1954 : 271; no. of awards made, 219.

In the jute industry the minimum wage paid to an unskilled worker is Rs. 63-8; in the cotton textile industry it is Rs. 50-2-5; in the engineering industry it is Rs. 61; in the printing presses it is Rs. 47; of a clerk in the mercantile firms under the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the basic pay is Rs. 70 with a D.A. of Rs. 5 per 10 points over 180.

The Government have set up 27 labour welfare centres at different places for welfare work such as promotion of literacy and education and provision of recreational facilities. Small dispensaries are attached to 13 of these.

The average number of persons employed in 1953 in registered factories was 6,07,968. Compared to the figure for 1952, it shows a decrease of 18,668. The price of tea having considerably increased both in the London market and in the internal market, the tea gardens are making good business and the gardens which closed have since reopened.

Minimum wages are fixed in tobacco manufacturing (bidi making, cigarette making), road construction and building operations, public motor transport, local authorities (municipalities and district boards), cinchona plantations, tea plantations of the Darjeeling Hill area and of the Terai, Dooars, Cooch-Bihar area; rice mill, oil mill, flour mill, tanneries and leather manufacturing and for agricultural labour in the subdivisions of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

Construction of 104 single-room tenements at a cost of Rs. 4,68,000 in Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta, according to the scheme of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, has been completed. The Government of India subsidy, however, was based on Rs. 4,500 per tenement.

The State Government gave one firm a subsidy of Rs. 1,25,000 and a loan of Rs. 1,87,500, and another a subsidy of Rs. 27,000.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYATS

The Corporation of Calcutta is the most important local body in the State; area 37-35 sq. miles a population 2,648,677 within its jurisdiction.

There are in all 81 municipalities, covering a population of nearly 30 lakhs.

There are 13 District Boards each having jurisdiction over an administrative district except the portions covered by the municipalities. There are only 3 Local Boards and one Union Committee in the district of Darjeeling, these having been abolished in all other districts. There are 1,883 Union Boards (whose members are all elected).

301 Village Panchayats have been set-up by executive orders of Government in selected areas as an experimental measure.

NEWLY ADDED AREAS FROM BIHAR

A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been allotted to West Bengal for development of these areas formerly in Bihar but added on to West Bengal following reorganization of States. Bihar Government had proposed a similar sum for their development. Thus West Bengal's Second Plan expenditure now is Rs. 157-4 acres.

BUDGET 1957-58

Revenue : Rs. 61-89 crores.

Expenditure : Rs. 72-18 crores.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Mayor, Dr. Triguna Sen.

Dy. Mayor, Keshab Chandra Basu.

Commissioner, B. K. Sen.

Dy. Commissioners, A. K. Bask; Loknath Bal.

Secretary, B. J. Ghosh.

Chief Engineer, A. K. Sen.

Dy. Chief Engineer, M. N. Das.

Executive Engineer, Water Works, S. C. Mukherjee.

Executive Engineer, Drainage, K. L. Dey.

City Architect, P. B. Guha.

Health Officer, Dr. Anil Mukerji.

Finance Officer and Chief Accountant, Paritosh Mitra.

Chief Law Officer, Dr. B. N. Mukherjee.

Civil Engineer, N. L. Bhattacharjee.

Councillors

Sustul Kumar Paul (1); Ganapati Sur (2); Sudha Sankar Singh (3); Nandadai Banerjee (4); Dulal Chandra Mukherjee (5); Satyananda Bhattacharjee (6); Ranajit Coomarr Mitter (7); Kumar Dutt (8); Purnendu Sen Gupta (9); Mihir Ganguli (10); Dr. Kripabindu Chakrabarty (11); Sudhir Chandra Mukherjee (12); Pannalal Das (13); Dr. Kanailal Das (14); Naren Sen (15); Koli Charan Paul (16); Tulsi Ch. Pal (17); Kamal Krishna Paul (18); Krishna Chandra Bysack (19); Gobindo Chandra Dey (20); Badridas Burman (21); Krishna Chandra Kundu (22); Rouf Ansari (23); Dr. Sudhangsu Kumar Sett (24); Harinarayan Sadani (25); Bivash Chandra Gana Chowdhury (26); Kishori Lal Dhandhania (27); Keshab Chandra Basu (Dy. Mayor) (28); Samar Kumar Rudra (29); Barendra Krishna Daw (30); Dr. K. P. Ghosh (31); Nandadulal Srimany (32); Chandra Sekhar Bhowmik (33); Shiv Kumar Khanna (34); Dr. Sukhabehari Mukherji (35); Panchanan Sarker (36); Durlav Chandra Majumdar (37); Rajendra Nath Mazumdar (38); Mohanlal Ghose (39); Dr. Esmail Khabib (40); Sri Debendra Lal Dutt (41); Tara Prosad Mitra (42); Kissan Ch. Baral (43); Sudhangsu Shekhar Mitra (44); Dharendra Nath Dhar (45); Mukur Chandra Sarvadhikari (46); Dr. L. M. Bhattacharji (47); Bankim Chandra Sarkar (48); Amulya Charan Sarker (49); Benoy Lal Ghose (50); Karam Hossain (51); Jogindra Lal Saha, M.L.C. (52); Abu Hafeez Md. Ismail (53); Dharendra Nath Bose (54); Biman Behari Mitra (55); Ratan Manick Chatterjee (56); Md. Zakir (57); Sushil Kr. Roy (58); Bhoj Kr. Banerjee (59); Nil Ratan Sinha (60); Anil Maitra (61); Shyamal Kumar Datta (62); Sachindra Kumar Sen (63); Dr. Bharendra Ch. Basu (64); Dr. Parimal Kumar Sen Gupta (65); Chittaranjan Chatterjee (66); Kumar Benoyendra Deb Rai (67); Dr. P. K. Roy Chowdhury (68); Subrata Kr. Sen Sarma (69); Dharendra Nath Ghosh (70); Dr. Kanailal Sarker (71); Mani Sanyal (72); Gahar Alam Shami (73); Brojendra Nath Banerjee (74); Usha Nath Sen (75); Raj Satyendra Mitra (76); Nripendra Nath Banerjee (77); Deva Prosad Chatterjee (78); Prasanta Kumar Sur (79); Dr. Arabinda Prosad Dasgupta (80); S. K. Gupta I.C.S., Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust (ex-officio).

Aldermen

Dr. Triguna Sen (Mayor); Ajit Kumar Dutta; Pratima Bose; Gurugobinda Bose; Dr. Amiya Kumar Bose.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

University of Calcutta

Chancellor, Smt. Padmaja Naidu (Governor of West Bengal).

Vice-Chancellor, N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.).

Treasurer, Satish Chandra Goish, M.A.

Registrar, Dr. Duhkhabaran Chakrabarti, D.Sc., F.N.I.

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

Art, Professor Jitendraprasad Niyogi, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).

Science, Professor Satyendranath Bose, M.Sc.

Law, Mr. Justice Rama Prasad Mookerjee, M.A., LL.B.

Medicine, Dr. Subodh Mitra, M.B., M.D. (Berlin), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.O.G. (Lond.).

Engineering, R. G. P. S. Fairbairn, B.Sc. (Glas.), Dip., B.T.O. (Glas.), M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E., M.I. Prod. E.

Technology, Prof. Bireschandra Guha, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I.

Agriculture, Professor Pabitrakumar Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C.

Commerce, Dr. Sarojkumar Basu, M.A., Ph.D.

Education, Professor Sivprasad Chatterjee, M.Sc., F.D. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Litt. (Paris), F.G.S.

Fine Arts and Music, Professor Sunilkumar Chatterjee, M.A., D.Litt. (Lond.).

Veterinary Science, Capt. P. B. Mookerjee, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.M.M.

PROFESSORS.

Sanskrit, Dr. A. Bhattacharyya Sastri, M.A., Ph.D. (Asutosh Professor).

Islamic Studies, Dr. M. Z. Siddiqui, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Cantab.) (Asutosh Professor).

History, Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D. (Asutosh Professor).

Ancient Indian History and Culture, Prof. J. N. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D. (Carmichael Professor).
Philosophy, Prof. S. C. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D. (Acharya Brojendranath Seal Professor).

English, Miss A. G. Stock, B.A. (Oxon.), Dip. in Education (Oxon.), (Sir Gorooodas Banerjee Professor).

Economics, Dr. J. P. Niyogi, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).

Fine Arts, Dr. N. R. Ray, M.A., D.Litt., Phil. (Leyden), Dip. Lib. (Lond.), F.L.A. (Rani Bageswari Professor of Indian Fine Arts).

Physics, Dr. B. D. Nagchaudhuri, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Pallit Professor); Dr. Shikr Kumar Mitra, D.Sc., F.N.I. (Emeritus Professor); S. N. Bose, M.Sc. (Khaira Professor).

Applied Physics, Dr. P. C. Mahanti, D.Sc., F.Inst. P. (Ghose Professor).

Chemistry, Prof. B. N. Ghosh, D.Sc. (Pallit Professor); Dr. P. B. Sarker, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.N.I. (Ghose Professor); Dr. J. C. Bardhan, D.Sc. (Cal. & Lond.) (Khaira Professor).

Applied Chemistry, Dr. B. C. Guha, D.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D.

Agricultural Chemistry, (Vacant) (Sir F. C. Ray Professor).

Psychology, Dr. S. O. Mitra, M.A., D.Phil. (Leipzig).

Mathematics, Dr. E. K. Sen, M.A., Ph.D. (Hardinge Professor); B. M. Sen, M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Emeritus Professor).

Applied Mathematics, Dr. Nikhilaranjan Sen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Ghose Professor).

Zoology, Dr. J. L. Bhaduri, D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C. (Sir Nilratan Sircar Professor).

Botany (Vacant).

Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Dr. Sukumar Sen, M.A., Ph.D.; Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, M.A., D.Litt. (Emeritus Professor).

Agriculture, Dr. P. K. Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C. (Khair Professor).

Anthropology, Kahlidiprasad Chattopadhyay, M.Sc. (Cantab.).

Modern Indian Languages, Dr. Saai Chushan Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Ramtanu Lahiri Professor).

Phil., Dr. N. Dutta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D. Litt.

Physiology, Dr. B. B. Sarkar, D.Sc., F.R.S.M.

Political Science, Dr. N. Banerjee, M.A. (Surendranath Banerjee Professor).

Geography, Dr. S. P. Chatterjee, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), T.D. (Lond.), D. Litt., F.R.S.

Geology, Prof. N. N. Chatterjee, M.Sc.

Industrial Finances, Dr. S. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D.

No. of affiliated Colleges—105.

CALCUTTA COLLEGES

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE & PUBLIC HEALTH, 110, Chittaranjan Avenue Calcutta-12.

ASUTOSH COLLEGE, 92, Syamaprasad Mookerjee Rd., Kalighat, Calcutta-26.

BANGABASI COLLEGE, 19, Scotts Lane, Calcutta-9.

BENGAL MUSIC COLLEGE, 4, Hindusthan Road, Calcutta-29.

BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Belgachia, Calcutta-4.

BENGAL TANNING INSTITUTE, Canal South Road, Pagla Danga, Calcutta-15.

*BETHUNE COLLEGE, 181, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.

CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-14.

CALCUTTA NATIONAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 32, Gorachand Road, Calcutta-17.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA COLLEGE, 8, Wellesley Street, Calcutta-13.

CHARUCHANDRA COLLEGE, 22, Lake Road, Calcutta-29.

CHITTARANJAN SEVA SADAN, Shyama-prasad Mookerjee Road, Calcutta-26.

CITY COLLEGE, 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta-9.

CITY COLLEGE (COM. DEPT.), 13, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta-12.

DAVID HARE TRAINING COLLEGE, 25/3, Ballygunge Circular Rd., Calcutta-19.

*DESHBANDHU COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, 58A, Sadananda Road, Calcutta.

GOENKA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta-12.

*GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRLS' COLLEGE, 1/1, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta-20.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, 95, Dilkhusha Street, Calcutta-17.

*INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, Hastings House, Calcutta-27.

KSHUDIRAM BOSE CENTRAL COLLEGE, 71/2A, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.

LA MARTINEIRE, 11, London Street, Calcutta-16.

*LADY BRABOURNE COLLEGE, P. 1/2, Suhrawardy Avenue, Calcutta-17.

*LORETO HOUSE, 7, Middleton Row, Calcutta-16.

MAHARAJA MANINDRACHANDRA COLLEGE, 20, Ramkanta Bose Street, Calcutta-3.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, 88, College Street, Calcutta-12.

*MURALIDHAR GIRLS' INSTITUTE, 4, Hindusthan Road, Calcutta-29.

NARKELDANGA GUEUDAS COLLEGE, Narkeldanga Syamaprasad Institute, Calcutta.

NILEATAN SARKAR MEDICAL COLLEGE, 188, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-14.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, 86/1, College Street, Calcutta-7.

R. G. KAR MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1, Belgachia Road, Calcutta-4.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE, Bankimchandra Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-12.

THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.

SCHOOL OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY, 244, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGE, 4, Azad Hind Bagh, Calcutta-6.

SETH ANANDARAM JAIPURIA COLLEGE, 10, Raja Nabakissen St., Calcutta-6.

*SETH SOORAJMALL JALAN GIRLS' COLLEGE, 186, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

*SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS' COLLEGE, 72, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta-25.

*SRI SIKSHAYATAN (College Dept.), 11, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta-16.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 69, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta-12.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, 30, Park Street, Calcutta-16.

ST. PAUL'S C. M. COLLEGE, 33/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta-9.

SURENDRANATH COLLEGE, 24, Harrison Road, Calcutta-9.

SURENDRANATH LAW COLLEGE, 24, Harrison Road, Calcutta-9.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES OF ARTS & COMMERCE, Calcutta University.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9.

UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

*VICTORIA INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, 78-B, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9.

VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE, 39, Shankar Gosh Lane, Calcutta-6.

VIJAYGARH JYOTISRAY COLLEGE, Jadavpur P.O., Calcutta-32.

WEST BENGAL STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Rani Kuthi, Calcutta-40.

*WOMEN'S COLLEGE, 204, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.

*WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, 6, Greek Church Row, Kalighat P.O., Calcutta-26.

MUFASSIL COLLEGES

ANANDACHANDRA COLLEGE, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri.

ASANSOL COLLEGE, Asansol, Burdwan.

BALURGHAT COLLEGE, Balurghat, West Dinajpur.

BANKIMCHANDRA SARDAR MAHAVIDYALAYA, Tangrahal, 24-Parganas.

BANKURA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Bankura.

BANKURA SAMMILANI COLLEGE, Bankura.

BANKURA SAMMILANI MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bankura.

BARRACKPORE RASTRAGURU SURENDRANATH COLLEGE, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas.

BARASAT GOVT. COLLEGE, Barasat, 24-Parganas.

BASIRHAT COLLEGE, Basirhat, 24-Parganas.

BENGAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Botanic Gardens, Howrah.

*BERHAMPORE GIRLS' COLLEGE, Berhampur, Murshidabad.

BAGCOLA SRIKISHNA COLLEGE, Bagcola, Nadia.

BOLPUR COLLEGE, Bolpur, Birbhum.

BRAMHMANANDA KESABCHANDRA COLLEGE, Kamarhati, 24-Parganas.

BURDWAN RAJ COLLEGE, Burdwan, Burdwan.

CHANDERNAGAR COLLEGE, Chandernagar, Hooghly.

DARJEELING GOVT. COLLEGE, Darjeeling.

DARJEELING ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, North Point, Darjeeling.

DARJEELING ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, Jalapahar, Darjeeling.

DINABANDHU ANDREWS COLLEGE, Garia, 24-Parganas.

DINABANDHU INSTITUTION (COLLEGE), 413/1, G. T. Road, Sibpur, Howrah.

DINABANDHU MAHAVIDYALAYA, Bonaganj, 24-Parganas.

DINHATA COLLEGE, Cooch Behar.

DUM DUM MOTIJHEEL COLLEGE, Dum Dum, Calcutta-28.

FAKIRCHAND COLLEGE, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas.

GAJBETA COLLEGE, Garbeta, Midnapore.

GOBARANGA HINDU COLLEGE, Gobardanga, 24-Parganas.

HOOGHLY MOHSIN COLLEGE, Chinsurah, Hooghly.

HUGHLI TRAINING COLLEGE, Hughli.

*HOOGHLY WOMEN'S COLLEGE, Chinsurah, Hooghly.

*HOWRAH GIRLS' COLLEGE, 5/3, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Howrah.

JANGIPUR COLLEGE, Jangipur, Murshidabad.

JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE, Jhargram, Midnapore.

KALNA COLLEGE, Kalna, Burdwan.

KATWA COLLEGE, Katwa, Burdwan.

KHARAGPUR COLLEGE, Kharagpur, Midnapore.

KRISHNACHANDRA COLLEGE, Hetampur, Birbhum.

KANDI COLLEGE, Kandi, Murshidabad.

KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE, Krishnagar, Nadia.

KRISHNATH COLLEGE, Berhampur, Murshidabad.

MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE, Agartala, Tripura State.

*MAHARAJA UDAYCHAND COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Burdwan.

MAHISHADAL RAJ COLLEGE, Mahishadal, Midnapore.

MALDA COLLEGE, Malda.

*MINIMALA GIRLS' COLLEGE, Asansol, Burdwan.

MIDNAPORE COLLEGE, Midnapore.

NAESINGH DUTT COLLEGE, 129, Bellissimo Road, Howrah.

NETAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA, Arambagh, Hooghly.

*PRASANNANDEV BALIKA MAHAVIDYALAYA, Jalpaiguri.

PRABHATKUMAR COLLEGE, Contai, Midnapore.

RAMANANDA COLLEGE, Bishnupur, Bankura.

RAMKRISHNA MAHAVIDYALAYA, Kalla-sahar, Tripura State.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIR, Belur, Howrah.

RAMPURHAT COLLEGE, Rampurhat, Birbhum.

RAMSADAY COLLEGE, Amta, Howrah.

RANAGHAT COLLEGE, Ranaghat, Nadia.

RAIGANJ COLLEGE, Raiganj, West Dinajpur.

RISHI BANKIMCHANDRA COLLEGE, Khati P.O., 24-Parganas.

SANTIPUR COLLEGE, P.O. Santipur, Nadia.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES MISSION COLLEGE, Kalimpong, Darjeeling.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE, Serampore, Hooghly.

SHYAMSUNDAR COLLEGE, Shyamsundar, Burdwan.

SILIGURI COLLEGE, Siliguri, Darjeeling.

SONADA SALESIAN COLLEGE, Darjeeling.

SRI CHAITANYA COLLEGE, Habra, 24-Parganas.

SRIPAT SINGH COLLEGE, Jaganj, Murshidabad.

*SOROJINI NAIDU COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.

TAKI GOVT. COLLEGE, Taki, 24-Parganas.

TAMBALIPITA MAHAVIDYALAYA, Tamuk, Midnapore.

ULUBERIA COLLEGE, P. O. Uluberia, Howrah.

UNION CHRISTIAN TRAINING COLLEGE, Berhampur, Murshidabad.

UTTARPARA RAJA PEARYMOHAN COLLEGE, Uttarpara, Hooghly.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, Cooch-Behar.

VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE, Nabadwip, Nadia.

VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE, Suri, Birbhum.

VIJAYANARAIN MAHAVIDYALAYA, Itachune, Hooghly.
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, Barisha.
 Colleges marked with "Asterisk" are women's colleges.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Government.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART, 29, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
BAIGACHI GOVERNMENT BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 1, Post Office Tababaria, 24, Parganas.
BAIGACHI GOVERNMENT BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 2, Post Office Tababaria, 24, Parganas.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS

MAHARAJA COSIMBAZAR POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, 3, Nanda Lal Bose Lane, Calcutta.
CALCUTTA DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, 293, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
BHARATI VIDYALAYA, 35/2, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
MUSLIM ORPHANAGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 8, Syed Saleh Lane, Calcutta.
KABAYA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 8, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta.
CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, 1/1, Balaram Ghose Street.
THE REFUGEE, 125, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
ALL-INDIA LIGHT HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, 27, Russa Road.
L. M. S. BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Kaurapukur, Tollygunge.
ST. GABRIEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Canning, 24, Parganas.
CALCUTTA BLIND SCHOOL, Behala, 24, Parganas.
SRIRAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Sultanpur, Birbhum.
DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, Surl, Birbhum.
BENGAL AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION, Bally, Howrah.
B. P. TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Krishnanagar.
DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, Murshidabad.
MOBERLY TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Hooghly.
MALARA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Bankura.
COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL SERVICES, P-87, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.
BANIPITH GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 57/3, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.
BANI MANDIR GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 2, Williams Lane, Calcutta.
BALLYGUNGE SILPA VIDYALAYA, 14, Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.
DESHABANDHU SILPA SIKSHALAYA, 124/1, Russa Road, Calcutta.
SHAMSA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 6, Palm Avenue, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
MUSLIM GIRLS' FREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 52/1D, Bright Street, Calcutta.
LORETO CONVENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Morapat, Mograhat, 24 Parganas.
VAGINI NIVEDITA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Uttarpara, Hooghly.
MISSION GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Bankura.
KRISHNANAGAR MAHILA SAMITY, Krishnanagar.
R. C. GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Nabadwip.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

KALIKATA SHILPA VIDYAPITH, 13, Jamir Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta 19.
VISHNUPUR K. G. ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, Post Office Vishnupur, Bankura.
THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR BEJOY CHAND INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, Burdwan.

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY

(P.O. Jadavpur College, Calcutta 32)

Teaching:
 Courses provided at present and Degrees:—
 Degree Courses in Mechanical Engineering—

B.M.E.; Electrical Engineering—B.M.E.; Chemical Engineering—B.Ch.E. & Civil Engineering.

Post-Graduate Course in Engineering Geology—M.S. (In applied and Engineering Geology).

Jadavpur Polytechnic:

Diploma Courses in:—Civil Engineering—L.C.E.; Mechanical Engineering—L.M.E.; Electrical Engineering—L.E.E.; Draftsmanship Course.

Arts & Science College:

Preparatory Course to 3 years' Honours Course in Arts & Science; 3 years' Honours Course in Arts in English, History, Economics, International Affairs, Philosophy-Sanskrit, Comparative Literature, Bengali.

3 years' Honours Courses in Science in Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Geological Sciences. Post-graduate courses in Arts, English, History, Economics, Bengali, Philosophy, Sanskrit, International Affairs, Comparative Literature.

Post-graduate Course in Science, Mathematics and Geological Science.

Colleges affiliated:—

College of Engineering & Technology, Bengal, Calcutta 32; Jadavpur Polytechnic, Calcutta 32; Arts & Science College, Calcutta-32.

Number of Students:—1,872.

President, Dr. B. C. Roy, M.D., M.A.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Eng.); **Rector**, Dr. T. Sen, M.I.E. (Ind.); **Registrar**, P. C. V. Mallik, M.A. (Cantab.); **Treasurer**, S. S. Bagchi, B.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind.)

BUDGET 1957-58

Income: Rs. 12,65,159.
 Expenditure: Rs. 22,99,720.
 Additional expenditure conditional on grants: Rs. 2,55,060.

VISVA-BHARATI UNIVERSITY

Santiniketan, West Bengal

Founded by Rabindranath Tagore in 1921; Incorporated as a Central University, 1951.

AIMS AND OBJECTS: To study the mind of Man in its realization of different aspects of truth from diverse points of view; to bring into more intimate relation with one another through patient study and research, the different culture of the East on the basis of their underlying unity; to approach the West from the stand-point of such a unity of the life and thought of Asia; to seek to realize in a common fellowship of study the meeting of the East and the West, and to strengthen the fundamental condition of World peace.

With such ideals in view to provide at Santiniketan a centre of culture where research into and study of the religion, literature, history, science and art of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Christian and other civilizations may be pursued along with the culture of the West, with that simplicity in externals which is necessary for true spiritual realization, in amity, good fellowship and co-operation between the thinkers and scholars of both Eastern and Western countries, free from all antagonisms of race, nationality, creed or caste.

Visva-Bharati is a residential University with students and teachers drawn from all over India and there is always a fair mingling of teachers, students and visitors from abroad. Students live a community life, dining in the same halls (with separate arrangements for vegetarians and non-vegetarians), playing in the same spacious play-grounds close to the hostels, organizing common socials, picnics, excursions, literary and musical entertainments.

Visva-Bharati maintains the following Institutions:

Patha-Bhavana (School), Siksha-Bhavana (Higher Secondary), Vidya-Bhavana (College of Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Studies and Research), Vinaya-Bhavana (Teachers' Training College), Kala-Bhavana (College of Fine Arts and Crafts), Sangit-Bhavana (College of Music and Dance). The University maintains also the following Research Departments: (1) Cheena-Bhavana, (2) Indo-Tibetan Institute, (3) Hindi-Bhavana,

which organise teaching and Research in Chinese Tibetan and Hindi respectively.

The Visva-Bharati central library contains about 130,652 volumes. There are sectional and seminar libraries attached to various departments. The University has its own hospital with a Chief medical officer and his assistants. The Guest House, which makes catering arrangements of its own, is open to visitors and guardians.

Besides the academic institutions, the University conducts two Departments: one for Rural Reconstruction and the other for Publication of Books. The Palli-Samgathana Vibhaga (Department of Rural Reconstruction) at Sriniketan is concerned mainly with a comprehensive study of the problems of rural life in its social, cultural, economic and other aspects and extension work in the villages. The department maintains a multi-purpose school with technical stream for rural children.

A two-year Certificate Course in Indian and Foreign languages viz. Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Oriya, Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, French and German is available to Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate students. Those who have successfully completed the Certificate Course may continue another year's further study for the Diploma in the same languages.

Silpa-Sadana (Cottage Industry Training Centre) provides 2-year Certificate course followed by a further 1-year Diploma course in Weaving and Woodwork.

The Social Education Organizers Training Centre, started under the Community Project Scheme, provides for training of organizers deputed by the different States of the Indian Union.

A scheme of Agro-Economic Research is being conducted at the University under the auspices of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The scheme has under its purview a considerable area consisting of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Education a Scheme of Educational Extension Services for the improvement of teaching in the Secondary Schools has been introduced at Vinaya-Bhavana. The object of the scheme is to bring new ideas and ideals to bear upon the Secondary Schools.

The Institute of Rural Higher Education, started at Sriniketan in December, 1956, sponsored by the Council of Rural Higher Education (Government of India) offers the following courses: (1) 3-Yr. Diploma course in Rural Services; (2) 2-Yr. Certificate course in Agricultural Science; (3) 1-Yr. Preparatory course.

Budget for 1956-57:

Govt. Grants	Rs. 8,20,792
Other Sources	Rs. 14,97,414

Total	Rs. 23,27,206
Expenditure	Rs. 20,75,275

Chancellor: Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. (Cantab.).
Vice-Chancellor: Prof. Satyendranath Bose.

Hon. Treasurer: Nripendra Chandra Mitra, LL.B.

Registrar: S. C. Chakravarty, M.Sc., LL.B.

Principals:

Vidya Bhavana, Dr. S. Bhattacharya, M.A.,

Ph.D. (Lond.), D. Litt. (Lille).

Siksha-Bhavana, S. C. Roy, M.A.

Sangit-Bhavana, Sallajaranjan Majumdar, M.Sc.,

LL.B.

Kala-Bhavana, D. K. Dev Barman.

Patha-Bhavana, S. C. Roy, M.A.

Vinaya-Bhavana, S. C. Sarkar, M.A., B.T.

Cheena-Bhavana, Tan Yun-Shan.

Hindi-Bhavana, Dr. R. S. Tomar, M.A., D.Phil.

(Alid.).

Director, Rural Reconstruction Institute, Dhira-

nanda Roy.

Director, Publications Department, Charuchandra

Bhattacharya, M.A.

Director, Agro-Economic Research Section, Dr.

Jyoti Prasad Bhattacharjee.

Librarian, Central Library, Bimal Kumar Datta,

M.A., Dip. Lit.

Proctor, S. S. Dasgupta, M.A.

SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

ALL-BENGAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
15, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta 12.
Office-Bearers: Tarakumar Misra (President); Satyapriya Roy (General Secretary).

ALL-INDIA JUTE MILL BOBBIN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
President:—S. N. Khaitan.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI FEDERATION
152-B, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.

Office-Bearers: Govinddas, M.P. (President); Iswar Das Jalan and Govardandas Binani (Vice-Presidents); Nand Kishore Jalan (General Secretary).

ALL-INDIA S. P. C. A.
270, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Office-Bearers: K. L. Jatia (President); D. J. Cohen (Vice-President); Leslie W. Newbond (Secretary).

ARYA SAMITY
Arya Samity Road, Behala, Calcutta 34.

Office-Bearers: President, D. N. Dhar, F.R.G.S., M.R.F.S. (Lond.); Jt. Secretaries, L. G. Halder and Dwarik Ganguly; *Sena Secretary*, Sudhir Biswas; *Treasurer*, Tarapado Chatterjee.

ARYA SAMITY AMBULANCE SERVICE
Arya Samity Road, Behala, Calcutta-34.
Office-Bearers: President: D. N. Dhar, F.R.G.S., M.R.F.S. (Lond.); *Office Secretary:* Abhas Chatterji; *Secretary:* Gopal Mukherjee; *Publicity Secretary:* Suhas Dhar; *Treasurer:* Tarapado Chatterjee.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
1, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

Office-Bearers: President, Dr. D. M. Bose, M.A., Ph.D., F.N.I.; *General Secretary:* J. N. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S.; *Hony. Treasurer:* Nirmal Kumar Sen, M.A., LL.B.

ASWINI KUMAR INSTITUTE
5, Janak Road, Calcutta 29.

Office-Bearers: President, Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Justice N. K. Sen, M.A., LL.B.
General Secretary: Dr. J. N. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S.
Superintendent: N. Banerjee, B.A., LL.B.

BENGAL GLASS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
Gram: "Care Conjoint," Calcutta.

President: F. N. Sen; *Vice-Presidents:* B. D. Jhunjhunwala, B. K. Moha; *Hony. Treasurer:* O. M. Somany.

THE BENGAL JUTE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

25A, Netaji Subhas Road,
4, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
Chairman: Kanchhail Lohia; *Vice-Chairmen:* Gajraj Sarawgi; Nathmali Sethi; *Hony. Secretary:* Balchand Gangwal.

BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Central Library, Calcutta University, Ashutosh Building, Calcutta 12.

Office-Bearers: Patron, Smt. Padmaja Naidu, Governor, West Bengal; *President:* Pramili Chandra Bose; *Secretary:* Phanibhusan Roy.

BENGAL MASONIC ASSOCIATION
Freemasons' Hall, 19, Park Street, Calcutta.
Office-Bearers: F. C. Kidd (President); Dr. R. C. Sen (Chairman); J. H. Hay (Secretary).

BENGAL OIL MILLS ASSOCIATION
156, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 6.

President: Rai Bahadur K. P. Sadhukhan; *Vice-Presidents:* B. P. Paul; N. D. Agarwala; *Hon. Secretary:* N. R. Sadhukhan; *Hony. Jt. Secretary:* A. K. Sadhukhan.

BENGAL TEXTILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION
30, Cotton Street, Calcutta.

President: B. N. Bhiwaniwalla; *Hony. Secretary:* K. R. Agarwal; *Asstt. Secretary:* S. Lahiri.

BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES
5, Government Place North, Calcutta 1.

Office-Bearers: Dr. Parimal Roy, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.) (*State Chief Commissioner*); Sachindra Nath Banerjee, M.A., LL.B. (*State Commissioner*); Saroj Ghosh, B.A., LL.B., D.C.C. (*State Secretary*); Sushil Das, B.A., A.D.C.O. (*Asst. State Organising Commissioner*).

BHARAT SEVASEAM SANGHA
211, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 10.
Has branches in many places.

Office-Bearers: Founder, Acharyya Swami Pranavanandaji Maharaj; *President:* Swami Satichidanandaji Maharaj; *General Secretary:* Swami Vedananda Maharaj.

BHARATIYA SANSKRITI MANDIR
(Office for foreign purposes of the Bharat Sevashram Sangha).

237, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 19.
Has branches in many foreign countries.
President: K. C. Chunder, I.O.S.; *Vice-Presidents:* Sir B. P. Singh Roy; G. D. Birla; *Secretary:* Beni Sankar Sharma.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF INDIA AND CEYLON (CALCUTTA AUXILIARY)
23, Chowringhee, Calcutta 13.

Office-Bearers: President, A. D. Khan, I.O.S.; *Secretary and Treasurer:* Rev. John Sadiq.

BLANKET AND SHAWL TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
30, Cotton Street, Calcutta 7.

President: B. N. Bhiwaniwalla; *Vice-Presidents:* K. R. Agarwal, Deo Chand Mintri; *Secretary:* S. Lahiri.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION
C/o 18, British Indian Street, Calcutta 1.

CALCUTTA FLOUR MILLS ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box No. 280, Royal Exchange, Calcutta.
Chairman: C. A. Hill.
Secretary: W. D. Bryden.

CALCUTTA GRAIN, OILSEED & RICE ASSOCIATION
Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA HYDRAULIC PRESS ASSOCIATION
Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

Chairman: M. S. Chunder; *Vice-Chairman:* M. L. Bajoria; *Secretary:* W. D. Bryden.

CALCUTTA PINJRAPOLE SOCIETY
Head Office: 34, Armenian Street, Calcutta.
Branches at Kanchrapara, Sodepur, Lilloosh, Oyarla (Raniganj), Chakulia, Hazaribagh.

Office-Bearers: President, Ramprasad Rajgarhia; *Hony. General Secretary:* Ramniwas Jhunjhunwala; *General Manager:* B. M. Mehrotra, B.Com., LL.B.; *Kanchrapara Branch Secretary:* Madanlal Kanya; *Sodepur Branch Secretary:* H. K. Jhaharia; *Lilloosh Branch Secretary:* B. N. Lohia.

CALCUTTA SHELLAC TRADE ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 280, Royal Exchange, Calcutta.
President: G. A. Arratoon; *Vice-President:* M. Russel; *Secretary:* W. D. Bryden.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION
18-H, Park Street, Stephen Court, Calcutta 16.
Master: P. E. Walde; *Dy. Master:* D. N. Love; *Secretary:* F. J. Coelho.
Account: A. Chatterjee.

CALCUTTA YARN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION
89, Cross Street, Calcutta 7.

President: H. K. Jhaharia; *Vice-Presidents:* Chaganlal Ladhahai; Kanak Paul; *Hony. Secretary:* Shish Chandar Saha.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
16, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

Office-Bearers: R. R. Hogarth (President); A. H. Forester and J. D. K. Brown (Vice-Presidents); I. A. S. Mitchell and D. J. Holland (Joint Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers).

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY
Chowringhee Mansions, Block B, 30, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

CITIZEN'S INSTITUTE
Sett Villa, 3, Dwarik Ganguly Street, Calcutta 26.
Office-Bearers: President, Faquir Chand Sett; *Hony. General Secretary:* D. B. Pramanick.

CONVENTION OF THE TEACHERS OF THE DEAF IN INDIA
50, Bondel Road, Ballyganj, Calcutta 19.
Aims and Objects:—To urge for compulsory education for the deaf-mute; To stimulate public interest; Removal of legal disabilities of the deaf-mute; Research in all matters concerning the deaf-mute; Resettlement of the deaf-mute.

Publications: The Deaf in India.
President: Bhupati Majumdar; *Hony. Treasurer:* Nalin Chandra Paul, M.A., B.L.; *Hony. General Secretary:* Dr. S. N. Banerji; *Hony. Eastern Zone Secretary:* Nripendra Mohan Majumdar; *Editor:* A. C. Sen; *Associate Editor:* B. K. Chakravarti.

COUNCIL OF Y.M.C.A.'S OF INDIA AND CEYLON
5, Russell Street, Calcutta 16.

The aim of the Council is, through its religious, social, educational and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.
Office-Bearers: Sir Samuel Ranganathan (President); A. D. Khan, I.O.S. (Hony. Treasurer); Dr. S. D. Malaiperman (General Secretary).

DILKUSHA INSTITUTE
66, Dilkusha Street, Calcutta 17.
Office-Bearers: Al-haj Seth Mohammad Yusuf (President); M. S. Huq and Q. Zaman (Jt. Hony. Secretaries).

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
India Exchange Building (Seventh Floor), Royal Exchange Place Extension, Calcutta 1.
President: K. P. Goenka; *Secretary:* L. S. Bisht.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
India Exchange, Calcutta 1.
President: R. M. Agrawal; *Vice-President:* R. L. Rajgarhia; *Ex-Officio:* Add. Vice-President, M. G. Vohra; *Secretary:* L. S. Bisht, B.Sc., LL.B.

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINEERING INSTITUTE

Darjeeling.

Principal, Major N. D. Jayal; *Dir.*, Field Training, Tenzing Norgy.**HINDU MILAN MANDIR**

211, Rash Behari Avenue, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

In all it has 240 branches in India.

Office-Bearers: *Founder*, Acharyya Swami Pranavanandaji Mahara; *President*, Swami Satchidanandaji Mahara; *General Secretary*, Swami Vedanandaji Mahara.**THE HOWRAH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION**

198, Bellillo Road, Howrah.

President: D. K. Das; *Vice-Presidents*: M. L. Kundu; A. K. Mondal; *Hony. Gen.-Secretary*: S. N. Paul; *Hony. Treasurer*: B. B. Char.**INDIAN ASSOCIATION**

62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.

Office-Bearers: *President*, Satinath Roy; *Secretary*, Harendranath Moumder; *Treasurer*, Sudhir Kumar Bose.**INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE**

Jadavpur, Calcutta 82.

Office-Bearers: C. C. Biswas, M.A., B.L., Law Minister, Govt. of India (*President*); Prof. P. Ray, M.A., F.N.I. (*Director*); S. N. Sen, M.Sc. (*Registrar*).**INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION**

'India Exchange,' Calcutta 1.

President: Lala Charat Ram; *Vice-Presidents*: L. Gupta; C. D. Thakkar.**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT**

Artistry House, 15, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

President: N. S. Bhat.*Hon. Secretary*, S. Nagawaran.**INDIAN INSURANCE INSTITUTE**

P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.

President: A. B. Chatterjee; *Vice-Presidents*: S. K. Majumdar; J. Banerjee; *General Secretary*: S. C. Chatterjee.**INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION**Royal Exchange, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta.
Started in 1886.

The need for a Research Department to deal with all the technical problems arising out of quality production and the demand for speciality fabrics resulted in the Association opening a laboratory which now has developed into an institute of notable dimensions with a qualified staff of scientists, and is known as the Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute, with offices at No. 17, Taratola Road, Calcutta 27.

Chairman, D. P. Goenka; *Dy. Chairman*, J. I. Jamieson; *Vice-Chairman*, W. Prophet.**INDIAN MUSEUM**

27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.

Office-Bearers: Mr. Justice Ramaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L. (*Chairman, Board of Trustees*); Lady Ram Mookerjee. (*Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees*); Dr. N. Datta-Majumdar, I.A.S. (*Chairman, Committee of Management*); Kumar Brindaban Chandra Sinha, M.A., LL.B. (*Hony. Secretary to the Trustees*). Dr. U. N. Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S. (*Hony. Treasurer to the Trustees*).**INDIAN PAPER MILLS ASSOCIATION**

India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

President: A. K. Jain; *Vice-President*: H. P. Singhi.**INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION**

64, Dilkhusa Street, Calcutta-17.

President: Prof. M. S. Thacker, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.E.E., F.A.M.I.E.E., M.I.B. (Ind.), F.N.I.; *General Secretaries*: *Headquarters*, Dr. A. K. Dey, Ph.D., D.I.C. (Lond.); *Out Station*: B. B. Joshi, L.T.M. (Hons.), A.T.I. F.T.A. (Baroda); *Treasurer*: B. K. Sarkar, A.M.I.E.E., M.I.Metal.**INDIAN SOAP AND TOILETRIES MAKERS' ASSOCIATION**

P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.

Objects: To safeguard, protect and promote the interests of the Indian Soap and Cosmetics manufacturers. The Association has zonal committees in four zones, viz., East, West, North and South with their respective headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The Association has a journal of its own under the style "Indian Soap Journal" in which articles of research on Soaps and oils are being published.*President*: S. P. Godrej; *Members*: Rai Bahadur G. V. Swaika; S. P. Sen; B. Maitra; Dr. J. S. Badami; S. A. Nariclwala; Rai Bahadur G. M. Modi; *Hon Treasurer*: G. N. Khaitan; *Secretary*: S. R. Biswas, M.A.**INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART**

15, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

Patron: Dr. K. N. Katju; *President*: Acharya Nandalal Bose; *Jt Hony. Secretaries*: Putin-behari Sen; Dinesh Dutt.**INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE**

203, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta 35.

Office-Bearers: *President*, C. D. Deshmukh; *Chairman*, D. N. Mitra; *Secretary*, Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S.; *Joint Secretaries*, S. C. Sen, N. C. Chakravarti, P. Pant.**INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION**

India Exchange, Calcutta 1.

President: L. B. S. Sawhney; *Senior Vice-President*: P. Hadfield; *Junior Vice-President*: Sahu Jagdish Prasad.**INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)**

8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta 20.

The Council of this Institution act as the Indian National Committee of the World Power Conference and of the World Petroleum Congress.

President: Prof. M. S. Thacker, B.Sc. (Engl.) M.I.E.E., Tel. A.I.E.E., M.I.E.; *Secretary*: P. P. Adalja, B.E., M.B.San.I., M.I.E.; *Secretary to the Indian National Committee* (World Power Conference), B. Seshdri, B.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., D.I.C., M.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.E.**INTERNATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION**

42, South End Park, Calcutta 29.

Office-Bearers: *President*, Dr. N. Nundie (M.B.E.); *Vice-President*, K. Chatterjee, M.B.E.; *Secretary*, S. Banerjee.**IRAN SOCIETY**

150-B, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.

Office-Bearers: *President*, Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., D. Litt. (Paris); *Vice-Presidents*, S. N. Modak, M.A., B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.O.S. (Retd.), K. Dowlatshahi, Iranian Consul General; *General Secretary*, Dr. M. Ishaque, B.Sc., M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.).**JUTE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Indian Central Jute Committee, Barrackpore.

Researches on microbiological, agronomical, breeding, anatomical, cytogenetical, physiological, mycological, entomological and other aspects of jute and all other long fibre plants are carried out.

Director: Dr. B. C. Kundu, M.A., Ph.D. (Leeds), F.L.S., F.N.I.**JUTE FABRIC BROKERS ASSOCIATION**

Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1.

Chairman: Asian Manasseh; *Secretary*: W. D. Bryden.**KESHUB ACADEMY**

148, Ramdulal Sarkar Street, Calcutta 6.

Office-Bearers: Prof. A. C. Banerjee, M.A. (Cantab.), (*President*); Dr. A. N. Bose, (*Hony. Secretary*); N. C. Sinha, M.A., Dip. Ed. (Edin.), (*Headmaster*).**MAHA BODHI SOCIETY OF INDIA**

4-A, Bankim Chatterji Street, Calcutta 12.

Centres: Sarnath, Gaya, New Delhi, Buddhagaya, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Ajmer, Kalimpong, Nautanwa and Sanchi.*Office-Bearers*: Lt.-Col. P. Thongdup Namgyal Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim (*President*); D. Vallisnuha (*General Secretary*); J. M. Majumdar (*Treasurer*).**MARWARI ASSOCIATION**

160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Its chief objects are:—To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status.

President: Badri Prasad Poddar; *Vice-President*: Harikrishna Jhajharia; *Hony. Secretary*: Badridas Khaitan; *Asstt. Hon. Secretary*: Mahabir Prasad Nathany; *Auditor*: Messrs. Singhi & Co.**MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY**

391, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta 7.

Office-Bearers: Radhakrishna Kanoria (*President*); Ramkumar Bhuwalka; Kashi Prasad Modi (*Vice-Presidents*); Badri Prasad Poddar (*Hon. General Secretary*).**MINING, GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA**

27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.

Office-Bearers: Dr. J. W. Whitaker (*President*); Dr. R. K. Dutt Roy (*Hon. Secretary*); D. R. S. Mehta (*Hony. Treasurer*).**THE MUSLIM INSTITUTE**

21-A, Wellesley Square, Calcutta 16.

President: Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani; *Hony. General Secy.*: A. M. Dupley; *Hon. Asst. Gen. Secretaries*: Sahibzada K. Q. S. A. Meerza, Zakir Husain, B.com.**NATIONAL SWIMMING ASSOCIATION**(MEMBER—SWIMMING FEDERATION OF INDIA)
Pavilion, Azad Hind Bagh, Calcutta 6.*Office-Bearers*: *President*, Dr. Amar Nath Mookherjee, Dy. Mayor of Calcutta; *Hony. General Secretary*, Samar Ghosal; *Hony. Treasurer*, Prodosh Kumar Ghosh.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION (P. O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah).

The Ramakrishna Mission is an association for missionary, philanthropic and educational service.

It is registered under Act XXI of 1860 and has 71 centres spread over India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Fiji, Mauritius and France.

It has under it 11 Indoor Hospitals, 51 Outdoor Dispensaries, 2 Colleges for general studies and 1 for Teachers' Training, 84 Secondary and 5 Basic Training Schools, 4 Industrial and Technical Schools, 75 Primary Schools, 9 Middle Schools, 14 Night Schools, 2 Chatuspathis, 1 Basic Training College for Women, a small Homoeopathic School, an Orphanage, 67 Libraries, 13 Adult Schools and 40 Students' Homes making a total of 331 institutions, in addition to cultural and religious lectures and classes, mass education work, social service, monetary help and relief works.

The Ramakrishna Math has 65 branch centres spread over India, Pakistan, Europe, and U. S. A. It conducts five Indoor Hospitals, 11 Outdoor Dispensaries, one Veterinary Hospital, one High School, three Primary Schools, two Sanskrit Schools, 25 Libraries and seven Students' Homes, besides a Nunnery.

President: Swami Sankarananda.

General Secretary: Swami Madhavananda.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA 1, Alipore Road, Calcutta 27.

Patron:—The President of the Republic of India.

Vice-Patron:—The Governor of West Bengal.

President: Sir U. C. Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan. *Secretary:* Dr. D. V. Dahan, B.A., Ph.D., D.I.C. (Lond.).

SADHARAN BRAHMA SAMAJ

211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6.

Office-Bearers: Dr. D. M. Bose, M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin) (*President*); Jyotindranath Das, B.Sc. (*Secretary*); Manindra Kumar Datta (*Treasurer*).

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (Bengal Provincial Branch)

13, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta 9.

Patron, Smt. Padmaja Naidu, Governor of West Bengal; *President,* D. N. Sen; *Vice-Presidents,* N. O. Laharry, Major B. O. Dutta, Dr. A. C. Ukil; *Hony. Treasurer,* G. Basu; *Hony. Secretary,* K. K. Das.

THE SALVATION ARMY MEN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME

172, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 14.

Nature of Body: Social, Waste Paper and Salvaged Industries.

Captain R. Bath. (Officer-in-Charge).

SAMAJPATI SMRITI SAMITY

(Library and Free Reading Room)

47-B, Shampukur Street, Calcutta 4.

Office-Bearers: *President,* Kironchandra Dutta, M.B.A.S.; *Secretary,* Charu Chandra Majumdar, B.A.; *Librarian,* Debipada Nandan.

SATYENDRA PATHAGAR

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ASSOCIATED IMPORTERS, 55/45, Canning Street, Calcutta 1. Phone: 343915. Grams: "GLUCOSE"; Branch Office: Himalaya House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. Phone: 261994. Grams: "SECOTINE". Sub-Distributors: Chas Pfizer & Co., Inc. U.S.A. for West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura States.

Antoine Bents, Manufacturers, Agents and Representatives, 9, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.

Antool, S., & Co., Ltd., 91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.

Babcock & Wilcox of India Ltd., Suppliers of Babcock and Wilcox Patent Water-tube Boilers, Wallace House, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta 1.

Bahri & Co., Established and Approved Importers of Diesel Engines, P-39, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Electrical, Mechanical, Structural Engineers, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Banduri, N., & Bros., Manufacturers of Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, 71-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Room No. B-23, Calcutta 1.

Banerjee, A. & N., Co., Importers and Dealers in Asbestos, Rubber Goods, 71A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Banerjee, S. N., & Co., Ltd., Importers and Paper Merchants, Stationers, 14-2, Old China Bazar Street, Room No. 120, Calcutta 1.

Bansal Brothers Ltd., Exporters, Importers, Commission Agents, Representatives and Merchants, 14-4, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.

Barhos Ltd., Direct Importers and Manufacturers of "Chekographs" (Cheque Writers), P-40, Mission Row Extension, G.P.O. Box No. 666, Calcutta Grams: "Barhos."

Barkat Ali & Bros., Tailors and Outfitters, 9-A, Chowringhee Place, Calcutta 13.

Basak, G., & Co., Dealers in Commercial, Industrial and Artists' Colour, 76, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.

Basak, P., & Co., Merchants and Manufacturers of Leather and Leather Goods, 9, Chidam Mud Lane, Calcutta 6.

Basmall & Co. (India) Ltd., Manufacturing Opticians, 68-D, Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.

Basu Brothers & Co., Paper Merchants and Stationers, 14-2, Old China Bazar Street, Room No. 122, Calcutta 1.

Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., Manufacturers and Dealers in Rubber and Leather Shoes and Accessories, 30, Theatre Road, Calcutta 16.

Bawa Glass Co., 21-22, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta. Phone: Bank-1494.

Bawsons Ltd., Importers and Exporters, Hardware, Chemicals, Minerals, 138, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.

Becharam Dutt, Postage Stamps Collector, Dealer and Importer, 1st Floor A, 19, Sitaram Ghosh Street, Calcutta 9.

Behar Firebricks & Potteries Ltd., 22, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

Bell's Asbestos & Engineering (India) Ltd., Packings Rubber Transmission and Conveyor Beltings, A3, Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Bellhas & Moreom Ltd., Engineers, A3, Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Bhal Wadhawa Singh & Sons Ltd., H O 4, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.

British Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd., B2, Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

BUSINESS WORLD.—Incorporating Insurance World. Estd. 1931. A popular Business Monthly, 87, Stephen House, Calcutta 1. Phone: 23-4068. Annual Subscription: Inland—Rs. 6; Foreign—Rs. 7/8; Single Copy—Annas Eight. Special Number Re. 1. Editor: S. C. Roy, M.A., LL.B., J.P. Manager: D. K. Sen.

Calcutta Accidents Bureau, Claims of Insurance Companies, Industrial Establishments, Shipping Companies, 15B, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.

Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, 35, Pandita Road, P.O. Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 29.

Calcutta Collapsible Gate Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Collapsible Gates, 77, Netaji Subhas Road, 82, Old Clive Street, Calcutta 1.

Calcutta Commercial Co., Engineers, Merchants and Agents, 36, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

Calcutta Credit Corporation Ltd., Bankers, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta 16.

Calcutta Drug House Ltd., Manufacturers of Alkaloids, Alkaloidal Preparations, 71-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Calcutta Electric Lamp Works Ltd., Manufacturers of Electric Lamp Bulbs, 3, Mangoo Lane, Calcutta 1.

Calcutta Engraving Co., Mould Makers for Plastics and Rubber Goods, 10-2, Malanga Lane, Calcutta 12.

Calcutta Expanded Metal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Expanded Metal, P-16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta 7.

Calcutta Hardware Co., Manufacturers of "Tiger Brand" Augers, Bits, Chisels etc. 8-A, Ramkrishna Das Lane, Calcutta 9.

Calcutta Industrial Chemicals & Minerals Co., Ltd., Chemical Manufacturers, 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.

Calcutta Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Shipchangers & General Hardware Merchants, 65-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1. P.O. Box No. 179. Phone: 22-4744. Grams: "FLATS".

Calcutta Mercantile Co., Importers, Exporters, 161-1A, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 19.

Calcutta Mineral Supply Co., Ltd., Dealers in Minerals and Mineral Products, 31, Jackson Lane, Calcutta 1.

Calcutta Optical Co., Ltd., Suppliers of Spectacles, 45, Amheist Street, Calcutta 9.

Calcutta Press Ltd., Letter-Press Printing of all kinds, 1, Wellington Square, Calcutta 13.

Calcutta Rubber Manufacturing Co., 92, Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta 11.

Calcutta Serological Institute Laboratory Ltd., Clinical Examination of Blood, Urine, Sputum, Stool, 9-3, Chowringhee, Calcutta 13.

Calcutta Supply Agency, Govt. and Rly. Contractors, 8, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.

Chandy Charan Dass & Co. Ltd., Cartographers, 150, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13. For Maps, Globes, Charts.

Chingsue Tannery, G.P.O. Box No. 962, Calcutta. Cable Address: "Kimseong." Manufacturers & Exporters of High Class Upper Leathers.

Das, D. K., & Co., Ltd., Mechanical Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, 233, Bellis Road, Bantra, Howrah.

Das Giri & Co., Automobile Engineers, 24, Dr Suresh Sircar Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.

Das Gupta Brothers & Co., Sporting and Athletic Goods and Fishing Tackles, 139-B, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 7.

Das, H. S., Manufacturers, Dealers, Exporters and Importers of Chemicals and Minerals, 104-J, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta 14.

Das, P. N., & Sons, Jewellers, Enamellers, and Precious Stone Dealers, 3-C, Hem Kar Lane, Calcutta 5.

Das, S. C., & Bros., Manufacturing Jewellers, Enamellers, Gold and Silversmiths, 37, Beni Nundon Street, Bhowanipore, Calcutta 25.

Dass & Co. (India) Ltd., Importers and Exporters, 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.

Dass, B. B. & Co., Mechanical Engineers, General Engineering Stores Manufacturers, 71-1, Benares Road (Belgachia), Howrah.

Dass, B. B., 155, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

Dass, J. N. & Co., Mechanical Engineers, 167, Bellis Road, Howrah.

David, C. C. & Co., Land and Estate Agents, Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.

David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Merchants and Bankers, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.

Davidson & Co., Ltd., Tea Machinery for Every Process and "Sirocco" Fans, 81, Chowringhee (Entrance Park Street), Calcutta 16.

Debdutt Jannadur, Importers and Exporters of Timber, 24, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta 6.

Dewar's Garage & Engineering Works, Importers and Assemblers of Rover Cars, Land-Rovers, Singer Cars, 4, Council House Street, Calcutta 1.

Dey Dhur & Co., Hardware Merchants and Dealers in Small Tools, 53, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Dey, H. P. & Son, Freight Brokers, Stevedores, Shipchandlers, Chipping, 2, Church Lane, Calcutta 1.

Dey's Medical Stores Ltd., Dispensing Chemists, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 6-2-B, Lindsay Street, Calcutta 16.

Dey's Timber & Building Material Stores, Saw Mill Owners, Dealers in Sal, Salpoles, Teak, Jarol, 132-1-1, Bellaghat Road, Calcutta 15.

Diana Ltd., 13, Parkside Road, Calcutta 26.

Eagle Lithographing Co., Ltd., Multi-Colour Photo-Offset Printers, 26, Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.

East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., Importers, Exporters, Engineers, Manufacturers and Shipping Agents, F-2, Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

East India Rubber Works Ltd., Manufacturers of High Class Rubber, 101, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 7.

East Indian Bakery, Manufacturers of Creamloaf (Bread), Biscuits and Cakes, 106, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta 29.

East India Trading Co., Exporters of Kapok, Shellac, Cotton Waste, Cotton, Indian Spices, 2, Church Lane, Calcutta 1.

Eastern Accumulator Co., Manufacturing Storage Batteries (Victor and Volta), 3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.

Eastern Electric & Engineering Co., Dealers in everything Electrical, 25, Chowringhee, Calcutta 13.

Eastern Foundry & Engineering Works, General Founders, Engineers and Railway Contractors, 131, Bellis Road, Howrah.

Eastern Importers Syndicate, Importers and Stockists of Ball Bearings, Drills, Taps and Dies, 91, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Eastern Law House Ltd., Law Publishers and Law Booksellers, P-13, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta 13.

Eastern Stationery Supply Co., Ltd., Stationers, Printers, Publishers, Booksellers and School Furnishers, 25, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta 13.

Eastern Stores & Agency, Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, 103, Netaji Subhas Road, Post Box 239, Calcutta 1.

Eastland Agency Ltd., Importers and Manufacturers of Scientific Apparatus, Chemicals, 91, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Edna Lorenz Ltd., Artists and Photographers, 30, Chowringhee, Calcutta 16.

Electrical Equipment & Engineering Co., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, 20, Kall Prasad Banerjee Lane, Howrah.

Electric Construction & Equipment Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Electric Motors and Starters, 35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.

Electric Motor Co., Engineers and Contractors, 20, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

Electric Stores & Engineering Co., Govt. Licensed Electrical Contractors, 18-A, Russell Street, Calcutta 16.

ELECTRICAL MACHINES CORPN. LTD., Post Box 800, Calcutta 1. Leading Electrical Engineers, Specialists in High Tension transmission of electric power by overhead lines and electrification of Railways. Sole selling agents for Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., makers of loose fittings for insulator strings, all kinds of aluminium and steel conductors, prestressed concrete poles, Cable Accessories and various attachments on Transmission and Distribution Lines.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., EMC Gardens, 138, Jessore Road, Calcutta 28. India's largest manufacturers of High Tension transmission line equipment, making all kinds of ACSR and All-Aluminium Conductors, Prestressed Concrete Poles and Lattice Type Towers, Loose Fittings for Insulator Strings, Cable Accessories and various attachments on Transmission & Distribution lines, including Non-Ferrous Castings in Aluminium, Magnesium, Bronze and Gun Metal; plans to be finalised during 1957-58 are for manufacture of High tensile galvanized steel wire, High Tension Disc Insulators, Bus Bars, Bus Ducts and other extruded sections.

Electro-Mechanical Works Ltd., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, 67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Fairway Trading Co., Manufacturers of Bandage Cloth, Gauze Cloth, Rolled Bandages, 39, Sitatola Lane, Narkeldanga, Calcutta 11.

Fakhri, T. M. & Co., Direct Importers and Stockists, 20-E, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

F. & C. Osler (India) Ltd., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, 12, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Far East Trading Corporation, Manufacturers' Representatives and Commission Agents, (Room No. 26), 37, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.

Farm & Fruit Products Ltd., 71-A, Chakrabere Road, North, P.O. Elgin Road, Calcutta 20.

Farmer's Industries, Manufacturers of Eney Brand National Condiments, 3, Husurimull Lane, Calcutta 12.

Fashion Furnishers, Cabinet Makers and Furnishers, 264-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.

Felt & Tarrant (India) Co., Manufacturers of the Comptometer, P35, Royal Exchange Place Extension, Calcutta 1.

Fenner, J. H. & Co. (India) Ltd., Power Transmission Engineers, Manufacturers of Fenner V-Belts, 10-10, Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta 1.

Figgis, A. W. & Co. Ltd., Tea Brokers, D Block, Clive Buildings, Calcutta 1.

Finnace Ltd., Tailors, Manufacturing Clothiers, Outfitters, Woollen and Cotton Piece-Goods, 83 & 109E & A, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

Fire & General Insurance Co. of India Ltd., Fire Insurance, P-2, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.

Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd., Manufacturers of Tyres, Tubes and Accessories, 28, Central Avenue, Calcutta 12.

Firpo, A. Ltd., Restaurateurs, Caterers and Confectioners, 18-2 to 18-6, Chowringhee, Calcutta 13.

Flamings & Co., Seedsmen and Florists, 19, Bethune Row, Calcutta 6.

Flash Lights (India) Ltd., Manufacturers of Torchlight Batteries, 135, Prinsep Street, Calcutta 13.

Freedom-Valvoline Oil Co., Lubricating Oil Refiners, 2, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.

Free India Dry Accumulators Ltd., 2, Kumarpura Road, Lillooah, Howrah. Phone : Howrah/1266.

French Motor Car Co., Ltd., Motor Car Importers, 234-3, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 20.

Friedlander, M. & Co., Ores, Metals, Chemicals, Ferro-Alloys, 109, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.

Ganeshdas Ramgopal, Importers, Agents and Stockists, 1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.

Ganeshpur Coal Co., Ltd., Coal Mining, 59, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Ganeshram Gopram Ltd., Manufacturers' Representatives, 161-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.

Gangjee, F. & Co., Exporters, "Imperial House", 24, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

Gangooly & Mitra, Hardware and Marine Stores Dealers, 115, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Gangooly Bros., Manufacturers' Representatives and Exporters of Indian Produce, 20, Gokul Mitra Lane, P.O. Hatkhola, Calcutta 5.

Ganguli & Co., General Importers, 89, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Ganguly, A. K., Paint Merchant and General Order Supplier, 139, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1. Phone : 33-4802.

Gannon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Garg & Sons, Exporters of Shellac, Mica, Jute Goods, Zari Goods, Saltpetre, Vegetable Oils, 139, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.

Gas Accumulator Co. (India) Ltd., Marine and Aeronautical lighting Engineers, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.

Gavin Bros., Hardware and Metal Merchants, 71-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

General Produce Co., Ltd., Jute and Gunny Merchants, Balers and Exporters, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Manufacturers, Importers and Distributors of Pharmaceutical Products, 2, Saklat Place, Calcutta 13.

George Spencer Moulton & Co. (India) Ltd., Manufacturers and Supplier of India Rubber for All Mechanical Purposes, 11 & 12, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta 1.

Gestetner Duplicators Ltd., Gestetner Duplicators and Suppliers, 32, "Grosvenor House", 21, Old Court House Street; Calcutta 1.

Ghosal, B. N. & Sons (Calcutta), Planters and Industrial Equipment and Welding Accessories, 25-B, Chittaranjan Avenue (South), Calcutta 13. Phone City : 3505.

Ghosh & Co., Locks, Safes and Tanks Manufacturers, 90, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.

Ghosh, M. L. & Co., Manufacturers of Chrome Colours, Blue, Vermilion, 19-G, Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.

Ghulam Mohammed H. & Bros., Tailors and Outfitters, 5, Lindsay Street, Calcutta 16.

Glemoe Traders Ltd., General Merchants and Commission Agents, 26, Nakuleswar Bhattacharya Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta 26.



Makers of Security Equipment, Steel Furniture, Typewriter, Steel Windows, Steel Tubing. **GODREJ & Boyce Mfg. Co. Private Ltd.**, 9, Brabourne Road and Park Street, Calcutta. Phones: 22-1258, 22-1257 and 23-1832. Grams: "GODREJ-SAFE" Offices or Stockists all over India and abroad. Makers of "Chavi" brand toilet, medicinal, washing, shaving and Industrial Soaps, Hair Tonic, Toilet Powder, Eau de Cologne, Glycerine, Fatty Acids, etc. **GODREJ Soaps Private Ltd.**, 23A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Offices all over India.

Heath & Co. (Calcutta) Ltd., Tea Exporters, Pollock House, Pollock Street, Calcutta 1.

Hollgers, F. W. & Co., Ltd., Merchants and Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta 1.

Herbert & Co., General Merchants, Importers, Exporters, Dealers in Piece-goods, 67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Herman, B. B. & Mohatta (India) Ltd., Ship Builders, Contractors, Structural & Mechanical Engineers, 19, British Indian Street, Calcutta 1.

H. Ghulam Mohamed & Bros., 20, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. Phone: 23-2861.

Himani Ltd., Soap Makers and Perfumers, P.O. Belghoria, 24 Parganas. Phone: B.B. 2805.

Himalingka Timber Ltd., Timber Merchants and Forest Lessees, Sawmill Owners, 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta 1.

Hind General Trading Co., Ltd., Importers and Exporters, all sorts of Timber, 61, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

Hindusthan Battery Manufacturing Co., Premier Battery Manufacturers, 167, Old China Bazar Street, Bholanath Building, 2nd Floor, Calcutta 1.

Hindusthan Carbon & Ribbon Factory, Manufacturers of Carbon Papers, Waxed Papers, Oiled Papers, 24, Bagmati Road, Calcutta 11.

Hindusthan Housing & Land Development Trust Ltd., Dealers in Sale and Purchase of Buildings, Plot and Land, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta 16.

Hindusthan Industries & Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Electrical Fans, Motor, etc., 50, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.

Hindusthan Tannery, Manufacturers of Box and Willow Calf, Suede Leathers, Windsor House, P-14, Bentinck Street, Calcutta 1.

Hindusthan Trading Co., Manufacturers of High Power Incandescent Gas Mantles, 18-4, Akkur Dutt Lane, Calcutta 12.

Hindusthan Type Foundry, Copper Alloy Type Founders and Printing Materials Manufacturers, 8-A, Akkur Dutt Lane, Calcutta 12.

Hindusthan Vegetable Products Ltd., Manufacturers of Vanaspathi and Soap, 47, Zakariah Street, Calcutta 7.

Hindusthan Woodcrafts, Manufacturers of Timber Doors, Window Shutters, Quality Furniture, 8-2, Santosh Mitra Square, Calcutta 12.

Hing's Carpentry Works, Manufacturers of Woodwork of every description, 36, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.

Hirmit & Dhimt, Exporters of Hides, Skins, Leather, Herbs, Drugs and Gunny Bags, P.O. Box No. 11444, Calcutta 6.

H. Mukerji & Banerjee Surgical Ltd., Manufacturers and Dealers in Surgical Instruments and Appliances, 39-1, College Street, Calcutta 12.

HOLLERITH (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, 107, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, P.O. Box 616 Head Office: Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Hollerith Electronic and Electro-mechanical Punched Card Accounting machines Regional Manager, North and East: D. Y. Hodarkar, District Office: 17, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13. District Manager: S. Rallia Ram. Telephone: 23-3054/5 (Dist. Office). Tel. Address: Tabulorial

Ideal Toys & Aircraft Co., Premier Steam and Mechanical Toy Makers, 54-A, Palkpara Row, Calcutta 37.

Ilford-Selo (India) Ltd., Importers and Distributors of Photographic Materials and Accessories, 15, Chittaranjan Avenue (South), Calcutta 13.

Imperial Cosmetic Industries, Manufacturers of First Class Cosmetics, Perfumeries and Toilet Requisites, Post Box No. 645, Calcutta 1.

Imperial Enamel Works, Sign Manufacturers, 118-A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 7.

Imperial Fruit Preserving Co., Canning and Condiment Manufacturers, 35-A, Murari Pukur Road, Calcutta 4.

Imperial Glass Stores, Dealers in All Sorts of Glass, 88-B, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12.

Imperial Safe Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers of Steel Safe, Almirahs, Strong Doors, 105, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.

Indestro (India) Agency, Hardware and Mill Stores Merchants, Manufacturers' Representatives, 38, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

India Automobiles, Dealers for Hindusthan Cars and Studebaker Trucks, 12, Govt. Place East, Calcutta 1.

India Biscuit Co., Manufacturers of Bread, Biscuits and Cakes, 15-A, Badridas Temple Street, Calcutta 4.

India Electric Works Ltd., Electric Motors, Telephone and Telegraph Instruments, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta 8.

Indian Mica Produce Co., Mica, Micanite Dealers, Commission Agents and Exporters, 16, Roy Lane, Calcutta 7.

India Pulp Plastics, Manufacturers of Toys, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

India Steel Collapsible Gate Co., Manufacturers of Collapsible Gates, Ornamental Grills, 163, Bellaghata Main Road, Calcutta 10.

India Tea (Blenders) Corporation, Tea Blenders and Exporters, Jatindra Mohan Avenue, Calcutta 5.

India Trading & Agency Co., Dealers in Machinery, Hardware and Welding Materials, 8, Jackson Lane, Calcutta 1.

India Waterproofing & Dyeing Works, Manufacturers of Canvas, Paulins, Raincoats of all kinds, 60-2, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.

India Water Supply Corporation, Tube-well Contractors, 203-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.

Industrial Gases Ltd., The, Post Box 853, Calcutta 1.

International Paper Co., Dealers in all kinds of Papers, Saxena Building, 2nd Floor, Post Box No. 710, Calcutta 1.

Jagdish Machinery Stores, Mill Stores Suppliers, Machinery Merchants and Ball Bearings Stockists, 88, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Jaggi & Co., Cloth Merchants, Commission Agents, General Order Suppliers, 12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta 16.

Jahariall Pannalal & Co., Cloth Merchants, High Class Tailors and Outfitters, College Street Market, Calcutta 12.

Jaldoyal Udaram, Premier Importers and Stockists of Textiles and Sundry Goods, 208, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.

Jain Wire-Netting Stores, Manufacturers and Stockists of Wire-Netting and Expanded Metal, 62, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Jalan Industries Ltd., Jalan House, 62, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta 19.

James Alexander & Co., Ltd., Mechanical and Structural Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.

James Dew & Co., Manufacturers of Indigenuous Drugs, Beauty Aids, Soaps, 43-A, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta 1.

Jayer & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Surgical Cotton, Gauze Bandage, 12, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Jay Shree Tea Gardens Ltd., Owners of Tea Gardens and Exporters of Tea, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

Jay-Sree Supply Agency, Dealers in Electricals, i.e., Fittings, Insulators, Switch-gear, 14-2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

J. B. Dastoor & Coy., Manufacturers' Representatives, Wholesale and Importers, 28, Grant Street, Calcutta 13.

JEENA & CO., Great Eastern Hotel, 29, Waterloo Street, Calcutta 1. Passenger Booking Agents to all Steamship, Air and Railway Lines, Tour and Travel Specialists. Shipping, Clearing and Insurance Agents, Correspondents everywhere. Telegrams: "Traveljena" Phones: 232168 & 232169.

Jeetmull Jalchand Lall, Manufacturers and Dealers of Brass and Copper Wires, 108, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

Jenson & Nicholson (India) Ltd., Paint, Colour, Varnish and Enamel Manufacturers, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.

Jessop & Co., Ltd., Structural, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Railway Wagon, 63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Jewell Filter Co., Ltd., Water Purification Engineers, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.

Jivon, B. & Co., 97, Grey Street, Calcutta 5.

J. & J. DeChane Agency, 74A, S. N. Banerjee Road, Off (Moulali) Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 14.

Jokhiram Baljnath, Exporters of Scrap Iron, Coal and Other Minerals and Importers, Jain House, 8-1, Esplanade East, Calcutta 1.

Johnson, S. U. & Co., Manufacturers of all sorts of Scientific and Laboratory Apparatus and Instruments, 1-2, Jadu Nath Mitra Lane, Calcutta 4.

Kamala Enterprises Ltd., Importers & Exporters, 113-B, Manohardas Katra, Calcutta 7.

Kamala Laundry, Art Dyers and High Class Cleaners, 2, Raja Kalikrishna Lane Calcutta 5.

Kamalalaya Ltd., Tailors and Cloth Merchants, College Street, Market, Calcutta 12.

Kapoor Company (Agencies) India, 5 & 6, Hare Street, Calcutta 1.

Karfa & Co., Hardware, Metal Merchants and General Order Suppliers, 115, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 7.

Karim Bukh, H. & Son, Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters, 18C, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

Karmoker & Co., Manufacturers of High Class Ink and Sealing Wax, 39A, Gokul Mitra Lane, Calcutta 8.

Karnani Metal Fabricators & Electro Depositors, Manufacturers of Steel Furniture, 3-1, Mohon Bagan Lane, Calcutta 4.

- Kartik Chandra Das Ltd., Salt Merchants, "Kartik Kutir", P66-4, Strand Bank Road, Kulpighat, Calcutta 6.**
- Kartik Chandra Das, Sugar Merchants, P66-4, Strand Bank Road, P.O. Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.**
- Kasco Metal Products, Manufacturers of Bolts, Nuts and Rivets, 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.**
- Kasi Nath Daw & Co., Importers of Stockists of Sulphur, Saitpetre, Chlorate of Potash, 57, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 7.**
- Kedar Nath Mullick & Sons, Stationers, Printers and General Order Suppliers, 147, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Kedarnath Poddar & Co., Stock and Share Brokers and Bankers, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.**
- Keller, G. F., & Co., Ltd., Caterers and Railway Refreshment Room Contractors 19A, Alipore Road, Delhi; and 32, Chowringhee, Calcutta 16.**
- Kemp & Co., Ltd., Manufacturing and Retail Chemists, 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Ker, C., & Co., Ltd., Importers and Dealers, 11-A, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Kesaria & Co., Exporters and Importers, 19, Amratolla Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Keshab Chandra Banerjee & Sons, Iron Founders and Mechanical Engineers, 130, Bellillo Road, Howrah.**
- Khadi Pratishthan, Manufacturers of Ghee, Casein, Condensed Milk, Mustard Oil, 15, College Square, Calcutta 12.**
- Ladachand O. Vora, Cotton and Cotton Waste Exporters, 68-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Laba Brothers & Co., Importers of and Dealers in Sanitary Plumbing, Drainage and Tubewell Requisites, 136, Russa Road, Calcutta 26.**
- Laha, R. B., & Sons, Fancy Box Manufacturers, Specialists in Jewellery Cases and Watch Boxes, 23, Bechu Chatterjee Street, Calcutta 9.**
- Lahlri & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists and Druggists, 35, College Street, Calcutta 12.**
- Lakhiprasad Loknath & Co., 35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.**
- Lakshmi Bottle Stores, Manufacturers of Inscribed and Plain Bottles and Phials, 17, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Lakshmi Home Industry, Manufacturers of Miniature Toys, 22 Bolal Singhi Lane, Calcutta**
- Lateralite Syndicate Ltd., High Alumina Cement Patentes in India and Abroad, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta 16.**
- Lawrence & Mayo (India) Ltd., Ophthalmic Opticians and Scientific Instrument Makers, B-5, Olive Buildings, Calcutta 1.**
- Lee, C. H., Manufacturers' Representative and Agent for Mill Stores, Rooms 38-39, 67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Lens & Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Scientific and Optical Instruments, 5-2, Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Leonard Biermans, S. A., 13-1-4, Government Place East, Calcutta 1.**
- Leslie, W. (Motors), Automobile Engineers and "Ford" City Dealers in Calcutta, 24, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.**
- Levetus Limited, British and Continental Manufacturers' Representatives and Importers, Pollock House, 18-B, Brabourne Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Lewis & Tylor Ltd., Belting and Hose Manufacturers, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta 1.**
- Lipika Ink Co. Manufacturers of all sorts of Inks, Chemists, Alambazar, Calcutta 35.**
- Lotus Oil Co., Manufacturers of Linseed Oil, Mowah Oil, Groundnut Oil, Coconut Oil, 44, Beadon Row, Calcutta 6.**
- Loyal Art Press, Art and Commercial Printers, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Macfarlane & Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Valamold Plastic Roofing Compound, Vala Brand Paints, 25, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Auctioneers, Wine Merchants, Clearing and Forwarding Agents, 5, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.**
- Mackie Bros., Process Block Specialists, Engravers, Printers and Designers, 53, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.**
- Macneill & Barry Ltd., Merchants and Agents, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.**
- Macropolo, D., & Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes, Tobacco and Cigars, 11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Madan & Co., Sports Outfitters, Manufacturers of Athletic Footwear, Leg-Guards, 116, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.**
- Madan Gopal Mullick, Dealer in Glassware, Enamelware, Crockery, Hurricane, 19, Brabourne Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Madhavil & Co., Importers, Exporters, Tea, Rice, Spices and Jute Goods Merchants, 11, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Madhoprasad Mahabirprasad, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Madona Paint, Colour & Varnish Works Ltd., Manufacturers of Paints, Dry Colours, and Varnish, 1/5, Frankrishna Mukherjee Road, Calcutta 2.**
- Mair, A. M., & Co., Ltd., Jute Merchants and Brokers, Allahabad Bank Buildings, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.**
- Majhipara Agricultural Farm, Growers of all kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 3, Huzuri Mull Lane, Calcutta 14.**
- Majumdar, M. H. Ltd., Importers of all types of Hosiery Knitting Machines from U.S.A., U.K., and Germany, 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.**
- Manick Lall Mullick, Civil and Sanitary Engineers, Contractors and General Order Suppliers, 3-1, New Bowbazar Lane, Calcutta 12.**
- Mansfield & Sons, Saw-mill Owners and Engineers, 16, Radhanath Chowdhury Road, Calcutta 15.**
- Mansfield Oil-Gas Co., Ltd., Oil Gas Engineers and Laboratory Filters, P-35, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta 13.**
- Marine & General Suppliers' Corporation, Manufacturers' Representatives, 6-B, Jugal Kishore Das Lane, Calcutta 6.**
- Maritime Supplying Agency, Engineers and Contractors, 3, Commercial Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Mati Lall Atta, Seller of All Sorts of Cast Iron Goods and Hardwares, 56, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 7.**
- Millstones Ltd., 67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Post Box No. 2613, Calcutta.**
- Modern General Agencies Ltd., 4, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square (East), P.O. Box 2640, Calcutta 1.**
- Nagendra Nath Basu Ltd., Spices, Oil, General Merchants and Commission Agents, A-5, Jagannath Ghat, Calcutta 7.**
- Nagina Musical Products Co., Musical Dealers, 18, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta 12.**
- Nalk & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Wirenettings of all Metals for Every Purpose in all Mesh Sizes, 68-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 7.**
- Naltram Sagarmall, Timber Imports, Stone Quarry Owners and General Merchants, 59-60, Strand Road, Calcutta 6.**
- Nandan Bros., Jewellers and Manufacturers of Gold and Silver articles, 2, Chakraberia Road (South), Bhowanipur, Calcutta 25.**
- Nandooram Khedanal, Manufacturers of High Class Surti, Zarda and Various Other Preparations, 30, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta 7.**
- Naran Chunder Dey, Olive Buildings (China Bazar Side), Calcutta 1. Phone No. BK. 2950.**
- Narandas Gopaldas, Chemical and Metal Broker, 2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.**
- Natabar Paul & Co., Ltd., Stockists, Importers, Exporters of Galvanized and Black Sheets, Natabar Bhaban, 19, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta 7.**
- Natharun & Co., Importers and Stockists of Hardware, Iron and Steel and General Stores, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.**
- National Agencies, 120, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.**
- NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., THE, 4D, Dalhousie Square East, Stephen House, Calcutta. Telephone: 23-4340. National Cash Registers, Adding and Accounting Machines. Agents for India: Addressograph and Multigraph Addressing and Duplicating Machines. Friden Calculators. Sales Office: 5, Park Street, Calcutta 16. Telephone: 23-3154.**
- National Collapsible Gate Co., Manufacturers of Collapsible Gates, Grills, etc., 35, Akhil Mistry Lane, Calcutta 9.**
- NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., 7, Council House Street, Calcutta 1. Fire, Marine, Motor & Miscellaneous Insurance. Bombay Office: 201, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. Gram: "NATINSFIRE, CAL."**
- National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Manufacturers of All Standard Types and Sizes of Electric Wires and Cables, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.**
- National Syndicate, Manufacturers and Importers, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.**
- Nationale Handlebank, N.V., 1, Royal Exchange Place (East), Calcutta.**
- Natwarlal N. Daftary, General Order Suppliers and Commission Agents, Dealers in Screws, 46, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.**
- New Theatres Ltd., Cinematographic Film Producers, Distributors and Exhibitors, 172, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.**
- N. G. B. Concern Ltd., Scientific and Laboratory Glass Apparatus, 9, Nayan Chand Dutt Street, Calcutta 6.**
- Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation Ltd., Transacts All Classes of Accident Insurance, 32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.**
- Odhavji Devdas & Co., Importers and Manufacturers of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Colours, 9, Armenian Street, Calcutta 1.**
- Olpherts Ltd., Manufacturers of Natural Dry Pigments, Red and Yellow Ochres and Red Oxides, 1-2, Moti Silk Street, Calcutta 13.**
- Olympia Sporting House, Exporters, Importers and Manufacturers, 1, Wellington Street, Bowbazar, Calcutta 12.**
- Omega Date-Stamp Mfg. Co., Manufacturers of Date Stamps, Numbering Stamps, Office Stamps, 13-D, Ghose Lane, P.O. Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.**
- Onkarmull Kannallal & Co., Merchant and Banker, 18, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.**
- Optics Manufacturing House, American Qualified Consulting and Dispensing Optician, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12.**
- ORIENT EXPRESS CO. PRIVATE LTD., THE, Norton Buildings, 1 & 2 Old Court House Corner, Calcutta 1. Phone: 22-1911 & 22-1358. Grams: "OREXPRES.CO." World Wide Travel Service. Authorised Agents for Airlines, Steamship Companies, Railways and Hotels. Offices in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. Correspondents in 350 cities throughout the world. Managing Director: Mr. S. S. Poddar.**

- Orient Safe & Cabinet Manufacturing Co., Ltd.**, Manufacturers of High Class, Jointless Fire Proof and Burglar Resisting Steel Safes, 133, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
- Orient Supply Syndicate**, Shipchandlers and Marine Stores Dealers, 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta 1.
- Panchkari Tat & Sons Ltd.**, Dealers in Coconut, Groundnut, Mustard, Til, Mahua, Castor, 6, Meerbahar Ghat Street, Calcutta 7.
- Panna Lall Seal & Co.**, Importers and Exporters, Paper and Board Merchants, Stationers, 56-1A, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.
- Pan-Orient Co., Ltd.**, Import and Export Merchants, 8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta 1.
- Paper & Stationery Co.**, Paper Merchants and Importers, P-22, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta 1.
- Paris Collapsible Gate Co.**, Grilles, Railings and Structural and All Kinds of Brass and Iron Works, 2 & 3, Rifle Road (Park Circus), Calcutta 17.
- Pioneer Industries**, 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
- Quaderia Pharmacy**, Chemists and Druggists, 20-1A, Jannagar Road, Calcutta 14.
- Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.**, Fire, Marine, Motor and Accident Insurance, 16, Netaji Subhas Road (Ground Floor), Calcutta 1.
- Queen Stationery Stores**, Stationers, Account Book Sellers, Manufacturers of Radio Brand, 63-E, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta 1.
- Quick Photo Service Co., Ltd.**, Photo Goods Dealers, Printing, Bromide Enlarging and Picture Framing, 157-B, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
- Radio Supply Stores Ltd.**, Manufacturers and Importers of Wireless Apparatus and Radio-Gramophones, 3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.
- Radon House**, Manufacturers of Ammeters, Voltmeters, Transformers, 89, Kalighat Road, Calcutta 26.
- Rae & Co.**, Die Stampers, Card Printers and Engravers, 5-A, Madge Lane, Calcutta 16.
- Rahman, S. A., & Sons**, Direct Importers of Medicines, Toilet Requisites and General Merchandise, 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta 1.
- Railway Appliances & Engineering Co.**, Mechanical Engineers and Hardware Merchants, 71-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 7.
- Ramchandra Bajranglall**, Importers, Second-hand Clothing and Yarn, 173, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.
- Reference Library**, 39/4/C, Benlatola Street, Calcutta 5. Importers, Booksellers and order Suppliers.
- REFRIGE PRIVATE LIMITED**, 58C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16. Refrigerating & Air-conditioning Engineers Distributors for Hallmark Machinery Manufactured by J. & F. Hall Ltd. of Dartford, England.
- Sadasukh Kabra & Co.**, Stock and Share Brokers, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.
- Saha, R. N. & Co.**, Oil Merchants and Dealers, Coal-Tar Manufacturers and Dealers, 26, Gouribari Lane, Calcutta 4.
- Satal Engineering Works**, Electrical Engineers and Contractors, 16, British Indian Street, Calcutta 1.
- Saxby & Farmer (India) Ltd.**, Railway Signal and Brake Engineers, 17, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.
- S. B. Trading Co.**, Electrical Dealers, Contractors and Importers, Stockists of Cables, 2, Manook's Lane, Calcutta 1.
- Sponco Limited**, Factory Representatives, Importers & Exporters, P-34, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13. Phones: City 1325, 1326 & 1327. (For further particulars see Bombay Commercial Firms Section).
- Standard General Assurance Co. Ltd.**, The, Transacts all General Insurance Business, 9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phones: Bank: 4225/4226. Grams: "STANGENAL".
- Taparia & Co.**, Dealers in Ball and Roller Bearings, 137, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
- Tarachand Gupta & Co.**, Hessian Cloth, Gunny Bags, Jute and Hessian Twine, Jute and Flax, 131, Cotton Street, Calcutta 7.
- Tarachand Pursram**, Manufacturing Jewellers and Diamonds Merchants, 7-1C, Lindsay Street (1st Floor), Calcutta 16.
- Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.**, Manufacturers of Iron and Steel, 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
- TECALEMIT (INDIA) LTD.**, 31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, with offices at Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Manufacturers of metering, filtration, dispensing pumps and garage equipment for automotive and petroleum industry, industrial, marine and agricultural.
- Uberol Limited**, Manufacturers of Athletic Goods, 22-1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.
- U. N. Co.**, Ophthalmic Opticians, 80, Harrison Road, Calcutta 9.
- Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.**—Branch Office, 82, Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- Union Metal Industries Ltd.**, Brass Electric Lampholders, Connectors, Aerial Fuses, 2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta 1.
- Union Oil Distributing Co. (India)**, Specialists in Petroleum Products, Room No. 15, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
- Union Plywood Ltd.**, Manufacturers of Teache's Plywood and Commercial Plywood, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta 1.
- Universal Radio Co.**, 3/2 Madan Street, Calcutta-13.
- Varat Plywood**, Plywood Sheet Manufacturers, 67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
- Variety Trading Co.**, Hardwares, Metal Merchants, 221-2, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta 1.
- Varma, M. L. & Co.**, Engineers, Builders and Contractors, 4-1, Revd. Kali Banerji Row, Calcutta 6.
- Vax Institute Laboratory Ltd.**, Manufacturers of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, 13, Daspara Road, P.O. Ultadanga, Calcutta 4.
- Wakefield, C. C. & Co. Ltd.**, Manufacturers and Importers, 7, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.
- Wan Hsing Trading Co.**, Importers & Exporters, Windsor House, Room No. 19, P-14, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1.
- Waverley Pharmacy**, Pharmaceutical Chemists and Opticians and Dealers in Photo Goods, 123, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
- Wearwell & Co.**, Leading House for High Class Footwear, 1, New Market, Calcutta 13.
- William Jacks & Co. Ltd.**, Engineers and General Merchants, 16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
- W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LTD.** (Incorporated in England). Head Office and Contract Department—"Henley House" (P.O. Box No. 390), Calcutta. Grams: "WIRING." Branches: Bombay and Delhi. Manufacturers of electric wires and cables and distribution equipment and Contractors for underground mains, overhead transmission, etc.
- Xanthic Industries**, Paints and Varnish Manufacturers, 14, Subhas Nagore Road, Calcutta 28.
- Yaqoobali Moosajee & Co.**, Importers and Exporters, 97-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
- Yogendra Brothers**, Importers and Exporters, Machinery and Coal Merchants, 24, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
- Young & Co.**, Boot and Shoe Makers, Leather Goods Manufacturers, 44, Chittaranjan Avenue, South, Calcutta 12.
- Young Graduate & Co.**, Engineers and Manufacturers of Springs and Spring Washers, 126-C, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
- Young India Typewriter Co.**, Repairers of all makes of Typewriters, 253, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta 3.
- Zenith Assurance Co., Ltd.**, Transacting Life, Fire, Motor and General Insurance, Norton Buildings, 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta 1.
- Zenith Ink & Gum Products Co.**, Manufacturers of "Glufine" Office Paste, Liquid Gum and Zenith Inks, 29, Madan Mitter Lane, Calcutta 6.
- Zenith Radio & Electric Stores**, Electrical Importers and Dealers, 25, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.
- Zenith Wire-Netting Works**, Manufacturers of Galvanized, Brass and Copper Wire-Nettings, 113, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 7.
- Zifo & Co.**, Freight Brokers, 5, Garstin Place, Hare Street, Calcutta 1.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS

Associated Aesby Industries Ltd.—22, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Iron & Steel Works.—8, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Great Eastern Cutlery Works.—2A-2B, Chetal Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta 33.
Guchait, S. P. & Sons Ltd.—2, Madhusudan Paul Chowdhury Lane, Howrah.
Howrah Foundry Works Ltd.—53-3, Ashu Bose Lane, Off Bellillo Road, Howrah.
Jayems Engineering Co.—22, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 6711.
Leslie, W. & Co.—B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta 1.
MARSHALL SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

AGRICULTURAL REQUISITES

Jayems Engineering Co.—22, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 6711.
Tecalmit (India) Ltd.—31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Phone: City 5060. Grams: "TECALEMIT."

AIR COMPRESSORS

Delhi Garage Ltd.—Gandhi House, P-34, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
Jayems Engineering Co.—22, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 6711.
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.
Tecalmit (India) Ltd.—31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Phone: City 5060. Grams: "TECALEMIT."

ALUMINIUM MANUFACTURERS

A. G. Bros. & Co.—2, Neogipara Road, Calcutta 36.
Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.—7, Council House Street, Calcutta 1.
Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—56, Free School Street, Calcutta 16.
Ashoka Aluminium Products.—72-73, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd.—31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16.
JEEWANLAL (1929) LTD.—31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Manufacturers of Crown Brand Aluminium utensils; exporters to Persian Gulf, Red Sea and East African Ports.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS & ESSENTIAL OIL MANUFACTURERS

Banga Luxmi Chemical Works.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.—35, Pandita Road, B. B. Avenue, Calcutta 29.
Eastern Drug Co., Ltd.—4, Moyerpore Road, Calcutta 27.
Ghose Bros. (Perfumers).—50, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.
Hindustan Gas Co., Ltd.—8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.
Premier Stores Supplying Co., Ltd.—8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.
Pt Debi Pershand Prayag Dutt Ltd.—39, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta 7.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Jayems Engineering Co.—22, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 6711.
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.
Tecalmit (India) Ltd.—31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Phone: City 5060. Grams: "TECALEMIT."

BATTERY MANUFACTURERS

Associated Motor & Electrical Works.—37-1, Dr. Abani Dutt Road, Howrah.
Bharat Battery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—P-1-A, Raabbehar Avenue, Calcutta 19.
Caesar Engineering & Accumulator Co.—6, Bramhan Para Lane, Calcutta 6.
Chloride & Exide Batteries (Eastern) Ltd.—4, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.

Eastern Accumulator Co.—3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
Eastern Electro-Chemical Co.—112, Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta 1.
Electrical Storage Co., Ltd.—112, Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta 11.
Free India Dry Accumulators Ltd.—2, Doyehatta Street, Calcutta 7.
Hard Storage Battery Co.—13-23, Russa Road, Calcutta 28.
Hindustan Battery Manufacturing Co.—187, Old China Bazar Street, Bhola Nath Building, 2nd floor, Calcutta 1.
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

BELTING (TEXTILE) MFRS. AND SUPPLIERS

Bengal Belting Works Ltd.—2, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta 1.
Brand, S. B., & Co.—80, Pathuriaghat Street, Calcutta 6.
Chowdhury Belting Works.—2, College Square, Calcutta 12.
Lewis & Tylor (India) Ltd.—6, Church Lane, Calcutta.
Zenith Stores & Agency Co.—19, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURERS

Arizona.—2, Lindsay Street, Calcutta 16.
Aryan Bakery.—53, Kali Temple Road, Calcutta 26.
Bengal Confectionery Works.—99-3, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Britannia Biscuit Co., Ltd.—5-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
Calcutta Crown Biscuit Co.—99-3, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
East Indian Bakery.—106, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta 29.
Empire Confectionery Co.—157-A, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
Farrasim's Ltd.—Humayan Court, 21, Lindsay Street, Calcutta 16.
Flurry's Swiss Confectionery Ltd.—18-A, Park Street, Calcutta 16.
G. S. Emporium Ltd.—47-A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.

BOBBIN AND SPOOL MANUFACTURERS

Associated Timber Products Ltd.—Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Bobbin & Plywood Co., Ltd.—44-46, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Dey Wood Iron & Steel Works.—36, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
General Stores Supplying Co.—137, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
General Supply Syndicate.—12, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta 1.
Greenway & Co.—3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
National Industrial Works.—135, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
S. K. Woodproducts Co.—86-2, Bahr Surah Road, Calcutta 10.
Standard Wood Works.—200, Manicktalla Main Road, Calcutta 11.
Wood Crafts Products.—8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

BOILERS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P. O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

BOLT, NUT & RIVET MANUFACTURERS

Adarson & Co.—36, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Alliance Engineering Works.—Santragachi, Howrah.
Ashly & Co.—28, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

C. RINGER & CO.—Homeopathic Chemists, Booksellers and Publishers, 23, Ball Bazar Street, Calcutta 1. Phone: 22-4747. Grams: "RINGERCOY." Business running 76 years.

Jaico Publishing House.—35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Grams: "POCKETBOOK."
Reference Library.—39/4C, Beniatola Street, Calcutta 5, India.
W. Newman & Co., Ltd.—3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. Publishers of 'INDIAN BRADSHAW'.

BOTTLE CAP AND CAPSULE MANUFACTURERS

British Merchandise Co.—137, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Chemical Association (Calcutta) Ltd.—55, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Crown Cork Mfg. Co. (Calcutta).—1, Umakanto, "Swastika" Ben Lane, Calcutta 30.
Dutt, P. S. & Bros.—7, Ezra Street, Calcutta 1.
Nunday, P. & Sons.—39, Ratan Babu Road, Calcutta 2.
Paul, N. B. & Co.—Manicktolla Bazar Lane, Calcutta 6.

BRUSH FACTORIES

Bengal Brush Factory.—20, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta 14.
 Bepin Pal Sons & Co.—174-A, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
 Britannia Brush Works.—123-124, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
 Caledonian Brush Works.—137, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
 Champatola Brush Factory.—18, Amherst Street, Calcutta 9.
 Climax Brush Works.—64-A, Mirzapur Street, P.O. Amherst Street, Calcutta 9.
 Cornwallis Brush Factory.—15, Ghosh Lane, Calcutta 6.
 Crown Brush Factory.—132, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.
 Dutt, S. K.—20, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
 Ghosh, B. C. & Bros.—44, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

BUTTON AND COMB MANUFACTURERS

Dacca Button Works.—16, Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
 Jamnadas Ramkissendas.—42, Sir Hariram Goenka Street, Calcutta 7.
 Smith, J. & Co.—185-6, Gopal Lal Thakur Road, Calcutta 35.

CANNING AND CONDIMENT WORKS

Bengal Collective Industries & Farm Ltd.—56, Huzurimal Lane, Calcutta 14.
 Bhal Wadhwa Singh & Sons Ltd.—H.O.: 4, Stephens House, 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
 Daw, Sen & Co. Ltd.—29, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.
 Farm & Fruit Products Ltd.—71-A, Chakrabere Road North, Calcutta 20.
 Farmer's Industries.—3, Huzurimull Lane, Calcutta 14.
 Great Eastern Preserving Works.—18, Blochmann Street, Calcutta 13.

CANVAS AND PAULIN MANUFACTURERS

Harley, F. & Co.—5, Dehi Serampore Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.
 India Waterproofing & Dyeing Works.—60-2, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
 Manton & Martin.—70, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Shew Prosad Blahnu Prosad.—11, Dinu Rakshit Lane, P.O. Hatkhola, Calcutta 6.
 Soobashah, A. S. & Bros.—83, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

CARD BOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS

Antool, S. & Co. Ltd.—91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.
 Artacademy.—3, Noormul Lohia Lane, Barrabazar, Calcutta 7.
 Bengal Box Mfg. Co.—1 & 4, Raj Coomer Chatterjee Road, Cossipur, Calcutta 2.
 Bengal Card Board Box Co.—14, Amherst Street, Calcutta 9.
 Bengal Card Board Box Factory.—3-B, Noormul Lohia Lane, Calcutta 7.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS

Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.
 Cosmo Trading Co.—98, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Indian Carpet Corporation.—30, Central Avenue, Calcutta 12.
 Shroffs Carpets.—12, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.

CHAMOIS LEATHER MANUFACTURERS

Hindustan Tannery.—Windsor House, P-14, Bentinck Street, Calcutta 1.
 National Tannery Co., Ltd.—Cannal South Road, Pagladanga, P.O. Tangra, Calcutta 15.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS

Adeco Ltd.—29-3-A, Chetla Central Road, Calcutta 27. Manufacturers of Raw & Finished Pharmaceutical Products.
ALBERT DAVID LTD.—Manufacturers of Raw & Finished Pharmaceutical Products, 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-13. Telegrams: 'REMIT', Calcutta. Branches: Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Delhi, Gauhati, Srinagar.
 Allied Drug Industries Ltd.—2, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.
 Arrow Co.—10-1, Biprodas Street, P.O. Amherst Street, Calcutta 9.
 Aryan Drug House Ltd.—28, Kali Kumar Banerjee Lane, Calcutta 2.

CHEMICAL PLANT & MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

C. S. A. (Mfg.) Co.—Porul Road, Behala, Calcutta 34.
 Chemical Industries & Eng. Co.—2-1, Barrackpore Trunk Road, P. O. Barnagore, Calcutta.

CHEMISTS (IMPORTERS AND STOCKISTS)

C. RINGER & CO.—Homeopathic Chemists, Booksellers and Publishers, 23, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta 1. Phone: 22-4747. Grams: "RINGERCOY." Business running 76 years.

CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITORS

HUMAYAN PROPERTIES LTD.—1, Humayan Place, Calcutta 13. Property Owners, Cinematograph Exhibitors and also Theatrical Performances. Proprietors of 'New Empire Theatre', 'The Lighthouse Cinema' and 'Humayan Court.' Lessees of 'The Tiger Cinema.' Phone: 231401/2. Grams: "TIGER".

COAL & COAL MINES

CHANCHANI & WORAH PRIVATE LTD.—Colliery Proprietors. Head Office: 18, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1; Phones: 22-2010 & 22-5971; Dhanabad (Bihar), Phones: 2430 & 2562; Grams: "CHANCHANI".

COLD STORAGE MACHINERY

REFRIGE PRIVATE LTD.—58C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16.

CONCRETE MIXERS & PUMPS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road, (P. O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

COTTON MILLS

Arati Cotton Mills Ltd.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
 Associated Mills Ltd.—5, Hastings Street, Calcutta 1.
 Banga Sri Cotton Mills Ltd.—23, Hurro Chunder Mullick Street, P. O. Hatkhola, Calcutta 5.
 Bangshwar Cotton Mills Ltd.—63, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta 1.
 Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd.—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Bengal Cotton Cultivation & Mills Ltd.—21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1.
 Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.—11, Clive Bow, Calcutta 1.
 Bengal Workers' Cotton Mills Ltd.—17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
 Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.—21, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
 Deshabandhu Cotton Mills Ltd.—61, Cross Street, Calcutta 7.
 D. N. Choudhury Cotton Mills Ltd.—23, Hurro Chunder Mullick Street, Calcutta 5.
 Dunbar Mills Ltd.—21, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
 Hindusthan Cotton Mills Ltd.—P-2, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
 Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.—15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

COTTON-WASTE MANUFACTURERS

Khan Industries Ltd.—14, Hare Street, Calcutta 1.
 Ladakhchand O. Vora.—68-D, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Textile Waste Co.—113-C, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

CRANES

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road, (P. O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

CULTIVATORS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road, (P. O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844, (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

CUTLERY MANUFACTURERS

Bengal Cutlery Works.—123-A, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
 Bengal Iron & Steel Works.—8, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
 Edward Miller & Co.—20, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
 Great Eastern Cutlery Works.—2A-2B, Chetla Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta 33.
 Indian Cutlery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—A-3, Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

CYCLE MANUFACTURERS

India Cycle Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta 1.
 Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Ltd.—Mercantile Buildings, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta 1.

DIESEL DUMPERS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P. O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE".

DIESEL ENGINES

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE".

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES

Bengal Breweries Ltd.—8, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.
Carew & Co. Ltd.—4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.

GLYCERINE

Godrej. Godrej Soaps Private Ltd.—23-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

F. & C. Osler (India) Ltd.—12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPLIANCES

Allied Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.—12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
Argentiferous Metal Processing Co.—119-B, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.
Associated Electrical Industries (Mfg.) Co., Ltd.—Crown House, 6, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.
Asia Electric Lamp Co., Ltd.—45, Durga Charan Mukherji Street, Calcutta 8.
Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.—190-C, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 29.
Calcutta Fan Works Ltd.—'Leale' House, 19B, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13. Phone: 23-3552.
Champion Neon Signs.—16, British Indian Street, Calcutta 1.
Globe Electric & Trading Co.—54, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
Modern General Agencies Ltd.—4, Stephens House, 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
National Cable Works Ltd.—12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.

ELECTRIC MOTORS & DYNAMOS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE."
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WORKS

Associated Power Co., Ltd.—8, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.—Victoria House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta 1.
Dishergarh Power Supply Co., Ltd.—8, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Jalpaiguri Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—2, Church Lane, Calcutta 1.
Kurseong Hydro-Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—12, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

ELECTROPLATED WARE & BRASSWARE MANUFACTURERS

Calcutta Metal Store.—62, Netaji Subhas Road, Burra Bazar, Calcutta 7.
Indian Brassware Store.—P-37B, Kalakar Street, Calcutta 7.
Metal House.—59-1, Cotton Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta 7.
Nath's Brassware Factory.—8-2, Hospital Street, Calcutta 13.

ENGINEERING STORES

Calcutta Small Tools Co., The.—30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

INDUSTRIAL TOOLS & MILLSTORES CO.—67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1. Dealers in Engineering Tools.
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

EXCAVATORS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

EXPANDED METAL MANUFACTURERS

Calcutta Expanded Metal Mfg. Co., Ltd.—P-16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta 7.
Hindusthan Wire & Metal Products Ltd.—57-74, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.

FATTY ACIDS

Godrej. Godrej Soaps Private Ltd.—23-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

FLOUR MILLS

Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Calcutta Flour Mills.—242-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 14.
City Oil & Flour Mills Ltd.—8 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Howrah Flour Mills Ltd.—21, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta 7.
Marwar Flour Mills.—244-2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 4.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS

Bata Shoe Co., Ltd.—30, Theatre Road, Calcutta 16.
Bengal Tannery Co.—31-14, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta 1.

GALVANIZED HOLLOW-WARES AND METAL-WARES

Bengal Bucket & Steel Works.—68-D, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Day, M. L. & Co.—9, Harinbati 1st Lane, Calcutta 27.
Dhur Galvanizing Works.—92, Ulladanga Main Road, Calcutta 4.
Electric Welding & Manufacturing Co. (India) Ltd.—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.
Ghosh & Co.—96, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.

GENERATING SETS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

GLASSWARE MERCHANTS

Artistic Glass Works.—1-2, Tagore Castle Street, Calcutta 6.
Ashok Glass Works.—9, Ezra Road, Calcutta 1.
Balur Glass Works.—203-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.
Bengal Glass Manufacturers' Association.—P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
Rajankhal Company.—19, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

GLUE MANUFACTURERS

Bengal Paste Co.—10, Dehi Entally Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.
East India Glue Co.—82, Sambhunath Pandit Street, Calcutta 25.
India Glue Works.—11, New Tangra Road, Calcutta 15.
King Perfumery Works.—13, Khetra Das Lane, Calcutta 12.
Unita Trading Co.—78, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 14.

GRADERS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

GRAMOPHONES & RADIO MANUFACTURERS

Dey, K. C., & Sons.—161-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.
Electro Radios Ltd.—10, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.
Great India Technical & Wireless Association.—2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6.
India Radio Manufacturing Co.—236, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 6.
International Radio Emporium Ltd.—3, Madan Street, Calcutta 13.

HOSIERY MILLS

Bangalakshmi Hosiery Mills.—58-1A, B. T. Road, Calcutta 2.
Banwari Hosiery Factory.—1, Raja Gurudas Street, Calcutta 6.
Basanti Hosiery Mills.—7, Marcus Square, Calcutta 7.
Broadway Textile & Hosiery Mills.—123-B, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta 4.
D. N. Bose's Hosiery Factory.—30-1A, Sarkar Lane, Calcutta 7.

HOSPITAL APPLIANCES AND APPARATUS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Scientific Glass Apparatus Co.—5-A, Prosonnokumar Tagore Street, Calcutta 6. Makers of Scientific and Medical Apparatus; Govt. and Railway Contractors.
Hospital Appliances Manufacturing Co.—101-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

Godrej, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Private Ltd.—9, Brabourne Road and Park Street, Calcutta.

HOSPITAL FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

Hospital Supply Co.—111, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.
Jayer & Co.—12, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Surgical Antiseptic Dressing Co.—194, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

ICE AND AERATED WATER COMPANIES

Bengal Ice Co. Ltd.—49, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.
Byron & Co. (Original Firm).—5, Chowringhee Place, Calcutta 13.
Campbell's Minerals Co.—6-1, Sudder Street, Calcutta 10.
Cotton & Co.—18, British Indian Street, Calcutta 1.
Crystal Ice & Co.—50, Tangra Road, Entally, Calcutta 15.
Oosman Hajee Adam & Co.—Post Box 325, Calcutta-1.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

DAWJEE DADABHOY & CO., Importers & Exporters, 67, Canning Street, P.O. Box No. 75; Grams: "VARACHHA"—Calcutta; Branch: Dadabhoy Bldg. (2nd floor), 92, Carnac Road; Grams: "SAFETY", Bombay.

INK MANUFACTURERS

Bandyo, S., & Co.—P. O. Alamhazar, Calcutta 35.
Banerji, A. C.—Alamhazar, Calcutta 35.
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd.—543, Basantlal Saha Road, P. O. Tollygunge, Calcutta 33.
Bishop & Co.—Barnagore, Calcutta 36.
Calcutta Miscellany.—12, Ghose Lane, Calcutta 6.

INSECTICIDE MANUFACTURERS

D. C. M. Products (1937) Ltd.—9, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta 14.
Eastern Physiological Institute.—94, Harrison Road, Calcutta 7.
Jardine Henderson Ltd.—4, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
John Paterson & Co. (India) Ltd.—11, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Saratin & Co.—41, Tengra Road, Calcutta 15.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

British Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd.—Branch Office: B2, Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd., The.—Chief Agency Office: 11, Esplanade East, Calcutta 1. Phone: 23/3550.
Dominion Insurance Co. Ltd.—6A, S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta 13. Phone: 24-4587.
East End Provident Assurance Ltd.—10, Government Place East, Calcutta 1. Phone: City-6335.
STANDARD GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.—Bombay Mutual Building, 9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta 1.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.—(Estd. 1835). Branch Office: B2, Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1. Marine, Fire, Motor, Workmen's Compensation and Miscellaneous Insurance. Manager: J. L. Bonnar, Asstts.: M. L. Shivany, A. N. Mukherjee and S. K. Seth. Phone Nos. 22-1985 and 1986. Grams: "UNIONIST." P.O. Box 266.

JUTE MILLS

Adamjee Jute Mills Ltd.—5, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Bally Jute Co. Ltd.—4, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Barnagore Jute Factory Co. Ltd.—Barnagore, Calcutta 36.
Bharat Jute Mills Ltd.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

JUTE PRESSES

Atlas & Union Jute Press Co. Ltd.—3, Kali Prasanna Singhee Street, Cossipore, Calcutta 2.
Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co. Ltd.—8, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Camperdown Pressing Co. Ltd.—23-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Central Hydraulic Press Co. Ltd.—8, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Cossipore Hydraulic Press.—15, Ratan Babu Road, Cossipore, Calcutta 2.

LAC FACTORIES

Angelo Bros. Limited.—6, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.
Associated Commercial Concerns.—14, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12.

LATHES & DRILLS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD., 33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta; Phone: 22-4844, (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE".

LAUNDRY MACHINERY

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD., 33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta; Phone: 22-4844 (3 Lines). Grams: "ENGINE".

LEAD MILLS

Dutt, K. L., & Sons.—1, Nirode Behary Mullick Road, Calcutta 6.
India Rolling Mills Ltd.—9, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

LENS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS

Instrument Research Laboratory Ltd.—309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12.
Lens & Scientific Instrument Co. Ltd.—5-2, Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1.

LIBRARY STACKS

Godrej, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—9, Brabourne Road and Park Street, Calcutta.

LIME, STONE AND CEMENT WORKS

Burn & Co. Ltd.—12, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.
Dr. Harendra Kumar Ghosh & Sons.—21, Barwaritola Road, Bellaghata, Calcutta 10.
Indian Patent Stone Co. Ltd.—Chartered Bank Building, Calcutta 1.
Swalka Brick Works.—Pollock House, 28A, Pollock Street, Calcutta 1.
Sythet Lime Co. Ltd.—4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.

LOCK AND SAFE MANUFACTURERS

Bengal Iron Safe & Lock Works.—120, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta 5.
Bombay Safe & Steel Works.—39, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Das & Co., Lock & Safe Specialists Ltd.—Protection House, 31A, Barrackpore Trunk Road, P. O. Cossipore, Calcutta 2.
Das Lock & Safe Mfg. Co. Ltd.—77B, Rash Behari Avenue, P. O. Kalighat, Calcutta 26.
Godrej, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—9, Brabourne Road and Park Street, Calcutta.

MACHINE PARTS MANUFACTURERS

Dutt, S. K.—20, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd.—Hindusthan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.
New India Engineering Syndicate.—113-G, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Pasupati Engineering Co.—2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
Shallmar Foundry Ltd.—32, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.

MACHINE SCREWS MANUFACTURERS

Ashly & Co.—28, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Jugal Kishore Karmoker & Bro.—12, Jadu Pandit Road, Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.
Khan Pal Chowdhury & Co. Ltd.—71A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Mullick, A. M., & Co.—84-A, Room No. 169, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

MACHINE TOOLS

Bharatmata Engineering Works.—28, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Hardware & Metal Industries Co.—30, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Heores Engineering Works Ltd.—20, Paul Street, Shambazar, Calcutta 4.
Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd.—Hindusthan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.
India Machinery Co. Ltd.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

MACHINERY DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS

Ashly & Co.—28, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Atlas Works Ltd.—119, Ripon Street, Calcutta 16.
Bengal Metal & Machinery Syndicate.—P-39, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
Bery Brothers.—135 Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Corporated Engineers (India) Ltd.—7, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta 13.
Jayems Engineering Co.—22, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phone 22-6711.
Spence Ltd.—P-38, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 13.

MATCH FACTORIES

Esavi India Match Manufacturing Co.—47, Muraripukur Road, Maniktoila, Calcutta 4.
Laxmi Match Ltd.—243, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta 3.

MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

D. N. Bose & Co. Ltd.—12, Kali Das Singhee Lane, Calcutta 9.
Mechanical and Structural Engineers. Office-Bearers: D. N. Bose, P. C. Ghosh and S. N. Dey.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

METAL & METAL ALLOYS

Binani Metal Works Ltd.—38, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Eastern Metal & Alloy Corporation Ltd.—88A, Belgatchia Road, Calcutta.
Indian Metals & Alloys Co. Ltd.—Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23.
Kamani Metal Refinery & Metal Industries.—B-3, Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Lilloosh Steel & Wire Co. Ltd.—5-B, Muktarlam Babu Street, Calcutta 7.

METAL POLISH

Hutchison, J. & B., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Lily Chemical Works.—Ultadanga, Calcutta.

METAL SMELTERS & REFINERS

Ashok Metal Industries.—157, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Associated Metal Industries of India Ltd.—16, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Ingot Co. Ltd.—5, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23.
Bengal Wire Nails Co. Ltd.—37, Cross Street, Calcutta 7.
Binani Metal Works Ltd.—38, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

MILL & GIN STORE SUPPLIERS

General Rice Machinery Stores, The.—67-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Lewis & Tylor (India) Ltd.—6, Church Lane, Calcutta.
Mill Stores Limited.—67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Post Box No. 2613, Calcutta 1.
Oriental Mill Stores Co., The.—71-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

MOULDERS & BRASS FOUNDERS

Billias Engineering Co.—137, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
India Machinery Co. Ltd.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Kapoor, K., L. & Co.—90, Central Avenue (South), Calcutta 12.

OFFICE SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS

Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Private Ltd.—543, Basanta Lal Saha Road, P. O. Tollygunge, Calcutta 33.
Godrej, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—9, Brabourne Road and Park Street, Calcutta.
Oriental Sealing Wax Co.—31, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.
Sulekha Works Ltd.—Jadavpur, Calcutta 32.

OIL MILLS

Banga Luxmi Oil Mills.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Banshidhar Bajinath Oil Mills.—32-4, Sahitya Parishad Street, Calcutta 6.
Basak Oil Mills.—44-1, Beadon Row, Calcutta 6.
Bhagat Oil Mills.—32-4, Sahitya Parishad Street, Calcutta 6.
Bharat Oil Mill.—243, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 6.

ORCHARDS & NURSERIES

Alexander Nursery.—57-1, Durga Charan Mitter Street, Calcutta 6.
Bhur Nursery.—57-10, Durga Charan Mitter Street, Calcutta 6.
Blawas Nursery.—29, Blawas Nursery Lane, Bellaghata, Calcutta 10.
Bolo Nursery.—7, Sristidhar Dutt Lane, P. O. Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.
Calcutta Seed House.—1B, College Row, Calcutta 9.

OXIDE OF LEAD MANUFACTURERS

Indian Lead Products Ltd.—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Indian Red Lead Factory Ltd.—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

OXYGEN & ACETYLENE GAS MANUFACTURERS

Aalatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.—8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.—48-1, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta 27.

PAPER BOARD MILLS

Himalay Paper & Board Mills.—"Canning House", 137, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Mahabir Paper & Board Industries.—3, Canal Road, Tollygunj, Calcutta.
United Board & Paper Mills Ltd.—100, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

PAPER MILLS

Aryan Paper Mills Ltd.—12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd.—21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Calcutta Paper Mills Ltd.—61, Cross Street, Calcutta 7.
India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.—8, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
Titagur Paper Mills Co. Ltd.—Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta 1.

PEN & PENCIL FACTORIES

Bharati Works.—2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6.
India Pen & Allied Industries Ltd.—88/2, Bahir Surah Road, Bellaghata, Calcutta 10.
Indian Small Industries.—14, Jamini Kavira Row, Calcutta 4.

PIPES & TUBES MANUFACTURERS

Indian Conduit Pipes Ltd.—Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.
National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.—67-74, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.

PLASTIC PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

Daveco Products Ltd.—P81, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
Hindusthan Industrial Syndicate.—2, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 26.
Kiron Products Ltd.—15-G, Fern Road, Calcutta 19.
Pioneer Plastic Works Ltd.—46, Strand Road, 3rd Floor, Calcutta 1.
Plastics Moulders.—38, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.

PLOUGHS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS

Bengal Best Plywood Works.—19, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Bobbin & Plywood Co. Ltd.—44-46, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Plywood.—5-H-7, Canal East Road, Calcutta 4.
Bengal Plywood Manufacturing Co.—1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Saw Mill & Plywood Co.—8A, Dr. Jagabandhu Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta 12.

POTTERIES, BRICK & TILE WORKS

A. B. C. Floors.—13, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.
Art Tiles & Concrete Works (India) Ltd.—11, Gobra Goristhan Lane, Entally, Calcutta 14.
Bengal Porcelain Co. Ltd.—3, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta 13.
Bengal Potteries Ltd.—45, Tangra Road, Calcutta 15.
Bharat Fire Bricks & Pottery Works Ltd.—33, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.

PUMPS & PUMP MANUFACTURERS

Allhussain, A. T. & Co.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Allied Iron & Steel Co.—12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
B. G. H. & Co.—18, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta 1.
Darling Pump Manufacturing Co.—58, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Hindusthan Plumbers & Traders Ltd.—34, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

REFRACTORY MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS

Associated Mining Industries Ltd.—4, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.
 Balsakh Ceramics Ltd.—7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta 1.
 Burn & Co. Ltd.—12, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.
 Hindusthan Potteries.—12, Shib Kristo Daw Lane, Calcutta 7.

RICE MILLS

Mahabir Rice Mill.—New Basti, P. O. Tollygunge, Calcutta.
 Usha Rice Mill Co.—32, Tollygunge Circular Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta.
 Victoria Rice Mills Co.—10C, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta 7.

ROAD ROLLERS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

ROLLING MILLS

Bengal Rolling Mills Ltd.—86B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd.—42, Shibtolla Street, Calcutta 7.
 Chaliha Rolling Mills.—P-21, Golf Club Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta 83.
 Hindusthan Iron & Steel Co.—8, Mukhtaram Road, Calcutta 7.
 India Rolling Mills Ltd.—Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.

ROPERIES

Anadi Nath Manna.—62, Netaji Subhas Road, 2nd Floor, Calcutta 1.
 Bengal Mercantile Co.—7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta 1.
 Bengal Rope Mfg. Co.—63A, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.
 Calcutta Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—22, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta 1.
 Chatra Cottage Industrial Works Ltd.—12, Unakanto Sen Lane, Cossipore, Calcutta 2.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Assam Bengal Rubber Works Ltd.—11, New Tangra Road, Calcutta 15.
 Central Rubber Works Ltd.—20B, Tangra Road, Calcutta 15.
 Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—"Dunlop House", 57B, Free School Street, Calcutta 16.
 East India Rubber Works Ltd.—161, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 7.
 Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd.—60, Chowringhee, Calcutta 20.

SANITARYWARES

J. B. NORTON & SONS LTD.—Stephen House, Calcutta 1. Phone: 23-5101. Grams: "NORTONSON." Dealers in Sanitary and Plumbing Materials. Agents: Shanks and Co. Ltd., Barrhead (Glasgow).

SAW MILLS & TIMBER MERCHANTS

Bengal Saw Mill & Plywood Co.—8A, Dr. Jagabandhy Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta 12.
 Bhagwandas Bagla Rai Bahadur.—67-22, Strand Road, Calcutta 7.
 Commercial Timbers.—44-46, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
 Dear, H. & Co. Ltd.—Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 East India Timber Co.—9, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

SCIENTIFIC AND SURGICAL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURERS

Alcock, W. J., & Co.—7, Hastings Street, Calcutta 1.
 Allied Glass Industries.—33, Fakir Chakrabarty Lane, Calcutta 6.
 Artico.—5, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.
 Ashby & Co.—28, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
 Basmaal & Co. (India) Ltd.—56D, Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.
 Gordhandas Desai & Co.—P-7, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
 Phone: P.K.2012. Grams: "MICROSCOPY".
 Scientific Glass Apparatus Co.—5-A, Prosonnokumar Tagore Street, Calcutta 6. Makers of Scientific and Medical Apparatus.

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS

Hind Sewing Machines Ltd.—14, Siroar Lane, Calcutta 7.
 Joy Engineering Works Ltd.—183A, Prince Anwar Shah Road, Calcutta 81.
 Mullaik, K. O. & Sons Ltd.—77-13, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
 Tara Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—31, Halderpara Lane, Howrah.

SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS

East Bengal Engineering Works.—2, Rustumjee Parsee Road, Cossipore, Calcutta 2.
 Herman, B. B. & Mohatta (India) Ltd.—19, British Indian Street, Calcutta 1.
 I. G. N. & Rly. Co.'s Dockyard.—44, Garden Reach, Calcutta 24.
 Shalimar Works.—6, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.

SHIPPING AGENTS

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.—(Established 1919 and incorporated in Bombay, India). Ship-Owners, Ship-builders, Ship-repairers. Head Office: "Scindia House", Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. Calcutta Office: 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Post Box No. 2248, Calcutta 1. Manager: I. N. WANKAWALA, Esqr. Dy. Manager: Commercial: K. B. Mehta, Esqr. Dy. Manager—Overseas: G. D. Ved, Esqr. Telephone Nos. 22-5842/3/4/5.

SILICATE OF SODA MANUFACTURERS

Calcutta Mineral Supply Co. Ltd.—31, Jackson Lane, Calcutta 1.
 Raj Silicate & Chemical Co. Ltd.—26, Burtolla Street, Calcutta 7.
 Shewbuzrai Rameshwari.—26, Burtolla Street, Calcutta 7.

SILK FILATURES AND MILLS

Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd.—12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta 1.
 Bengal Silk Mills Co. Ltd.—3, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta 1.
 Calcutta Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—37, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta 7.
 Calcutta Silk Mills.—5, Narain Babu Lane, Calcutta 7.
 India Silk & Textiles Ltd.—3 & 4, Hare Street, Calcutta 1.

SMALL TOOLS

Asiatic Manufacturing Co.—84A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Basmaal & Co. (India) Ltd.—56D, Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.
 Bengal Iron & Steel Works.—8, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
 Buher & Co.—6 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Diamond Metal Products Co.—22, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta 1.

SOAP FACTORIES

Bagmari Soap Factory.—27, Bagmari Lane, Calcutta 11.
 Banga Luxmi Soap Works Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta 1.
 Behar & Orissa Soap Factory.—28, Raja Brojendra Street, Calcutta 7.
 Bengal Soap Factory Ltd.—No. 11, Paikpara Road, P. O. Cossipore, Calcutta 2.
 Chemical House (India) Ltd.—P. O. Dhakural, Calcutta.
 Godrej (Godrej) Soaps Private Ltd.—23-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

SPORTS GOODS

G. K. SPORTS—30, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16; Manufacturers, Importers & Exporters of quality Sports goods, Games and Toys.

SPRING MANUFACTURERS

Coventry Spring & Engineering Co. Ltd.—67B, Netaji Subhas Road (Room No. 64), Calcutta 1.
 "A. C. A." Spring Mfg. Co.—34, Dr. Jagabondhu Lane, Calcutta 12.
 All India Spring Manufacturing Co. (Regtd. Original Firm).—135, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 All India Spring Mfg. Co.—22, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
 Army Engineering Corporation.—42, Strand Road, Calcutta 7.
 British India Spring & Steel Co.—67B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

STEAM ENGINES & TURBINES

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

STEEL FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

Acme Manufacturing Co.—8-1, Esplanade, East, Calcutta 1.
 Bengal Iron Safe & Lock Works.—120, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta 5.
 Bombay Safe & Steel Works.—39, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
 Bungo Steel Furniture Ltd.—57, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23.
 East India Steel Works Ltd.—24, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

STEEL WINDOWS

Godrej. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—9, Brabourne Road and Park Street, Calcutta.

STONE BREAKERS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

TANNERIES AND LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTORIES

Basak, P. & Co.—9, Chhildam Mody Lane, Calcutta 6.
Basak Sett & Co.—P18, Durga Charan Mitter Street, Calcutta 6.
Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.—30, Theatre Road, Calcutta 16.
Brand, S. B. & Co.—80, Pathuriaghat Street, Calcutta 6.
Calcutta Tanneries (1944) Ltd.—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

TAR PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

Mumtas, H. & Co.—1, Colootola Street, Calcutta 1.
Shalimar Tar Products (1985) Ltd.—6, Lyons Range, Calcutta 1.

TEA BROKERS & MERCHANTS

FIGGIS, A. W. & CO., PRIVATE LTD., D-6, Block, Clive Bldgs., Calcutta 1, Tea Brokers; Mgr. Dirs.: E. F. Kingsley, R. J. S. Franks and R. W. Bain; Dirs.: S. K. Banerjee, S. P. Roy and Sitaram Daga; Assts.: N. P. Roy, D. K. Banerjee, J. W. Bryans, B. K. Daga, D. P. Roy and J. K. Borooah (Sign per pro); Correspondents: Ewart Maccaughy & Co., Ltd., London; Gow Wilson & Stanton Ltd., London; Forbes & Walker Ltd., Colombo; Forbes Ewart & Figgis Private Ltd., Cochín; Code: Bentley's 2nd Phrase; Grams: "FIMARO" and "FILBETJEN"; Phone: 22-1305 (5 Lines); P.O. Box No. 228.

TEA MACHINERY

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

TIN BOX MANUFACTURERS

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.—Head Office: Barlow House, 59C Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 20. Sales Office and Factory at B2, Hide Road, Kidderpore. Technical Development Section and Research Laboratory at 92 Alipore Road. Branches: Factory and Sales Office at Worli, Bombay 18, Post Box No. 544, Bombay 1. Factory and Sales Office at Elaiya Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras 21. Factory at Mangalore and Sales Office at Hamilton House, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Factory at Naniwala Bagh, Azadpur, Delhi. Specialists in tinprinting and the production of Open Top cans for processed foodstuff and plain and lithographed General Line tinplate containers; Composites; Collapsible and Rigid Tubes; Polyethylene Bags; Calendars, Advertising Showcards and Novelties; Insecticide Sprayers; Trays, Toys and other Hardware; Crown Corks, Screw Caps, Pilferproof and other Closures; Industrial Components, particularly deep stampings. Manufacturers of Can and Bottle Closing Equipment. Suppliers of Can Reforming and Can and Bottle Closing Equipment manufactured by The Metal Box Company Limited, and Bottling Equipment manufactured by Meyer Liquid Limited.

TIN CANISTER MANUFACTURERS AND TIN PRINTERS

Associated Metal Industries of India Ltd.—16, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1.
Bengal Tin Box Mfg. Co. Ltd.—1, Jadunath Mitter Lane, Calcutta 4.
Calcutta Tin Factory—14-2, Nirode Behary Mallick Road, Calcutta 6.
Dhur Tin Factory.—101, Aukhoy Mukherjee Road, P. O. Barnagore, Calcutta.
Ganga Tin Factory.—5, Raja Rajkissen Street, Calcutta 6.

TOBACCO DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS

Abinash Chunder Dutt & Co.—39, Nimtolla Ghat Street, Calcutta 6.
Bengal Tobacco Manufactory.—282, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta 5.
D. Macropolo & Co. Ltd.—11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1. Phone: 23-3103.
National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.—Norton Buildings, 1 & 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta 1.

TOILETRIES

Godrej. Godrej Soaps Private Ltd.—23-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

TOY MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

Bengal Toy Industries.—22, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
Davco Products Ltd.—P31, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.
Dey, G. C., & Co.—4, Raja Radha Kanta Deb Lane, Calcutta 6.
Ideal Toys & Aircraft Co.—54A, Palkpara Row, Calcutta 37.
INDIA'S HOBBY CENTRE.—1-A, Russel Street, Calcutta 16. The Largest and Finest Toy Shop. Dealers in Model Aircraft. Mechanical Toys, Educational Toys, Tropical Fish Aquaria and Accessories, Birds, etc.

TRACTORS

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

TRAVEL AGENTS

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INC.—Pollock House, Calcutta 1; Flora Fountain, Bombay, Hamilton House, Delhi.
Indian Air Travels Ltd.—6/3, Madan Street, Calcutta 13.
Jeena & Co.—Great Eastern Hotel, 29, Waterloo Street, Calcutta 1.
ORIENT EXPRESS CO. PRIVATE LTD., THE.—Norton Buildings, 1 & 2 Old Court House Corner, Calcutta 1. Phones: 22-1911 & 22-1358. Grams: "OREXPRESO".

TYPEWRITERS

Godrej. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Private Ltd.—9, Brabourne Road and Park Street, Calcutta.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd.—4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.
Hindusthan Vegetable Products Ltd.—47, Zakariah Street, Calcutta 7.
Kusum Products Ltd.—23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.
Sisir Oil Industries Ltd.—242-2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 4.
Snow White Food Product Co. Ltd.—18, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

VICE MANUFACTURERS

India Machinery Co. Ltd.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta 1.
Indian Supercraft Industries.—21A, Canning Street, Calcutta 1.
International Mechanical & Electrical Works.—5, Braunfield Row, Alipore, Calcutta 27.
Leslie, W., & Co.—B3, Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

WATERPROOFING AND DYEING WORKS

Bengal Fast Colour Dye Works.—69, Cross Street, Barabazar, Calcutta 7.
Bengal Waterproof Works (1940) Ltd.—32, Theatre Road, Calcutta 16.
Hindusthan Rubber Works Ltd.—243-1, Kasba Road, Calcutta 31.
India Waterproofing & Dyeing Works.—80-2, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta 13.
Ras Behary Dey & Sons.—82, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

WEIGHING MACHINE, WEIGHT AND SCALE MANUFACTURERS

Avery Co. Ltd.—"Avery House," Waterloo Street, Calcutta 1.
Barnagore Scale Manufacturing Co.—21, Bhola Nath Street, Barnagore, Calcutta 36.
Bhupendranath Das Brothers.—84A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
Dhara, M. C., Engineering Works.—38, Kamarpura Lane, Barnagore, Calcutta 36.
Girish Chandra Ghosh (Estd. 1874).—58, Netaji Subhas Road, Barabazar, Calcutta 7.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Empire Stores, The.—60/C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Esplanade Wine Stores.—7, Esplanade East, Calcutta. Phone: 23/1829.
Republic Stores.—13-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.

WIRE DRAWING MACHINERY

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE".

WOODWORKING MACHINES

Jayems Engineering Co.—22, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Phone: 6711.
MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.—33/1, Netaji Subhas Road (P.O. Box No. 22), Calcutta. Phone: 22-4844 (3 lines). Grams: "ENGINE."

PONDICHERY STATE

Area: 196 sq. miles; **Pop.:** 317,163 (1948).
Capital: Pondicherry.

Chief Commissioner: M. K. Kirpalani, I C S

The State of Pondicherry consists of:

(1) **On the Coromandel Coast:** (a) Pondicherry, the capital, together with the adjoining territory, divided into 6 communes, (b) Karikal and the dependent districts divided into 6 communes;

(2) **On the coast of Andhra:** Yanam, with the dependent villages;

(3) **On the Malabar Coast:** Mahé with the adjoining territory.

De facto transfer of these former French possessions to India took place on November 1, 1954 following an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of France. The instrument of transfer was signed in Pondicherry on November 1, 1954 by Mr. Kewal Singh on behalf of India and Mr. Pierre Landy representing France.

A treaty for the *de jure* transfer to India of the French establishments was signed on 28th May, 1956 by Mr. Nehru, as Minister for External Affairs and the French Ambassador in India Count Ostrorog. It was expected that the treaty would be ratified by the two Governments, of India and France 'in the next few weeks'.

It may be added here that the French Union Assembly, an advisory body of elected representatives from France and her overseas territories, voted against the ratification of the Indian-French Treaty on March 1, 1957. The subject has not yet been debated in the French National Assembly (May, 1957).

The first general elections after the *de facto* transfer were held in July 1955 on a basis of universal adult franchise for the 39 seats in the State Representative Assembly and 200 in the 16 Municipal Councils. On an average, more than 85 per cent of the voters voted.

The Municipal Administration in the State is carried on by the Municipal Councils, one in each of the sixteen communes.

The State is directly administered by the Government of India on the pattern of a Part 'C' State, through a Chief Commissioner nominated by them. There is an advisory body called 'the Conseil du Gouvernement' consisting of six elected Councillors roughly corresponding to Cabinet of Ministers in the other States of India. The Chief Commissioner is assisted in the day-to-day administration of the State by a Chief Secretary, four Secretaries and the Inspector-General of Police.

Chandernagore in West Bengal was the first French India possession to become *de jure* a part of the Indian Union after the treaty for its cession was signed in Paris in 1951 by the representatives of the two Governments. The Treaty was ratified by the French Assembly on April 11, 1952.

ECONOMY

Main Food Crops: Paddy, Ragl, Cumbu, Varagu, Thenal.

Main Cash Crops: Groundnut, Gingelly, Chillies, Cotton, Tobacco.

Total production of Food Crops: 32,000 Tons.

Production of individual food crops in tons: Paddy 28,571; Ragl 2,277; Cumbu 803; Varagu 857; Thenal 357.

Production of individual cash crops in tons: Groundnut 4,018; Gingelly 288.

Total area of State in acres .. 112,819 2

Total area (net) cultivated .. 85,200 0

Total area under wet land cultivation .. 48,000

Total area under Food Crops .. 66,000

Total area under Cash Crops .. 15,000

Area under Forest .. Nil

Total area irrigated (acres) .. 48,000

(By tanks and channels—18,500 acres, by Cauvery irrigation system—29,000 acres).

Main large scale Industries of State with location in brackets:

Anglo-French Textiles Ltd. (Pondicherry Town); Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. (Pondicherry Town); Sri Barathi Mills S. A. (Pondicherry Town).

The cotton mills have about 2,000 looms and 86,000 spindles.

Main cottage industries and their annual production valued in Rs.:

Foundries (12,000), oil presses (30,000), toy making (5,000), Soap making (12,000), hand-made matches (3,00,000), aerated waters (7,00,000), oil mills (10,00,000), biscuit (3,00,000) hand looms (20,000), cashew (5,000).

Total number of workers in cottage industries .. about 1,000.

Minimum wages are not fixed in any industry

The average monthly earnings will be about Rs 70

About 200 houses have been built under the Industrial Housing Scheme

The Central Government sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 5 4 lakhs for the construction of the Housing Colony. 200 houses have been constructed. The cost of each tenement comes to about Rs. 2,365. The Central Government have agreed to let the houses to the workers at a concessional rent of Rs. 7-8-0 per month per house.

An Industrial Housing (Allotment) Committee has been formed for the allotment of houses.

Total capacity of power plant installed in State: 5,315 kW.

Total effective capacity 1,315 kW.

About 1,600 kW of power is also purchased from the Mettur System of the Madras State.

Total production during the year 1956 88 78 lakh units. This includes 36 34 lakh units purchased from the Mettur System, Madras State

Total road mileage: 190½

Mileage of metal roads: 82½

Mileage of unmetalled roads: 107½

Total mileage of railway: 22.

There are no waterways or aerodromes in the State.

EDUCATION

Total number of Elementary Schools: 219 (14 for girls). **Total number of Teachers:** 718. **Enrolment:** Boys 12,500; Girls 8,000.

Total number of Secondary Schools: 23 (15 for boys); **Total number of Teachers:** 80; **Enrolment:** Boys 2,100; Girls 860.

Number of Arts & Science Colleges: Nil. **Professional Colleges:** One Law School and one Medical College.

Number of Teachers' Training Centres: one (for men & women), **Number of Trainees:** 30.

Apart from the activities of the Social Education Organisers and the Social Workers who work respectively under the Block Development Officer and the State Social Welfare Board no Social Education as such has been introduced in this State specially in Government Schools.

Education (elementary and secondary) is free in the following schools: French, English and Regional language Primary Schools; French and Regional Language Secondary Schools

Compulsory Education has not been introduced in this State.

Position in relation to co-operation as on 30th June, 1956:

Total number of Co-operative Societies ..	48
Total membership ..	5,223
Total Working Capital ..	Rs. 7,92,785
Budget allotment for 1956-57 ..	Rs. 2,49,400

PONDICHERY

Area: 115 sq. miles; **Population:** 222,407. Pondicherry is the chief of the former French settlements in India and its capital is the seat of the Government. The town is situated in the district of South Arcot in Madras State, about 89 miles from Madras.

There is no harbour, but only a roadstead which is the best on the entire coast. Ships lie at a distance from the shore and contact with land is maintained by means of the usual *manula* boats peculiar to this part of South India.

Since November 1, 1954 sea customs have been introduced in Pondicherry and a new department has been created under a Collector of Customs.

KARIKAL

Karikal is situated in the Tanjore District, and consists of a single tract of territory stretching along the east coast between Tranquebar and Nagore. It is at a distance of 90 miles from Pondicherry. It covers an area of 53 sq. miles and is divided into 6 communes containing 110 villages. The establishment has a population of 70,541, according to the 1948 census. Karikal is the terminus of a line from Peralam on the Tanjore District Railway.

YANAM

The town is situated in the delta of the Godavari covering an area of 5 square miles and is an enclave of the District of East Godavari in Andhra State. The soil is fertile, and supports a population of 5,853.

MAHÉ

The territory of Mahé on the west coast consists of the town of Mahé on the left bank of the river of the same name; and the isolated district of Naluthara on the right bank containing the 4 villages of Chambara, Chalakara, Palour and Pandaquel. It lies within the District of Cannanore in Kerala State, and covers an area of 26 sq. miles

The present population is estimated at 18,298. Rice is grown where water is plentiful.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER PORTUGUESE OCCUPATION

Area : 1,537 sq. miles ; Pop. : 637,591 (1950 Census) ; Capital : Cidade de Goa.

The Hindu population is estimated at 388,488 and the Christian at 234,276. There are 14,182 Muslims and 1,079 Europeans and Eurasians.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Governor-General, General Paulo Benard Guedes, who is also Commander-in-Chief.

Elected Members of the Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*), Vitola Visnum Sinal Dempo ; Dr. Domingos Roque Souza ; Amadeu Frases da Costa, Rev. Father Castilho Noronha ; Dr. Socrates Noronha.

The last two have been appointed Deputies in the Portuguese National Assembly of Lisbon. They represent Portuguese India.

Governor of Diu, Capt. Palva Couceiro.

H. E. the Patriarch of East Indies, D. Jose Alvernaz.

Indian territory under Portuguese rule is made up of : Goa, Daman, Diu.

All the three territories are situated practically within the area covered by Bombay State. Goa is on the Konkan Coast ; Daman, lies on the Gujarat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay ; and Diu is a tiny islet and along with the isolated spots, Gogola and Simbor lies on the southern fringe of the Kathiawad peninsula.

The enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which formed part of Daman, have been taken over by Goan nationalists who have set up their own administration.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor-General is the head of the administration and is stationed in the capital Cidade de Goa formerly known as Nova-Goa and also Panjim.

Associated in the task of government is the *Conselho do Governo* possessing restricted legislative and advisory powers. The Governor-General is its *ex-officio* president.

Daman and Diu have each a District Governor.

In each district there is a District Council for the supervision of the various municipalities and other local bodies in its jurisdiction. For administrative purposes the district is divided into *Concelhos*, each *Concelho* being in the charge of an official styled the *Administrador*, and for judicial purposes it is divided into circuits or *Comarcas* each having its own court of original jurisdiction.

An appeal lies from the decisions of these courts to the *Tribunal de Relacao* or High Court sitting in the capital and side by side with the latter there is also a *Tribunal Administrativo* to dispense justice under *droit administratif*.

A striking feature of the rural administration is the continuance of the ancient Indian institution of the village community. In places where resistance to Portuguese domination has continued almost to our own day, as in the southern communes of Goa, Assolna, Cuncolim and Velim, the village communities were suppressed and their estates confiscated by the Government.

The village community is an autonomous institution, socialist in its organization under which land is held in common by the original settlers of the village here called the *Gaunkars*, thus preventing concentration of land in the hands of a few and promoting a rough equality, while preventing the domination by a privileged few. The management is vested in a committee elected by the constituents.

The advent of Dr. Oliveira Salazar to power and the establishment of his *Estado Novo* led to increasing centralization in the administration of Portuguese India. All measures of

importance are now initiated by and carry the sanction of the home government in Lisbon. The Governor's Council, *Conselho do Governo* which assists him, is shorn of what little legislative powers it formerly possessed. There are no elected municipalities and local boards in the villages. Each municipality is in charge of an administrative committee nominated by the Governor-General, who also appoints the presidents of all charitable and cultural associations in the country.

A stringent censorship controls the freedom of the press, and every article, book or pamphlet has to be submitted to the board of censors before it appears in print. Infringements of the press laws are severely dealt with and newspapers are required to keep security deposits with the Government before being licensed for publication.

Freedom of association is likewise controlled. No public meeting or assembly, be its purpose ever so innocuous, may be convened without previous permission of the authorities, and every intended talk and speech must bear the censor's visa.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

The chief agricultural products of Goa are rice, coconut, cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, mangoes, and sugar-cane. Of these cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, coconuts and mangoes which were exported in considerable quantities to the Indian Union, have been banned by the Government of India. The rice grown is not sufficient for local consumption and lasts for only four months in a year. For the remaining eight months rice is imported from Pakistan, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) and Brazil. Other exports include copra, bamboos, salt, salt-fish and manganese and iron ore, the exports of which have enabled the Goa Government to earn foreign exchange, specially in dollars, enough to finance all its imports. The imports consist of rice, textiles and other manufactured goods.

Owing to controls imposed by the Indian Union, trade and commerce between Portuguese possessions and India are at a standstill and the economy of these pockets is deteriorating from day to day. Prices of local products like paddy and coconuts have slumped. Those of articles imported from India have correspondingly rocketed. The tourist traffic, which put as much as Rs. 5 lakhs each month into the pockets of local traders, is non-existent with Portuguese Customs revenues down to a tenth of what they were before. To add to the miseries of the people, the Portuguese and African troops, which are regularly being reinforced, take away most of the available stocks of vegetables and meat. The local population are at the mercy of black marketeers.

There are no banks operating in Portuguese territory with the exception of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which has offices in the major towns. No Indian bank can open branches in Goa as the Banco Nacional has a monopoly. The Indian Government in its turn compelled the Portuguese Bank to close its branch in Bombay because Indian banks were not allowed to do business in Goa.

In June 1957, however, the Government of India offered facilities to Goan nationals to enter Portuguese-held territory on permit, and also to remit money upto Rs. 100.

A railway line maintained and run by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, once a subsidiary of the former Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, joins the port of Marmugao with the junction of Londa on the Southern Railway. It fulfilled a very important role by providing an outlet to the sea for the products of this part of the Mahratta country.

The Southern Railway which administered the railways in Goa on behalf of the W.I.P.R. did not renew the contract at the end of Dec. 1955 with the result that Goa has now no rail link with India. Most of the staff of the Southern Railway in Goa opted for service in India. But shuttle services inside Goa were maintained by Goan authorities.

The air service between Goa, Daman and Diu has been suspended due to protests by India against the violation of Indian air space.

There is a bi-weekly air service between Marmugao and Karachi.

Marmugao, which is the chief port, is also geographically one of the major ports on the west coast of India and is open to ocean-going vessels of every size from all parts of the world. But, as we have mentioned, there is neither trade nor communication between India and the Portuguese-held territory. But ships from Japan, America and Europe call at Marmugao to take cargo of iron ore and manganese, which are the chief exports of Goa.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Primary education is free and compulsory in schools maintained by the State of which there is at least one in every village. There are at present over 200 primary schools controlled and administered by a Board of Primary Education, *Conselho da Instrucao Primaria* with offices in the capital.

In Cidade de Goa there is a Lycosum for the study of Portuguese, a Teachers' Training School, and a Medical School.

A Theological Seminary trains young men for the priesthood at Rachol.

Over and above these, there are a number of English teaching High Schools run by private enterprise and by religious orders preparing students for the S.S.C. examination of the Bombay Government and the Entrance Examination of the University of Bombay.

The *Bibliotheca Nacional* houses what is perhaps one of the best libraries of rare books and manuscripts on the west coast of India while the *Arquivo* contain an inexhaustible wealth of hitherto unexplored historical material.

DAMAN

Daman in Gujarat has a total area of about 33 square miles and a population of some 21,000 inhabitants, mostly of Gujarati extraction.

It is easily reached from Bombay by the Western Railway : 4½ hours' journey.

There are some very interesting historical relics here such as the old fort and a few surviving churches reminiscent of the old times.

DIU

About 150 miles to the north-west of Daman lies the tiny islet of Diu off the southern coast of Kathiawad. It is a small town separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of the sea. Dependent on it and surrounded by the territory of Junagadh is the enclave of Gogola and also the island and fort of Pali Cota in the bay of Simbor.

Diu is reached from Bombay by the Western Railway via Viramgam and Delwada. Access by sea is easier and more rapid but there is no harbour. There is an excellent roadstead where ships can safely anchor in two fathoms of water.

Area : 413 sq. miles. The population is estimated at 19,731.

PRO-MERGER MOVEMENT

With the merger of French territory in India, the pro-merger movement in the Portuguese pockets was intensified by the people of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Portuguese Government adopted severe repressive measures to put down this agitation with the result that over 3,000 Goan satyagrahis were arrested and put in Goa jails and were always in danger of being deported to Mozambique. Many Goan nationalist leaders have now fled from Goa and have taken refuge in Belgaum and Bombay.

Indian satyagrahis, who were sentenced by the Portuguese military tribunal to various terms of imprisonment in 1955, were released by the Lisbon Government. About 35 of them returned to India in February 1957.

It is now reckoned that there are only about seven Indian prisoners in Goan jails.

The Goa Action Committee, which is composed of all Goan parties in Bombay, has appointed an administrator, Dr. Antonio Furtado, to administer the liberated areas of Nagar Havelli and Dadra. These enclaves are situated near Daman.

A Rs. 32-lakh development plan has been prepared for the 191-square-mile enclave of Nagar Havelli. Among the construction activities included in the plan are three bridges over the two rivers, costing Rs. 10 lakhs, 75 miles of roads, schools and village water system.

Handmade paper industry, catechu (Ratia used in pan) manufacture, tanneries and tile and brick factories, a public library and a maternity home have also been constructed. Over 3,000 students are now attending schools, on which the administration spends about Rs. 48,000. Spinning and carpentry are taught in the schools.

A model cottage hospital, a veterinary dispensary and four dispensaries have started functioning.

The Government of India has received a notice from the International Court of Justice, The Hague, intimating that the Portuguese Government has filed proceedings against India concerning certain rights of passage over Indian territory to Dadra and Nagar Havelli. The Indian Government has decided to contest the jurisdiction of the International Court in this case and also the rights claimed by Lisbon.

Mr. M. C. Chagla has been appointed by India as *ad hoc* Judge at the Hague when the case comes up before the International Tribunal.

The President of the Hague Court fixed June 15 as the time limit within which Portugal may present a written statement of her observations and submissions on India's objections.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Capital : Hyderabad.

Area : 1,06,041 sq. miles; Population : 3,13,00,000 (1951).*

No. of Districts : 20.

No. of talukas : 175.

The total number of District Boards in the State: 20. The number of Municipal Corporations: 2. The number of City and Town Municipalities in Telangana : 79 ; Municipal Councils in Andhra : 36 ; number of Panchayats in Telangana : 1,057.

The total national income of the State for 1955-56 is estimated to be Rs. 823.10 crores.

Strength of legislature (Legislative Assembly) : 301.

The Upper House is expected to come into being in October next.

No. of members from Andhra Pradesh to the Rajya Sabha : 18.

No. of members from Andhra Pradesh to the Lok Sabha : 43.

A Regional Committee to watch the interests of the Telangana area is likely to be set up as this was agreed to by the leaders of the two regions on the eve of the creation of Andhra Pradesh. A Committee of six Ministers—three from the Telangana region and three from Andhra is now (May 1957) examining a proposal to set up such a Regional Committee. The committee is expected to make its recommendations on the composition of the regional committee and on its functions shortly to the State Cabinet. The Cabinet, after a consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, would submit them to the Union Home Ministry, which is to take the final decision on the matter.

DISTRICTS

Districts with District headquarters in brackets:

Anantapur (Anantapur), Chittoor (Chittoor), Cuddappah (Cuddappah), East Godavari (Kakinada), Guntur (Guntur), Krishna (Masulipatnam), Kurnool (Nandyal), Nellore (Nellore), Srikakulam (Srikakulam), Vishakhapatnam (Vishakhapatnam), West Godavari (Eluru), Hyderabad (Hyderabad), Mahboobnagar (Mahboobnagar), Warangal (Warangal), Khammam (Khammam), Karimnagar (Karimnagar), Adilabad (Adilabad), Nizamabad (Nizamabad), Medak (Sangareddy), Nalgonda (Nalgonda).

Names of districts showing within brackets the talukas in each district.

Vishakhapatnam District (Narsipatnam, Ellamanchilli, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam, Sringavarupakota, Vijayanagar, Bhimuniapatnam, Chodavaram and Chintapalli).

Srikakulam District (Tekkali, Sompeta, Ichchapuram, Srikakulam, Patapatnam, Narasannapeta, Bobbili, Parvatipuram, Palakonda, Salur and Chipurupalli).

East Godavari District (Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram, Rajole, Kakinada, Tuni, Bhadrachalam, Amalapuram, Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Rampa Chodavaram, Yellavaram, Nagur and Kothapeta).

West Godavari District (Bhimavaram, Tadepalligudem, Eluru, Kovvur, Polavaram, Narsapuram, Chintalapudi and Tanuku).

Krishna District (Masulipatam, Vijayawada, Nuzvid, Nandigama, Kalkalur, Gudivada, Divi, Jaggayyapeta, Gannavaram and Tiruvur).

Guntur District (Guntur, Ongole, Bapatla, Tenali, Repalle, Narsaraopet, Palnad, Vinukonda and Sattenapalli).

Nellore District (Gudur, Kavali, Kovur, Nellore, Udayagiri, Kanigiri, Rapur, Atmakur, Kandukur, Darsi, Sullurupet, Podili and Venkatagiri).

Chittoor District (Chittoor, Madanapalli, Vayalpad, Kalahasti, Punjanur, Tiruttani, Palamneru, Chandragiri, and Pultoor).

Cuddappah District (Cuddappah, Proddutur, Rajampet, Jammalamadugu, Pullivendla, Badwel Rayachoti, Siddhavattam and Kamalapuram).

Kurnool District (Kurnool, Dronachalam, Nandyal, Pattikonda, Nandikotkur, Siruvella, Kambum, Markapuram, Kolikuntla, Banganapalli, Adoni and Aloor).

Anantapur District (Anantapur, Madakasira, Kadiri, Gooty, Hindupur, Penugonda, Kalyandurg, Dharmavaram, Tadipatri, Rayadurg and Uravakonda).

Hyderabad District (Hyderabad West, Hyderabad East, Shahabad, Medchal, Ibrahimpatnam, Tandur and Vikarabad).

Mahboobnagar District (Mahboobnagar, Wanaparti, Atmakoor, Makthal, Pargi, Shadnagar, Kalvakurli, Achampet, Nagarkurnool, Kollapur, Gadwal, Alampur and Kodangal).

Warangal District (Warangal, Pakhal, Mulug, Mahboobabad, Parkal and Jangam).

Khammam District (Khammam, Madhira, Yellandu, Burgampahad and Palvancha).

Karimnagar District (Karimnagar, Sirilla, Metpally, Jagtial, Sultanabad, Mahdevpur and Huzurabad).

Adilabad District (Adilabad, Utnoor, Khanapur, Nirmal, Bonth, Chinnor, Sirpur, Lakshetipet and Asifabad).

Nizamabad District (Nizamabad, Kamarreddy, Yellareddy, Banswada, Bodhan and Armoor).

Medak District (Sangareddy, Adole, Medak, Siddipet, Gajwel, Narsapur, Zaheerabad and Narayankhed).

Nalgonda District (Nalgonda, Miryalguda, Deverkonda, Ramannapet, Bhongir, Suryapet and Huzurnagar).

POPULATION

Population of districts based on 1951 census : Anantapur 1,483,591 ; Chittoor 1,810,377 ; Cuddappah 1,161,731 ; Godavari East 2,414,808 ; Godavari West 1,697,727 ; Guntur 2,549,996 ; Krishna 1,779,484 ; Kurnool 1,618,621 ; Nellore 1,795,632 ; Srikakulam 2,123,136 ; Karimnagar 1,428,168 ; Warangal 1,325,984 ; Nalgonda 1,252,810 ; Khammam 700,006 ; Hyderabad 1,511,336 ; Mahboobnagar 1,536,337 ; Adilabad 902,522 ; Nizamabad 773,158 ; Medak 1,245,265 ; Vishakhapatnam 2,072,698.

GEOGRAPHY

The shape of Andhra Pradesh is rather curious. A short neck with protruding belly would be an apt description. It has a chain of mountains, the Eastern Ghats, running over its entire length on the eastern and northern borders.

In the far north too the country is hilly.

There are huge forest areas in Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam and Godavari and Kurnool Districts.

The landscape is varied and rich. It ranges from the smiling ever-green plains of the Godavari and Krishna deltas, the rocky drought-stricken plateau of Rayalaseema, the undulating uplands of Northern Circars to the flat sandy downs in Nellore and Guntur.

The climate is warm and humid or hot and humid according to the season.

The average annual rainfall is highest in the north varying between 45 inches and 60 inches. It gradually decreases to the south and south-west down to about 20 inches.

Two-thirds of the rain is from the south-west monsoon.

* The Government of India figures show slight variation.

The rainfall is erratic both in time and quantity. The smaller the rainfall the more erratic it is.

Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, parts of Godavari and Nellore suffer from periodic floods and droughts, while the others are more liable to suffer from droughts.

There are no mountains of the type of the Sahyadri range, but there are hills and tablelands scattered throughout the State. Some of the hills are high and are covered with useful forest, some carry scrub jungle, while many are quite bare.

The soil in the area covered by the former Andhra State consists of the alluvial of the deltas and littoral tracts, red, black and brown soils.

The agricultural value depends on the textures, but there is not much information about productivity. The interesting point is that while the top-soil is being washed away year after year, the remaining soil at the bottom continues to produce in the same measure as before.

There are two major rivers in the area of the former Andhra State, the Godavari and the Krishna, three medium rivers with a large number of tributaries, and twenty-nine minor and small rivers. It is estimated that together they carry annually 150 million acre ft. of water into the Bay of Bengal.

The Godavari flows for the major part through the State before it falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its main tributaries are the Manjira, the Pranahita, the Indravati, and the Sabari, some of which flow partly in the Telangana area.

The main tributaries of the Krishna are Tungabhadra, Yerla, Warma and Dudhganga.

The medium rivers are the Pennar, the Nagavalli, the Vamsadhara.

The river system of Telangana consists of two great basins, that of the Godavari and the Krishna. The former with a length of more than 600 miles in the area has a number of tributaries, the chief of which are the Panguanga, the Wardha and the Parantha from the north, and the Manjira and the Manor from the south. Among its tributaries the most important are the Bhima, the Musi on which the capital stands, and the Tungabhadra, which forms the southern boundary of the Itachur-Mudgal Doab. The Telangana region, abounds in tanks and artificial lakes constructed mainly for the purpose of irrigation.

In Telangana the soil has granitic and calcareous formation. It is the land of rice and jowar. The hills are bare of vegetation and the land is covered with huge fantastic tors and boulders. Also as the soil is sandy, the rivers dry up in hot weather, necessitating the storage of water in tanks and artificial lakes for purposes of irrigation.

AGRICULTURE

The total geographical area of the State is 673 lakh acres.

Net area sown in 1955-56 was 270 lakh acres or 40.6 per cent of the total geographical area.

Barren and uncultivable land : 72.38 lakh acres.

Land put to non-agricultural uses : 33.33 lakh acres.

Cultivable waste : 41.00 lakh acres.

Permanent pastures and other grazing lands : 28.78 lakh acres.

Land under miscellaneous crops, trees and groves not included in the net area sown : 6.23 lakh acres.

Current fallows : 54.88 lakh acres.

Other fallow lands : 17.38 lakh acres.

Forests 140.02 lakh acres.

Area sown more than once 303.85 lakh acres.

Total cropped area : 293.81 lakh acres.

The following are the acreage figures of the main crops in 1955-56.

Cereals 174.19 lakh acres ; (a) Rice 58.12 lakh acres ; (b) Jowar 65.07 lakh acres ; Pulses 28.96 lakh acres ; Oilseeds 47.0 lakh acres ; Chillies 3.87 lakh acres ; Sugarcane 1.71 lakh acres ; Tobacco 3.21 lakh acres ; Cotton 9.69 lakh acres ; Bajra 16.12 lakh acres ; Mize 4.19 lakh acres ; Ragi 7.71 lakh acres ; Minor millets 22.61 lakh acres ; Bengal gram 2.57 lakh acres ; Tuar (red gram) 3.81 lakh acres ; Green gram 9.23 lakh acres ; Black gram 2.19 lakh acres ; Horse gram 9.83 lakh acres ; Onions 4.45 lakh acres ; Sesamum 6.77 lakh acres ; Castor 8.90 lakh acres ; Mesta 1.01 lakh acres.

Production figures (estimates) for 1955-56 of some of the main crops are as follows : (Cereals 51,20,000 tons) ; Rice 30,59,000 tons ; Jowar 10,78,000 tons ; Maize 64,000 tons ; (Pulses 2,46,000 tons) ; Tuar 42,000 tons ; Green Gram 63,000 tons ; Sugarcane 4,78,000 tons ; Chillies 1,01,000 tons ; (Oilseeds 1,14,000 tons) ; Groundnut 1,02,000 tons ; Castor 65,000 tons ; Cotton (Bales) 1,33,000 ; Tobacco 1,09,000 tons ; Bajra 3,09,000 tons ; Ragi 2,18,000 tons ; Minor millets 3,23,000 tons ; Bengal gram 31,000 tons ; Black gram 21,000 tons ; Horse gram 78,000 tons ; Onions 1,67,000 tons ; Sesamum 56,000 tons ; Mesta 1,09,000 tons.

The more useful species of timber produced are Kosum, Toon, Rosewood, Irul, Teak. Bamboo suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp also occur in abundance.

Total Forest area : 14 miln. acres.

LAND REFORMS

According to the census of land holdings conducted in 1954 in the Telangana region and in 1955 in Andhra region, the total number of holdings in Andhra Pradesh is 42,43,655 comprising an area of 3,41,91,769 acres. The average size of a single holding is 8.1 acres. 39.87 lakh holdings are under the personal cultivation of the owners wholly or partly and the remaining 2.56 lakh holdings are completely leased out. The area leased out is 39.20 lakh acres or 11.5 per cent of the total owned area in the holdings. The remaining 88.5 per cent or 302.63 lakh acres are under the personal cultivation of the owners, and they include lands put to non-agricultural uses.

The Tenancy Acts in force are the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, the Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, the Estates Land Act, the Rent Reduction Act, the Inams Abolition Act and the Andhra Tenancy Act.

The definition of 'estate' under the Estates Land Act was enlarged in 1956 so as to include within its scope inam hanietis and inam Khandrigas in inam villages, thereby ensuring the application of the Rent Reduction Act and to some extent the Abolition Act to these Inams. Legislation for the abolition of all 'inams' other than

'estates' and for their conversion into ryotwari tenure, was undertaken. With a view to completing the scheme for the abolition of intermediaries proposals are under Government's consideration for legislation for the abolition of the post-1936 inam estates also. The Andhra Tenancy Act was enacted last year providing mainly for the regulation of grants payable by tenants to landlords and for the prescription of a minimum period for agricultural leases. The Hyderabad Tenancy Act was amended so as to confer the right of protected tenancy on a larger class of tenants than had hitherto enjoyed such benefits.

LIVE-STOCK

The figures (latest available, 1956) for live-stock are in thousands.

Total Cattle 11,276

1. Males over 3 years 4,842 including 23.34 breeding bulls.
2. Females over 3 years 3,762.17 including 1,431.34 in milk.
3. Young Stock under three years 1,200.24.

Total males 6,130.98 ; total females 5,115.56.

Total Buffaloes 17,244.18

Total males 8,058.74

Total females 9,185.43

Total Goats 3,693.41

Total Horses and Ponies 31.54

Males 16.11

Females 15.40

Mules 382.

Donkeys 76.42

Camels 107

Pigs 620.84

Total Poultry 14,705.62

Hens 4,640.63 ; Cocks 1,800.72 ; Chicken 7,956.52 ; Ducks 298.73.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRY

The main industries are Sugar, Paper, Cement, Cigarettes and Textiles. There is a big sugar factory at Bodhan in Nizamabad District and there are other factories in different places. Paper mills are at Sirpur in Adilabad District and Rajahmundry in East Godavari District. Cement factories are at Vijayawada and other places. Cigarette factories are concentrated in Hyderabad City. Textile Mills are in Hyderabad, Warangal and a few other towns.

In the Telangana area there are eleven textile factories which employ 8,030 persons, 111 tobacco units employing 8,300 persons, two cotton and ginning factories employing 600 persons. Then there is the ship-building yard at Vishakhapatnam.

Production figures of the various industries are given below :

Commodity	Unit	Production, 1955	Value 1955 (In lakhs of Rs.)
Sugar	000 tons	118	740.90
Paper	"	15.2	180.95
Cement	"	204	166.51
Cigarettes	Crores	446	348.86
Cotton Piecegoods	Lakh Yards	424	N.A.
Cotton Yarn	Lakh lbs.	233	367.91
Electricity	Million KWT	285*	
Coal	Lakh tons	15.96	
Fertilisers	Tons.	12,166**	

* Figure for 1956.

** Fertiliser mixture 8,360 tons ; Superphosphate 2,560 tons ; Bonemeal 1,236 tons.

MINERALS

The chief minerals produced in the State are coal, iron ore, limestone, manganese and asbestos. The coal industry is situated at Kothagudem, Tandur, Yellandu and Sasti in Telangana region. Other minerals are widely distributed. According to the Geological Survey of India, two large deposits of iron ore containing an estimated reserve of nearly 380 million tons of ore have been located in Guntur and Nellore districts.

Production figures for 1955 are as follows:— (The first figure within brackets shows the output in tons and the second figure indicates the value in lakhs of rupees): Coal (1,082,000* tons; Rs. 389.95* lakhs); Manganese (101,000 tons; Rs. 156.15 lakhs); Mica (4,150 tons; Rs. 114.54 lakhs); Iron Ore (663,000 tons; Rs. 48.81 lakhs); Limestone (244,000 tons; Rs. 35.82 lakhs); Asbestos (321 tons; Rs. 3.09 lakhs); Barytes (4,342 tons; Rs. 0.78 lakhs).

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The number of workers employed in small-scale and cottage industries, according to the 1951 census, was 1,107,308 and these were distributed over 355,010 establishments. The most important industry is that of handloom. There are about 4 lakh handlooms in the State; besides, there are 14,000 looms for woollen fabrics. The State has thus the largest number of looms in India and this industry provides employment for about 323,000 persons and livelihood for 1,615,000 persons. Assuming that the overall production per month per weaver is 100 yards, the annual output of handloom cloth per annum works out to about 39 crore yards of cloth.

Other important cottage industries are Kambli-weaving which employs about 39,000 persons, coir making employing about 12,000 persons and basket making which employs about 40,000 persons.

Certain handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh are world famous. Notable among these are the silver filigree articles of Karimnagar, the exquisite toys of Nirmal, Kondapalli, Nakkapalli and Tirupathi, the carpets of Warangal and Eluru and the lac goods of Narsapur.

TRANSPORT

The total railway route mileage open for traffic in Andhra Pradesh is 2,902 miles out of which 1,633 miles are Broad gauge, 1,244 miles Metro gauge and 25 miles Narrow gauge. The total road mileage including National Highways, State Highways, major district and other district roads is 14,466 miles.

The total number of motor vehicles registered in the State during 1954-55 was 19,030. Out of which 7,649 were motor cars, 5,449 lorries, 211 taxis, 2,555 motor cycles, 3,003 buses and others 103.

The Andhra Pradesh Road Transport is a nationalized service now largely serving Telangana area. In 1955-56 the road mileage covered by it was 3,577; its total fleet strength 442. Its total earnings from the Telangana area stood at nearly Rs. 1,82,33,000 in 1954-55 and Rs. 1,70,82,000 in 1955-56 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,65,09,000 and Rs. 1,71,28,000 respectively. The number of passengers carried in 1954-55 was 44,815,888 and in 1955-56 it was 47,308,052.

There is a well-developed airport at Begumpet in Hyderabad city; there are landing grounds near Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

Many canals in the Andhra area are used for boat transport.

There are two broadcasting stations in the State—at Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

The City of Secunderabad is the headquarters of the Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway and is the junction of the Broad Gauge and Metro Gauge systems. From here lines radiate

east, south, west and north. The line which goes east links up with the Madras-Delhi line at Kazipet. The line which goes south passes through Kurnool and connects with the Madras-Bombay line at Guntakal. The western broad gauge line passes through the twin city of Hyderabad to which place a division is laid and links up with the Madras-Bombay line at Wadi. The northern line goes north-west rather than north and joins the main Bombay-Bhusaval line at Manmad. The total mileage open for traffic which now constitutes the Secunderabad division of the Central Railway is 1,461 miles.

Hyderabad City is connected by air with Bombay, Nagpur, Madras and Bangalore. The Services are operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation. Hyderabad City is served by Begumpet aerodrome. Hyderabad is also linked by air to Delhi and Calcutta.

Hyderabad, which has a 5 kW medium-wave transmitter radiates programmes from 0855 to 0900, 1230 to 1400 and 1730 to 2230 hours on 411.0 meters (730 Kc/s). It broadcasts in Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Kannada in addition to news and talks in English.

TRADE

The main articles exported are tobacco, groundnuts and other oilseeds, rice, coal and handloom goods. The main articles imported are pulses, textiles and manufactured goods.

POWER PROJECTS

The installed capacity of power stations in the Andhra region which was 21,400 kW at the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan, rose to 62,200 kW at the end of the Plan due to the work taken up on the Machkund and Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Projects, and the Nellore and Chittoor Thermal Schemes. A sum of Rs. 2,522.44 lakhs was spent on them during the Plan period. The number of towns and villages electrified increased from 205 to 681 during the period. The per capita consumption rose from 2.5 units to 8 units.

The Machkund and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Schemes are being taken up as spill-over schemes during the Second Plan period. The total Second Plan outlay on the Power Projects in the Andhra region is Rs. 2,168.26 lakhs and the installed capacity is proposed to be raised by 155,000 kW during the Second Plan period while 934 towns and villages are to be electrified.

In the Telangana region the Second Plan outlay on power projects is Rs. 615.55 lakhs. These are the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Project, the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme, the Devnagar Hydro-Electric Project and the Steam Thermal Station at Hyderabad. The Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Station constitutes the first phase of power development on the Manjira river. It has an installed capacity of about 15,000 kW. The Hussainsagar Thermal Power Station in Hyderabad City has an installed capacity of 24,000 kW with 222 sub-stations and 223 miles of transmission lines. The Ramagundam Steam Thermal Station has three 12,500 kW turbo-alternators installed. It has already been commissioned, but is yet to be inter-connected with the Hyderabad Thermal Station. Its supply will extend to industries spread over a distance of about 70 miles in the north and the same distance in the south.

IRRIGATION

Statement showing the net area irrigated by different sources, gross area irrigated and area sown more than once in Andhra Pradesh during 1955-56: Govt. canals 3,039,453 acres; Private canals 62,729 acres; Tanks 2,566,634 acres; Wells 763,977 acres; Other sources 254,083 acres.

Total net area irrigated 6,676,876 acres.

Total gross area irrigated 7,834,235 acres.

Area irrigated more than once 1,157,359 acres.

A sum of Rs. 14.57 crores was spent on major and medium size irrigation projects in the Andhra region during the First Plan period. Six major irrigation projects, viz., the Tungabhadra, Krishna regulator-cum-road bridge, Upper Pennar, Komperu Drainage, Rallapadu (Second stage) and Bhairavanti-tippa Projects, were taken up for execution to benefit an area of 290,675 acres in the districts of Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Anantapur. On these alone Rs. 11.14 crores was spent during the First Plan period. Seventeen medium projects to provide irrigation facilities to 379,678 acres of land were taken up for execution and four of them were completed during the first Plan period. On these a sum of Rs. 343.22 lakhs was spent. Four of the medium projects are located in Srikakulam district, three each in Nellore and Chittoor districts, two each in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts and one each in Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Kurnool districts.

All the major and medium irrigation projects except the four medium projects completed during the First Plan period are included as continuing schemes in the Second Plan. The Vamsadhara Project is a new major scheme included in the Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 19.95 crores is provided in the Second Plan for the Nagarjunasagar Project which is common to both the regions of Andhra Pradesh.

Nagarjunasagar Project. The project in its first Stage comprises the construction of a masonry dam 302 feet high above the foundation level, across the Krishna river near Nandikonda about 90 miles below Siddeswaram, and two canals taking off from the reservoir, known as the left and the right bank canals. The dam is situated about ten miles from Macherala railway station in Guntur district. Large areas extending between the Krishna and Godavari in the north and the Krishna and the Pennar in the south can be commanded by the reservoir.

The right bank canal which will be 140 miles long will carry a discharge of 14,000 cusecs in the first Stage. The left bank canal will be 108 miles long and will lead up to the river Muneru in the first stage, and will flow through Telangana.

The cost of the first Stage of the project, namely, construction of the dam and the two canals is estimated to be about Rs. 75 crores. The present scheme which forms the first Stage of the project will irrigate about 2.36 million acres of land spread over the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Warangal and Nalgonda.

The second Stage of the project which will be taken up later on will provide for the generation of electric power.

The major and medium irrigation projects included in the Second Plan for Andhra are expected to bring 4.40 lakh acres more under irrigation during the Second Plan period while the area ultimately expected to benefit from these, amounts to 27.30 lakh acres.

A sum of Rs. 718.00 lakhs was spent during the First Plan period on two major irrigation projects in Telangana, viz., the Rajollabanda Diversion Scheme for providing irrigation facilities to about one lakh acres in the Mahbubnagar district and the Kudam Project benefiting an area of 67,000 acres in the Adilabad district. They are continued as spill-over schemes in the Second Plan and a sum of Rs. 270.05 lakhs is provided for them. Also during the First Plan period a sum of Rs. 115.81 lakhs was spent on five medium irrigation projects, viz., Kollasagar and Sarlasagar Projects to benefit 60,000 acres in Mahbubnagar district, the Must and Bhimanpally Projects benefiting 43,860 acres in Nalgonda district and the Sirals Project benefiting 3,000 acres in Adilabad district. In the Second Plan these schemes get a provision of Rs. 64.80 lakhs. The total area benefited by these major and medium projects is 273,860 acres.

The following tables show particulars about some irrigation projects under the First Five-Year Plan:

Name of Project	District/Area benefited	Date begun	Date for completion	Total cost Rs. in lakhs	Development Expenditure Five years 1951-56 Rs. in lakhs	Area to be irrigated on completion in '000 acres
Rallapad, IInd Stage	Nellore	1949	1954	58	50	8
Romperu drain ..	Guntur	1946	1953	96	41	10
Upper Pennar ..	Anantapur	1951	1955	84	84	6
Bhairavanitippa ..	Bellary* and Anantapur	1951	1955	1,02	1,02	8
Tungabhadra ..	Bellary* and Kurnool	1945	1953 (Water released)	19,70	11,40	250
Total	—	—	—	23,10	14,17	282

Power Projects

Name of Project	District/Area benefited	Date begun	Date for completion	Total cost Rs. in lakhs	Development Expenditure Five years 1951-56 Rs. in lakhs	Installed capacity. Power in thousand kW
Machkund Hydrel Scheme.	Vishakapatnam, Godavari, Krishna, Guntur now served by Thermal Stations.	1949	1954-55	6,82	4,32	103
Machkund transmission line.	Vishakapatnam, Godavari, Krishna, Guntur now served by Thermal Stations.	1947	1953-54	8,03	4,55	—
Nellore Thermal Scheme.	Nellore and the neighbouring areas.	1946	1954-55	1,01	41	3
Tungabhadra Hydrel Scheme (1st Stage).	Ceded Districts	1951	1955-56 (1st Stage)	7,94	6,43	60
Total	—	—	—	—	—	166

CO-OPERATION

The total number of Co-operative Societies in the State is 18,982; the membership being 22,50,000. The share capital amounts to Rs. 46,78,00,000.

The number of agricultural credit societies is 9,697 with a membership of 7,48,298.

There are 126 primary marketing co-operative societies in the Andhra area. It is proposed to set up 50 marketing co-operative societies in Telangana region under the Second Plan. It is also proposed to construct 208 godowns in the Andhra area at a cost of Rs. 1,15,00,000 and 65 godowns in the Telangana area at a cost of Rs. 24,50,000 for the stocking of agricultural produce.

There are 660 handloom weavers' co-operative societies in the Andhra area. A central organisation looks after the distribution of the yarn and cloth varieties produced by these societies and gives also technical advice. There is in Telangana also such a Central Organization with many primary societies affiliated to it.

To provide alternative livelihood to ex-tappers in Andhra area 730 palmyra gur co-operative societies have been formed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Plague, Cholera, Small-pox, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Filaria, and Yaws are among the

common diseases in the State, but Government efforts to fight these have produced remarkable results in the case of some. Plague used to be almost an annual visitation to Hyderabad City but drastic preventive measures taken in recent years have practically eliminated it. Cholera, Small-pox and other seasonal epidemics continue to attack people but Government steps to reduce their incidence are also proving effective. The B.C.G. vaccination campaign against tuberculosis is in full swing and by the close of the First Plan period nearly 18,00,000 persons were tested and 6,23,000 vaccinated in the former Andhra State. In Telangana region also the scheme is being extended.

Organised assault on malaria is going on, regions vulnerable to the disease claiming priority. An anti-malaria unit was organised at Lakshnavaram in Warangal district during the First Plan period. Ample provision has been made in the Second Plan to provide equipment for the existing three Malaria Control Units functioning in the Telangana region. In the Andhra districts the establishment of four Malaria Control Units covering about 4 million population is contemplated. A Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum are planned.

With a view to intensifying the control of filariasis in the endemic zones of Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Karimnagar districts, three control units are proposed during the Second Plan period under the National Filaria Control Programme. In the former Andhra State two survey units and one Filaria Control

Unit were established in 1955 and the survey of endemic areas and control of endemic filariasis have registered considerable progress at the close of the First Plan period.

In the Telangana region 18 medical and health units were established during the First Plan period and sanction has also been accorded for 10 more units under the Second Plan. With a view to providing more facilities for in-patients the Fever Hospital of Hyderabad will be upgraded under the Second Plan and a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been earmarked for the purpose. It is also proposed to provide 108 medicine boxes for the entire Telangana region during the Second Plan Period.

Besides long established hospitals and specialised institutions at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Guntur, Anantapur, Hyderabad and other cities, new additions are coming up wherever funds are available and public co-operation is forthcoming. The Mahatma Gandhi Hospital at Warangal, the Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital at Hyderabad are among the notable new institutions. There are three Sanatoria for T.B. patients, and special hospitals for Leprosy, Mental diseases etc.

Number of hospitals, dispensaries and institutions for special treatment in the State excepting Khammam District (1953-54): 280; No. of beds available 11,549; No. of Govt. doctors 617; No. of out-patients treated 71,60,435.

EDUCATION

There are three Universities in the State: The Andhra University at Waltair, the Osmania University at Hyderabad and the Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati.

Elementary education is free in Government Schools. The system of compulsory primary education is being extended progressively. Approximately there is a school for every 500 of the population.

High Schools offering Secondary Education exist in all important towns. There are 11 Anglo-Indian Schools, the strength in which during 1955 was 2,145.

Besides a large number of Colleges offering general education, two Agricultural Colleges, three Medical Colleges, two Science Colleges, two Women's Colleges, a Law College and four Engineering Colleges exist in the State. There are 11 Colleges giving higher education in Sanskrit. One novel experiment is a Janata College started recently in Warangal district where rural youth are given training in better methods of agriculture, rural social service, health and hygiene, rural surveys and crafts.

As for training facilities, there are 4 B.Ed. Colleges, besides a number of Secondary Grade Training Centres and Basic Training Centres. The old type of adult schools are being replaced by Social Education Centres.

The Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad has some noteworthy discoveries to its credit.

No. of primary schools: About 25,000; enrolment about 40,000.

No. of secondary schools: about 960; enrolment about 4-22 lakhs.

No. of Colleges: about 60; enrolment about 40,000.

Statistics relating to collegiate education in Andhra Pradesh except Khammam District. Figures for 1952-53: No. of Arts and Science Colleges 44; enrolment 32,652; No. of professional Colleges 18; enrolment 4,713; Other colleges 13; enrolment 571.

Statistics relating to schools in Andhra Pradesh excepting Khammam District, 1952-53: No. of High Schools 652; enrolment 329,099; No. of middle schools 228; enrolment 68,850; No. of primary and other schools 25,498; enrolment, 2,060,026.

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The total outlay envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 174.48 crores. The detailed allocations are as follows:

	In crores of Rupees
Agricultural and Community Development	40.12
Irrigation and Power Projects ..	76.57
Industries	13.36
Roads	7.66
Education	12.87
Health including Water Supply ..	11.56
Housing	5.16
Social Welfare and Labour ..	5.53
Miscellaneous	1.65
Total	174.48

BUDGET FOR 1957-58

	In crores of rupees
Revenue	50.23
Expenditure	55.53
Deficit	5.30

Capital expenditure : 23.63. (Of this Rs. 13.94 crores will be spent in the Andhra region and the balance of Rs. 8.89 crores is for schemes in Telangana region.)

Main allocation is as follows.

	In crores of rupees
Irrigation projects	3.8
Multi-purpose river Schemes ..	6.84
Power projects	6.25
Civil works	4.83

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Was established in February 1954.

Object :—Financial assistance to medium and small scale industries established within the State.

Authorised Capital : Rs. 4 crores.

Distribution of shares : 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each are distributed as follows : (a) State Government 70,000 ; (b) Reserve Bank of India 20,000 ; (c) Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Banks, Insurance Companies, Investment Trusts and other financial institutions, 50,000 ; (d) Others 10,000.

Following are figures upto March 31, 1956 (combined Andhra and Hyderabad) :

No. of applications received :	66
No. of applications sanctioned :	30
Amount of loan sanctioned Rs.	53,14,000 0 0
Amount disbursed	Rs. 44,15,801 4 6*
Amount recovered	Rs. 2,77,900 0 0
Rate of interest	6% per annum (net)
Total expenses	Rs. 2,12,976 11 1
Total income	Rs. 7,00,749 3 2
Net Profit	Rs. 4,85,110 0 3

* (Including Rs. 8,01,877-12-0. transferred from the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., Madras at the time of the formation of the Andhra State Financial Corporation.)

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

(Waltair)

Chancellor : Governor of Andhra State.

Pro-Chancellor : Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.

Vice-Chancellor : Dr. V. S. Krishna, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Vienna).

Registrar : K. V. Gopalaswamy, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.

The Professors are as follows :

K. Rangadhama Rao, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), D.Sc. (Lond.) (Principal, University Colleges and Professor and Head of the Department of Physics).

V. Ramaswamy, B.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.) (Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics).

G. J. Somayaji, M.A., L.T., Vidwan, P.O.L. (Professor and Head of the Department of Telugu).

K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., D.Litt. (Professor and Head of the Department of English).

Prof. K. K. Das, B.Com. (Lond.) (Professor and Head of the Department of Commerce).

S. Meenakshisundaram, M.A., D.Sc. (Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematical Physics).

T. Venkatarayudu, M.A., Ph.D. (Reader, Department of Mathematical Physics).

G. Gopala Rao, M.Sc., A.I.C. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Allahabad) (Vikrama Deo Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry).

C. Venkata Rao, M.Sc. (Hons.), D.I.C. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Del.), M.I.C.E., M.P.M.W., Eppstok (Professor and Head of the Department of Technology).

S. Rangaswamy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Phil. (Pharm.) (Bnsle), F.R.I.C. (Lond.), F.R.S.A., F.A.Sc. (Professor and Head of the Department of Pharmacy).

K. Nagabhushanam, M.A., M.Lic., D.Phil. (Stockholm) (Professor and Head of the Department of Statistics).

C. Mahadevan, M.A., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., M.A.I.M.E., F.N.I. (Professor and Head of the Department of Geology and Geo-Physics).

Dr. P. N. Ganapathy, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., F.Z.S.I. (Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology).

S. Venkataraman, B.A., M.L. (Professor and Head of the Department of Law).

S. T. Krishnaswamy Chetti, M.A., M.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C. (Lond.), F.R.M.S. (Professor and Head of the Department of Applied Physics including Manufacturing Section).

N. Srinivasan, M.A. (Mad.), B.Sc. (Hons.) (Econ.) (Lond.) (Professor of History and Politics).

Bh. S. V. Raghava Rao, M.Sc., A.I.C. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), A.I.I.Sc. (Vishakapatnam District Board Professor of Chemistry).

J. Venkateswarlu, M.Sc., D.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.A.Sc., F.B.S. (Professor and Head of the Department of Botany).

Prof. C. Kunhan Raja, M.A. (Mad.), D.Phil. (Oxon.) (Professor of Sanskrit).

The Heads of Departments who are not professors are as follows :—

S. T. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., C.P.F. (Paris), D.I.A. (Berlin) (Reader and Head of the Department of French and German).

B. Sarveswara Rao, M.A. (Reader and Ag. Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology).

K. Sachidanandamurthy, B.A. (Hons.) (Lecturer and Head of the Department of Philosophy).

University Colleges (5)

University College of Arts and Commerce, Waltair.

Jeppore Vikramadeo College of Science and Technology, Waltair.

Erskine College of Natural Sciences, Waltair.

University College of Law, Waltair.

University College of Engineering, Waltair.

Affiliated Colleges

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES (7)

Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur Dist.

College of Engineering, Kakinada.

St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur.

Medical College, Guntur.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam.

Govt. Veterinary College, Bapatla, Guntur Dist.

FIRST GRADE COLLEGES (21)

S. K. B. Ramana College, Amalapuram, East Godavari Dist.

A. M. A. L. College, Anakapalli.

West Godavari Bhimavaram College, Bhimavaram, West Godavari Dist.

V.R.S. College, Chirala, Guntur Dist.

Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy College, Eluru.

Gudivada College, Gudivada, Krishna Dist.

Government College for Women, Guntur.

Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Hindu College, Guntur.

Pithapuram Rajah's Govt. College, Kakinada.

Kavali College, Kavali, Nellore Dist.

Andhra Jatheyaya Kalasala, Masulipatam.

Hindu College, Masulipatam.

The Narsapur College, Narsapur, West Godavari Dist.

Venkatagiri Rajah's College, Nellore.

P. B. N. College, Nidubrolu, Guntur Dist.

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

Andhra Loyola College, Gunadala Post, Vijayawada.

S.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayawada.

Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vishakapatnam.

M.R. College, Vizianagaram.

Government Arts College, Srikakulam.

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES (3)

Chinthalapati Satyawati Devi, St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru.

The Narsapur College, Narsapur, West Godavari Dist.

C.S.R. Sarma College, Ongole, Guntur Dist.

V.S.R. College, Tenali, Guntur Dist.

ORIENTAL COLLEGES (11)

Sri Markandeya Oriental College, Auktripalli, Kistna Dist.

Saradaniketanam, Guntur.

S.V.J.V. Sanskrit College, Kovvur, West Godavari Dist.

Narasimha Sanskrit College, Chittigudur, Masulipatam.

Sanskrit Pathasala, Modekurru, Kothapet Taluk, E.G. Dist.

Sri Bhavanarayanaswami Sanskrit College, Ponur, Guntur Dist.

Andhra Women's Sanskrit College, Rajahmundry.

Kota Lakshminah Naidu Sanskrit College, Tenali, Guntur Dist.

Maharajah's Sanskrit College, Vizianagaram.

Maharajah's Music College, Vizianagaram.

Oriental College, Vijayawada.

1955-56, Budget

Income	Rs. 55,07,344
Expenditure	Rs. 42,69,902

Grants :

(a) From State Govt. ..	Recurring. Rs. 6,48,900 Non-recurring. Rs. 7,60,500
(b) From Central Govt. ..	Recurring. Rs. 2,70,911 Non-recurring. Rs. 4,81,200

Total No. of students at the University Colleges, in 1955-56 : 1,599.

Total number of Colleges affiliated and oriental colleges : 47.

This university is teaching as well as affiliating.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Hyderabad 7.

The Osmania University was established in 1918 under Royal Charter which was revised in 1947. It is a residential, teaching and affiliating university. It comprises ten Faculties, namely, Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Education, Law, and Religion and Culture. There are 6 University Colleges, 6 constituent Degree Colleges (including one exclusively Women's College), 6 constituent Inter Colleges, 25 Affiliated Colleges (including 3 Medical Colleges, 12 degree Colleges and one Women's College), 2 Constituent Evening Colleges (one Degree and one Inter) for those in employment.

In the Arts and Science Faculties, English and Hindustani, the latter with Persian and Devanagari Script, are the media of instruction. In all professional courses English is the only medium of instruction. The course of study in M.Sc. Technology has been abolished and a new degree course B.Chem. Technology and B. Chem. Engineering has been instituted. It is of four years' duration after Intermediate Science. The courses of study in Oriental learning in Sanskrit for entrance test, Dip. O. L. and B.O.L., have been framed. One private Oriental Institution has been recognised to coach students for these courses. In 1954-55 two new courses of study, the Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism and Diploma in Journalism, were introduced. Diploma and Certificate in Public Administration also introduced in 1956-57.

The University is completely autonomous though it is wholly financed by the Government. The University Council, consisting of 16 members is the governing body. The Vice-Chancellor is the chief administrative officer. The other bodies of the University are the Finance Committee, Academic Council, Senate, Faculties and Boards of Studies and the Equivalence Board.

Budget (1955-56) : Rs. 76,25,120.

Contribution by State Government : Rs. 52,17,000.

Library : 116,648 Volumes (English 35,909; Urdu, Persian, Arabic 16,789; Oriental 17,070, Gift 16,456; Salarjung 30,424). There are 3,304 MSS and 1,244 Palm Leaf MSS.

Admission: The qualification necessary for entrance to the Pre-university Course is the Higher Secondary Certificate or equivalent certificate.

Enrolment (1955-56) : 15,132 (Arts and Science : Boys 9,430; Girls 1,629; Professional : Boys 3,855; Girls 218).

Degrees : B.A., M.A., Ph.D. in Arts, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. in Religion and Culture; B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. in Science; B.Com. and M.Com. in Commerce; B.E., M.B.E.S., B.V.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.), B.Ed., M.Ed., LL.B. and LL.M., B.Chem. Technology, B.Chem. Engineering, Dip. O.L. and B.O.L. in Sanskrit, Certificate in Journalism and Public Administration, Diploma in Journalism, French, German, Hindi and Public Administration.

CHANCELLOR

N. Sanjeeva Reddy.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

M. S. Doraiswamy.

REGISTRAR

Dr. I. Topa, Ph.D. (Felburg).

DEANS OF FACULTIES

Arts, Prof. S. Fazle Haq, Nizam College.
Science, Prof. Mohd. Ali Khan.
Agriculture, Prithviraj.
Medicine, Dr. G. S. Melkote.
Veterinary Science, Dr. K. S. Shetty.
Law, Justice P. J. Reddy, High Court, Andhra Pradesh.
Education, Dr. D. D. Spendarkar.
Commerce, M. V. Divatia.
Engineering, J. C. Hardikar.
Religion and Culture, Dr. I. Topa, Registrar, Osmania University.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Chemistry, Dr. Syed Husain, Dr. N. V. Subba Rao.
Physiology, Dr. R. N. Abhyankar.
Civil Engineering, Prof. Ziauddin, Prof. M. Athar.
Agriculture, Dr. Hasim Amir Ali.
English, Prof. S. Fazle Haq.
Botany, Prof. M. Sayeeduddin.
Education, Vacant.
Urdu, Prof. A. Q. Sarwar.
Veterinary Science, Prof. M. Habeeb Khan.
Physics, Dr. R. Satyanarayan.
Medicine, Dr. S. Bankat Chandra.
Arabic, Dr. Qari Qutubuddin.
History, Dr. Yousuf Husain Khan.
Mechanical Engineering, Prof. S. Abid Ali.
Sociology, Dr. Jaffar Hasan.
Pharmacology, Dr. Yousufuddin Ansari.
Philosophy, Dr. Mir Valluddin.
Economics, Prof. M. Abdul Qader.
Electrical Engineering, Prof. V. M. Gadgil.
Sanskrit, Dr. A. Sharma.
Pathology, Dr. V. Gopal Rao.
Zoology, Dr. S. N. Singh.
Marathi, Vacant.
Kannada, Prof. D. K. Bhimsen Rao.
Telugu, Prof. K. Lakshmi Ranjanam.
Surgery, Vacant.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr. Mrs. P. M. Naidu.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

University College of Arts & Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad 7.
University College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad 7.
University College of Education, Osmania University, Hyderabad 7.
University College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad 7.
University College of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad 7.
University College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Osmania University, Hyderabad 7.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Nizam College, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad.
Women's College, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
College of Law, Abid Road, Hyderabad.
City Intermediate Science College, Hyderabad.
Saifabad Intermediate Science College, Hyderabad.
Chaderghat Intermediate Arts College, Hyderabad.
Evening College of Arts & Commerce, Hyderabad.
Evening College of Arts & Commerce, Secunderabad.
Mahboob Intermediate Arts & Science College, Secunderabad.
Arts & Science College, Aurangabad*.
Arts & Science College, Gulbarga*.
Arts & Science College, Warangal.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Osmania Medical College, Afzal Gunj, Hyderabad.
Vivek Vardhini College, Gaudiguda, Hyderabad.
Badraka College of Commerce, Nampalli Station Road, Hyderabad.
Millind Mahavidyalaya, Cantonment, Aurangabad*.
People's College, Nanded*.
Anwarul-Uloom Inter Arts and Commerce College, Salfabad, Hyderabad.
Shanker Inter Arts and Commerce College, Yadgir*.
Raja Bahadur Venkatrama Reddy Women's College, Narayanguda, Hyderabad.
Nanakram Bhagvandas Mahavidyalaya, Charkam, Hyderabad.
Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College, Raichur*.
Govt. Teachers' Training College, Aurangabad*.
Teachers' Training College, Gulbarga*.
Teachers' Training College, Warangal.
College of Arts and Science, Karimnagar.
College of Arts and Science, Khanamnet.
College of Arts and Science, Siddipet.
New Science College, Narayanguda, Hyderabad.
Yogeshwari Science College, Mominabad.
Girraj Arts and Science College, Nizampur.
Nagarjuna Arts and Science College, Nalgonda.
Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad*.
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.
Marathwala Legal Education Society's Law College, Aurangabad*.
Govt. Agricultural College, Parbhani*.
Shri Saran Basaveshwar Science College, Gulbarga*.
Total number of Arts and Science Colleges : Science Colleges 7; Arts and Science 22 and Professional 14.
Total number of Women's Colleges : Two.
Total enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges : Boys 9,430; Girls 1,629.
Total number of Professors : 27; Lecturers : 839.
Total number of Professional Colleges : 14 (Education, four; Agriculture, two; Veterinary Science, one; Engineering, one; Law, two; Medical, three; Commerce, one).
Total enrolment in Professional Colleges : Boys 3,855; Girls 218.

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
TIRUPATI

This University was inaugurated on September 2, 1954. This is the third University in the State and is a residential-cum-affiliating University. Its principal aim is to foster study of Oriental subjects and Indology. Instruction is provided in courses leading for pass and honours degree examinations in Mathematics, Philosophy, Economics, Physics, Chemistry and Zoology in the University College run by the University at Tirupati. The Colleges in the Rayalaseema and Nellore districts are affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University from the academic year 1956-57.

Colleges in five districts of Andhra are already affiliated to it—Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor and Nellore.

The period of study after Intermediate is two years for a pass course and three years for honours course.

The University College is run by the University at Tirupati. There are at present six teaching departments upto the Honours Standard in the University College.

Starting of post-graduate and Research courses is under consideration.

Instruction in the Pre-University course will be organised in all the affiliated colleges as from July 1957 and the three years' Degree course from 1958-59.

ARTS COLLEGES.

First Grade Colleges (8).
Government Arts College, Cuddapah.
Government Arts College, Anantapur.
Basant Theosophical College, Madanapalle, Chittoor District.
Sir Venkateswara College, Tirupati.

* Now in Bombay State.

† Now in Mysore State.

Sri Padmavati College for Women, Tirupati.
Osmania College, Kurnool
V R College, Nellore
Kavali College, Kavali

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

College of Engineering, Anantapur
Government Training College, Kurnool
Government Training College, Nellore

ORIENTAL COLLEGES

Sri Venkateswara Oriental College, Tirupati
Islamic Arabic College, Kurnool,
Jamia Mahammadia Arabic College, Rayadurg
Anantapur District.

Veda & Sanskrit College, Nellore.

Chancellor The Governor of Andhra Pradesh
Pro Chancellor S D P Pattabhi Rama Rao
B A, B L, Minister of Education Andhra Pradesh

Vice Chancellor D S Reddy

Registrar M. Ramanuja Rao Naidu, M.A.

Principal, University College Prof S G Manavala Ramanujam, M.A., Ph.D (Lond), D.C., F.R.S.

Heads of Departments of Honours and Post Graduate Courses Prof S G Manavala Ramanujam (Zoology), Prof S Ramachandra Rao (Physics), Prof A N Kappanna (Chemistry), Prof R Varadhanaswamy (Mathematics), Prof T A Purushotham (Philosophy), E K Warrier (Reader in Economics)

Total number of students in the University College in 1956-57 Boys 406, Girls 44 Total 450

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Mayor B Krishen Lal
Dy Mayor Dr Akhtar Ahmed
Commissioner N Durgalah Das
City Engineer Mir Mahboob Ali Khan
Medical Officer of Health Dr C R Naidu
Executive Engineer, Drainage Division N Sitaraman
Executive Engineer, Re Assessment P Ram Chandra Reddy
Mechanical Engineer Gopal Kishen
Secretary Prem Chand
Asstt Commissioner Abdul Karim Ishaq
Assessor and Collector Mohd Abdul Ali
Examiner of Accounts Gopi Krishan
Registrar B R Kajoor
Licence Officer Sri N. N. Ayan Pershal
Publicity Officer M. Narain Singh

COUNCILORS

Names of members showing within brackets the Constituency which each member represents

K V Narasimha Chari (Domalguda) K Lakshminarayan (Kavaliguda), Syed Ali Hussain Jachmiah (R), Musheeralad Smt Sushila Devi (Zamistanpur) M A Rasheed (Chikadpalli), Daniah, G (R), Smt Sujata Devi A R (Amberpet), Sayyid Ahmedullah Qadri (Khudbiguda) Jagjivan Prasad (Tingamajilli) Smt Lalzunissa (Himavatnagar) Ramaswamy (Ramkote), Mahenderjee (Gulbakh), Erram Satyanarayan (Kasmiah Bazar) Ishwariah (Gowliguda) Prakash Sangram (Kattalmandi), Kalva Surva narayan (Gandhi Bhavan), Maqbool Ahmed Jamee (Darga Yousufain), Raj Reddy (Gumfoundry) M R Sham Rao (R), S Shankarlah (Khairatabad), Yadiiah (Amecrpet) Gulam Afzal Bibani (Jubilee Hill) Roshan Ali Khan Satyanarayan (R) (Golconda), M Babu Rao (Nampalli), Pakhtawar Singh (Aghapura), Mohd Azzamuddin (Malajalli) Narasimloo (Asafnagar), Narayan Reddy (Karwan) Ranjit Singh (Un-contested) (Razdarkhanpet), Brinivas (Mustafidpura), Srinivas Rao (Subzimidandi) H Narsing Rao (Mangalhat) Satyanarayan (Goshamahal), Hari Kishen (Jumerat Bazar), Krishna Swamy Mudraji (Chudi Bazar), Pratap Singh (Dhoolpet), Phokarmal Gupta (Siddambar Bazar), Chanderhan (Afzal Gunj),

Ram Rao Doko (Begum Bazar) B Ram Dev (Sayeedabad), Dr D N Babu Rao (R), Dev Raj (Chanchalguda), Sardar Ali Khan (Azampura) Pansil Lal (Yakutpura), Abu Yusuf V Yagdir Rao (R) (Dabirpura), Shankar Singh Verma (Jangammct), Anjiah (Raagun) Bodo Veeraswamy Shankar Lal Galkwad (R) (Idi Bazar), Syed Bin Abdullah Ra Hameed (Majraun), Bapu Reddy Narsing Rao (R) (Umda Bazar), Kasiram (Dood Bowli) Maan Chand Veda (Hussaini Alam) Syed Ahmed (Qazipura), B Kisan Lal (Gulzar Houz) K Gojal Rao (Petla Buri), Nazreuddin Ahmed (Chela pura) Balur Baiz (Darulshafa), Syed Akhtar Ahmed (Purani Haveli) Gulam Mohd Khan Iodhi (Pathesatti) Jahandar Ali Khan Afear (Molapura) Manohar Raj Sakaira (Shah Ali Banda)

BUDGET FOR 1957-58

Income	Rs 89,14,720
Expenditure	Rs 89,13,986

SECUNDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Mayor Mukund Lal Malani
Deputy Mayor S Satyanarayana Gupta
Commissioner M Dharamraj Mathur B A
Assistant Commissioner S M Mutuza, B A
City Engineer P Ramachandra Reddy, B E, A M I E
Assistant City Engineer C V Warudu B F
Medical Officer of Health Dr M Gousuddin M B B S D I H I R C P, M R C S, D T M & H (Lond)
Assistant Medical Officers of Health Dr Maruthi Rao I M & S P H (al) Dr M S Govinda rasan I M P Dr Ja adishwar Rao B M M B B S Dr Mohan Rao M B B S Dr R Hardings, M B B S Dr Madhav Reddy, M B B S
Finance Officer Mohd Jahangir M A
Licitation Officer Bipin Chandra B A
Conservancy Officer A R Bhaktul
Legal Adviser K Ramgopal B A L L B Advocate
Public Relations Officer T Rajagopalachari, I S G D
Inspector of Accounts Mohd Sherfuddib, I A S

MEMBERS

Mukund Lal Malani S Satyanarayana Gupta Narsing Rao Chandiah Agmiah Mohd Siddique A Sardar Sing Narayanawamy C Raj Narasimha Veda Prakash Achiah G Jaan natham Nagbhushnam Krishna Rao M Ramchandria D Iadma Rao A K Pabiah, Sita Ramulu B Pedda Reddy K R Abbiah T Ramaswamy Sooryanarayana Lingmiah Rama swamy Mallikarjuna Rao Srimati (Rani) kumilini Devi A Viswanath Rao M Swami
Income for 1955-56 which includes the opening balance Rs 31,71,567 Expenditure for 1955-56 Rs 31,79,566

ASSOCIATIONS (Commercial)

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Andhra Chamber Building 272/73, Angrippa
Naick Street, Madras 1

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Vice President V Limburummar Chetty,
S Venkatarangam, V G S V Prasad
Treasurer G Ganniah Chetty
Asstt Secretary M S Sambasivam

THE ANDHRA FILM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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Vijayawada 2

THE COCANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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Committee N C Krishnalah, M S Subramanyam, R E A Benson
Secretary W Le Faucheur

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Treasurer I Govindarao

OTHERS

ANDHRA RASHTRA HINDI PRACHAR SANGH.
Vijayawada 2

GUNTUR PATTANA HINDI PRAMI MANDALI

Kothapetah, Guntur.
President Gudivada Pulla Rao
Secretary Ch L Narasimha Murty.

ANDHRA PRADESH MEDICAL COUNCIL

(Co Office of the Director of Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
Ex Officio President Major K N Rao M B B S (Madras) M D (Madras) D G O (Madras), F C C P (U S A) F I C S Director of Medical Services Andhra Pradesh
Registrar Secretary and Treasurer R S V Appa Rao, B A I L B

SECUNDERABAD TRADES ASSOCIATION

151, Sappers Lines, Secunderabad
President Dwarakaprashad R Ramanlal
Honorary Secretary F R Parekh

CHURCHES

The Methodist Church in Southern Asia

The Methodist Church Hyderabad
Bishop Rt Rev Bishop John Subban

Church of South India

Bishop's House, Medak Andhra Pradesh State

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Asstt Bishop, The Rt Rev Bunyan Joseph
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Secretaries, Rev B Gnana Prasada Rao, B D, J Y Samuel B Sc, L T
Hon Treasurer, Dr S P Raju, B A, B F

DIOCESE OF DORNAKAL

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Secretary Diocesan Council, Rev G S Luke, B D
Asstt Secretary N C Vijaya Rao, B A
Treasurer, A L Ross, F C I

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(Krishna—Godavari)

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Secretary Diocese Council M Premchandrudu
Asstt Secretary, B John Kolajya, B A, B Ed
Registrar, Rev B Prasada Rao, B A.

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Vice-President Rev Y Divyadeenam
Secretary, Rev Albert Andrew
Asstt Secretary, Rev B J Doraiswamy, B A, B D.
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Telephone: 4738

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 Abdul Rasack & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Charkaman, Hyderabad.
 Ahmed Aladin & Co., Khan Bahadur, Aerated & Ice Factory, Secunderabad.
 Alembic Distributors Ltd., 542, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Ali Mohamed Hashim Dorajiwala, General Merchant, Secunderabad.
 Amman Bole Nagiah, Kerana Merchant, Secunderabad.
 Ananth Medical Stores, Dispensing Chemists & Druggists, Sarojinidevi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Argus & Co., Electrical Goods Dealers, Chapel Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Aryan Industries Ltd., 108, Walker Town, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Azam Steam Press, Educational Printers, Moghulpura, Hyderabad.
 Asamjahi Mills Ltd., 159, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Azis & Co., Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Badabab & Sons, Aerated Water Manufacturers, and Sole Agents for Vimto; Standard Works, Station Road, Hyderabad.
 Balle Latchmiah & Sons, Hardware Merchants, Siddiambar Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Barman Brothers, Sanitary and Civil Engineers & Contractors, Barman Building, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Baswaraj Sharanbappa Appa & Sons, Yarn and Cloth Merchants, Secunderabad.
 Batlibol & Co., (HYD.) Ltd., Electrical & Mechanical Machinery Merchants, Kingsway, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Belde Engineering Co., Electrical & Mechanical Machinery Merchants, Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Bharath Engineering Co., The, 793A, Rani Ganj, Secunderabad.
 Bijjala Veeriah Gupta, Gold and Silver Merchant and Jeweller, Siddiambar Bazar, Hyderabad.
 Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency of Secunderabad Ltd., Automobile Engineers and Distributors, Secunderabad.
 Bulchand & Co., Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Central Bank of India Limited, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Ch. Legnalah & Sons, Burmah-Shell Agents & Contractors, Kingsway, Secunderabad.
 Chandulal T. Parikh & Co., Distributors, I.O.I. Colour Goods, Secunderabad.
 Cheekoty Veerannah & Sons, Printers, General Merchants and Contractors, Secunderabad.
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 Chimalgi, V. G., Photographic Goods Dealers, Kingsway, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Chinooy Challani & Co., Abid Road, Hyderabad.
 Chotooram Jagadeah Perahad, General Merchants, Osman Gunj, Hyderabad.
 Dandoo Balanarasaiah & Sons, Hardware Merchants, Secunderabad.
 Daudu Angiah Telkonti Balkrishnah, Oil Mills, Secunderabad.
 Dastagir & Co., S. G., Registered Accountants and Auditors, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.
 Dastoor & Sons, Occultists & Opticians, Sarojinidevi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Debonier, Interior Decorators and Furnishers, Proprietor: Mr. Hyath Hussain Khan, Nampally, Hyderabad.
 Deccan Chronicle, 147, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad. Rates: Casual Rs. 4-5-0; Contract: Rs. 8.
 Deccan Engineering and Refrigeration Co., 123, Kingsway, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Deccan Potcelain & Enamel Works Ltd., Bakaram, Hyderabad.
 Deccan Wine and General Stores, Secunderabad.

Deen Dayal Indrumull, Jewellers, Hous, Hyderabad.
 Deffance Automobiles, Dealers in Automobile Parts, Cars & Trucks, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Douglas Bros., 6892, Kingsway, Secunderabad. Distributors for P.Y.E. Radios.
 E. J. Krishnamurti, Sole Distributor: "SIMPLEX" oil expeller. Opp. Azamabad P.O., Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Eamajee & Sons, D., Hardware and General Merchants, Afzalgunj, Hyderabad.
 Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Bashir Bagh Road, Hyderabad.
 Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Branch Office: Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Easwariah & Sons, G. 14, New Bhoiguda, Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh).
G. RAGHUNATHMULL BANK LTD., Hyderabad (Dn.). Tel. Address: "Singhvee." Telephone Nos. 4040, 4041, & 4653.
 Ganga Bishen Mohanlal, General Merchants and Bankers, Osman Gunj, Hyderabad.
 Gautam Cycle & Motor Stores, Cycles & Cycles Accessories Dealers, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 General Stone Supplying Co., Shabbad Stone, Lime and Bricks, Moazzam Jahi, Market Road, Hyderabad.



Makers of Security Equipment, Steel Furniture, Typewriter, Steel Windows, Steel Tubing. GODREJ & Boyce Mfg. Co. Private Ltd., 1239, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.). Phone: 5155. Grams: "GODREJ-SAFE." Offices or Stockists all over India and abroad.
 Gopalakrishnah, P., Timber Merchants, Contractors, 12, New Bhoiguda, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Gowrishanker, Mill Cloth Wholesale Merchant and Commission Agent, Osman Gunj, Hyderabad.
 Gubba Ramalingah Garl Malliah, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Osman Gunj, Hyderabad.
 Gunli & Co., Agricultural Implements Mfrs. & Dealers, 89, Sarojinidevi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 H. Abbas Hussain Mulla Ehsan Ali, Siddiambar Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Habib Ahmed Khan, General Contractor, 83, Public Garden Road, Hyderabad.
 Haji Abdul Sathar Ismail, Kerana Merchants, Secunderabad.
 Haji Badruddin Gulam Hussain, General Merchant, Siddiambar Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Haji Dada Haji Abba, Gold Lace Merchant, Lad Bazar, Hyderabad.
 Haji Razaack Haji Mohd. Says, Nizam Sahi Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., 113, Station Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hindustan Corporation Ltd., Manufacturers' Representatives, Domalguda, Hyderabad (Dn.). Grams: "HINDCORP." Phone: 4409.
 Hiranand Ramaukh, Bankers and Commission Agents, Maharaj Gunj, Hyderabad (Dn.). Grams: "INANI", Phone: 4782.
 Hussaini Stores, Madan Building, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hyderabad Agricultural Marketing Co., Gunfoundry, Hyderabad.
 Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Sanalnagar, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hyderabad Button Factory, Charminar, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Sarojinidevi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
HYDERABAD CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD., P.O. Box No. 182, Industrial Area, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hyderabad Commercial Corporation Ltd., Station Road, Nampally, Hyderabad.
 Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd., Secunderabad.
 Hyderabad Co-operative Central Trading Society Ltd., The, B/17/655, Station Road, Hyderabad.
 Hyderabad (Deccan) Traders, 793, Station Road, Abid Circle, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hyderabad Oil & Paint Co. Ltd., The, Industrial Area, Azamabad, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hyderabad Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Mfrs. of "SIMPLEX" oil expeller, Azamabad P.O. Hyderabad (Dn.). Phone: 4771. Grams: "EXPELLERS".
 Hyderabad Potteries Ltd., 95, Park Lane, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Hyderabad Wood Works, 8552, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Ranigunj, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Industrial Area, Azamabad, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Indian Iron and Steel Corporation, The, 8571, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.
 Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co. (Hyderabad) Ltd., Gunfoundry, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Ishaq & Sons, H. M., Installers of Loud Speakers and General Merchants, Secunderabad.
 Jalal Mian, H. M., Hardware Merchants, Afzal Gunj, Hyderabad.
 Jammalal Bansilal, Kirana Merchants and Commission Agents, Begum Bazar, Hyderabad.
 J. B. Mangaram & Co., Confectioners, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 J. C. Pinto & Co., Newspaper Agents & Book-Sellers, H.O., 113/1, Sarojinidevi Road, Secunderabad, Branch: Abid Road, Hyderabad, A. P. Telegrams: "Pintoco." Phone: 6879.
 J. & J. DeChane, Manufacturing Chemists, Residency Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 John & Co., General Stores, Bar & Bakery, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Kareem & Sons, J. A., General Merchants, Secunderabad.
 Kathiawar Stores, General Merchants, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Khaderia Karkhana, Suppliers of Samane Taqareeb, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.
 Kirlokar Bros. Ltd., Kingsway, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 K. Karumakar & Sons, Sanitary Engineers, G.P.O. Lane, Abid Road, Hyderabad.
 Komma Veeriah & Sons, Importers, Papers and General Goods, Tobacco Bazar, Secunderabad (Dn.).
 Konyalal Buchiah, Pandura Fundarium, Bankers and Gold and Silver Merchants, Siddiambar Bazar, Hyderabad.
 Kooshappa Thakur Shah Chavan, Yarn Merchant, Secunderabad.
 Klyasa Sarbhayya, Paint and Dy. Merchant, Secunderabad.
 Klyasa Veeriah Chitambariah, Bombay Cloth Merchant and Agent, Secunderabad.
 Lalji Meghji, Iron Merchant, Secunderabad.
 Leslie Gay & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Station Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Light House Talkies, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Madan Gopal Jammalal, Kerana Merchant, Begum Bazar, Hyderabad.
 Madan Mohan Metal Industries, 108, Walker Town, Secunderabad (Dn.), Manufacturers of Stainless Steel Utensils.

Madanlal Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, General Merchants and Managing Agents, The Hyderabad Bulletin Ltd., Begumpet, Hyderabad.

Madhav Rao & Sons, Furnishers and Decorators, Secunderabad.

Madras Cycle & Motor Mart, 7936, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.). Authorised Ford Dealers.

Majestic Radio House, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Mehta, D. J., Wine, Provision and General Merchant, Secunderabad.

M. K. Mudalliar & Sons, Sanitary Engineers, 8059, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).

Mohamed Ali & Brothers, Fruit Merchants, Moazam Jahl Market, Hyderabad.

Mohamed Ali & Sons, Furniture Dealers and Curio Merchants, Secunderabad.

Mohamed Noorullah & Peddy Shivralliah, Hardware Merchants, Afzal Gunj, Hyderabad.

Mohamed Younus & Sons, General Merchants, Abid Road, Hyderabad.

Mohan Brothers, Wholesale and Retail Wine Merchants, Moazamjahl Market Road, Hyderabad.

Mohanlal Nalani, Yarn and Colour Merchant, Secunderabad.

Mudillar & Co., General Merchants, Abid Road, Hyderabad.

Mulla Abdul Kader Mulla Fida Ali, Petrol Merchant, Khairatabad, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Nanakram Bhagwandass, Provision Merchants, Osman Gunj, Hyderabad.

Nathoo Laljee, Engineer & Contractors, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).

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National Sanitary Engineering Co., Secunderabad.

National Soap Factory, Secunderabad.

National Trading Agencies, Secunderabad.

Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Osmania General Agency, Stationers, 87 E & F, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.). Phone : 7421.

OSMANSHAHI MILLS LTD., 159, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad (Dn.), Phone : 4738. Grams : "OSMANSHAHI".

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Prince Store, General Merchants, Abid Road, Hyderabad-Dn.

Prudential Co-operative Central & Urban Bank Ltd., The, Secunderabad. Phone : 6695.

Radio Talkie House and Educational Films Guild, opp. State Bank, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Raja Deen Dayal & Sons, State Photographers, Secunderabad.

Ramannah & Sons, K. B., Hardware and General Merchants, Secunderabad.

Ramashwar K. Anjiah, Hardware Merchant, Afzal Gunj, Hyderabad.

Ram Prasad, Ltd., Engineers & Contractors, 8/501, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad (Dn.). 4.

Reliance Automobiles, Dealers in Automobiles, Parts & Accessories, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).

Row Ponde & Co., 148, Kingsway, Secunderabad.

R. R. Gopal, Cloth Merchants, Pathergatti, Hyderabad.

Saba & Co., Advertising Agents, Chapel Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Salarjung Sugar Mills Ltd., 499/A-2, New Road, Bashir Bagh, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Shanker Electrica, Dealers in everything electrical, 206, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Shanker Electric Stores, Electrical Contractors & Importers, 31, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.). Phone : 7411.

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Totaram Ramgus Brothers, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).

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Modern Press & Publicity.—Estd. 1942, G.P.O. Lane, Abid Road, Hyderabad-Dn.

Ojo Publicity.—Hindustan Gully, Hyderabad-Dn.

Premier Publicity Co., The.—Kasratla Road, Hyderabad-Dn. 2. Saba & Co.—Chapel Road, near Gunfoundry, Hyderabad-Dn.

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Deccan Metal Works.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad-Dn. Grams: "METALWORKS."

Gunti & Co.—89, Sarojini Devi Road, Secunderabad.

Industrial Stores Co., The.—11, Durga Bhavan, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad. Grams: "INDUSTRIAL."

Pushp Trading Co.—Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.

Rayat Commercial Corporation Ltd.—141, Kingsway, Secunderabad.

Secunderabad Agricultural Machinery Co.—150, Kingsway, Secunderabad-Dn.

AIR-CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION

Deccan Engineering & Refrigeration Co.—133, Kingsway, Secunderabad-Dn.

Emson Engineering Corporation.—142, Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

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BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.—Ginwalla Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.). Dealers for Dodge Cars & Trucks, Fiat Cars and Lambretta Scooters.

Defiance Automobiles.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

Hind Auto Engineering Co.—Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

MADRAS CYCLE & MOTOR MART.—7936, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad-Dn. Phone: 6247. Grams: "TRIUMPH." Authorised 'FORD' dealers for Hyderabad State, Sales, Service and Parts.

Modern Automobiles.—38, Oxford Street, Secunderabad-Dn.

Reliance Automobiles.—Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS

Aruna Automobiles.—Park Lane, Secunderabad-Dn.

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Premier Motors.—Sarojini Devi Road, Secunderabad.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Deccan Metal Works.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

Defiance Automobiles.—Mehta Mahal, 49, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

Hindustan Corporation Ltd.—Domalguda, Hyderabad-Dn.

Hyderabad Auto Service.—Mehta Mahal, 49, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad.

Industrial Stores Co. Hyderabad Ltd.—11, Durga Bhavan, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.

Lakshmi Automobiles.—Ranigunj, Secunderabad-Dn.

Prabhat Automobiles.—54, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad (Dn.).

Rane Ltd.—51, James Street, Secunderabad-Dn.

Supreme Automobiles.—Ranigunj, Secunderabad-Dn.

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Punjab Bakery.—Nampally, Hyderabad-Dn.

Pushp Trading Co.—Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.

BANKS

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The Hyderabad State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (Estd. March 1915), Hyderabad-Deccan.

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Pushp Trading Co.—Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.

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 V-X-L Agency.—138, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.

DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES

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 Scientific Electricals.—Bank Street, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad-Dn.
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Industrial Stores Co. Hyderabad Ltd.—11, Durga Bhavan, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad-Dn.
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"PENTAGON"

Office :

**Dundoo Building
Kingsway
Secunderabad**

Phone : 6771

Factory :

**108, Walker Town
Secunderabad**

Phone : 6366

TYPEWRITERS

Deccan Typewriter Co.—Shahrah-e-Osmania, Hyderabad-Dn.
 GODRAJ. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Private Ltd.—1239, Abid Road,
 Hyderabad (Dn.).
 Hindustan Corporation Ltd.—Domalguda, Hyderabad-Dn.

TYRES AND TUBES DEALERS

Defiance Automobiles.—Mehta Mahal, 49, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
 Secunderabad-Dn.
 Hind Auto Engineering Co.—Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad-Dn.
 Phone : 7535.
 Rane Ltd.—51, James Street, Secunderabad-Dn.

UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS

Haji Zakria Haji Ebrahim.—23, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secundera-
 bad-Dn.
 Hyderabad Wood Works.—Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad-
 Dn.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS (GHEE)

Aryan Industries Ltd.—108, Walker Town, Secunderabad-Dn.
 Pushp Trading Co.—Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS DEALERS

Bharat Watch Co.—Hyderabad-Dn.
 Nathumal Bros.—138, Park Lane, Secunderabad-Dn.
 Paradise Watch House.—124, Park Lane, Secunderabad-Dn.

Ramakrishna Watch House.—125, Park Lane, Secunderabad-Dn.

Ramesh Watch Co.—126, Park Lane, Secunderabad-Dn.

Rashid & Co.—Abid Road, Salarjung Building, Hyderabad-Dn.

United Watch Co.—Abid Road, Hyderabad-Dn.

WELDING EQUIPMENT

Belde Engineering Co.—6549, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

Dominion Engineering Corporation.—P. Box No. 37, Rashtrapathi
 Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

WIRE PRODUCTS DEALERS

Dominion Engineering Corporation.—P. Box No. 37, Rashtrapathi
 Road, Secunderabad-Dn.

Secunderabad Iron & Steel Co.—60/A, James Street, Secunderabad-
 Dn. Phone : 7124.

WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS

BULCHAND & CO.—(Silk Palace), Abid Road, P.O. Box 227,
 Hyderabad-Dn.

STATES ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Andhra

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor : Bhimsen Sachar
Military Secretary to the Governor : Major Yuvraj Yaashodan Singh
Aide-De-Camp : Captain Virendra Pratap
Private Secretary to the Governor : S R Ramamurthy

Ministers

Chief Minister in charge of General Administration Department (Services, All-India Services, High Court, Information and Publicity, Transport, Industries and Commerce and Health), N Sanjiva Reddi
Home (Police and Prohibition), K V Ranga Reddi
Finance and Commercial Taxes, B Gopala Reddi
Revenue, including Land Reforms, Registration and Excise Kala Venkata Rao
Planning and Development, V B Raju
Irrigation and Power, J V Narasing Rao
Labour and Social Welfare, D Sanjiviah
Agriculture and Forests, P Thimma Reddi
Education, S B P Pattabhirama Rao
Local Administration K Brahmananda Reddi
Law, Subordinate Courts, Prisons and Religious Endowments, Grandhi Venkata Reddi Naidu
Co-operation and Housing, Nawab Mohi Nawaz Jung
Building and Highways and Relief and Rehabilitation, M Narasing Rao

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to Government, General Administration, M P Pal, ICS
Additional Secretary, General Administration, C Seshagiri Rao, IAS
Secretary to Government, Home Department, H Ram Lal, IAS
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, M T Raju, ICS
Secretary to Government, Finance Department, C Damodar Reddy, IAS
Secretary to Government, Law Department, B Ch Narayana Murthy
Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, V K Rao
Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department, C Narasimham IAS
Secretary to Government, Education Department, S A Iyengar, ICS
Secretary to Government, Health Department, L N Gupta
Secretary to Government, Industries Department, R Prasad, ICS
Secretary to Government, Local Administration Department, Jagjivan Chandra, IAS

Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and Labour Department, Vacant

Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, V Rajeshwar Rao, IAS

Public Service Commission

Chairman C. Vivekananda Murthy, IAS (retd)
Members M A Venkataramana Naidu; C Rami Reddy, IAS Baquer Ali Mirza
Secretary, Krishniah Naidu
Asstt Secretary, F Gopalakrishniah

Heads of Department

Board of Revenue K M Innithan, ICS (First member), V V Subramanyam, ICS (Second member), K N Anantharaman (Third member), Zahir Ahmad, IAS (Fourth member), Gulam Hyder IAS (Fifth member), K Subba Rao, IAS (Secretary), K Vasudova Rao (Joint Secretary), D Dhansing (Addl Joint Secretary)
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, K Subrahmanyam Naidu, IAS
Inspector-General of Stamps and Registration, W Venkatawamy
Director of Endowments and Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue, Trimbak Lal
Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, R Venkat Reddy
Director, Agriculture and Marketing Department, I J Naidu, IAS
Director of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Bhagwandas, IAS
Chief Conservator of Forests, Rai Daulat Rai
Director of Controlled Commodities and Joint Director, Commerce and Industries, K S Prakasa Rao
Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics Dr Patnaik
Director of Public Instruction, Dr N Ramiah
Director of Archaeology Dr P Srinivasachary
Director, C & I, K I Vidyaasagar IAS
Director, Central Records R M Joshi
Addl Director, C I Deptt (Handloom), Dr R V Rao
Director, Andhra Pradesh Printing Press, Syed Ghulam Rasool
Labour Commissioner, T Prabhakar Rao
Chief Inspector of Forests, A Ramamurthy
Addl Registrar of Co-operative Societies, R V Madhusudan Rao
Director of Social Welfare, M Yaganti
Director, Tribal Welfare, Sabhamurthy
Director, Women's Welfare, Kumari Jamunabai
Transport Commissioner and Chairman, State Transport Authority, Najat Ali Khan, IAS

General Manager, Andhra-Pradesh Road Transport, Guru Prasad

Inspector-General of Prisons, Syed Mohd Hussain,
Director of Medical Services, Major Rao, IMS

Director of Public Health Dr I D Khatri
Inspector of Local Administration, Raghava Reddy

Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam Construction, Jaffar Ali

Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Canals, G A Narasimha Rao

Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Venkatakrishniah
Addl Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Hardikar

Chief Engineer (Highways), N Durrani
Chief Engineer (General and Public Health), C Seshavaram

Chief Engineer (Buildings), Qayyum
Chief Engineer (Electricity) B R Somayajulu

Addl Chief Engineer (Electricity), S A Quader
Director, Deptt of Information & Public Relations, Kapila Kasiapati

Fire Force Commander, Syed Sayeed Hasan
Sensor Translator to Government, Boyl Bheman-nah

Director of Settlement, Ghose Mohiuddin
Addl Custodian, Evacuee Property, T M Kapoor.

Director of Civil Supplies, Rahimuddin Hussain,
Inspector General of Police, K K Nambiyar, IPS

Addl Inspector General of Police, Shivkumal, IPS

Commissioner of Police, C Rangaswamy Iyengar, IPS

Director, Anti-Corruption Deptt, C B Patil, IPS

HIGH COURT

(Guntur)

Chief Justice, Mr Justice K Subba Rao.

Judges, Mr Justice P Chandra Reddy; Mr Justice K Unamaheswar Rao, Mr Justice K Bhimasankaram, Mr Justice P Satyanarayana Raju, Mr Justice N D Krishna Rao, Mr Justice Syed Qaim Hasan, Mr Justice Manohar Prasad, Mr Justice Muhammad Ahmad Ansari, Mr Justice A Sreenivasachary, Mr Justice Pingle Jagannathan Mohan Reddy, Mr Justice N Komaraya

Registrar, S Obul Reddi

Law Officers

Advocate-General, D. Narasaraaju
Public Prosecutor, D. Munikanniah.

ASSAM

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor

Salyid Fazl Ali.

Personal Staff

Private Secretary, T. S. Krishnamurti, M.A., B.Com.

Aide-de-Camps, Capt. S. P. Sethi; S. Hasan Sami.

Personal Assistants, M. V. Raisinghani; G. S. Mani.

Supdt. of the Private Secretary's Office, B. Farewell, B.A.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

Adviser to the Governor, K. L. Mehta, I.C.S.
Adviser for Tribal Affairs, Dr. Verrier Elwin, D.Sc.

Development Commissioner, Col. G. S. Puri.

Ministers

Chief Minister, Appointment, Confidential, Social Welfare, Community Projects including N.E.S. Blocks, Administration of Tribal Areas, Co-ordination and Development of Tribals living in hills and plains, Co-ordination of Second Five-Year Plan with the development of the State and Co-ordination of all other departments. Any other matters not specifically allotted to a particular Minister, and General Administration Department and Secretariat Administration Department, Bisnuram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L.

Public Works Department, Transport, Rural Development Department and Local Self-Government, Siddhlnath Sarma, B.Sc., B.L.

Education and Home, Motiram Bora, M.A., B.L.
Forests, Medical and Public Health, Judicial and Legislative, Printing and Stationery Branch, Rupnath Brahma, B.L.

Finance including District Establishment, Supply including Consumer Goods and Textile, Anti-Corruption measures relating to District Establishment, Debeswar Sarma, B.L.

Planning and Development including Town and Country Planning, Labour and Labour Welfare, Electricity, Major Industries, Matters relating to Trade and Commerce, Statistics Department, Cottage Industries and Sericulture and Weaving, K. P. Tripathy, M.A., B.L.

Revenue including Land Reforms including Acquisition of Zamindaris, Requisition and Acquisition of Mines and Minerals, Revenue Officers, Relief, Settlement of Town Lands, Relief and Rehabilitation Matters relating to implementation within the State of the Agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan relating to minority including Minority Commission, Harceswar Das, M.A., B.L.

Food and Agriculture including Food Production, Land Reclamation, Veterinary including Livestock, Pisciculture and Co-operative Department, Molnui Haque Choudhury, M.A.

Excise, Prohibition, Jail, Registration and Stamps, Tribal Welfare and Development of Backward Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Chitra Singh Teron, B.A.

Deputy Ministers

Local Self-Government and Education, Purnananda Chetia, B.A.

Community Projects including N.E.S. Blocks, Veterinary, Livestock and Pisciculture and other matters, Mohi Kanta Das, M.A., B.L.

Revenue including Fishery, Grazing, Settlement of Rural Lands, Buildings, Court of Wards, Resettlements, Relief and Rehabilitation, Girindranath Gogoi, B.L.

Social Welfare, Rural Development, Maternity and Child Welfare, Mrs. Usha Borthakur, B.T. Medical, Public Health and Forests, Ghanshyam Das, L.M.P.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, and Cottage Industries, Mahendra Nath Hazarika.

Co-operative, Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving and Transport, Indreswar Khound. Tribal Affairs, Khelhoshe Sema.

Secretariat

Chief Secretary, S. K. Dutta, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Home, Appointment, Confidential and General Administration Departments, D. Das, I.A.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, Dr. M. N. Goswami, I.A.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, S. C. Kagti, I.A.S.
Secretary, Rural Development, Co-operative Societies, Sericulture and Weaving Departments, K. C. Barua, I.A.S.

Secretary, Labour, Transport, Industries, Departments, S. K. Mullick, I.C.S.

Secretary, Textiles, Supply Department, Town and Country Planning, B. L. Sen, I.A.S.

Secretary, L.S.G., Agriculture, A. M. Dam, I.A.S.
Secretary, Tribal Areas Department, D. Das, I.A.S.

Secretary, P. W. Department, B. Chaudhury, B.E.
Addl. Secretary, P.W.D., K. B. Barua, B.E.

Secretary, Legislative and Judicial Department, Dr. J. C. Medhi, Ph.D. (Lond.), B.L.

Addl. Secretary (Ex-officio), Legislative Department, R. R. Khaund.

Joint Secretary, Home Department, D. C. Dutta, I.P.

Secretary, Education and Medical, M. Sultan, I.A.S.

Secretary, Planning and Development, D. R. Kohli, I.C.S.

Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation, R. V. Subramaniam, I.A.S.

Secretary, Community Projects, K. Balachandran, I.C.S.

Secretary, P.W.D. (Flood Control), A. Z. Ahmed, B.E.

Heads of Departments

Conservator of Forests (Senior), M. C. Jacob, I.F.S.

Conservator of Forests (Junior), K. B. Mohan Lal, I.F.S.

Chief Engineer, B. Chaudhury, B.E.

Chief Engineer, Flood Control, A. Z. Ahmed, B.E.

Chief Engineer & Electrical Adviser to Government, G. C. Goswami, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Eng. (Sheff.), A.M.I.Mech. E.

Commissioner of Labour, H. P. Duara, B.Com. (Leeds).

Director of Supply, B. L. Sen, I.A.S.

Custodian of Evacuee Property, K. K. Padmapati, A.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, L. K. Handique, B.Sc. Agri. (Edin.).

Director of Veterinary, S. M. L. Bhatnagar, I.A.S.

Director of Housing, G. N. Dutt, B.E.

Director of Public Instruction (including technical), Dr. H. C. Bhuyan, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Bristol).

Commissioner of Excise and Registrar of Firms, E. H. Pakyntein, I.A.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, K. C. Barua, I.A.S.

Director of Health Services, Medical and Public Health, Dr. U. Bardaloi.

Director of Publicity, I. P. Chaudhury, M.A., B.T., B.L.

Commissioner of Plains Divisions, A. N. Kildwal, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Hills Divisions and Appeals, Vacant.

Inspector-General of Police, D. C. Dutta, I.P.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. U. Bardaloi.

Director of Land Records and Surveys, and Registrar of Births, Vacant.

Additional Director of Agriculture, S. Majid, B.Sc., I.A.R.I.

State Transport Commissioner, K. Angami, A.C.S.

Director of Community Projects, K. Balachandran, I.C.S.

Director of Economics and Statistics, S. C. Sarma, M.Sc. (Cal.), M.A. (Columbia).

Commissioner of Relief and Rehabilitation, R. V. Subramanian, I.A.S.

Director of National Employment Service, H. Rahman.

Heads of Central Departments

Accountant-General, P. D. Seth, I.A. & A.S.

Collector of Central Excise, Vyas Dev.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Assam, Tripura and Mampur, K. D. Dholakia.

Director of Posts & Telegraphs, K. V. Pal, B.E.

High Court

Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Sarjoo Prasad, M.A., B.L.

Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice H. Deka, M.A., B.L.

Registrar, B. C. Dutta, B.L.

Deputy Registrar, D. N. Choudhury, B.Sc.

Asst. Registrar, C. M. De, B.A.

Law Officials

Advocate-General, S. M. Lahiri, M.A., B.L.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Dr. J. C. Medhi, Ph.D. (Lond.), B.L.

Law Assistant to the Legal Remembrancer, P. C. Das, B.L., A.C.S.

Senior Government Advocate, Dinanath Medhi, B.Sc., B.L.

Junior Government Advocate and Editor, Law Reports, Assam Series, Rajni Kanta Goswami, B.L.

Editor, Indian Law Reports, Assam Series, Pulakananda Das, B.L.

Public Service Commission

Chairman, A. N. Bhattacharjee, I.A.S.; Member, Mrs. Bonli Khongmen; Secretary, J. O. Bora, B.A., B.T.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR.

Dr. Zakir Hussain.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to Governor, Lt.-Col. C. S. Bhatnagar.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain P. B. Gadagkar.

Private Secretary to Governor, R. Srinivas Rao.

Ministers

Chief Minister and Minister for Appointment & Political (minus Transport), Industries (including Mines & Mineral Resources), Irrigation & Power, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha.

Finance, Labour, Agriculture (including Sugar-cane Research), Dr. A. N. Sinha.*

Jails, Relief & Rehabilitation & Transport, Shah Muhammad Ozair Munemi.

Excise, Forest and Welfare, Bhola Paswan.

Revenue (minus Mines & Mineral Resources), Gram Panchayats, Binodanand Jha.

Food, Supply and Health, Birchand Patel.

Co-operation, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Law, Jagat Narain Lal.

Education, Kumar Ganga Nand Singh.

Public Works, Public Health, Engineering, Housing and Local Self-Government, Maqbool Ahmad.

DY. MINISTERS.

Food, A. A. M. Noor.

General Administration, Political, Irrigation and Power, Kedar Pandey.

Industry, Community Projects and Information, Laliteswar Prasad Sahl.

Gram Panchayats, Co-operative, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Hriday Narain Choudhury.

Finance, Ambika Saran Singh.

P.W.D. and Local Self-Government, Sahdeo Mahto.

Revenue, Forests and Religious Trusts, Radha Govind Prasad.

Law and Labour, S. M. Aquil.

Welfare and Health, Sroemati Jyotirmoyee Devi.

Jails, Relief & Transport, Mrs. Naima Khatun Haidar.

Agriculture, Chandrika Ram.

Education and Excise, Krishna Kant Singh.

BIHAR

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, M. S. Rao, I.C.S.

Development Commissioner, B. D. Pandey, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, S. N. Singh.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, N. P. Mathur, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government, Labour Department, Bhagwat Prasad Singh, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Ramsuchit Misra, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government, Development Department, Ranchor Prasad, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government, Education Department, K. Abraham, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, B. N. Rahotil, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government, Law Department, Shivachandra Prasad.

Secy. to Food Production, B. K. Dutt.

Secy. to Govt., Welfare Dept., Rameshwar Prasad, I.A.S.

Secy. to Govt., Relief & Rehabilitation Dept., and Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Bihar, Rajeswar Prasad Singh, I.A.S.

Member, Board of Revenue, C. K. Raman, I.C.S.

Secretary, Board of Revenue, Rajeshwar Prasad, I.A.S.

Add. Secretary, Political Department, U. K. Ghosh, I.A.S.

Custodian of Evacuee Property, Rajeshwar Prasad Singh, I.A.S.

Secretary, Bihar Legislative Council, S. C. Lall, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Enayatur Rahman.

Secretary, Housing Dept., R. S. Pandey, I.A.S.

Public Service Commission (for Bihar)

Chairman, K. S. V. Raman, I.C.S.

Members, B. M. K. Sinha, Muhammad Yahia, M.A., B.L.

Secretary, Pradhan Suryavarti Prasad.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Accountant-General, P. K. Bardhan, I.A. & A.S.

Collector of Excise (Central), B. Majumdar.

Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), S. P. Jain.

Postmaster-General (Central), S. S. Anantkrishnan.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Shyam Sundar Prasad.

Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Bhagwat Prasad (Acting).

Chief Engineer, Irrigation, H. K. Nivas, I.S.M.

Chief Inspector of Factories, A. Samad.

Commissioner of Labour, Ramnath Pandey.

Director of Agriculture, B. P. Akhauri.

Director of Extension Services (Agriculture), B. N. Singh.

Director of Animal Husbandry and Director of Veterinary Services, S. K. Sen, B.Sc., M.B.C.V.S.

Director of Education, Kirshori Prasad Sinha.

Commissioner of Excise, H. P. Kanth, I.A.S.

Superintendent of Secretarial Press, S. N. Chatterjee.

Director of Industries, Ajit Mazumdar, I.A.S. (Acting).

Director of Health Services, Lt.-Col. D. P. Nath, I.M.S.

Director of Public Relations, Ras Bihari Lal.

Deputy Director of Public Relations, Bagishwar Prasad Sinha.

Inspector-General of Police, M. K. Sinha, I.P.

Inspector-General of Prisons, S. P. Singh, I.A.S.

Inspector-General of Registration, H. P. Kanth, I.A.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, B. N. Singh, I.A.S.

Chief Electoral Officer, S. A. A. Rizvi.

Director, National Employment Service, Braj-kishore Path.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami, I.C.S.

Mr. Justice Brahmadev Prashad Jamnair, Barrister-at-Law, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Bashisth Narain Rai, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Chandreshwar Prasad Sinha, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Khaleel Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Satish Chandra Misra, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice H. N. Chaudhri, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Rati Kanti Choudhary, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice S. Naqul Imam, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Kamla Sahai, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Rajkishore Prasad, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Kanhaiya Prasad Singh, *Puisne Judge*.

Mr. Justice Kameshwar Dayal.

Mahabir Prasad, Bar-at-Law, *Advocate General*.

Anant Singh, *Registrar*.

Chandrika Prasad Singh, M.A., B.L., *Deputy Registrar*.

* As we go to press death is reported.

BOMBAY

Governor
SRI PRAKASA.

Personal Staff

Secretary and Comptroller of the Household : A. T. Bamba-
wale, I.A.S.
A.D.C.'s : C. V. Bapat, B.P.S.; Licut. N. R. Khambatta,
I.N.
Asstt. Secretary and Asstt. Comptroller : T. H. Barker.
Hony. Surgeon : Dr. S. B. Cooper.
Hony. Physician : Dr. R. J. Vakil.
Hony. Dental Surgeon : Dr. C. T. Chudgar.
Hony. Aides-de-camp : D. G. Moore; R. S. Modi; P. K.
Chaubal.

Ministers

Chief Minister, Political and Services and Home : Yesh-
wantrao Balvantrao Chavan.
Minister for Finance : Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta.
Minister for Revenue : Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh.
Minister for Labour and Law : Shantilal Harjivan Shah.
Minister for Public Health : Marotrao Sambhio Kannam-
war.
Minister for Prohibition, Village Panchayat and Cottage
Industries : Ratubhai Mulshanker Adani.
Minister for Agriculture including Aarey Milk Colony :
Vasanttrao Phulsingh Naik.
Minister for Forest : Bhagwantrao Gambhirrao Ghade.
Minister for Local Self Government (excluding Village
Panchayat) : Maneklal Chunilal Shah.
Minister for Planning and Development, Electricity and
Industries : Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede.
Minister for Public Works : Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai.
Minister for Education : Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai.
Minister for Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Press and
Fisheries : Kazi Syed Ghiyasuddin Kazi Syed Nasiruddin.
Minister for Co-operation : Trimbak Shivrarn Bharda.
Minister for Social Welfare and Rehabilitation : Nashikrao
Khanatadu Tirpude.

Deputy Ministers

Prohibition : Dr. Bhaskar Rambhai Patel.
Roads, Buildings and Ports : Premji Bhavanji Thacker.
Revenue : Shankarrao Bhaorao Chauhan.
Education : Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhosle.
Agriculture : Devising Venkatsingh Chauhan.
Co-operation : Jaswantlal Sobhagyachand Shah.
Sarvodaya, Forest, Labour Societies & Khar Lands Develop-
ment Board : Shamrao Ramchandra Patil.
Planning and Development : Gundu Dashrath Patil.
Transport and Jails : Chhotubhai Makambhai Patel.
Public Health : Dr. Kailasnarayan Shivnarayan Narola.
Irrigation : Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari.
Social Welfare : Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel.

Secretariat*

POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Chief Secretary : K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S.
Special Secretary : V. T. Dehajia, B.Sc. (Bom.), I.C.S.; J.P.
Secretary : K. P. Mathrani, B.Sc. (Eng.), I.C.S.
Development Commissioner and Ex-Officio Secretary :
V. Isvaran, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary and Deputy Development Commissioner :
H. K. L. Capoor, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary : J. C. Agarwal, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary : N. S. Pardasani, I.A.S.

Dy. Secretaries : L. N. Bongirwar, I.A.S.; J. G. Shah, I.A.S.;
S. V. Chavan; I.A.S.
Under Secretaries : B. K. Chougule, I.A.S.; D. R. Pinge.
Officers on Special Duty : B. G. Khabade; R. A. Patel;
R. G. Hosangadi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Secretary : V. Shankar, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary : Mohamad Abdulla, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary : L. R. Dalal, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary (Accommodation) : J. B. D'Souza, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary : P. B. Patil, I.A.S.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Secretary : V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S.†
Deputy Secretary : A. K. Majumdar, I.A.S.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary : D. R. Pradhan, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary : D. J. Madan, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary : K. A. Gafoor, I.A.S.

**OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COM-
MITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF THE DISPLACED WOMEN,
BOMBAY**

Chairman : Shrimati Meenakshi Bakhle.
Vice-Chairman : Shrimati Leelabai Phadke.

**HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE LABOUR AND
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

Commissioner of Labour, Bombay : D. G. Kale.
Director of Employment, Bombay : T. M. Sheth.
Director of Backward Class Welfare, Poona : D. B. Kamble,
I.A.S.

INDUSTRIES & CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

Secretary : J. D. Kapadia, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary and State Coal Controller and Secretary, Board of
Transport and State Textile Controller : Mohd. Habibuddin, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary and Director of Civil Supplies : B. G. Ghate, I.A.S.
Under-Secretary : I. B. Patel
Officer on Special Duty : S. S. Shukre
Assistant Secretaries : V. N. Pimenta, N. S. Pandit; B. V. Laud.
Special Officer : Mir Yusuf Ali

HOME DEPARTMENT

Secretary : A. L. Dias, I.O.S.
Deputy Secretaries : B. N. Kunte, I.A.S.; L. S. Lulla, I.A.S.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary : N. T. Mone, I.C.S.
Joint Secretary : V. M. Joshi, I.C.S.
Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary : R. C. Joshi, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries : S. K. Gangopadhyay, I.A.S.; G. C. Baveja, I.A.S.;
D. E. Mahajan, B.A.; R. C. Rele, B.Sc.; M. M. Mishah, M.A.
Deputy Financial Adviser : K. R. Ayyar, I.A. & A.S.
Insurance Officer : G. S. Diwan, M.A., F.I.A.
Under Secretaries : V. D. Gangal, M.A.; G. Hurry, B.A., LL.B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Secretary to Government : S. G. Barve, I.C.S.
Officer on Special Duty (Irrigation) : A. Shiv Raj, B.A., B.E., A.M.I.E.
(India).
Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and Joint Secretary to Govt. :
W. X. Mascarenhas, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E.
Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and Joint Secretary to Govt. : U. N. Mahida,
B.E., M.I.E., I.S.E.
Officer on Special Duty (Roads and Buildings) : U. J. Bhatt, B.E.
(Civil), B.E., M.I.T.M. AM. S.C.E.
Superintending Engineer (I) : G. G. Dhanak, B.E.
Deputy Secretary : J. H. Patwardhan, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary : J. P. Naagamvala, B.E., M.I.E., M.A.S.C.E.
Deputy Secretary (Buildings) : V. V. Navare, B.E.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Secretary : B. D. Mirchandani, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries : V. J. Chinmulgund, I.C.S.; V. B. Bangale, I.A.S.

* It was reported that Mr. Bhansali, Chief Secretary, was to go on four months' leave from May. Consequent changes would be : Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Chief Secretary; Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, Secretary, Local Self-Government; Mr. S. G. Barve, Secretary, Public Works; Mr. A. L. Dias, Secretary, Home Department.

† As we go to press his appointment as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Corporation is reported.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Secretary to Government and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs : N. K. David, I.C.S.
Joint Secretaries : B. P. Dalal, I.C.S. (Retd.) ; S. B. Palekar.
Charity Commissioner : S. C. Bhat.
Deputy Secretaries : S. R. Potnis ; S. W. Dhurandhar ; V. S. Datar ; K. S. Tayade.
Solicitor to Government and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Govt. : B. D. Nigudkar.
Solicitor (Mofussil Litigation) : M. M. Nadkarni.
Additional Solicitor (Mofussil Litigation) : R. N. Bongirwar.
Officer on Spl. Duty : K. A. Farikh.
Assistant Solicitor to Government : R. C. Patel.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Secretary : G. V. Bedekar, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries : S. E. Sukthankar, I.A.S. ; P. Setu Madhav Rao, I.A.S.
Under Secretaries : R. S. Gaitonde ; C. G. Sahasrabudhe.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Accommodation Controller, Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, J. B. D'Souza.
Agricultural Iron and Steel Supply Officer, 16, Horniman Circle, Bombay 1, V. L. Shah.
Chairman, Forward Markets Commission, Shahibag House, Witter Road, Bombay 1, W. R. Natu.
Chairman, Housing Board, Esplanade Maidan, Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1, M. G. Shaha.
Chairman, Labour Welfare Board, Jambori Maidan, Worli, Bombay 18, Smt. Nirmala R. Bhosle, M.L.A.
Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bank of India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, Dr. K. B. Bharucha.
Chief Conservator of Forests, Poona, J. A. Singh.
Chief Inspector of Factories, B. B. R. V. Building, Manordas Street, opposite V. T., Bombay 1, N. L. Gadkar.
Commdt.-Genl., Home Guards, Old Yacht Club, Apollo Pier, Bombay, M. J. B. Maneckji.
Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, Framji Carvasji Institute Bldg., Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2, D. G. Kale.
Controller of Transport Service, Swadeshi Mills Estate, Queen's Road, Bombay 4, S. L. Ogale.
Curator of Libraries, Town Hall, Bombay 1, T. D. Waknis.
Custodian of Evacuee Property, Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, N. S. Varma.
Deep Sea Fishing Supdly. Engineer-in-Charge, Sassoon Dock, Bombay 5, K. V. Illaawala.
Director of Agriculture, Poona, Dr. T. G. Shirname.
Director of Archives, Elphinstone College Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, Dr. P. M. Joshi.
Director of Backward Classes Welfare, Poona, D. B. Kamble.
Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, M. G. Gupta.
Director of Excise and Prohibition, Old Custom House, Bombay 1, Jasjit Singh.
Director of Fisheries, Taraporevala Aquarium, Charni Road, Bombay 2, Dr. C. V. Kulkarni.
Director of Industries, Central Stores Purchase Officer, Statistical Authority and Controller of Buildings, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay 1, M. R. Mandlikar.
Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Charni Road Garden, Bombay 4, B. A. Koreishi.
Director of Publicity, Sachivalaya, Bombay 1, M. H. Shah.
Director of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School Building, Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1, T. N. Tolani.
Director of Veterinary Services, Poona 2, S. R. Chadda.
Drugs Controller, Maneckji Wadia Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, B. V. Patel.
Electrical Engineer to Government, P.W.D., opp. C.T.O., Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1, S. G. Nadkarni.
Executive Editor and Secretary, District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board, Old Secretariat Compound, Bombay 1, Prof. M. R. Palande.
Food Controller, New India Assn. Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, B. S. Kanade.
General Manager, State Transport, 80A, Besant Road, Bombay 18, N. D. Duttary.
Inspector General of Police, Bombay, K. D. Billimoria, I.P.
Inspector General of Prisons, Poona, R. G. Salvi, I.A.S.
Milk Commissioner, Wakefield House, Sprotts Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1, D. N. Khurody.
Pay and Accounts Officer, Old Secretariat Anneze, Bombay 1, M. P. Singh Jain.
Port Health Officer, Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1, Dr. D. Choudhary.
Registrar of Companies, Firms, opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay, S. Venkataraman.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance, Poona, F. N. Rana.
Registrar General of Money-lenders, Bombay State, Poona, F. N. Rana.
State Transport Officer, Motor Vehicles Dept., Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay 1, M. K. Jadhav.

Supdly. Engineer, Bombay Circle, P.W.D., opp. C.T.O., Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1, G. K. Patil.
Supdt. of Parks and Gardens, 14, Queen's Barracks, Bombay 1, Miss Powar.
Surgeon-General, Medical Department, J. J. Hospital Compound, Bombay 8, Dr. D. P. Sethna.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (CENTRAL)

Postmaster-General, Bombay : V. D. Dalvi
Directors of Telegraphs : N. Mahalingam ; H. D. Vij.
Directors of Postal Services, Bombay : S. Ramachandran ; S. R. Krishnamurthy.
Director of Postal Services, Savings Bank, Bombay : T. D. Subramaniam.
Dy. Director of Telegraphs : C. H. Vaishnav.
Asstt. Postmasters-General, Bombay : M. D. Shah ; S. N. Tatke.
Asstt. Directors, Postal Services, Bombay : K. R. Damle ; B. G. Shah ; R. K. Saraf ; S. R. Kodiyal ; D. V. Antani ; S. T. Mudliar.
Circle Complaints Officer : D. N. Advani.
Personal Asstt. (Engg.) : G. George.
Personal Asstt. (Despt) : G. B. Pujari.
Office Superintendent, Postmaster-General's Office, Bombay : K. G. Kadam.

BOMBAY G. P. O.

Presidency Postmaster, Bombay : G. K. Sidhaye
Dy. Presidency Postmasters, Bombay : V. M. Saraf ; A. D. Pendse ; Y. G. Paranjpe.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, FOREIGN POST, BOMBAY.

Director, Foreign Posts : S. N. Das Gupta.
Dy. Director, Foreign Posts : Vacant.
Superintendent, Foreign Posts, K. R. Pandiya.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

Chief Superintendent, Bombay C.T.O. : C. Narayanaswami.
Senior Asstt. Superintendent, Bombay C.T.O. : M. A. R. Smith.
Asstt. Supdts., Bombay C.T.O. : F. D. Souza ; K. D. Banerjee ; C. I. De Rosario ; A. E. J. Gilks ; F. A. E. Nash ; M. R. Vasunia ; M. S. Godbole ; V. M. Saraf ; S. V. Rao ; C. J. Pays ; J. C. Datta.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, City Division, Bombay : G. S. Sethi.
Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Poona : S. K. Dhandarpale.
Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ahmedabad : B. A. Lakshminarayan.
Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Rajkot : G. C. Chatterjee.
Fault Controller, Bombay : V. Ramanurthy.
Asstt. Elect. Engineer (I), Bombay : N. S. Narasimhan.
Asstt. Elect. Engineer (II), Bombay : K. R. Venkataraman.
Asstt. Engineer, Wireless, Bombay Radio : A. E. L. Akhurst.
Asstt. Engineer, Wireless, Bombay (Monitoring) : N. V. Peddhar.
Regional Engineer, Maintenance, Bombay : K. Swaminathan.
Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, East Division, Bombay : A. S. Muthuswamy Iyer.
Asstt. Elect. Engineer (III) : L. N. Rajagopalan.
Asstt. Elect. Engineer (IV) : D. K. Kuppaswamy.
Asstt. Engineer, Cables : L. A. J. Fernandez.
Officer-in-Charge, C.M.G. : J. V. Sastri.
Officer-in-Charge, T.M.G. : G. P. Deshpande.

SUPERINTENDENT OF P. Os. AND R. M. S.

City Supdts. (Bombay) : K. B. Damle ; S. S. Bakshi ; M. B. Shirali.
Senior Supdt. of R.M.S., Bombay Sorting Division : K. Janardhan.

INDIAN AUDIT DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL)

CIVIL AUDIT

Accountant-General's Office, Queen's Road, Bombay.
Accountant-General : G. S. Rau.
Senior Dy. Accountant-General : D. H. Veeralalsh.
Dy. Accountant-General (Admn) : B. Maithrayan.
Dy. Accountant-General (Works) : R. A. Naik.
Dy. Accountant-General (I. A. D) : B. R. Srinivasamurthy.
Asstt. Accountants-General : C. P. Vachoo ; Ramaswamy R. Iyer ; K. J. Kuriyan ; K. Tyagarajan ; S. T. Kengo ; Smt. Girija Eswaran ; A. Gnanasolivu.
Examiner, Local Fund Accounts : B. L. Jain.
I.A. & A.S. Probationer : B. J. Desai.

RAILWAY AUDIT

Chief Auditor's Office, Central Railway, V. T., Bombay.
Chief Auditor, Central Rly : D. D. Dhingra.
Deputy Chief Auditor, Central Rly : M. Ramaswamy.
Chief Auditor's Office, Western Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.
Chief Auditor, Bombay : R. P. Ranga.
Dy. Chief Auditor, Bombay : S. L. Brahnnachary.

CENTRAL EXCISE

Construction House, Ballard Estate,
Post Box No. 806, Bombay No. 1.
Collector of Central Excise, Bombay : T. C. Seth, I.R.S.
Dy. Collector of Central Excise, Bombay : Vipin Maneiklal, I.R.S.

Headquarters Assistant to the Collector of Central Excise Bombay :

A. G. Desai, B.A., I.R.S.
Asstt. Collector of Central Excise Bombay, Division II : R. V. Sardesai, I.R.S.

Asstt. Collector of Central Excise Bombay, Division I : B. S. Gupta, B.Sc. (Tech.), I.R.S.

Dy. Director of Lighthouses and Lightships, Bombay : S. J. Israel, I.R.S.
Assistant Collector of Central Excise Bombay, (Hqrs.) : N. C. Kandola, I.R.S.

Assistant Collector of Central Excise (Refund), Bombay : K. Sarvanal, B.Sc., B.L., I.R.S.

Supdt., Bombay, 'B' Circle : C. Ghosh, B.A., I.R.S.

Supdt., Bombay, 'D' Circle : V. J. Manerikar, B.A. (Hons.), I.R.S.

Supdt., Bombay, 'H' Circle : K. Purushottam, B.A. (Madras).

Examiner, Internal Audit, Bombay I : N. A. Odalame, B.A., LL.B., I.R.S.

Chief Accounts Officer, Central Excise, Bombay : T. S. Rajagopalan Mudliar.

Supdt., Bombay, 'C' Circle : J. J. Newlands.

Supdt., Bombay, 'A' Circle : K. R. Wadhwa, B.A., LL.B.

Supdt., Intelligence, Bombay : B. V. Suryanarayana, B.A.

Supdt., Preventive Customs, Bombay : M. P. Mondkar.

Supdt., Bombay, 'J' Circle : C. J. Mathias.

Supdt., Preventive Bombay : G. P. Bidichandani, B.A., G.D.C.A.

Supdt., Bombay, 'I' Circle : E. Coelho, B.A.

Deputy Headquarters Assistant to the Collector of Central Excise Bombay : V. R. Phansikar.

Supdt., Bombay, 'G' Circle : B. L. Kamat.

Examiner, Accounts, Bombay II : N. N. Motiwala, M.A.

Supdt., Bombay, 'B' Circle : S. M. Master.

Assistant Chief Accounts Officer, Bombay : P. D. Gadkari.

Supdt., Bombay, 'F' Circle : G. N. Idnani, B.A.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL)

New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

Collector of Customs : A. V. Venkateswaran, M.A.

Addl. Collector of Customs : M. G. Abrol, B.A. (Hons.), M.A.

Dy. Collector of Customs : S. Venkatesan, M.A.

Asstt. Collectors of Customs : M. Ramchandran, M.A., M.Sc. ;

R. K. Habbu, M.A. ; D. N. Lal, M.A. ; G. S. Vaswani, B.Sc. ; M. B.

Chandramani, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manchester) ; A. J. B.

Lobo, M.A. (Cantab.) ; Gopal Krishna Shankar Iyer, M.Sc. ; F. A.

deSouza, B.E. ; Kausalya Narayanan, M.A. ; S. Narayanan, M.A.,

B.L. ; M. S. Pal, B.Sc. (Eng.) ; V. R. Gupta, B.A. ; L. F. Rozario,

B.A. ; R. C. Shelat ; S. B. Sarkar ; J. N. Joshi.

Deputy Chief Chemist : H. D. Suri, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), F.R.I.C.

Chemical Examiner : D. B. Pandya, M.Sc., LL.B., A.R.I.C.

Asstt. Chemical Examiner : D. K. Sankaran.

Chief Accounts Officer : S. B. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Inspector (Preventive) : K. N. Vazirani.

OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS (CENTRAL)

Gulam Mohd. Bldg., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports : B. N. Phillips.

Deputy Chief Controllers of Imports & Exports : G. Y. Bagwe ; S. G.

Varadkar ; N. H. Nagarwalla ; K. V. Dave.

Controllers : S. L. Kharkar ; Sardul Singh ; K. Jayaraman ; D. S.

Kaluskar ; M. V. Khanolkar ; K. N. R. Pillai ; G. H. Hataikar ;

K. J. Cherian ; J. A. Mulky ; M. I. Patel ; B. N. Nair ; Smt. M.

D'Costa.

Export Promotion Officer (Sr) : S. K. Guha.

BOMBAY EMIGRATION OFFICE (CENTRAL)

Army & Navy Building, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay I.

Protector of Emigrants : T. S. Subrahmanya Iyer, B.A., B.L.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT MINT (CENTRAL)

Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

(See under Government of India Personnel, Ministry of Finance).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES (1966-67)

Nominated by Government : Chairman, L. T. Gholap, I.C.S. ; P. R. Nayak, I.C.S. ; Kumar Shri Pravinshihji, I.P. ; A. V. Venkateswaran ; M. N. Chakravarti ; M. Ganapati ; Brig. M. M. Boddiah ; Commodore B. S. Somap, I.N. ; G. H. Kale ; H. N. Trivedi ; C. P. Sivasastava.

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce & Industry : E. A.

Jenkins ; S. M. Scott.

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber : Devji Bhattansey ; Ambalal

Kilachand ; Gordhandas Jadavji ; Mathradas Haridas ; C. H.

Bhabha.

Elected by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce : K. V. Apte.

Elected by the Bombay Municipality : Dr. S. G. Patel ; Dahyabhai V.

Patel.

Elected by the Millowners' Association : Sir Vithal Chandavarkar.

Elected by the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association : H. M.

Desai.

Elected by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. : M. R. Rula.

Officers of the Bombay Port Trust Secretary's Dept.

Secretary : B. H. Simoes, B.A.

Dy. Secretary : S. D. Chittar, B.A.

Chief Accountant's Dept.

Chief Accountant : I. B. Das Gupta, M.A., LL.B., A.C.A.

Dy. Chief Accountant : C. Madhava Rao, B.Com.

Dy. Chief Accountant (Jr.) : D. A. Screwala, B.Com., B.Sc. (Lond.).

Chief Engineer's Dept.

Chief Engineer : S. B. Dalal, B.E. (Civil), M.I.E., M.I.C.E., M.I. Struct. E.

Dy. Chief Engineer : K. G. Sarma, B.E., B.Sc.

Executive Engineers : V. N. Vinekar, B.E. ; K. C. Desai ; F. D.

Daruwala ; R. P. Vazifdar.

Mech. Superintendent : R. K. Gurtu, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

Consulting Engineers & Agents in London : Sir Bruce White ; Wolfe

Barry & Partners.

Port Dept.

Dy. Conservator : W. E. Brown.

Harbour Master : H. Lloyd-Jones.

Docks Dept.

Manager : V. Vaz, B.A.

Dy. Managers : A. M. Shalkh, B.A. ; V. A. Kashikar, B.Com. ; M. H.

Sayani, B.A. ; J. B. de Souza-Lawrence, M.A.

Railway Dept.

Manager : J. N. Adagga, B.A.

Estate Dept.

Manager : N. D. Baria, B.E. (Civil), M.I.E., M.I.S.

Stores Dept.

Controller of Stores : P. V. Thadhani, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.).

Dy. Collector of Stores : G. A. Mokul, M.A., LL.B.

Legal Dept.

Legal Adviser : S. D. Nariman, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

Medical Dept.

Chief Medical Officer : Dr. N. V. Nene, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.R.O.P.

(Lond.).

Labour Dept.

Chief Labour Officer : B. H. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL)

Aayakar Bhavan, 4th Floor, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Bombay : V. Krishnamachari,

B.Com.

Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Bombay :

H. S. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L.

Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Range I,

Bombay : M. S. Nadkarni, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Income-tax Officer (Hqrs.) (Central), Bombay : Y. G. Joshi, B.Com.

Additional Income-tax Officer, Section I (Central), Bombay : P. K.

Raina, M.A., LL.B.

Additional Income-tax Officer, Section II (Central), Bombay : B. R.

Baliga, B.A., LL.B.

Additional Income-tax Officer, Section III (Central), Bombay : K. B.

Raghavan, M.A.

Income-tax Officer, Section IV (Central), Bombay : B. R.

Baliga, B.A., LL.B.

Additional Income-tax Officer, Section V (Central), Bombay : G. R.

Desai, B.A., LL.B.

Additional Income-tax Officer, Section VI (Central), Bombay : K. R.

Raghavan, M.A.

Income-Tax Officer, Section VII (Central), Bombay : T. K. Sourl

Rajan, B.Sc. (Hons.).

Income-Tax Officer, Section VIII (Central), Bombay, B. R. Baliga,

B.A., LL.B.

Income-tax Officer (Central), Circle I-A, Bombay : B. B. Palekar, M.A.

Income-tax Officer (Central), Circle I-B, Bombay : S. V. Norurkar,

B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Income-tax Officer (Central), Circle I-C, Bombay : C. N. Vaishnav,

B.Com.

Income-Tax Officer (Central), Circle II-A, Bombay : K. T. Thakore,

B.Com.

Income-Tax Officer (Central), Circle II-B, Bombay : K. T. Thakore,

B.Com.

Income-tax Officer (Central), Circle II-C, Bombay : R. Lakshminpathy,

M.Sc.

Income-tax Officer (Central), Circle II-D, Bombay : M. M. Parikh, B.Sc.,

LL.B.

Income-Tax Officer (Central), Circle II-E, Bombay : M. M. Parikh,

B.Sc., LL.B.

* The appointment of Mr. V. L. Gidwani, I. C. S. in his place is reported.

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY CITY & CENTRAL

Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City (I) : N. D. Mehrotra, B.A.
Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City (II) : Saiyad Noor, M.A.
Commissioner of Income-tax, Central, Bombay : V. Krishnamachari, B.Com.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay South : M. E. Rahman, M.A.
Income-tax Officers, Headquarters, Bombay City (I & II) : S. K. Ghatak, B.Sc.; M. P. Argikar, M.A.; S. V. Raut, M.A., LL.B.; S. J. Karnik, B.Sc., LL.B.

Inspecting Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, Bombay City :
 B. S. Kasbekar, B.Com., LL.B., A.C.A. (A-Range, Addl.); R. Kothandaraman, M.A. (C-Range, Bombay); Avthar Singh, M.A. (D-Range, Bombay); H. P. Sharma, M.A. (E-Range, Bombay); U. S. Prasad, M.Sc. (F-Range, Bombay); M. Sundararajan, B.A. (G-Range, Bombay); S. D. Sinha, M.A. (H-Range, Bombay); T. B. Viswanathan, B.A. (Hons.) (K-Range, Bombay); B. S. Kasbekar, B.Com., LL.B., A.C.A. (L-Range, Bombay); H. M. Jhala, B.A. (Hons.) (M-Range, Bombay); H. L. Bhatia, M.A. (N-Range, Bombay).

Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, Bombay City :
 R. N. Bose, M.A. (A-Range); F. N. Sawake, B.Sc. (Hons.) (B-Range); S. C. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (C-Range); N. S. Pruthi, B.Com. (D-Range); K. Pattabhiramiah, B.A. (E-Range); N. C. Roy, M.Sc., B.L. (F-Range); G. N. Mahapatra, B.A. (Hons.) (G-Range); S. R. Tawde, B.A., LL.B., B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law (H-Range); A. K. Dasgupta, M.Sc. (K-Range); O. V. Kuruvilla, B.A. (Hons.) (L-Range); Harish-Chandra, M.A. (M-Range); S. H. Bhat, B.Sc. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.) (N-Range).

Public Relations Officer : Kazi Saghiruddin, B.Sc., B.L.

Authorised Representatives, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay :
Bombay Bench A : G. R. Hegde, B.A. (Hons.).

Bombay Bench B : N. Y. Tamhane.

Junior Authorised Representative : M. M. Khanna, M.Sc., LL.B.

INCOME-TAX, BOMBAY SOUTH

Aayakar Bhavan, 4th Floor, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay South, Bombay : M. E. Rahman, M.A.

Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Poona Range, Poona : C. G. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., B.Com.

Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Central, Bombay, holding additional charge of five districts of Bombay South, H. S. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L.

Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, Thana Range, Thana : N. D. Kumbhkar, B.A., LL.B.

Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, Range II, Poona : A. M. Rao, B.Sc.

Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, Range I, Poona : A. M. Rao, B.Sc.

Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, Dharwar Range, Dharwar, S. T. Tirumalachari, M.A.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Fort, Bombay No. 1.

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R. S. Bavdekar, Mr. Justice.

Y. V. Dixit, Mr. Justice.

S. R. Tendolkar, Mr. Justice.

H. K. Chinnani, Mr. Justice.

J. C. Shah, Mr. Justice.

J. R. Mudholkar, Mr. Justice.

D. V. Vyas, Mr. Justice.

M. C. Shah, Mr. Justice.

S. T. Desai, Mr. Justice.

Y. S. Tambe, Mr. Justice.

B. N. Gokhale, Mr. Justice.

Schripatrau Palitkar, Mr. Justice.

S. P. Kotwal, Mr. Justice.

K. G. Datar, Mr. Justice.

K. T. Desai, Mr. Justice.

J. M. Shelat, Mr. Justice.

N. A. Mody, Mr. Justice.

N. M. Mabhoy, Mr. Justice.

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Temporary Addl. Judges : Shiv Mohan Khatri, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, M. (H.S.), G. (H.S.), H. (H.S.), Ad-Hoc Board; Ramniklal Sakarilal Dharla, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), J.P.; Vafadar K. Irani, M.A., LL.B., J.P.; Chimanlal Maganlal Parekh, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Advocate (O.S.), J.P.; Ratilal Raichand Parekh, Advocate; D. G. Rajadhyaksha, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.; S. D. Patil, B.Sc., LL.B.

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Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Vacant.

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Estate Manager Bombay S B Soman
Chief Accounts Officer Bombay Housing Board R S Ramaswamy Iyer, MA LT GDA AICWA

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Commander, Bombay Sub-Area, Brig M M Badshah
Station Commander I A F, W Comdr R L Suri
Commodore in Charge, Commodore B N Soman

* Is holding dual charge

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION

M. V. Donde, Mayor.

The elections took place on the 10th May, 1957. About 30 per cent of the electorate is estimated to have voted.

The party position arising from the elections was as follows:

Sainyukta Maharashtra Samiti 68; Congress 55; Independents: 8 (Samiti 3, Congress 3).

The names of the parties that joined together to form the Samiti are given below. The first figure in brackets shows the number of seats contested, the second figure the number of seats won:

The Praja Socialist Party (32, 26); **The Communist Party** (16, 13); **The Pro-Sainyukta Maharashtra Congressmen's Conference** (18, 8); **The Scheduled Castes Federation** (14, 12); **Peasants and Workers** (4, 2); **Jan Sangh** (5, 2); **Revolutionary Communist Party** (2, 1); **Isl Nishan Gat** (1, 1).

Independents 3.

The names of the wards and of the members are given below. The figures signify the number of voters in the wards.

COLABA: 23,380.

P. K. Kunte (P.S.P.—Samiti); Dr. S. R. Wadia (Cong.).

FORT: 21,028.

Borranji K. Boranbeherani (Ind.), Mrs. Shera N. Vajidkar (Cong.).

BORI BUNDER: 31,241.

Manmohansingh H. Bedi (Cong.); J. K. Joshi (Cong.); V. K. Tembe (P.S.P.—Samiti).

MANDVI: 28,573.

N. Y. Pandukva'a (Cong.), J. B. Shah (Cong.).

DONGRI: 22,317.

Ibrahim M. L. Mercant (Cong.); Mohamed Y. H. U. Patel (C. P. I.—Samiti).

UMARKHADI: 33,902.

R. K. Chimbalkar (P.S.P.—Samiti); Khwa'a Hussein Ismail (Cong.); S. M. Tia'aro (Cong.).

KHARA TALAO: 30,464.

I. A. Pandukvala (Cong.); M. A. Dhorajiwalla (Ind.); G. M. F. M. Farid (C. P. I.—Samiti).

KUMBHARWADA: 33,097.

Dr. B. M. Dhabuva'a (P.S.P.—Samiti); Dr. (Mrs.) Jayanti M. Mahinitua (Cong.); Dr. Nazindas N. Shah (Cong.).

MARKET: 35,792.

R. S. Pandye (Cong.); Dr. Shantinil G. Patel (P.S.P.—Samiti); Shevantilal S. Shah (Cong.).

DHOBI TALAO: 37,199.

R. J. Bolose (P. W. P.—Samiti); B. V. Chanah (Cong.); Molanlal P. Parikh (Cong.).

FANASWADI: 33,601.

S. D. Palekar (P.S.P.—Samiti); G. M. Pendse (P. W. P.—Samiti); Dr. M. B. Pojat (Cong.).

GIRGAUM: 35,772.

Dinker D. Desai (P.S.P.—Samiti); Dr. J. M. Lakhani (Cong.); G. B. Mahasabde (C. J. P.—Samiti).

KHETWADI: 34,783.

Mrs. Maniben Desai (Cong.); Dr. B. D. Kalgtaker (P.S.P.—Samiti); Mrs. Tara G. Reddy (C. P. I.—Samiti).

WALKESHWAR: 42,744.

Mrs. Deviben S. Pa'al (Cong.); D. V. Joglekar (C. J. P.—Samiti); P. S. Pa'alakar (P.S.P.—Samiti).

MAHALAXMI: 32,670.

S. S. Tavde (P.S.P.—Samiti); R. G. Tukrul (C. J. P.—Samiti); D. D. Vanja (Ind.).

TARDEO: 40,135.

B. A. Pa'al (Cong.); Dr. B. P. Divgi (C. J. P.—Samiti); V. S. Velinkar (P.S.P.—Samiti).

KAMATIPURA: 30,248.

L. P. Pu'ari (Cong.); P. S. Pupala (C. J. P.—Samiti).

NAGPADA: 35,305.

M. Harris (P.S.P.—Samiti); V. S. Pagare (Ind.); K. M. Phanibund (Cong.).

MAZAGON: 33,159.

Milagres Das (Cong.); R. B. Plale (S. C. F.—Samiti); M. T. Vairagi (Cong.).

BYCULLA WEST: 43,868.

C. H. Khare (S. C. F.—Samiti); Dr. R. N. Kulkarni (Cong.); M. N. Munshi (C. P. I.—Samiti); Gulam Nabi Saudagar (Cong.).

BYCULLA EAST: 34,279.

G. B. Garacharya (C. P. I.—Samiti); B. B. Jadhav (S. C. F.—Samiti); B. D. Zute (P.S.P.—Samiti).

GHORAPDEO: 28,343.

K. L. Borlar (Cong.); Dr. V. K. Toraskar (C. J. P.—Samiti).

SEWREE: 32,457.

P. T. Borale (S. C. F.—Samiti); G. L. Patil (C. P. I.—Samiti); P. D. Shigvan (P.S.P.—Samiti).

LALBAUG: 32,247.

K. G. Desai (C. P. I.—Samiti); T. T. Sarnalkar (C. P. I.—Samiti).

PAREL: 26,093.

M. V. Donde (P.S.P.—Samiti); Dr. S. S. Rao (Cong.).

NAIGAUM: 52,278.

Y. S. Gad (P.S.P.—Samiti); S. M. Ujadhaya (Cong.); Dr. R. B. More (C. P. I.—Samiti); G. T. Parmar (Ind.); S. B. Maladeshwar (Cong.).

MATUNGA: 26,577.

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SION: 38,661.

D. D. Deshpande (Ind.—Samiti); R. K. Ganatra (Cong.); M. Madhavan (P.S.P.).

LOVE GROVE: 55,075.

S. D. Chiplunkar (S. C. F.—Samiti); S. S. Mhajakar (C. P. I.—Samiti); Dr. A. D. Narde (P.S.P.—Samiti); Sardar Laxmidas Pratap Singh (Cong.).

LOWER PAREL: 32,044.

R. K. Bhogle (C. P. I.—Samiti); R. G. Kharat (S. C. F.—Samiti); S. B. Pawar (P.S.P.—Samiti).

WORTLI: 40,624.

N. M. Kamble (S. C. F.—Samiti); P. K. Kurane (C. P. I.—Samiti); V. B. Worlikar (Cong.); M. N. Kavte (Isl Nishan—Samiti).

PARBHADEVI: 40,702.

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DADAR: 45,780.

V. P. Patil (C. P. I.—Samiti); Mrs. Charusheela Gupte (C. J. P.—Samiti); Dr. D. S. Munagekar (P. S. P.—Samiti); Dr. N. P. Shah (Cong.).

MATHIM: 56,322.

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BANDRA EAST: 45,512.

G. S. Pagwe (P.S.P.—Samiti); V. N. Desai (Cong.); Mrs. M. S. Jhabva'a (Cong.); L. M. Thakur (Cong.).

BANDRA WEST: 34,580.

S. R. Patkar (Cong.); J. S. Pereira (Cong.); S. S. Varde (P.S.P.—Samiti).

ANDHERI-VILE PARLE SOI TH: 35,206.

N. D. Patkar (P.S.P.—Samiti); Dr. A. M. Shah (Cong.); P. H. Vora (Cong.).

ANDHERI-VILE PARLE NORTH: 51,307.

B. S. Dhume (C. P. I.—Samiti); B. S. Patil (P.S.P.—Samiti); V. G. Raval (Cong.); R. K. Singh (Cong.).

KURLA: 52,177.

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CHEMBUR: 37,605.

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GHATKOPAR: 46,408.

B. S. Dighe (Ind.—Samiti); Dr. M. M. Joshi (Cong.); P. U. Ujadhaya (Cong.).

MALAD-GOREGAON: 43,815.

G. B. Kanitkar (J. S.—Samiti); H. R. Mehta (Cong.); D. V. Malant (P.S.P.—Samiti).

BORIVLI-KANDIVLI: 37,405.

H. W. Chogle (Cong.); Dr. N. R. Karode (J. S.—Samiti); S. A. Modi (Cong.).

MULUND: 15,293.

K. V. Tiakkar (Cong.).

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Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade (Housing), N. K. Gandhi, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E.
Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade (Suburbs), E. P. Mascarenhas, B.E.
Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade (Transport), A. M. Albuquerque, L.M.E., L.E.E.
Architect, Greater Bombay, V. N. Ambdekar, A.R.I.B.A.
Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade (Construction) for Drains, B. M. Shah, B.E.
Ag. Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade (Building), M. N. Subandh, B.E., A.M.I.E.
Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade (Planning), D. R. Bhise, B.E., A.M.I.E.
Hydraulic Engineer, J. D. Daroga, B.E., M.I.E., M.I.C.E.
Sr. Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade, Water Works Department, M. A. Nentim, B.E. (Civill).
Executive Health Officer, Dr. V. V. Puri, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liverpool).
Dy. Executive Health Officer, Dr. G. N. Kowshik, M.B.B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Dean, K.E.M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College, Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar, M.D. (Bom.), F.C.P.S.
Dean & Supdt., B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital & Topical National Medical College, Dr. I. Montelero, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Municipal General Hospital, Sion, Dr. S. V. Joglekar, M.S., F.C.P.S.
Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. K. Thanawalla, M.D., F.C.P.S.
Medical Superintendent, R. P. T. B. Hospital, Sewree, Dr. M. S. Kavarana, M.B.B.S., D.M.R.E. (Cambridge), T.D.D. (Wales).
Dean, Nair Hospital Dental College, Lamington Road, Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S., F.S.S.R.C.S. (Eng. & Edin.), F.I.C.D., F.A.I.D.
Ag. Chief Accountant, Municipal Head Offices, G. V. Damle, G.D.A.
Ag. Test Audit Officer, Municipal Head Offices, N. V. Nalk, G.D.A.
Ag. Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Byculia, S. G. Vengsarkar, B.A., M.I. Fire E.
Solicitor to the Corporation, B. G. Desai, B.A., LL.B.
Assessor & Collector, Municipal Head Offices, I. N. Mehta, B.A.
Controller of Stores, Franklin D'Souza, B.E.
Superintendent of Gardens, Byculia, G. S. Hogde, B.A.G.
Ag. Election & Town Duty Officer, V. G. Sabnis, B.E. (Civill).
Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, L. M. Hira, G.B.V.C.
Superintendent of Licences, C. K. Patel, M.A.
Insecticide Officer, V. R. Subramani.
Chief Inspector, Shops & Establishments, N. M. Haeema, B.A.
Estate Agent & Land Manager, V. L. Ghangurde, B.Sc., B.E., LL.B.
Education Officer, Smt. Kapila Khandvala, B.A., B.T., M.A. (U.S.A.).
Research Officer, Dr. (Smt.) Madhuri Shah, B.A., B.T., M.Ed., Ph.D. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.).
Labour Officer, Smt. Freny A. Irani, B.A., LL.B.
Public Relations Officer, N. A. Mistril, M.A.
Ward Officer, S. R. Guru.
Manager, Municipal Printing Press, S. G. Tolat, B.A.
Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Victoria Gardens, Dr. S. C. Upadhyaya, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
Chief Librarian, Victoria Gardens, S. W. Apte, M.A., Dip. Lib.
Municipal Chief Auditor, R. V. Damanla, B.Com., G.D.A., A.S.A.A.
Editor, "Bombay Civic Journal", U. G. Rao, B.A.
Municipal Secretary, M. V. B. Jayakar, B.Sc.
Municipal Analyst, V. Sadashivan, B.Sc. (Ag.), M.Sc., A.I.I.C.
Municipal Medical Examiner, Dr. Mangaldas Shah, M.D.
Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, M. B. Bondre, M.A.
Lady Municipal Medical Examiner, Dr. (Smt.) S. P. Kane, M.B.B.S.
Assistant Municipal Commissioner, S. G. Redkar, B.Sc., LL.B.

SUBURBAN OFFICE (MERGED AREAS)

Waterfield Road, Bandra

The entire administration of the merged areas (except those merged in Feb. 1957) has been placed under the control of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Suburbs) and the Municipal Commissioner.

Dy. Municipal Commissioner, H. T. Sadhwani.
Asstt. Accountant, V. B. Kelkar.
Dy. Assessor and Collector, B. G. Jadhav.
Asstt. Engineer, D. D. Dawalbhakta.
Asstt. Engineer, West Division Waterworks, M. N. Chinoy, C.S.E.
Asstt. Engineer, East Division, Waterworks, V. M. Patki, D.C.E.
Asstt. Supdt. of Licences, Shops and Establishments, N. S. Kharkar, B.A.
Asstt. Supdt. of Markets, V. G. Sukhtankar, B.A.
Deputy Executive Health Officer, Dr. G. N. Kowshik, M.B.B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

EXTENDED SUBURBS

Dy. Commr. (Improvements), S. M. Y. Sastry, M.A., B.L.
Asstt. Mun. Commr., S. G. Redkar, B.Sc., LL.B.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Municipal Secretary, M. V. B. Jayakar, B.Sc., J.P.
Dy. Secretary, A. P. Wagle, B.A.
Asstt. Secretary (Sr.), K. I. Lalani, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.
Asstt. Secretary (Jr.), R. M. Murdeshwar.

CHIEF AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT

Municipal Chief Auditor, R. V. Damanla, B.Com., G.D.A., A.S.A.A. (Lond.).
Deputy Municipal Chief Auditor, Yeshwant Hari Shende, G.D.A.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Mercantile Bank Building, and Bank of India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

This department is concerned with the administration of private building construction, construction of buildings for the Corporation; disposal of city's sewage and refuse; construction and maintenance of drains and sewers; construction, maintenance, lighting and watering of streets; provision of parks and open spaces for recreation purposes.

It is under the control of the City Engineer who is assisted by a Public Health Engineer and ten 1st Grade Assistant Engineers.

The various works comprising the Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme as well as the works relating to improving the distribution system of water in the City, etc. are in-charge of the Special Engineer who has his Central Office in the Mercantile Bank Building.

Special Engineer, N. V. Modak, B.E. (Civill), M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), F.R.San.I. (Eng.), etc.
City Engineer, K. B. Carnac, B.E. (Civill), M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (India).
Public Health Engineer, S. V. Desai, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E. (Lond.), A.M.I.E. (India), Diploma in Town Planning (Lond.).
Asstt. Engineer (City Mains—Improving the Distribution System), R. V. Abreu, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E. (India).
Asstt. Engineer, Construction (Vaitarna Camp), S. S. Mankar, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E. (India).
Asstt. Engineer (Embankment and Pipeline), L. G. Dhayagude, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E.
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Building Branch), M. N. Subandh, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E. (India).
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Maintenance Branch), D. S. Thakur, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E. (India).
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Drainage), B. M. Shah, B.E. (Civill), Ind. Class.
Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade (Suburbs), D. D. Dawalbhakta, B.E. (Civill).
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Housing), N. K. Gandhi, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E., Diploma in Town Planning.
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Planning), D. R. Bhise, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E. (India).
Architect, Greater Bombay (1st Grade), V. N. Ambdekar, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.I.A.
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Construction), D. C. Farnasman, B.E. (Civill), A.M.I.E.
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Mechanical Branch), V. G. Lele, B.E. (Mech.), B.E. (Elec.), &c., &c.
Asstt. Engr., Extended Suburbs, E. P. Mascarenhas, B.E. (Civill).
Transport Superintendent, A. M. Albuquerque, L.M.E., L.E.E., Grad. I.E.E.

* As we go to press the appointment of Mr. V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S., as Commissioner is reported.

Assistant Engineer, Maintenance (Personal), D. C. Palekar, B.E. (Civil).

Divisional Engineers, L. S. Kadoo, B.E. (Civil), B.Sc. (Subsidiary), B.S.G.D.; V. K. Chitale, B.E. (Civil); G. Naganna, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.; A. B. Wainganker; B.E. (Civil); H. M. Barafwala, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Asstt. Accountant, 1st Grade (Vailarna-cum-Tansa-Scheme), D. R. Pimpalkhare, B.Sc.

Office Superintendent (City Engineer's Office), B. G. Kulkarni.

Office Superintendent (Vailarna-cum-Tansa Scheme), R. B. Pandit.

Office Superintendent (Dy. City Engineer's Office), L. N. Baindur.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Municipal Workshops, Bombay 8

Asstt. Engineer Designs (Mechanical), Vasudeo Raghunath Gadre.

Asstt. Engineer (Electrical), Bhagwant Dattatray Dani.

Workshop Superintendent, Sektaram Ramchandra Rane.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Municipal Workshops, Bombay 8

Transport Superintendent, Albert Marius Albuquerque.

Asstt. Engineer Transport, Kundapur Ramchandra Shanbhag.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

Head Office: Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort; Enquiry Office: Babula Tank Road

The head of the department is the Hydraulic Engineer. He controls and regulates water-supply to the City and maintains all waterworks both inside and outside the City.

Hydraulic Engineer, J. D. Daroga, M.Sc. (Lond.), B.E., M.I.E., A.M.Inst. C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., D.I.C. (Lond.).

Senior Asstt. Engineers, H. M. Barafwala; M. A. Nentin (C'on)

Assistant Engineers, Charles D'Mello; A. B. Parmanand; N. F. Madon; T. M. Kandawala; M. S. Panday; N. R. Balsara; V. J. Mistry; T. K. Santoke; C. Soares; M. N. Chinoy; D. D. Mehta; V. M. Patki; P. P. Khajotia.

Garden Supervisor, D. B. Carnac.

Office Superintendent, J. D. Atre.

CITY IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT

Municipal Offices, Dr. Dadabhoj Naorji Road, Bombay 1

By Act XIII of 1933 the City Improvement Trust was amalgamated with the Municipality and all properties belonging to the Trust were vested in the Corporation. Land Management is looked after by the Estate Agent and Land Manager's Department. It is also responsible for acquiring properties for slum improvement or Street Schemes, disposal of developed lands, preparation of development plans, management of acquired buildings, ex-Trust permanent Chawls and semi-permanent sheds and temporary letting of vacant lands.

Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements), S. M. Y. Sastry, M.A., B.L.

Estate Agent and Land Manager, V. L. Ghangurde, B.Sc., LL.B., B.E.

Deputy Estate Agent and Land Manager, D. N. Nagal, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E.

Assistant Estate Agent (Special), H. M. Vaidya, B.E. (Civil).

Assistant Estate Agent (Acquisition), P. A. Umrigar, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Assistant Estate Agents, D. N. Kapadia, B.Sc., B.E. (Civil); J. S. Rege, B.Sc. (Hons.), B.E. (Civil); R. S. Patil, B.E. (Civil).

CITY ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT : CONSERVANCY BRANCH

Annesley Road, off Lamington Road, Bombay 7

Head Supervisor, P. D. Thakur.

Standards Officer, S. A. Wagle.

Assistants to Head Supervisor, S. P. Mahajan (City); D. E. Wazkar (Suburbs).

Ward Offices (City)

A Ward (South) and A Ward (North), K. R. Bondse; B Ward, R. M. Nalk; C Ward, M. N. Tallin; D Ward, V. E. Panare; E Ward (East), V. G. Pendse, N. S. Walwalkar; E Ward (West), U. G. Lad; F Ward (South), S. N. Nalk; F Ward (North), D. V. Thorat; G Ward (South), S. K. Sabnis; G Ward (North), V. S. Nadkarni; G Ward (Central), M. P. Gadkari; Mahalaxmi Siding, P. K. Joshi; Supervisor, Chaula, Northern Division, B. P. Joshi; Supervisor, Chaula, Northern Division, R. H. Shukla, Senior Veterinary Inspector, Phalarphod.

Suburbs

Supervisor, Bandra, A. K. Sha.

Supervisor, Andheri, K. V. S. Iyer.

Supervisor, Kurla, M. S. Paradkar.

Supervisor, Ghatkopar, G. S. Dere.

BOMBAY VACCINATION DEPARTMENT

Near Parel Tram Terminus

Ag. Superintendent.—Dr. M. Sequeira, M.B.B.S., N.Y. Head-Clerk.—M. G. Khare. Head Vaccinator.—S. S. Thakur.

Vaccination in the City of Bombay is performed with preserved lymph free of charge as under, between 8 and 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).—In the cases of the Infant Welfare Centres, Naigaum and Arthur Road Hospital, Vaccination is done from 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. respectively.

Monday.—(1) Municipal Marathi School, opposite Mogal Masjid, Imamwada Road, Umerkhad. (2) Municipal Marathi School, A Building, Shroff Wadi, Mount Road, opp. Post Office, Mazagon. (3) Cushtrow Baug, Colaba Causeway Road. (4) Wadia Dispensary, Silladevi Temple Road. (5) Municipal Gujarati Central School above Bhuleshiwar Market. (6) Madhavrao Rokade School, Mandvi.

Tuesday.—(1) Municipal School, opposite Round Temple, Null Bazar, Kumbharwada. (2) Municipal Marathi Boys' and Girls' School, near Tram Junction, Lalbaug, Parel. (3) Nagpada Neighbourhood House, No. 109, New Nagpada Street, near Old Parel Statue. (4) Infant Welfare Centre, DeLisle Road, B.D.D. Chawl No. 31. (5) 788, Haines Road, Municipal Marathi Boys' School.

Wednesday.—(1) Municipal Gujarati Girls' School, 31, Nagdevi Street. (2) Municipal Marathi School, 48, Clerk Road, near Jacob Circle Post Office, opposite Modern Mill. (3) Municipal Dispensary at B.D.D. Chawl No. 45, First Pakhadi, Worli. (4) Municipal Dispensary, Sewree, Mulraj Bhuwan, Sewree New Road. (5) Municipal Marathi Boys' School at the Junction of Kandewadi and Girgaum Road, No. 173, Girgaum Road. (6) Municipal Marathi Boys' School, No. 119, Dady Sheth Aglary Lane.

Thursday.—(1) Gratuitous Dispensary, Ravella Street, Hornby Road, Fort. (2) The District Registrar's Office, No. 8 District, Batliwala's Dharamshala, corner of Balamar Street and Foras Road. (3) Opp. Vithoba Temple, Wadala. (4) Municipal Gujarati School, Dharavi, Kumbharwada. (5) Municipal Marathi School, Tardeo Bridge, near Tardeo Tram Terminus. (6) Souter Street, District Registrar's Office, No. 7. (7) J. J. Hospital out-patients Department.

Friday.—(1) M. N. Pett's Charitable Dispensary, opposite Wilson High School, Khetwadi Main Road. (2) General Educational Institute Boys' School, Akshikar Street, South of Tilak Bridge, Dadar. (3) Municipal Marathi School, Ghorapdo Road, Mazagon. (4) Napu Hall, Telang Road, Matunga, Central Ry. (5) Infant Welfare Centre, Naigaum. From 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). (6) Chinch Bunder Marathi Boys' School. (7) 17, Banganga Road.

Saturday.—(1) Shankershet's Temple, Nana's Chowk, Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station. (2) Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla Urdu School, Sandhurst Road, Umerkhad. (3) Municipal Dispensary, New Parbhadevi Road and Cadell Road Junction. (4) Infant Welfare Centre, Wadi Bunder, Port Trust Chawl, Belvedere Road. (5) Municipal Dispensary, Parel Tank Road, Ambewadi. (6) Worli Koliwada Municipal Sindhi School, Worli. (7) Antop Hill, Sitaram Prabhakar English School.

Sunday.—(1) Seth Warjivandas Madhavdas Charitable Dispensary, near Railway Station, Slon. (2) Balmohan Vidyalaya, Shivaji Park (Temporary).

Daily.—Central Vaccination Depot, Junction of Elphinstone Road and Suparibag Road, Polbavdi, Parel from 7-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, from 8 to 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. only.

For further particulars with respect to Vaccination at private residences, apply to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Suparibag Road, Polbavdi, Parel. Telephone No. 00302.

Lymph can be obtained on cash payment at (a) the Central Vaccination Office, Suparibag Road, Parel from Monday to Friday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.), and Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.); (b) The Municipal Laboratory, Opp. Victoria Terminus, from Monday to Friday between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. and Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

The Public can vaccinate at their own houses at a charge.

The following are the vaccination stations in the suburbs of the Greater Bombay area:

Andheri Municipal Office; Bandra Municipal Office; Kurla Municipal Office.

Danda Village; Khar P.V.; Ghatkopar M.O.;

Bhabha Hospital, Kurla; Chimbai P.V., Bandra;

Chunabhatti, Kurla; Santacruz General Hospital, Ghodbunder Road, Santacruz.

Vile Parle M.O.; Bazar Ward P.V., Kurla;
 Chemboor Camp, Kallna Village;
 Sewa Sangh Dispensary; Municipal Dispensary, Agra Road,
 Bhandup.
 Chemboor Dispensary.
 Township Colony, Chembur, Ghatkopar Road.

THE LICENCE DEPARTMENT

Improvement Trust Building, 7, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay 1

This department deals with licensing, control of advertisements, control of hawkers and the removal of encroachments. For licences the city is divided into 18 sections each under an Inspector. For advertisements the city is divided into 7 sections also under Inspectors. The whole branch is under a Superintendent of Licences with two Assistants.

There are five Ward Offices for licences and advertisements, viz. A Ward: 7, Napier Road; Wards B and C: Guzar Street, Null Bazar; D Ward: Gowalla Tank, Bombay 7; E Ward: Sankli Street; Wards F and G: Elphinstone Road.

There is one Senior Inspector in each Ward Office.

There are two Ward Offices namely Null Bazar and Sankli Street, for the control of hawkers and removal of encroachments respectively. Senior Supervisor (Wards) and Senior Supervisor (Lorries) are respectively in charge of these offices.

The office of the Suburban Section of the Licence Department is situated at Waterfield Road, Bandra. The Ward Offices of the Licence Section are situated at Santacruz and Kurla and the Encroachment Ward Office at Pali Hill Market, Bandra.

Superintendent of Licences, C. K. Patel, M.A., LL.B.

Asst. Superintendent of Licences, R. N. Shirur.

Asst. Superintendent (Encroachment), A. A. Munshi, B.A. (Hons.).

Asst. Superintendent of Licences (Suburbs), N. S. Khurkar, B.A.

THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT

Municipal Offices, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1

There is a central office and seven ward offices (A to G) for the City, and a Central office at St. Martin's Road, Bandra and 5 ward offices (H, K, L, and M, and N) for the suburbs. The Department is concerned with the determination of rateable values and the preparation of bills in respect of property taxes, wheel tax, water tax, etc. and their recovery.

The addresses of the Ward Offices are as follows:—A Ward: Improvement Trust Bldg., Napier Road, Fort; B Ward: Babula Tank Road; C Ward: 298-300, Princes Street; D Ward: Gowalla Tank Road; E Ward: Sankli Street; F and G Wards: Near Municipal Market, Elphinstone Road; H Ward: Waterfield Road, Bandra; K Ward: Nehru Road, Vile-Parle; L and M Wards: Pipe Road, Kurla; N Ward: Jawahar Road, Ghatkopar.

Assessor and Collector, I. N. Mehta, B.A.

Dy. Assessor and Collector (City), N. S. Shirodkar, B.A. (Hons.).

Dy. Assessor and Collector (Suburbs), B. G. Jadhav.

Asst. Assessors and Collectors, Sayed Husin Sultan; R. K. Desai, B.A.; A. S. Tipnis, S. D. Aras; G. N. Gokhale; P. K. Mungekar.

SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS DEPARTMENT

Improvement Trust Building, 7, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay 1

The department sees to the administration of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act of 1948 and since 1-4-1955 to the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 so far as establishments covered under the Bombay Shops & Establishments Act are concerned. It is under a Chief Inspector. The department is also responsible for the levy and collection of theatre tax. There are eight Ward Offices, viz. Ward A: Improvement Trust Bldg., 7, Napier Road, Fort; B and C Wards: 1st Floor, Crawford Market, D and E Wards: Fire Brigade Compound, Gowalla Tank; Ward F: Central Vaccination Station, Parel; Ward G: Dhuru Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar.

Chief Inspector, Nathan Manasseh Haems, B.A.

Dy. Chief Inspector, Syed Kutbuddin Kadri, M.A., LL.B.

Senior Inspectors, Vasant Bhagwantrao Parekar, B.A.; Shivsharan Gordhandas Patel, B.A., LL.B.; Gulam Mohd. Kara Ravat, B.A.; Kamalakar Atmaram Karnik, M.A., LL.B.; Sanjiv Anant Pal, B.A.; Abdul Razak Mohd. Siddique Patel, B.A., LL.B.; Nissim Abraham Reubens, B.A., LL.B.; Marcus Desouza-Lousado, B.Sc.; Krishnarao Baurao Valdia, M.A., LL.B.

Junior Inspectors, Kamruddin Mohamedbhai Merchant, M.A., LL.B.; Narhar Ramchandra Patankar, M.A., B.Sc.; Madhusudan Dattatraya Banadive, B.A.; Dattaram Bhau Mayekar, B.A.; Damodar Ganesh Patwardhan, B.A.; Nazarali Mushtaqgalli Syed, M.A., LL.B.; Narsinha Gajanan Rege, M.A.; Balkrishna Maganlal Trivedi, B.A. (Hons.); Kamruddin Ahmed Mulla, B.A.; Shrikrishna Dattatraya

Bendre, LL.B.; Jafarali Hassanali Merchant, B.A.; Eknath Venkoji Rangnekar, B.A.; Dattatraya Laxman Kalzunkar, B.A.; Nivrutti Dhulaji Bhandare, B.A.; Ramchandra Raghunath Desai, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.; Dwarkanath Martand Pradhan, B.A. (Hons.); Jamshed Cowasji Engineer, B.A. (Hons.); Vasant Raghunath Sarang, B.A. (Hons.).

THEATRE TAX SECTION

Senior Inspector, Rutton Hormasji Pastakia, M.A.

Junior Inspectors, Vasant Putlaji Desai; Keshav Krishnaji Valsampayan, LL.B.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES DEPARTMENT

Crawford Market, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1

There are 62 markets in Greater Bombay out of which 37 are the property of the Municipal Corporation while the rest are owned by private individuals and licensed by the Corporation.

These markets are called upon to handle enormous quantities of daily necessities of life like fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, provisions, etc., etc., for the local consumption as well as for trade purposes.

A cold storage plant is maintained at the Arthur Crawford Market which is one of the biggest markets in the city. A lift is also provided in the Fish Section of this market for conveyance of fish consignments.

The scope of Municipal control extends to general supervision, sanitation, food-inspection, collection of rents and fees, licensing, repairs, replacements, etc., etc.

The Corporation also maintains a number of slaughter houses, the prominent being the Bandra and Kurla Slaughter Houses, the Pork Slaughter House and the licensed Jhatka Slaughter House at Arthur Road. Meat is conveyed to city markets by Municipal motor meat convoys.

An elaborate system of meat inspection, which includes ante- and post-mortem examination, grading and stamping of carcasses, rejection and destruction of unwholesome meat, etc. is regularly carried out by the Meat Inspection Service, consisting of qualified Veterinary officers engaged by the Corporation.

There is a special staff employed to detect the smuggling of animals and contraband meat and unauthorised slaughter.

Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses, Dr. L. M. Hira.

Asst. Superintendent of Markets (Suburbs), V. G. Sukhtankar.

Senior Assistant, Bandra Slaughter House, Dr. S. A. Malankar.

Chief Inspector, Dr. Victor Perriyan

THE STORES DEPARTMENT

Central Stores: 566, DeLisle Road, Byculla; Sub-Depot: Bellaria Road, Byculla

The Department purchases articles, stores, etc. required by the Corporation.

Controller of Stores, Franklin D'Souza, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Dy. Controller of Stores (Technical), K. A. Mehta, B.E. (Mechanical), B.E. (Electrical).

Dy. Controller of Stores (General), D. S. Nagarkatti.

Assistant Controller of Stores, D. R. Albal.

Assistant Controller of Stores (Tech.), E. V. Nunes, B.A., LL.B.

MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Byculla Bridge, Telephone No. 011, 6 lines; (for fires and accidents only).

76111-2-3 Direct Lines.

Chief Officer, Fire Brigade: S. G. Vengsarkar, B.A., M.I. Fire E.

Deputy Chief Officers: Capt. Syed Mehmudshah (City); A. K. Y. Siddiki, B.A. (Hons.) (Suburbs).

Second Officer, V. G. Pawar.

Fire Brigade Stations.

Headquarters, Byculla Bridge:—Officers: S. B. Jog; S. M. Udiawar; S. V. Shilotri; M. N. Naik, B.Sc.; N. A. Khatib, B.Sc.

Alexandra Docks, Frere Road:—Officers: L. S. D. Mehervanjee; G. A. H. Qureshi, B.Sc.

Gowalla Tank, Gowalla Tank Road, Gamdevi:—Officer: S. Fredilis.

Sewree, Cotton Depot, Sewree:—Officer: G. N. Shetgeri, B.Sc.

Fort, Gunbow Street, Fort:—Officers: E. M. Jacob; N. V. Chitnis, B.Sc.

Colaba, Lala Nigam Road, Colaba:—Officer: V. V. Valdia, Jr. B.Sc.

Shivaji Park, 2nd Shivaji Park Road:—Officer: A. S. Kulkarni.

Andheri, Ghod Bunder Road:—Officer: B. G. Sawant.

Dadar, Vincent Road :—*Officer* : B. B. Karma.

Memonwada, Sandhurst Road East :—*Officers* : P. T. Samant, B.Sc. ; V. B. Nikam, B.Sc. ; B. D. Borude, Int. Sc.

Mandvi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road :—*Officer* : B. V. Wagle, M.Sc.
World, Annie Bessant Road :—*Officer* : K. R. Rao, B.Sc.

MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE AMBULANCE SERVICE

Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla, Bombay No. 8.

Ambulance Services for Maternity Cases (Free).

Ambulance Services for Street Accidents (Free).

Ambulance Services for all other medical cases (Rs. 6 for the first hour or fraction thereof and Rs. 3 for each succeeding $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or fraction thereof within the Greater Bombay limit and Rs. 10 for first hour or fraction thereof and Rs. 5 for each succeeding half hour or fraction thereof—tolls and other charges extra—outside the limits of Greater Bombay).

Hours of work :—24 hours.

Telephone No. 011 for street accidents.

Telephone No. 76118 for other purposes.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

Dean, Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar, M.D. (Bom.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.).

Asst. Dean, K.E.M. Hospital, Dr. V. V. Jadhav, M.B.B.S.

Medical Supdt., Arthur Road Hospital, Dr. J. K. Thanawala, M.D., F.O.P.S.

Medical Supdt., Group of T. B. Hospitals, Seuri, Dr. M. S. Kavarana, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., D.M.B.E. (Cam.), T.D.D. (Wales).

Dean and Supdt., Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital and Topiwala National Medical College, Dr. J. Monteiro, M.D.

Dean, Nair Hospital Dental College, V. M. Desai, F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), F.I.C.D., F.A.D., D.D.S., F.I.C.L.

Supdt., Municipal General Hospitals, Sion, Dr. S. V. Joglikar, M.S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.).

PRIMARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay 1

The Education officer is the executive Officer of the Department subject to the general supervision and control of the Commissioner and the Education Committee. Under the Education Officer there are Superintendents entrusted with the inspection of schools. There are at present 458 Municipal Schools and 92 classes conducted by the Education Dept. and 342 Aided and Recognised Schools to which the Education Dept. gives grants and recognition. The total number of pupils in all the Primary Schools in Greater Bombay is 318,790 out of whom 234,358 are in Municipal Schools and 84,432 in Aided and Recognised Schools.

Education Officer, Kapila T. Khandwala, B.A., B.T. (Bom.), M.A. (U.S.A.), J.P.

THE GARDENS DEPARTMENT

Victoria Gardens, Bombay 27

The Corporation maintains a number of gardens, bandstands, public parks and rockeries in the traffic islands of the city : in all there are 105 sites in the care of the Gardens Department within the city limits and 14 sites in the suburbs. The principal Gardens are the Victoria Gardens, the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and Kamala Nehru Park on Malabar Hill, the Children's Park along Ridge Road, the Joseph Baptista Gardens on the Bhandarwada Reservoir on the Mazagaon Hill. In all there are 19 gardens, 9 small gardens and open spaces, 58 recreation grounds, 12 play-fields, 4 fountains, 4 Strips of Box Hedges and 9 traffic islands. Among the playgrounds the most important are the Mustan Shah Tank, the Reynolds Road, the Willingdon Memorial Playgrounds and the playground at 2nd Peer Khan Street. They are provided with gymnasium apparatus. An Akhara or Wrestling Pit has also been provided at the Willingdon Playground at Souter Street.

Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, G. S. Hegde.

Asst. Superintendent (Zoo.), Municipal Gardens, V. V. Nabar.

Asst. Superintendent (Bot.), Municipal Gardens, F. D. Iranl.

ELECTION BRANCH (ELECTION AND TOWN DUTY DEPT.)

Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Bombay 1

The election branch of the Election and Town Duty Department attends to the work of compiling and publishing the Municipal Election Roll and conducting the Municipal General Elections every four years.

The work of preparing the supplementary Election Roll every year and holding By-elections whenever necessary is also attended to by this branch.

Election and Town Duty Officer, V. G. Sabnis

B.E.S.T. UNDERTAKING

General Manager, M. G. Monani, I.C.S., J.P.

Deputy General Manager, P. R. Shivdasani, A.C.G.I., B.Sc. (Eng.), London, M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (India).

Secretary, D. S. Venkataraman, F.C.C.S.

Commercial Manager, M. C. Chudawala, G.D.A., A.C.A.

Controller of Stores, C. T. Shah, B.E. (Mech.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (El. Eng.) (Lond.), A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.

Chief Engineer (Supply), T. S. Rao, B.E. (Mech.), M.I.E. (India), M.I.E.E. (Lond.).

Transport Manager, Lt.-Col. S. C. Ghosal, M.A., A.I.T. (Eng.), A.I.T.A.

Internal Auditor, N. E. Italia, B.Com.

Distribution Engineer, A. F. Lockley, M.I.E. (India).

Services Engineer, M. B. Lukmani.

Chief Accounts Officer, K. C. Tijoriwalla.

Traffic Manager (Trams), J. M. Gandevia.

Traffic Manager (Buses), C. D. Jefferies.

Transportation Engineer, N. Balakrishna, B.Sc. (Engg.), M.I.R.T.E. (Eng.).

Engineer-in-Charge (Way & Works), S. K. Banerji, C.E. (Roorkee), A.M.I.E. (Ind.).

Legal Advisor, R. S. Gavankar, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Personnel Officer, F. P. Fernandes, B.A. (Hons.).

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN BURIAL BOARD

Seuri Cemetery, Bombay 15

P. R. Nayak, I.C.S.* (Municipal Commissioner), Chairman.

A. F. Lockley, M.I.E., A.I.E.E., Honorary Secretary, BEST House, Fort, Bombay.

H. V. Laughlin, and T. C. Falcao, Cemetery Clerks, Seuri Cemetery, Bombay 15.

OTHER MEMBERS.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay.

The Chaplain of St. Thomas' Cathedral.

The Minister, the Church of Scotland.

The Chaplain of Byculla.

The Chaplain of Holy Name Church, Wodehouse Road.

The Chaplain of St. Anne's Church, Mazgaon.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

J. S. Pereira, B.A., B.Sc.

The members of this Board are nominated by the three recognised Christian Communities, for the management of Seuri Cemetery, viz., the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon and the Church of Scotland. The Board has certain powers which include the licensing of Undertakers, Agents, Sculptors and Tomb Builders.

* The appointment of Mr. V. L. Gidwanl in his place is reported.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR GREATER BOMBAY

Abba, Abdul Ganj; Abdullah, Ahmed Haji; Abraham, Walter; Acharekar, Rajaram Kashinath; Adenwalla, F. H.; Advani, Durgadas B.; Ahirekar, Anant Vitthal; Abuja, Dr. Kumari Kamala J.; Alva, Smt. Violet; Ambalal Kilachand; Amin, Bhallal G.; Amin, Keshavchandra Shankarbal; Amore, Dennis Lawrence; Amrolia, Jal Dhunjishaw; Anande, Dr. D. L.; Annegiri, Smt. Seetabai; Ariswalla, Abdullah Hussein Issaji; Ashar, Bhagwandas K.; Ashar, Haridas N.; Azami, Mohammed Fasih-ullah.

Baddeley, Thomas Vaughan; Bajaj, Ervad Jal A.; Bakke, Shrimati Meenaxi; Balasubrahmanyam, K.; Bamji, Major Sohrab B.; Bandukwalla, Esakbhai A.; Banerji, Shih Chandra; Banker, Smt. Lilavati; Barodawalla, Abdulhasan Salebhoj; Bari, Prataprai Krapshankar; Beg, Hakkim Mirza Haidar; Bhagwati, Shyamal Harilal; Bhansali, K. M.; Bharucha, Adam Musa, Bharucha, Maneckshaw Dosabhoj; Bhatt, Prabhashankar Ramchandra, Bhau, Bhaskarbhaji Jannadas, Bhonsle, Ganpatrao Motiram, Bhoocherath, Vitthal Rajaram Bhujbal, Balkrishna Babulshet, Bhujpuria, Khimji Madon; Bhuta, Gopalji Mulji, Bhuta, Vitthaladas Puroshotamdas, Billimoria, Maj. Nuserwanji Pirojshah; Bilpodiwalla, Dr. M. C.; Birje, Madhav Narayan; Bode, Dastur Framroze Ardeshir, Bodhe, Janardan Ganpatrao, Bodhe, Smt. Usha Janardan, Boyce, Smt. Piroja Sorabji; Brown, James Alexander; Buch, Chandrasankar Amratilal, Bulchandani, Kishinchand M.; Bury, Leonard Rupert

Chandavarkar, Smt. Vatsalabai, Chabria, Karamchand Jannadas; Chainani, Dr. S. K.; Charandas, Mogji Mathuradas, Chattrabhuji, Lilladhar, Chatriwalla, Abdullah Hussein G. C.; Chaturbhuj, Ghandas V.; Chellaram, Lokumal Kishinchand, Chidambaram, T. V.; Chinal, Panalal Maneklal, Choksey, Vrajlal S.; Chopra, S. R.; Contractor, Dawoodbhai Esufalli, Contractor, Framroze Sorabji, Contractor, Smt. N. D.; Cooper, Peshotan Framji, Cooper, Ratan B. S. N.; Currimbhoy, Gulamali F.; Currimbhoy, Smt. Zarina Ebrahim; Currimjee, Jeewanjee, Currian, Fredrick Joseph.

Dabholkar, Laxmikant Shantaram, Da Costa, Dr. Antinio Rosarino, Dahanukar, Smt. Nalini, Dalal, Jayant Shivaji, Damlu, Dattatrey Ganeshi, Darukhanawalla, Fazalchusein E., Davavala, Vitthaladas G.; Dave, Chimanlal Maneklal, Dave, Hirajal Aditram, Daya, Nanji Virji, Dayal, Smt. Babiben M., Dayal, Khatau G.; Decheja, Smt. Tarunica V., Desai, Chandrakant Mohanlal, Desai, Ganpatishankar Naranji, Desai, Gunvantrao Dhurajlal, Desai, Krishnaprasad Chhotalal, Desai, Smt. Maniben N., Desai, Smt. Nirmla N., Desai, Shantanu Nanubhai, Deshpande, Madhav Krishna, Dewjee, Gulamhusain H. A.; Dhillal, Burjor Dadabhoj, Dharmadas H. Jivandas; Dharamdas Hargovandas, Smt. S.; Dharmsey, Mohomed Jaffer; Dhirajlal Sitaldas, Dhole, Dattaraj Amrit, Dholandas, Vallram, Dias, Milagres Francis, Divetia, Smt. J.; Dongerkerry, Smt. Kamalabai S., Doodhamal, Rasi Cooverji; Doosa, Jannadas Ramdas, Dubash, Noahir Jehangir; Dubash, Phiroz Darabshaw, Dubash, Rustomji Darabashaw; Dwarkadas Chapsey.

Ebrahim, Ramzanally P.; Engineer, Hormusji Jehangirji; Engineer, Kumari Bhicaji A.

Fairbairns, Edward William; Fazalbhoy, Hussein Allmahomed; Fazalbhoy, Mahomed-Akbar; Fazalbhoy, Muhammad Hassan Abdullah; Fazalbhoy, Yusufji Abdullah, Fazalbhoy, Mohomedali G.; Ferreira, D.; Fitwalla, Abdul Khalik Ibrahim, Futnani, Doongermal B.

Gandhi, Himatlal Varjiwan, Gandhi, Kum. Kamal R., Gandhi, M. P.; Gandhi, Ratilal Mulji, Gandhi, Vadilal Chatarabhuji, Gandhi, Adi Peshotan, Gangasingh, Sardar, Gareh, Marco Fortune, Gharpure, Anant Vishwanath, Ghaswalla, Harkishandas Laxmidas, Gherwala, Oshwalia H., Ghis, Shrimati Chanchalbehen Maganlal, Ghose, Niren Nath; Gobindsingh Hassasingh, Gokhale, R. G.; Gokuldas Ranchoddas; Gole, Yeshwant A.; Goliwala, Eruch R.; Gomes, Dr. Arsenio, Gubbi, Nagoo Srinivas, Gupta, Ramprashad K.; Gupta, Tarachand K.; Gurubani Navandram Vishindas.

Haji, Gulam Mohomed Ismail; Hansotia, Pestonji Cawasji; Hansraj Bhattaney, Hardcastle, Charles Henry; Hardkar, Ramkrishna K.; Haridas Gopaldas; Hate, Smt. Chandrakala; Hawes, Boy Edward J.; Hindulja, Parmanand D.; Hiranandani, Divanilal Hardasmai; Hiriekar, Smt. Yamunabai; Hussain, Syed Altaf Syed Lutuf; Hutheasing, Smt. Krishna.

Idris, Mohamed Amin M.; Injamuri, Bhoomayya V.; Iranl, Keshashru B.; Ismail, Smt. Fatema; Ismail, Haji Hasham Haji Moosa; Ismail, M. H.; Issa, Dadabhai Haji.

Jagirdar, Natwarlal B.; Jagtap, Manasingrao; Jalrazbhoy, Hasanally Cassamally; Jalatin Vitthaladas; Jalundhwa, Ramaniil Chhotalal; Jalundhwal, Shrimati B. C.; Jambotkar, Gajanan Hari; Jariwala, Lallubhai C.; Jasdenvala, Abdullahi Adamji; Javeri, Navnilal C.; Jaykar, Dattaram B.; Jaykar, Madhukar V. B.; Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee; Jhaveri, Nagubhai K.; Jilkar, Mallu Rajaram; Joshi, Smt. Indirabai; Joshi, Dr. Mahadev Dattatraya; Joshi, Prabhushankar V.; Jumanl, Ali Mohamed Hady K.; Jumanl, Jalramdas N.

Kabbur, Krishnarao Hanmantrao; Kajiji, Mahomedbhai Abdulkayum; Kajrolkar, Ramchandra Sadoba; Kaka, Maneck N.; Kalewar, Madhukar; Kaldas, Smt. Sulochana Amritlal; Kamdar, Bhagwandas Morarji; Kanhere, Laxman H.; Kanji, Gulam Hussein Jafferbhai; Kanthawala, Emran Tybally; Kanthil, Govind Shankar; Kapadia, Babubhai Motiram; Kapadia, Framroze Pestonji; Kapadia, Gopaladas P.; Kapadia, Pestonji P.; Kapadia, Sunderdas Puroshotam; Karanjia, Nanabhai Dadabhai; Kavarana, Minocher Rustomji; Khadilkar, Yeshwant K.; Khale, Ramchandra Anaji; Khatan, Radhakrishna Sagarmal; Khakhar, Babubhai Vitthaladas Madhavji; Khakhar, Dr. Hasmukh Maganlal; Khalifa, Ziauddin; Khambata, Dr. F. S.; Khambate, Hatim A.; Khan, Mohamed Azim; Khandalawala, Shrimati Dina D.; Khandelwal, Jankidas B.; Khandelwal, Ramprasad R.; Khandke, Dattatraya N.; Khandwale, Kumari (Miss) Kapilaben; Khandwale, Navin T.; Khandwale, Smt. Usha K.; Khandwala, Smt. Kanta Dhiraajal; Khanna, Ramchand Keshavlal; Kharegat, Rustam Merwan; Khata, Dharamdas Bhogilal; Khatau, Tricundas J.; Khatkhatay, Shaikh Mohamed; Khimji, Bhawanji Arjan, Khimji, Karsondas Tulidas; Khimji, Tokarshi Jivraj; Khira, Himmatlal Narshidas; Khona, Maneckji Velji; Khona, Tricamji Damji; Khorakiwala, Fakhruddin T.; Khorana, Nanak Chandrar; Kirpalani, Smt. Gull H.; Kooka, Minocher Darashaw; Korgaokar, Vasudeo Balkrishna; Kotashane, Krishnarao Moreswar, Kothari, Ratilal C.; Kothawala, Lt.-Col. J. D.; Keshirsagar, Dyndeo Shantaram; Kubal, Ankuash T.; Kudpi, Bhujangrao; Kulkarni, Gopalrao Ramchandra; Kulkarni, Pandit Bhaskar; Kulkarni, Rabindranath Narayanrao, Kundanmal, Shrimati Devi H.

Ladiwala, Jannadas K.; Lalan, Ramji Ravji; Laljee, Vrajlal V.; Lalji, Gulamhussein Habib, Laljee, Gulamhussein N.; Lalwani, Shrimati Kikiben, Lobo, Smt. Ursula Mary.

Maghanmal, Sobrajmal; Mahadeswar, Sakharam Babaji, Mahashabde, Govind Balkrishna, Mahimtura, Dr. Mitranes Gajanan; Maltra, Jagadish Chandra, Makani, Ibrahim Abdulla, Malelu, J. S. S.; Manchanda, Harish C.; Maneklal Premchand, Smt. Tarabai; Mantri, Krishnaji Tatoba, Marliwala, Vallabhdas Vasvanji, Marwah, Harbanslal M.; Mascarenhas, Francis Dennis, Mathuradas Dwarakadas; Mathuradas Haridas, Mathalone, R.; Mechi, Rajabali Kassam; Meher, Shankar Haribhau, Mehra, Ramdas J.; Mehra, Ramprakash R.; Mehta, Jabirbhai B.; Mehta, Jasanvrat G.; Mehta, Manilal V.; Mehta, Kanval K.; Mehta, Ratilal Behardas; Mehta, Surendra Maganlal, Melmane, Ramn Rao, Merchant, Bachubhai Thakordas, Merchant, Haridas N.; Merchant, Dr. Jannadas J.; Merchant, Yahiya (assumji), Mhatre, Parshuram Atmaram, Mhatre, Laxman Manik, Mijal, Yusuf R.; Mirani, Hansraj Jivandas, Mistry, Ranim Karim; Mitchell, Peter; Mithaiwala, Bhallal M.; Modi, Shrimati Sulochana M.; Modi, Surendra Manilal; Modi, Ratilal Chhotalal, Modi, C. G.; Modi, Shantilal Amritlal, Molooabhai, Ismail Allmahomed Goolamhussein, Moraes, Dr. J. I. C.; Morarji Gordhandas Goculdas, Motilal Tapuria, Motwane, Nanik Gyanchand, Mulji, Ratansen, Mydeo, Vasudeo Govind.

Nadirshah, Erach A.; Nadkarni, Sadashev Pandurang; Naganath Sayaji, Nagvekar, Vishwasrao Mahadeorao; Nalk, D. R.; Nakhuda, Haji Ahmed, Nanavati, Hirajal Thakordas; Nanavaty, Someshchandra Manilal, Naravane, Kashinath Ganesh, Narayana Rao, T.; Narsil, Muljibhai Vishram, Narola, Dr. Kailas Narain, Mataiwala Allyhussein Adamji, Nathani, Sultan Alindin, Nayen, Balkrishna Ramchandra; Nensi Bhojraj; Nikaljay, Smt. Tarabai, Nimkar, Dattatraya G.

Oak, Dr. Shridhar Vitthal; Oliveira, Frank; Oomrigar, Dinshaw C.; Oza, Gabharubhai Jivabhai; Oza, Indravadan.

Pat, Nagnath Vasudeo; Pat, Venkatraman Ananth; Pakvasa, Arvind Mangaldas, Pandya, C. S.; Pandit, Atmaram Bhaskar; Pandit, Ramkrishna H.; Parekh, Mathuradas M.; Parekh, Jayantilal L.; Parekh Ishwarlal Pranjivandas, Parikh, Chimanlal Bapalal, Parikh, Chimanlal Motilal, Parmanand Karsondas, Partapeingh, Dr. S.; Pastakia, Rustom Hormusji, Patani, Maheeh Anantlal; Patel, Bhogilal H.; Patel, Dabhyabhai Vallabhbhai; Patel, Jal Ratanji, Patel, Motilbhai Lakhabhai, Patel, Pralhad K.; Patel, Kumari Tehmina Edulji M.; Patel, Rustom Edulji Manekji, Patkar, Sitaram Ramchandra; Patki, Janardan Ganesh, Patwa, Venilal Narottandas; Pavri, Dr. Homi Framroze, Pavri, Hormusji F.; Pavri, Dr. Battanshaw Kalkhasru, Perela, Wilfred E.; Phadke, Shrimati Leelabai V.; Phansekar, Rajaram Ramchandra; Pingle, Sadashev Anant; Podar, Keshavdeo Ramnarayan; Podar, Ramnath Anandilal; Poddar, Ghanshyamdas Sitaram; Poonager, Nasserwan H.; Poonjiljee, Jehangir J. M.; Popat, Dr. Mohanlal B.; Potia, Fidsally Mohamedally; Pradhan, Smt. Champubai, D.; Pratapsingh, Shoorji Vallabhdas; Pratapsingh Mathuradas; Premji, Mahomed Hussein Hasham; Fundikar, Ramchandra V.; Pupala, Narsingrao Chinappa; Puray, V. N.; Puroshotam Kanji, Puroshotamdas Ishwardas Lakhmidas.

Rahimtulla, Fazal Ibrahim; Rajji, Shrimati Jayashri; Raja, Hargovind Egnath; Raja, Tribhovanadas J.; Rajadhyaksha, Dr. Bhalchandra Hari; Raja, Puroshotam Ramchandra; Ramalingam, A. C.; Rane, Vamanrao N.; Rangwala, Yahya H.; Rao, Manjeshwar Sanjiva; Rao, Modbidri Balkrishna; Rao, V. G.; Ratapchand Hiranand; Ratanaal Champai; Rattansay, Devji; Reuben, Smt. R.; Rodrigues, Shrimati B. Leo; Roowala, Mulla Sharafali A.; Ruiz, Ramnivas E.; Ruparel, Narandas J.

Sahnani, Purshotamdas H.; Sakraney, Lalchand W.; Saffyuddin, Salebhai Sahab; Salebhoy, Abdul Kadar; Saivey, Gajanan Sadashiv; Salvi, Pandharinath Mahadeo; Samant, Narayan Daji; Samarth, B. N.; Sanghavi, Babulbhai Manji; Saraiya, Ramanlal Gokaldas; Satsangi, Narayan S.; Savani, Vishwanath R.; Sayani, Smt. Kulsom; Sethna, Smt. Banoo Pirojha; Sethna, Khursi Shrivax; Shah, Bhogilal Chimanlal; Shah, Chandulal Somanlal; Shah, Chandulal Talbavandas; Shah, Chandulal Vardman; Shah, Chunilal K.; Shah, Gumbhichand Omedchand; Shah, Indulal H.; Shah, Lakhamshi Ghelabhai; Shah, Madhavlal Hirallal; Shah, Maganlal H.; Shah, Mayabhai C.; Shah, Mohanlal Tarachand; Sheode, S. K.; Shah, Mohanlal Kaldas; Shah, Motichand G.; Shah, Dr. Nagindas Panachand; Shah, Punjalal Nathalal; Shah, Ratilal Dahyabhai; Shah, Nagindas N.; Shah, Shantilal Hirallal; Shalome Abraham; Shamji Karami; Shangavi, Tapidas Karandas; Sharma, Jagdeo Shankar; Sharma, Kantilal Mohanlal; Shete, Dattaram G.; Shavaksha, Shrimati. Gool K. S.; Sheth, Srimati Sarala J.; Shinde, Rajaram Nagesh; Shroff, Dhirajlal Nemchand; Shroff, Kisandas Maganlal; Shroff, Ramanlal Dalsukhbhai; Shukla, Prabhashankar Kila-Shankar; Silam, S. L.; Singh, Kashi Prasad; Singh, Ram Dass; Sinha, Bindeshwari P.; Sipahimalani, Kumari Jethi T.; Soman, Narayan Ramkrishna; Somaya, Gokuldas Velji; Soondardas Morarji; Sovani, Shankar Vinayak; Shalekar, Anant Sheshgiri.

Taher, Mohammed; Taleyarkhan, Homi J. H.; Tambo, Balkrishna Vishnu; Tata, Naval Hormusji; Tayabji, Smt. Khadija S.; Telang, Vinayak D.; Thakkar, Jannadas V.; Thakur Balaram Dnyandeo; Thakur, Raghubhat Ganch; Thar, Shantilal Liladhar; Thawerbhoy, Gulam Hussein Sakorbhoy; Thomas, Smt. Anna; Thorat, Ruoba Anandao; Tripathi, Ramnara; Trivedi, Harishikumar Narbeshanker; Tulla, Vishwanath Rajanna; Turner, Cawshaw Rustomji; Tyebjee, Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy.

Vahalla, Harisukh Harilal; Vaid, Dinanath Banarasidas; Vaidya, Balkrishna Narayan; Vaidya, Callan Dattatraya; Vaidya, Dhirajlal A.; Vaidya, Murarji Jadhavji; Vaidya, Shankar Hari; Vaidyanathan, Lalgudy Swaminath; Vakharla, Dwarkadas H.; Vakharla, Maneklal; Vakil, Kakalbhai Bhudardas; Vakil, Vassantram Jamletram; Varde, Daman P.; Vasi, Mohsin Shaikadam; Vaze, Dattatraya Laxman; Vaziralli, Hazir Hussein; Vengsarkar, Smt. Sumatibai S.; Verma, Mangaldas Nandlal; Vora, Jasvantral Chatrabhuj; Vora, Manikchand Bhalchand.

Wadia, Jamsbed Bomanji H.; Wagh, Waman Wasudeo.

Yagnik, Bhanushanker M.; Yusuf, Abdul Rehman.

Zakaria, Rafique Ahmed.

SUPERNUMERARY LIST

Barodawalla, Salebhai K.; Bhabha, C. H.; Billimoria, Sir Shapurji; Birla, R. D.

Captain, Shrimati H. C.; Chandavarkar, Sir Vilthai Narayan; Chitnoy, Sir Rahimtulla M.

Dahanukar, M. L.; Daphtari, Shrimati Susheela.

Gilder, Smt. Hirabai M.

Hamied, Dr. K. A.

Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee B. J.; Jehangir, Lady Hirabai Cawasjee; Jehangir, Sir Cawasji.

Kajiji, T. M.; Kanji, Dwarkadas; Kantilal, Ishwarlal; Kapadia, Sorab P.; Karanjia, Sir Behram; Kay, Sir Joseph; Khatau, Dharamsey; Kilachand Tulidas.

Lalji, Hooseinbhoy A.

Mascarenhas, Dr. M. U.; Masani, Rustom Pestonji; Mehta, Sir Chunilal B.; Mitha, Sir Suleman Kassam; Modi, Homy; Munshi, Shrimati Lilavati K.

Nakra, Nussorwanji B.; Nanavaty, Smt. Maniben; Nanavaty, Sir Manilal; Nanjee, Smt. Jayavati Pranlal Devkaran; Napoo, Velji

Lakhamshi; Narottamdas, Gordhandas Bhagwandas; Nevatia, Keshavdeo; Nurie, M. Y.

Parekh, Khushaldas Kurji; Patil, S. K.*

Shroff, K. R. P.

Tata, J. R. D.; Thackersey, Shrimati Premila V.; Thakarsey, Krishnaraj M. D.; Thakordas, Sir Purshottamdas; Tyabji, Hussain Badruddin.

Vachha, Jamshedji Bejanji; Vazifdar, Capt. Nowroji Jamshedji.

Wadia, Neville Ness.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (OFFICIALS)

(WITHIN AND FOR THE LOCAL AREA COMPRISED IN GREATER BOMBAY)

Alexander, P.; Alvares, E. M., M.A., LL.B.; Badami, P. S., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., Bar-at-Law; Bakhie, D. S., I.C.S.; Bambawale, B. A., I.C.S.; Bambawale, A. T., I.A.S.; Banaji, Dr. D. R., M.A., LL.B., D. Litt.; Barodawala, T. T., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Bedekar, G. V., I.C.S.; Belavadi, S. H.; Bhanani, M. D., I.C.S.; Bharucha, Dr. K. B., Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law; Boga, R. F., I.A.S.; Bokil, R. K., B.M.; Bowman, J. B., I.C.S.; Capoor, H. K. L., I.A.S.; Chakravarti, M. N.; Chatterji, Commodore A. K.; Chudasama, M. M., I.P.; Dalal, B. P., I.C.S. (Retd.); Daftary, N. D., B.E., B.Sc. (I); Dalvi, V. D., B.Com. Dunsy, P. N., I.A.S.; Deheja, V. T., I.C.S.; Desai, T. B., B.Sc., LL.B.; Desai, Y. D., B.A., LL.B., Deshmukh, G. B.; Dharia, R. S.; D., LL.B.; Dhurandhar, J. R., B.A., LL.B.; Dias, A. L., I.C.S.; Douglas, St. John Cameron, I. N. (Capt.); Dravid, N. K., I.C.S.; Francis, E. J.; Ganpathi, M.; Gholap, L. T., I.C.S.; Ghorpade, R. B., B.Sc. (New York); Gidwani, V. L., I.C.S.; Gupta, B. K.; Heble, M. N., I.A.S.; Harvey, Capt. H.F.S.C., R.D., F.R.C.S., M.I.N.; Irani, V. K., B.A., LL.B.; Jadhav, M. K., F.R.I.A. (Lond.) F.I.A.A.; Jasjit Singh, I.A.S.; Jehangir, Dara; Joshi, D. S., I.C.S.; Joshi, R. K., I.C.S.; Kalekar, B. S., M.A., LL.B.; Kamte, N. M., I.P.††; Kapadia, J. D., I.C.S.; Karnik, S. P., I.P.S.; Karmarkar, Capt. S. G.; Khatri, S. M., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; Koreishi, B. A., B.A., LL.B.; Krishnamachari, V., B.Com.; Kulkarni, Dr. C. V., M.Sc., Ph.D.; Kulkarni, D. L.; Kunte, B. N., I.A.S.; Lulla, L. S., I.A.S.; Mahajan, D. E., B.A.; Mahida, U. N., I.S.E.; Mandlekar, Dr. M. R., Ph.D. (Lond.); Maneckji, M. J. B.; Maneckji, (Shrimati) P. M.; Maneklal Vipin; Mascarenhas, W. X., I.S.E.; Meher, M. R., I.C.S. (Retd.); Mehta, N. M., B.Sc. (Hons.); Mehta, R. C., F.C.A., F.S.A.A.; Mehta, Dr. H. S., M.B., M.S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.); Mehrotra, N. D., M.A.; Mirchandani, B. D., I.C.S.; Modak, E. S., I.P.; Mohite, S. P., I.A.S.; Motwani, T. D., B.A., LL.B.; Mukand, John, C. E.; Mullaferoze, P. R., B.Com.; Munshi, J. M., M.I.Mar.E. (Lond.), A.M.I. Mech. E. (Lond.); Nadkarni, P. S., I.A.S.; Nadkarni, S. G., M.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.I., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (India); Naegamvala, J. P., B.Sc. (I); Nanjappa, I.C.S.; Nayak, P. R., I.C.S.; Navare, V. V., B.E.; Nigudkar, R. D., B.A., LL.B.; Palekar, S. B., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.; Pant, P. M., I.P.; Paranjpe, N. P.; Pardaani, N. S., I.A.S.; Parekh, C. M., B.A., LL.B.; Parikh, S. D., B.A., LL.B.; Patel, B. P., I.C.S.; Patel, B. R., I.C.S.; Patel, R. U.; Pathan, S. M. A.; Patil, M. S., B.A., LL.B.; Patil, P. B., I.A.S.; Patil, W. K., I.P.S.; Phillips, G. K., B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.I.E. (India); Phadkar, B. K.; Phillips, R. N.; Pimpulkar, M. G., I.C.S.; Pradhan, D. R., I.C.S.; Pravinsinhji Vijaysinhji, I.P.; Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Rajwade, L. G., I.C.S.; Rajgopalan, T. V.; Rao, G. S., M.A., I.A. & A.S.; Saldanha, A.; Salvi, R. G., I.A.S.; Samson, A. I., B.A., LL.B.; Sanjana, Mina R.; Sen, K.C., I.C.S. (Retd.); Sethna, Dr. D. P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.); Shaha, A. N., B.Sc.; Shah, B. C., I.P.S.; Shah, N. M., B.A., LL.B.; Shankar, V., I.C.S.; Shetye, B. K., B.A. (Hons.); Simoes, H.; Srivastava, C. P.; Sukhatankar, S. E., I.A.S.; Tanksalvala, M. R.; Trilok Chandra; Venkateswaran, A. V.; Verma, N. S., I.A.S.; Vesuvala, N. A., B.A., LL.B.; Vidwans, M.S., B.A.; Vohra, Chunilal; Wagle, V. G., B.A. (Hons.), LL.M.; Welinkar, R. N., B.A. (Hons) (Oxon.).

* Now Minister for Irrigation and Power.

† Out of Bombay.

†† Retired.

RAILWAY PERSONNEL IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY

Manager, J. N. Adagga, B.A.

Assistant Managers, H. A. Mirza; D. R. S. Basrur, M.A.; N. P. Bapat, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Assistant Managers (Junior), J. A. Vaz, B.A.; K. J. Kajadia.

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Offices :—Victoria Terminus, Bombay

Open 5,635.25 miles—Bombay Harbour Branch and Mahim Connection Chord Line, Bombay to Allahabad, Bhusawal to Nagpur, Kalyan to Raichur, Itarsi to Nagpur, Amla to Parasia, Itarsi to Agra, Bhopal to Ujjain, Bina to Katni, Bina to Baran, Baran to Kofah, Jhansi to Kanpur, Jhansi to Manikpur, Ait to Kunch, Dhond to Manmad, Palasdhari to Khopoli, Kurla to Mankhurd, Chaligaoon to Dhulla, Jalamb to Khamgaon, Badnera to Amraoti, Wardha to Balharshah, Majri to Rajur, Agra to Okhla, Murtijapur-Ellichpur, Murtijapur-Yotmal, Pulgaon-Arvi, Dhond-Baramati, Matheran Hill, Pachora-Jamner, Manmad to Secunderabad, Secunderabad to Dronachellam, Mudkhed to Adilabad, Purna to Hingoli, Nizamabad to Bodhan, Farbhani to Puri-Vaishnath, Dornakal to Singareni Collieries, Dornakal to Bhadrachellam Road, Wadi to Secunderabad, Secunderabad to Kazipet, Kazipet to Bezwada, Kazipet to Balharshah, Kurduwadi-Latur, Kurduwadi-Miraj, Ujjain-Agar, Gwalior-Shivpuri, Gwalior-Shivpuri-Kalan, Gwalior-Bhind, Dholpur-Mohari, Mohari-Sarhutra, Mohari-Tantpur.

* Vikarabad to Puri-Vaishnath.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE

V.T., Bombay

General Manager, M. N. Chakravarti, M.Sc., M.R.A.S.B.

Senior Deputy General Manager, D. P. Mathur.

Secretary to the General Manager, M. S. Sundra, M.Sc.

Statistical Officer, V. Anant.

Compilation Officer, K. Sambamurthy.

Public Relations Officer, E. J. Simoes, B.Sc. (Hons.).

Assistant Public Relations Officer, B. B. Manolkar, B.A.

Assistant Secretary (Complaints), Mohd. Ismail.

Assistant Deputy General Manager, R. N. Chatterjee.

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

Deputy General Manager (Personnel), V. V. Bhide, M.A. (Cantab.).

Personnel Officers, V. M. Bhagwat (Engineering), P. K. Narayana-

swamy (Transportation); E. P. Mathias (Commercial); A. R.

Sundara Rajan, M.Sc. (Labour); C. A. Rajapalachari, B.A.

(Planning).

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Bombay Division (Headquarters).

Chief Engineer, Bombay, G. Visvanathan, B.E., A.F.P.W.I.

Engineer-in-Chief, K. S. Narayanan, B.E., A.F.P.W.I.

Deputy Chief Engineers, Bombay, M. I. Chhabra, B.E. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.

(India), A.M.A.S.C.E., F.P.W.I. (Headquarters); D. L. Malvankar, B.E.,

F.P.W.I. (Central); F. X. Lobo, B.E., F.P.W.I. (South); P. Govindra-

Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.) (London), A.F.P.W.I. (North).

Track Supply Officers, E. S. M. Carlos, B.E., A.F.P.W.I.; L. F. X.

Freltas, B.E., A.F.P.W.I., A.M.I.E. (India) (A.E.N., Surveys & Construc-

tions); T. N. Subramanian, B.Sc. (A.E.N., Planning); T. S. Ra-

gojal, M.P.W.I. (A.E.N., Bridges); K. K. Rao, B.E., A.M.S.T.C.E.,

M.I.E. (India), A.F.P.W.I. (Projects); D. G. Divji, B.E., A.F.P.W.I.

(Bridges); K. Sita-aman, B.E. (Hons.), A.M.I.E. (India), A.M.A.S.C.E.,

A.F.P.W.I., M.A.C.I. (Khandwa-Hingoli Construction); A. V.

D'Costa, M.B.E., B.Sc., B.E. (Special); J. M. Parikh, B.E., A.F.P.W.I.

(Designs).

Personnel Asst. Chief Engineer, Ahmed Ali Khan, B.Sc., B.E.

Executive Engineer, Khandwa-Hingoli Construction, M. Z. Mirza,

B.Sc. (Eng.) (London).

Divisional Engineers (BB), N. L. Deshmukh, B.E., A.M.I.E. (India),

M.P.W.I.; V. K. Chhaya, B.E.

Executive Engineer, Special Works at Kurla, T. V. Gole.

OPERATING DEPARTMENT

Head Office (Bombay), Victoria Terminus.

Chief Operating Superintendent, R. B. Lal, M.Sc.

Deputy Chief Optg. Superintendents, Mohd. Farhuddin, B.Com.

(Leeds), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S. (London) (Coaching); N. Y. Manohar,

B.E. (Goods).

Divisional Optg. Superintendent (Goods), F. Da Costa, B.A., M.Sc.

Divisional Optg. Superintendent (Coaching), S. Ramaswamy.

Bombay Division

Divisional Supdt., L. D. Panke.

Divisional Optg. Supdt. (Movements), P. Anantha Pal, B.Sc.

Divisional Personnel Officer, John Jeffrey.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

V.T., Bombay

Chief Commercial Superintendent, R. K. Bokil, B.A.

Dy. Chief Commercial Superintendents, K. L. Simfan, B.A., LL.B.,

F.R.Econ., S.F.R.S. (R. & C.); M. D. Palasarian, M.A. (General).

Divisional Commercial Superintendents, T. V. Balan (General);

S. P. Ranganathan, B.A., M.Sc. (Refunds (Rates)); Shamrao S.

Nadkarni (Developments).

Superintendent of Claims, Byculla, Bombay, K. S. J. Dalal, B.A.,

LL.B.

Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Bombay Division, E. S.

Reuben.

TRANSPORTATION (POWER) AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Headquarters Office, Bombay, V.T.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, J. W. E. Gurr, A.M.I. Mech. E., A.M.I.

Loco. E.

Dy. Chief Mechanical Engineers, B. P. Hira, B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.E.T.

(Mech.), A.M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.M.E. (London) (R. & M.); R.

D. Nadirshaw, A.M.I. Mech. E., A.M.I. LOCO. E. (C. & W.); Iqbal

Hydari, A.M.I. LOCO. E. (Loco.).

Personal Assistant to C.M.E., R. P. Goes, A.M.I. LOCO. E.

Dy. Chief Optg. Superintendent, N. K. Kanthar, B.Sc.

Asstt. Mechanical Engineer, Chandra Mohan.

Locomotive Workshops, Parel

Works Manager, A. Balakrishnan, B.E.

Production Engineer, S. C. Vadera.

Carriage & Wagon Workshops, Matunga

Works Manager, A. C. Chatterjee, A.M.I.E.

Production Engineer, M. Matchor.

Laboratory, Parel

Chemist and Metallurgist, K. P. S. Nair, B.A., M.Sc.

SIGNALS & TELE-COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Chief Signal & Tele-Com. Engineer, M. S. Visvanathan, B.E., D.I.C.

(London).

Divisional Signal & Tele-Com. Engineers, A. K. Srinivasan, D.S.T.E.

(S); P. N. Gupta, B.Sc., C.E. (Hons.) (Bombay), D.S.T.E. (I); V. U.

Shenai, B.E. (Elect.) (Hons.) (Planning).

ELECTRICAL BRANCH

Chief Electrical Engineer, L. N. Mathur, B.E. (Sheffield), B.Sc. (Engg.),

A.M.I.E.E.

Dy. Chief Electrical Engineer, J. D. Malhotra, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.

(India).

Traction Engineers, V. J. Nislim, A.M.I.E. (India) (Bombay); A. A.

Hattangadi, B.E. (M. & E.) (Bombay).

Divisional Electrical Engineers, R. L. Mitra, B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc.

(Eng.), Grad. I.F.E.; K. S. Pal, L.E.E. (Matunga).

KALYAN POWER HOUSE, THAKURLI

Power House Superintendent, P. C. Bahree, A.M.I.E.E.

Maintenance Engineers, P. Sathiapalan; K. H. Mehta, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.;

M. K. Bates.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Head Office :—Victoria Terminus, Bombay

Controller of Stores, S. Gopalan, B.E., M.I.E. (India).

Dy. Controller of Stores, S. Wahabuddin Ahmed, B.Sc. (Allahgarh),

B.S.O. (London), A.M.I.E., A.C.R.I.

Dy. Controller of Stores (Planning), N. C. Killappa, B.E. (Mech.),

A.M.I.E. (India), F.I. (Mech.) E., London.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

V.T., Bombay and Secunderabad

Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, S. S. Gore, B.A., Bar-

at-Law, M.I.E.A.

Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, Finance, K. V. Kasturi Rangam.

Deputy Chief Accounts Officer (General), A. T. M. Yusufuddin.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. R. C. Vevania, M.B.B.S. (Bombay), L.R.C.P.

(London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (London).

WESTERN RAILWAY

Offices: Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay. Broad, Metre and

Narrow Gauge 5,613.96.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, CHURCHGATE (GENERAL & PERSONNEL)

General Manager, M. Ganapati, B.E., M.B. (Hons.), M.I.E. (India), J.P.

Senior Dy. General Manager, S. S. Ramasubban, M.A.

Dy. General Manager (General), S. S. Lal, A.M.I.E.E.
Secretary, S. G. Samant.
Public Relations Officer, K. K. Pooviah, B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras).
Statistical Officer, C. M. Rees.
Assistant Secretary, L. P. Rangal.
Asstt. Public Relations Officer, H. D. Sethna, M.A. (Hons.).
Divisional Supdt., Bombay, Bombay Central, D. D. Sethna, B.A.

PERSONNEL

Deputy General Manager (Personnel), M. R. Sanjana.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Bombay, S. G. Pothan, B.A. (Hons.).
Dy. Financial Adviser, M. N. Datta.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer, G. Y. Mangrulkar, B.E., M.I.E. (India).
E.C., Surveys and Construction, Churchgate, M. Ganapathy, B.E. (Madras).
Deputy Chief Engineers, M. J. Patel, B.E. (Bom.), A.M.I. Struc.E. (South); N. K. Hazra, B.Sc. (Lond.) (Centre); P. N. Zutshi, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.E. (North); Hari Sinha, B.E., A.M.I.E., F.P.W. Inst. (West); A. C. De, B.E. (S. & C.); V. Giridharadas, B.E. (Special); T. R. Vachha, B.E. (Bom.) (Bridges).

SIGNALS & TELE-COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Chief Signals & Tele-Communication Engineer, Bombay, G. R. Pathak, L.M.E., L.E.E. (Bom.), A.M.I.E.S.E., A.F.P.W. Inst.
Divisional Signal & Tele-Communication Engineer (General), Bombay, P. R. Mullan, A.M.I.R.S.E., Grad. Inst.
Divisional Signal & Tele-Communication Engineers (Technical), M. V. Shankar, B.Sc., M.I.R.E.; K. Subrahmanyam (Planning).
Divisional Tele-Communication Engineer, Bombay, D. M. Cruickshank.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Electrical Engineer, Bombay, S. C. B. Mazumder, B.Sc. (Elec. & Mech.), Glasgow.
Dy. Chief Electrical Engineer, S. P. Tonse, B.E., A.M.I.E.E.

Divisional Electrical Engineers, Bombay, B. V. Suryanarayana Rao, T. S. Viswanathan.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bombay, R. Krishnaswamy.
Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer (Loco.), Bombay, S. N. Mathur.
Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer (C. & W.), K. M. Alana.
Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer (W), S. R. Woodmore.
Deputy Chief Operating Superintendent (Power), C. H. Sadarangani.

TRANSPORTATION (TRAFFIC) & COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Operating Supdt., Bombay, D. R. Khanna.
Chief Commercial Supdt., Bombay, Dara Jehangir.
Dy. Chief Operating Supdt., Bombay, B. N. Wahal.
Dy. Chief Commercial Supdt. (O), Bombay, V. R. Kewalramani.
Dy. Chief Commercial Supdt. (Claims), T. L. Colaco.
Dy. Chief Operating Supdt., S. C. Chatterji.

Bombay Division

Divisional Operating Superintendent, N. R. K. Krishnan.
Divisional Commercial Superintendent, R. K. Murthy.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Controller of Stores (Bombay), D. R. Robinson.
Dy. Controller of Stores (Bombay), F. J. Vachha, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.Struc.E., A.M.I. Mech. E.
Dy. Controller of Stores (Planning & Works), Bombay, D. V. Phatarpekar, B.E.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Medical Officer, Bombay, Dr. F. B. Khambatta, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY*

(*A* Road, opp. Government Law College, Churchgate, Bombay 1).
Chairman, Lala Jagannath.
Members, M. V. Joshi.
Secretary, M. K. Menon.

* Both Central and Western Railways.

DELHI

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, A. D. Pandit.
Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Gopi Nath Aman.
Chairman, Industrial Board, Dr. Yudhir Singh.

Secretariat

Chief Secretary, S. K. Chhibber, I.A.S.
Home Secretary, Prakash Krishan, I.A.S.
Health Secretary, P. R. V. Bhilman, I.A.S.
Development Secretary, Dr. J. O. Ramchandani.
Judicial Secretary, Hans Raj.
Finance Secretary, S. K. Majumdar.

Local Self-Govt. and Civil Supplies Secretary, S. Swaroop.
Deputy Commissioner, C. B. Dube, I.A.S.

Principal Officials

Director of Medical and Public Health, Dr. M. S. Chaddha.
Director of Education, Dr. A. N. Bannerji.
Director of Industries and Labour, Dr. B. R. Seth.
Director of Information, Ramlal Varma.
District and Sessions Judge, S. B. Kapoor.
Add. District and Sessions Judge, Jwala Dass, Rameshwar Dial, (Industrial Tribunal), P. D. Sharma, Ganga Singh Bedi and Radhakishan Baweja.
Director of Resettlement and Employment, K. U. Sharma.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Lieutenant Governor, Raja Brijrang Bahadur Singh, Bhadri.
Secretaries & Heads of Departments, etc.
Chief Secretary, Secretary, Planning Development, Financial Commissioner, K. N. Channa, I.A.S.
Development Commissioner, Additional Secretary, Planning & Development and Director of Industries, A. B. Malik, I.A.S.
Secretary, Co-operative, Panchayats, Civil Supplies & Local Self-Govt. and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, P. C. Saxena, I.A.S.
Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor, Himachal Pradesh, Secretary, Finance Department and Medical & Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, Indar Sen.
Secretary, Law Department, Judicial Department, Education Department, Legal Remembrancer,

Custodian, Evacuee Property, K. B. Srivastava.
Additional Secretary (Home) and Transport and Inspector General, Police, A. S. Gupta, I.P.
Secretary, P. W. D. & Chief Engineer, G. R. Nangra.
Asstt. Secretary (Welfare & Publicity) and Director of Public Relations & Tourism, Prem Raj Mahajan.
Asstt. Secretary (Appointments & Revenue), Basant Rai.
Asstt. Secretary (Home & Transport), K. R. Chandel.
Asstt. Secretary (Medical & Finance), R. C. Gupta.
Asstt. Secretary (Judicial), Lachhman Das.
Asstt. Secretary (Panchayat and Local Self-Govt.), Harbans Singh Negi.
Asstt. Secretary (Development), M. S. Jandrotia.

Judicial Commissioner, T. Ramabhairan, I.O.S.
General Manager, Himachal Govt. Transport, Suraj Singh.
Chief Conservator of Forests & Director of Agriculture, G. S. Singh.
Director of Health Services, Dr. Devi Chand.
Deputy Director of Education, M. C. Saraswati.
Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu, Raghubir Singh.
Deputy Commissioner, Sirmur, C. L. Kapila.
Deputy Commissioner, Mandi, Mahabir Singh.
Deputy Commissioner, Chamba, Thakur Sen Negi.
Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, H. R. Mahajan.
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, H. L. Soni.
District & Sessions Judge, Mahasu, Bilaspur and Sirmur, Tej Singh.
District & Sessions Judge, Mandi and Chamba, Ranjit Dass.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Home, D. P. Dhar.
Ladakh Affairs, Kaushak Bakula.
Development, Asadullah Mir.
Revenue, Major Piar Singh.

SECRETARIES

Chief Secretary, Pirsada Ghulam Ahmed.
Dy. Chief Secretary, Raj Kumar Shivdev Singh.
Private Secretary to P.M., R. C. Raina.
Law, Nissam-ul-Din.
General, Ram Lal Nagpal.
Home, Habibullah Miram Kuli.

Education, J. N. Bhan.
Finance and Planning, P. N. Chaku.
Development, Abdul Rashid.
Revenue, A. N. Sapru.
Works, Power, Irrigation, Planning, P. N. Chaku.
Health, N. Mohammad.
Legislative Assembly, Kishori Lal Gupta.
Information, J. N. Zutshi.
Anti-Corruption Tribunal, A. A. Fazli.
Recruitment Board, M. G. Mohammad.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Inspector General of Police, W. C. Mehra.
Accountant General, Ram Lal Gupta.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Sadar-i-Riyasat

Sadar-i-Riyasat, Yuvaraj Karan Singh Ji.
Secretary to Sadar-i-Riyasat, Kanwar Narendra Singh.

MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad.
Health and Education, G. M. Sadiq.
Finance, Girdhari Lal Dogra.
Development, Sham Lal Saraf.
Revenue, Syed Mir Qasim.

Director of Industries, H. U. Kamli.
Transport Controller, S. M. Aga.
Director of Animal Husbandry, V. L. Wazir.
Chief Conservator of Forests, K. L. Khajuria.
Registrar of Co-op. Societies and Director, Rural Development, Syed Ahmed Aga.
Director, Tourism, S. K. Raina.
Chief Engineer, D. N. Gupta.
Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical, Kauwar Ranjit Singh.
Director, Health Services, Col. A. N. Chopra.

Development Commissioner, Pirzada Gh. Ahmed.
Director of Education, A. A. Kazmi.
Chief Engineer, Irrigation, G. H. Khan.
Director of Sericulture, H. Ali.
Director of Information, J. N. Zutshi.
Director of Agriculture, G. M. Bhat.
Financial Commissioner, Syed Nisar Hussain.
Excise and Taxation Commr., Nila Kanth Bhat.

Other Officials

Chairman, Public Service Commission, Vacant.

General Manager, Kashmir Arts Emporia, Kh. A. Ullah.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS

New Delhi: **Sardar Amar Singh**.
 Bombay: **S. S. Nishat**.
 Pathankot: **D. N. Kachroo**.
 Calcutta: **V. N. Saraf**.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, Justice Janki Nath Wazir.
Judge, Justice Jia Lal Kilam.
Registrar, Ghulam Ahmed Naqshbandi.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao.

Governor's Staff

Secretary, V. V. Joseph, I.A.S.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister, General Administration, Law and Order, Integration, Planning and all subjects not expressly mentioned, E. M. S. Namboodiripad.
Minister for Finance, Insurance, Commercial Taxes, Agricultural Income Tax, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, C. Achutha Menon.
Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Forests, K. C. George.
Minister for Industries, Mining and Geology, Cement, Iron and Steel, Community Development, Commerce, K. P. Gopalan.
Minister for Transport, Labour, Municipalities, Sports, and Sport Associations, T. V. Thomas.
Minister for Local Self-Government, Advancement of Backward Communities, Panchayats and District Boards, Housing, Resettlement, Colonisation, P. K. Chathan.
Minister for Land Revenue, Excise and Prohibition, Registration, Deposits and Charitable Endowments, Kunari K. R. Gauri.
Minister for Public Works, Buildings, Communications, Ports, Railways, Information and Publicity, T. A. Masjeed.
Minister for Education, Co-operation, Fisheries, Stationery and Printing, Museums and Zoo, Archeology, Joseph Mundasery.
Minister for Health Services, Ayurveda, Dr. A. R. Menon.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR.

Haril Vinayak Pataskar.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary and Military Secretary, P. R. Rajgopal, I.P.S.
Private Secretary, B. Radhakrishna.
Aide-de-Camp, J. C. Pandey, I.P.S.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister, G. A. D., Home, Publicity, Complaints, Planning & Dev., Co-ordination, Dr. Kallash Nath Katju.
Minister, Revenue, Survey & Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms. Local Self Government, Bhagwantrao Mandloi.
Minister, Commerce & Industry, including Road Transport & State Industries, Agriculture, Takhtmal Jain.
Minister, Forest, Natural Resources, Shambhu Nath Shukla.
Minister, Education, Law, Physical Education, Tourist Traffic, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.
Minister, Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics & Statistics, Registration, Mishrilal Gangwal.
Minister, P.W.D., Roads & Buildings & Irrigation, excluding Chambal Project, Electricity, Shankarlal Tiwari.
Minister, Labour, Rehabilitation, Housing, Chambal Project, V. V. Dravid.
Minister, Tribal Welfare, Raja Narsah Chandra Singh.
Minister, Jail, Food, Civil Supplies, A. Q. Siddiqui.
Minister, Social Welfare excluding Physical Education, Co-operation, Ganesh Ram Anant.

KERALA

Minister for Law, Legislation, Elections, Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Irrigation, Electricity, V. R. Krishna Iyer.

Secretariat

Chief Secretary, N.E.S. Raghavachari, I.C.S.
Development Commissioner, N.E.S. Raghavachari, I.C.S.
Revenue Secretary, M. K. Devassey, I.A.S.
Finance Secretary, P. S. Padmanabhan.
Law Secretary, T. R. Balakrishna Aiyar.
Food Secretary, C. Thomas.
P.W.D. Secretary, G. Madhavan.
Industries Secretary, George Thomas, I.A.S.
Planning and States Reorganization Addl. Secretary, P. M. Mathew, I.A.S.
Education Secretary, P. K. Namblar, I.A.S.
Labour and Local Self-Govt. Secretary, P. I. Jacob, I.A.S.

REVENUE BOARD

First Member, B. V. K. Menon, I.A.S.
Second Member, K. P. K. Menon.
Third Member, S. Govinda Menon.
Director, Local Bodies, P. K. Abdulla.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Accountant-General (Central), Y. K. Krishnan (Comptroller).
Chief Conservator of Forests, E. A. Lasaralo.
Chief Engineer, K. K. Kartha.
Chairman, Electricity Board, K. P. Sreedharan Nair.
Chief Inspector of Factories, P. Sitarama Kukillya.

MADHYA PRADESH

Minister, Public Health, Rani Padmawati Devi.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister, Publicity, Planning & Development, Maulana Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi.
Deputy Minister, Agriculture, Co-operation, Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran.
Deputy Minister, Tribal Welfare, Labour, Rehabilitation, Social Welfare, excluding Physical Education, Shrivhanu Solanki.
Deputy Minister, Forest, Natural Resources, Jail, Food, Civil Supplies, Sajjan Singh Vishnuar.
Deputy Minister, Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics, and Statistics, Registration, Public Health, Mathura Prasad Dube.
Deputy Minister, Home, Narsingh Rao Dixit.
Deputy Minister, Commerce & Industry (including Road Transport and State Industries), Kesholal Gomashita.
Deputy Minister, Revenue, Survey & Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms, L.S.G., Jagmohan Das.
Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (Roads & Buildings, Irrigation excluding Chambal Project), Electricity, Dashrath Jain.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, H.S. Kamath, I.C.S.
Home Secretary, Mahabir Prasad Shrivastava, I.A.S.
Finance Secretary, B. L. Pandey, I.A.S.
Revenue Secretary, N. D. Gupta, I.A.S.
Local Government Secretary, S. P. Mitra, I.A.S.
Agriculture Secretary, L. O. Joshi, I.A.S.
Commerce and Industry Secretary, P. D. Chatterjee, I.A.S.

Commissioner of Labour, P. Kunjkrishna Pillai.
Director of Agriculture, P. D. Nair.
Director of Animal Husbandry and Vet. Services, V. K. Madhava Menon.
Director of Education, Dr. C. S. Venkateswaran.
Supdt. of Govt. Printing and Stationery, M. Gopala Menon.

Director of Industries, Dr. P. V. Nair.
Jt. Dir. of Industries (Small scale), K. C. Chacko.
Director of Health Services, Dr. K. Madhavan Nair.
Director of Publicity, V. R. Narayanan Nair.
Director of Statistics, U. Sivaraman Nair.
Director of Transport, T. C. S. Pillai.
Addl. Dev. Commissioner, M. Abdul Salam, I.A.S.
Inspector-General of Police, N. Chandrasekharan Nair.
Inspector-General of Prisons, A. V. John.
Registrar of Companies, T. J. Kondelkal.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, P. Sivarama Pillai.
Mg. Dir., Finance Corporation, C. I. Abraham.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, K. T. Koshy.
Judges: K. Sankaran; M. S. Menon; G. Kumara Pillay; S. Varadraja Iyyengar; T. K. Joseph; P. T. Ramam Nair; C. A. Vaidyalinga Aiyar.
Registrar, K. N. Kesavan Namboodiripad.
Advocate General, K. V. Suryanarayana Aiyar.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, V. K. Velayudhan.
Members, N. P. Verghese, T. C. Sankara Menon.
Secretary, Jacob Verghese.

Education Secretary, R. P. Naik, I.C.S.
Public Works Secretary, N. P. Dixit, I.A.S.
Planning and Development Secretary, P. S. Bapna, I.A.S.
Law Secretary, J. S. Dave (Officiating).
Secy., Integration, S. P. Mushran, I.A.S.

BOARD OF REVENUE

President, Brijraj Narain, I.A.S.
Member, K. L. Pancholi, I.A.S.
Member, R. S. Shukla, I.A.S.

COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

Indore, T. S. Powar, I.A.S.
Bilaspur, S. K. Shrivastava, I.A.S.
Jabalpur, R. C. V. P. Noronha, I.C.S.
Rewa, J. K. Chowdhury, I.A.S.
Gwalior, S. P. Mehta, I.A.S.
Bhopal, M. P. Dwivedi, I.A.S.
Raipur, C. L. Gupta, I.A.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

The location of the Offices is given in brackets.
Inspector-General of Police (Bhopal), B. G. Ghate, I.P.
Director of Health Services (Indore), Dr. G. L. Sharma.
Inspector-General of Prisons (Bhopal), Dr. R. M. Bhandari.
Chief Engineer (Irrigation), P.W.D. (Raipur), M. L. Bood, I.S.E.
Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), P.W.D. (Gwalior), H. R. Gupta.
Chief Conservator of Forests (Rewa), B. N. Datta, I.F.S.
Director of Public Instruction (Bhopal), E. W. Franklin.

Director of Geology and Mining (Raipur), S. K. Barooah.
Director of Information & Publicity (Bhopal), I. S. Farhar.
Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery (Bhopal), G. N. Parthasarathy.
Government Architect (Gwalior), D. G. Karajgaonkar.
Director of Economics and Statistics (Bhopal), Dr. M. M. Mehta.
Director of Social Welfare (Indore), G. L. Shukla.
Public Health Engineer (Bhopal), Purtejsingh.
Director of Civil Supplies (Indore), R. N. Bisarlah.
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts (for the former Madhya Bharat area) (Gwalior), Sitalasahai.

Inspector-General of Municipalities (for the former Madhya Bharat area) (Gwalior), B. M. Joshi.
Director of Indian Languages (Bhopal), W. N. Pandit.
Excise Commissioner (Gwalior), M. Q. Khan, I.A.S.
Settlement Commissioner (Gwalior), R. D. Gour, I.A.S.
Director of Industries (Indore), P. K. Dave, I.A.S.
Labour Commissioner (Indore), W. V. Oak, I.A.S.
Director of Agriculture (Itawa), R. C. Murab, I.A.S.
Director of Tribal Welfare (Raipur), T. C. A. Ramanujachari, I.A.S.
Sales-Tax Commissioner (Indore), K. C. Tiwari, I.A.S.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Indore), G. Jagatpati, I.A.S.

Chief Electoral Officer (Bhopal), M. P. Dube, I.A.S.
Director of National Employment Service (Madhya Pradesh), A. B. Vaidya.

HIGH COURT

Judges at Jabalpur: M. Hidayatullah, Chief Justice; V. R. Sen; G. P. Bhutt; T. P. Naik; B. K. Chaturvedi; T. C. Srivastava.
Judges at Indore and Gwalior: P. V. Dixit; Abdul Hakim Khan; V. R. Newaskar; S. M. Samvatsar.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(Indore).
Chairman, D. V. Rega.
Members, Dr. H. C. Seth; S. S. Pande; E. M. Joshi; N. Padmanabham Shastri; Dhondiraj.

MADRAS

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL GOVERNOR

A. J. John.

PERSONAL STAFF

Comptroller, Governor's Household, A. Ranganaathan.
Asst. Comptroller, C. Viswanathan Nair.
Private Secretary, K. V. Subramanian.
Honorary Surgeon, Dr. C. Ramachandra Ayyangar.
Aides-de-Camp, Flt./Lt. C. Joseph; K. Bhaskara, I.P.S.
Hon. Naval Aide-de-Camp, Commander J. S. Ramdas, I.N.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister, in charge of Public, Planning and Community Development (including Local Development Works, Women's Welfare, Community Projects and Rural Welfare), K. Kamaraj Nair.
Minister in charge of Home including Courts and Prisons and Prohibition, Food and Agriculture (including Khadi and Village Industries and Hindu Religious Endowments), Railways, Post and Telegraphs and Civil Aviation, M. Bhaktavatsalam.
Minister in charge of Finance, Education, Information and Law (including Legislature and Engineering Colleges), C. Subramaniam.
Minister in charge of Revenue and Public Health, M. A. Manickavelu.
Minister in charge of Industries, Labour and Co-operation (including Housing, Commercial Taxes and Nationalised Transport), R. Venkataraman.
Minister in charge of Public Works (excluding Electricity) and Harijan Welfare, P. Kakkai.
Minister in charge of Electricity, Transport (including Registration, Accommodation Control, Stationery and Printing and Government Press), V. Ramaswami.
Minister in charge of Local Administration and Fisheries, Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S.
Secretary (Revenue), T. K. Sanharavadivelu, I.A.S.
Secretary (Home), J. M. Lobo-Prabhu, I.C.S.
Secretary (Finance), T. A. Verghese, I.C.S.
Secretary (Industries), R. V. Raman, I.A.S.
Secretary (Health, Education and Local Administration), R. A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S.
Secretary (Public Works), S. K. Chettur, I.C.S.
Secretary (Law), A. Alagiriswami.
Secretary (Agriculture), P. P. J. Vaidyanathan, I.C.S.

BOARD OF REVENUE

First Member and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and Custodian of Evacuee Property, V. N. Kudva, I.C.S.
Second Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Development, M. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S.
Third Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue, Civil Supplies and Settlement of Estates, S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Board, P. Sivasankaran Pillai, I.A.S.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Central Government

Accountant General, A. K. Raman.
Deputy Accountant General (Senior), P. P. Ganapadharan.
Deputy Accountant General (Administration), D. Ramachandra.
Deputy Accountant General (O.A.D.), R. Chinnappa.
Collector of Customs, A. C. Whiteher.
Collector of Central Excise, C. H. Neale.
Regional Director (Food), Dr. P. L. Anand.
Commissioner of Income-Tax, P. Mukherji.
Regional Labour Commissioner, O. Venkatachalam.
Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation, V. R. Natesan.
Postmaster-General, Major P. K. S. Chari.
Presidency Postmaster, V. H. Naranappa.
Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, P. Kandaswamy, I.P.S.
Chief Inspector of Factories, P. V. Vishwanathan.

State Government

Director of Agriculture, R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S.
Director of Animal Husbandry, D. Pattabhiraman.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, A. Palaniappa Mudaliar.
Director of Public Instruction, N. D. Sundaravadivelu.
Director of Information and Publicity, K. Diraviam.
Chief Engineer, Electricity, V. P. Appadurai.
Chief Conservator of Forests, V. S. Krishnaswami.
Director of Harijan Welfare, G. E. Muthirulandi, I.A.S.
Chief Engineer (Highways), K. K. Nambiar.
Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, A. Uthandaraman.
Director of Industries and Commerce, T. K. Palaniappan.
Inspector-General of Prisons, T. S. Ramachandran, I.C.S.
Commissioner of Labour, V. Balasundaram.
Chief Inspector of Factories, P. V. Viswanathan.
Director of Medical Services, Lt.-Col. Sangham Lal.
Dean, Government General Hospital and Madras Medical College, R. G. Krishnan.
Dean, Stanley Hospital and Stanley College, C. Raghavachari.
Director of King Institute, Guindy, Dr. S. Govindarajulu.
Director of Government Transport, J. S. Devashayam.
Inspector-General of Police, V. R. Rajaratnam.
Commissioner of Police, Madras City, Frederick V. Arul.
Director of Public Health, N. Rajagopalan.
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Buildings), J. M. Frederick.
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), U. Ananda Rao.
Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, K. Gopal.
Chairman, Sales-Tax Appellate Tribunal, P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S.

Controller of Stationery and Printing, H. J. Stooks.
Director of Statistics, D. S. Rajabushanam.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT ORGANISATION Cathedral, Madras 6.

Director, V. Balasundram, I.A.S.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, Rajamannar, Mr. Justice P. V., B.A., B.L.
Judge, Rajagopalan, Mr. Justice P., I.C.S.
Judge, Somasundaram, Mr. Justice N., B.A., B.L.
Judge, Ayyar, Mr. Justice, A. S. P., M.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.
Judge, Balakrishna Ayyar, Mr. Justice P. V., M.A., I.C.S.
Judge, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr. Justice, M.A., B.L.
Judge, Ramaswami, Mr. Justice P. N., M.A., I.C.S.
Judge, Ramaswami Gounder, B.A., M.L., Mr. Justice K.
Judge, Rajagopala Ayyangar, Mr. Justice, N., M.A., M.L.
Registrar, S. K. Gajendram Naidu, B.A., B.L.
Advocate-General, Madras, V. K. Tiruvengkatchari.

Government Pleader, Vacant.
Editor, Indian Law Reports, K. Chandrasekharan.
Public Prosecutor, P. S. Kalliasam.
Sheriff of Madras, Mrs. Mary Chubwala Jadhav.

CITY CIVIL COURT

Principal Judge, Balachandra Koman, I.C.S.
Additional Judge, M. S. Abdul Azeed, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
I Assistant Judge, S. P. Srinan, M.A., B.L.
II Assistant Judge, S. Natarajan, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.
III Assistant Judge, K. Ramaswami, M.A., M.L.
IV Assistant Judge, Manjappa Ha'akrishna Menon, M.A., B.L.
V Assistant Judge, M. Shama Das, B.A., B.L.
VI Assistant Judge, M. P. Singaravadivelu, B.A., B.L.
Assistant Judge-cum-Registrar, R. L. Srinivasa Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

Chief Judge, G. K. Damodara Rao, B.A., B.L.
Second Judge, N. Venkatraman Iyer, M.A.
Third Judge, P. Lakshmanan, B.A., B.L.
Add. Puisne Judge, T. A. Ramakrishna Mudaliar, M.A., B.L.
Registrar, C. P. Venugopal, B.A., B.L.
Deputy Registrar, S. Sundara Babu.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS Madras.

Chief Presidency Magistrate, S. A. Alaiswamy Chetty, M.A., B.L.
Second Presidency Magistrate, T. N. Govindarajulu Naidu, B.A., B.L.
Third Presidency Magistrate, C. M. Lokesan, B.A., B.L.
Fourth Presidency Magistrate, S. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L.
Fifth Presidency Magistrate, T. R. Narayanan, M.A., M.L.
Sixth Presidency Magistrate, A. Chidambaram, B.A., B.L.
Seventh Presidency Magistrate, A. V. Avudainayagam, B.A., B.L.

Eighth Presidency Magistrate, S. Natarajan, M.A., B.L.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Chairman, P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar.
Members, Dr. M. Abdul Haq, A. F. Mascarenhas, I.A.S. (Retd.).
Secretary, T. D. Aljassamy.

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION
 58, Gopathy Narayanaswamy Chetty Road, Theagarayanagar, Madras 17.
Chairman, K. N. Ranga Rao.
Members, M. B. Kandasamy; K. P. Gopala Menon.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, P. C. Mathew, I.C.S.
Advisers, Dwijamani Deb Sharma, S. Krishnamohan Singh, A. Daiho, L. Kampu, S. Tombi Singh.
Chief Secretary, A. K. Ray, I.A. & A.S.
Judicial Commissioner, J. N. Dutta.
Deputy Commissioner & Development Commissioner, U. N. Sharma.
Secretary, Development, T. Kilgpen.
Secretary, Law, S. C. Bardhan.
Additional Deputy Commissioners, N. P. Watal; S. M. Krishnatry.
Addl. District Magistrate, R. C. Deb Chowdhury.
Dist. and Sessions Judge, S. N. Banerjee.
Inspector-General of Police, N. C. Ghose, I.P.S.

Secretary, O. C. S. Wragg.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

(General Manager's Office, Madras).

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

General Manager, Madras, T. A. Joseph.
Senior Dy. General Manager (Traffic) Madras, D. B. Patel.
Dy. General Manager (Personnel), Madras, M. Sundara Rajan.
Dy. General Manager (General), Madras, P. Krishna Raju.
Chief Security Officer, R. M. Mahadevan.

Chief Engineer, Madras, M. Ganapathy.
Chief Signal and Tele-Communications Engineer, Madras, W. C. Liebehnals.
Chief Operating Superintendent, Madras, Ratan Lal.
Chief Commercial Superintendent, Madras, S. K. Mukerji.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Perambur, S. Chakravarti.
Chief Electrical Engineer, Madras, G. K. Ambady.
Controller of Stores, Perambur, P. N. Talati.
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Madras, M. R. Swaminathan.
Chief Medical Officer, Madras, Dr. V. T. Naidu.

MANIPUR

Assistant Secretary (Works), S. Gourahari Singh.
Asstt. Secretary (Education), M. Gajendra Singh.
Asstt. Secretary (Medical), K. Gourkoshore Singh.
Asstt. Secretary (Gd.), Y. Gourmaul Singh.
Asstt. Secretary (Finance), P. Bose.
Asstt. Secretary (Co-ordination), B. Ibouchouba Sharma.
Asstt. Secretary (Revenue), Th. Kolreng Singh.
Asstt. Secy. (Stationery & Printing), N. Nilkomal Singh.
Publicity Officer, S. Gopendra Sharma.
Chief Medical Officer, N. C. Bhowal.
Addl. Supt. of Police (Rural), L. Gopal Singh.
Addl. Supt. of Police (Urban), Itana Harnam Singh.
Commandant, Manipur Rifles, Ram Niranjan Singh.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, P. C. Bordoloi.
Director of Agriculture, M. Kanti Raj.
Director of Industries, P. C. Choudhury.
Executive Engineer (Irrigation Division), Y. Tombi Singh.
Executive Engineer (Highways Division), E. Krishnan.
Divisional Engineer (Sanitary & Electricity), G. N. Chakrabarty.
Chief Executive Officer (Municipality), H. Ranbir Singh.
Inspector of Schools, L. Manihari Singh.
Principal, Dhanamajuri College (Offg.), Nanda Babu Singh.
Chief Forest Officer, R. K. Bijoychandra Singh.
Taxation Officer, R. K. Sanahal Singh.

MYSORE

GOVERNOR

His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, G.O.B., G.O.S.I.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister, S. Nijalingappa.
Minister for Revenue, M. P. Patil.
Minister for Home Affairs and Industries, C. M. Poonacha.
Minister for Agriculture, H. S. Rudrappa.
Minister for Finance and Legal Affairs, T. Mariappa.
Minister for Local Self-Government, R. Chennigaramiah.
Minister for Public Works, H. K. Veeranna Gowdh.
Minister for Education, V. Venkatappa.
Minister for Labour, B. Valkunta Baliga.
Minister for Health, R. M. Patil.
Minister for Excise and Rural Industries, Mohamed Ali Mehtab Ali.

SECRETARIAT

Bangalore.

Chief Secretary and Ex-officio Development Commissioner, P. V. R. Rao, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Finance Department, G. Mathais, I.A. and A.S.
Additional Development Commissioner and Ex-officio Secretary, Planning and Development Department, N. Puttarangaswamy, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Home Department, R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, S. A. L. Razvi, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department, M. Vasudeva Rao, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, M. S. Swaminathan, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electricity Department, D. K. Srinivasachar, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Education Department, R. R. Srinivasan, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Law Department, M. Badarivayya, B.A., B.L.
Additional Secretary to Government, Law Department, R. P. Vasudeo, B.A., B.L.
Special Secretary, States Reorganisation Department, K. Balasubramanyam, I.A.S.

Secretary, Mysore Legislature, G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L.
Secretary to the Governor, H. N. Pallegar, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electricity Department, B. S. Srikanthaya, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, P. J. Fernandes, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Development and Planning Department, K. M. Mirani, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration Department, M. Malleshayya, M.A., LL.B.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, B. S. Kolmathur, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Forest Department, M. N. Gundu Rao, B.A., LL.B.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, P. Honnappa, B.A.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department, K. M. Ramakrishnaiah, B.A.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS

Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum Division, K. P. Ramanathaya, I.A.S.
Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, K. Seshagiri Rao, I.A.S.
Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, N. S. Hirannayya, I.A.S.
Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division, G. N. Nagaraja Rao, I.A.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Excise and Commercial Taxes, N. Madhava Rao, I.A.S.
Commissioner for Settlement and Charitable Endowments, Ex-officio Director of Food Supplies, M. K. Appajappa, I.A.S.
Director of Industries and Commerce, K. Narayanaswamy, I.A.S.
Director, Rural Industrialisation, B. Beerappa, I.A.S.
Commissioner for Labour, Chief Inspector of Factories and Registrar of Trade Unions, B. M. Abu Baker, I.A.S.
Director and Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works and Ex-officio Iron and Steel Controller, T. Shamanna, I.A.S.
Inspector-General of Prisons, B. Thimmaraaj Urs, I.P.S.

Inspector-General of Police, P. K. Monnappa I.P.
Director of Public Instruction, B. M. Krishnan.
Director of Medical Services, B. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., (Lond.).
Director of Public Health, Dr. S. Seshagiri Rao, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.Ph. M.Ph.
Chief Electoral Officer, M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L.
Chief Engineer (General), H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation (South), T. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.E.
Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation (North), T. S. Murthy, B.E. (Med.), B.Sc. (Belfast).
Director of Agriculture and Commissioner for Food Production, M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Edin.).
Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Dr. K. S. Shetty.
Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, M. H. Parthasarathy, M.Sc.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, B. A. Patil, M.A., G.D.C.A., F.R.E.S.
Chief Engineer, Electricity, J. L. D'sa, B.E., B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.E.
Commissioner for Transport, K. Henjerappa, B.A., B.L.
General Manager, Mysore Government Road Transport Department, N. Lakshmana Rao, I.A.S.
Controller of State Accounts Department, H. Ramaraj Urs, B.A.
Director of Mines and Geology, T. P. Krishnachar, M.Sc., F.G.S.
Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc.
Superintendent, Government Gardens, Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Harvard).
Director of Sericulture, T. K. Krishnamurthy, B.Sc.
State Statistician, A. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, B.A., M.S. (Iowa).
Principal Information Officer, B. N. Sri Bathan, B.A. (Hons.).
Chief Conservator of Forests, M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.P.S. (Dip.).
Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, R. A. Mundkur, I.P.S.
Adviser to the Govt. of Mysore, T. B. Sanatoria, Dr. P. Somasunder.

Director of Social Welfare, K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, B. Venkataramaya, M.A., LL.B. Judges, Mysore High Court, K. N. Padmanabhaiah; N. Srinivasa Rao; Hombe Gowda.

Administrative Personnel GOVERNOR

Y. N. Sukthankar.

PERSONAL STAFF

*Secretary to Governor, S. C. Palit, I.A.S.
Under Secretary to Governor, P. N. Samadhar.
Aide-de-Camp, S. Senapati, I.P.S.*

MINISTERS

Chief Minister in-charge of Political & Services Department and Finance Department, Dr. Harekrishna Mahatab; Home, Law & Education Department, Lingaraj Panigrahi; Development Department, Radhanath Rath; Industries & Mining & Geology Department, Dinabandhu Sahu; Revenue & Excise and L.S.G. Department, Satyapriya Mohanty; Works Department, Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo; Health (excluding L.S.G.) & Relief & Rehabilitation Department, Srimati Pasantamanjari Devi; Commerce & Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, Pabitra Mohan Pradhan; Transport, Supply & Labour Department, Nilamani Rutray.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Local Development, Works of the Planning branch and Community Development & National Extension Service Branch of the Political & Services Dept., Anup Singh Deo; Gram Panchayat branch of the Political & Services Department, Fisheries & Co-operation branches of the Development Department, Santanu Kumar Das; Transport, Kumud Chandra Singh; All matters in the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department except those relating to educational advancement of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and those connected with Tribal Research Bureau, Hir Bikramaitya Parila.

SECRETARIAT

*Chief Secretary and Secretary to Government, Political & Services Department, also Development Commissioner, Community Project, B. Sivaraman, I.C.S.
Member, Administrative Tribunal ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government, Political and Services and Member, Board of Revenue, Cuttack, V. N. Tilak, I.A.S.
Additional Secretary to Government, N. M. Patnaik I.A.S.
Industrial & Technical Adviser & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government, Dr. H. B. Mohanty, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.).
Director of Community Project and National Extension service and ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government, A. Prakash, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretaries to Government, R. C. Palsingh, I.A.S.; Anirudha Das, B.A. (Hons.), O.A.S.; V. Natarajan, I.A.S.; S. M. H. Burney, I.A.S.
Director of Gram Panchayats & ex-officio, Deputy Secretary to Government, A. K. Majumdar, I.A.S.
Deputy Director (Field supervision) of Community Project & National Extension Service and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, P. Misra, B.Sc.
Deputy Director (Training) of Community Project and National Extension Service & ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Govt., R. N. Mohanty, M.A.
Superintendent of Police (Anticorruption) and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, G. Das, I.P.S.
Under Secretary to Government and Secretary to Administrative Tribunal, N. C. Behuria, B.A. (Hons.).
Under Secretaries to Government, Narsingh Padhi, M.A.; B. B. Tripathi, M.A.; M. S. Nath, B.L.; B. K. Mohanty, B.A.; Gopinath Mohanty, M.A.*

HOME DEPARTMENT

*Secretary to Government, P. N. Mohanty, I.A.S.
Joint Secretary to Government, D. L. Purkayastha, I.A.S.*

Registrar, High Court of Mysore, D. Ramaswamy Iyengar.

REVENUE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

*Chairman, S. S. Mallimath, B.A., LL.B.
Members, R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S.; C. S. Deodhar;*

ORISSA

*Chief Electoral Officer and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, U. N. Rath, B.A.
Under Secretary to Government, S. Nayak, M.A., B.L.
Under Secretary (Ex-officio) and P.R.O., Sudhir Chandra Ghosh.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

*Secretary to Government, R. P. Padhi, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretaries to Government, K. S. Bawa, I.A.S.; G. C. Nandachahal, I.A.S.; D. Mohapatra, M.A.
Audit Officer & ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, K. R. Iyengar.
Under Secretaries to Government, P. Tripathi, M.A.; T. Prusty, B.A.
Budget Officer-cum-Under Secretary to Government, R. B. Patnaik.
Administrative Officer-cum-Under Secretary to Government, K. M. Patnaik, M.A.
Assistant Examiner of Local Fund, Accounts & ex-officio Under Secretary to Government, S. Arthur, B.A.*

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

*Secretary and Controller of Supplies, J. N. Misra, I.A.S.
Deputy Director of Supplies and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, N. R. Patnaik, B.L.*

WORKS DEPARTMENT

*Secretary to Government, V. V. Ananthakrishnan, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, B. K. Mishra, I.A.S.
Additional Financial Adviser and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Nabaghan Samantrai.
Deputy Secretary to Government-cum-Financial Adviser, T. S. Ramaswami.
Under Secretaries to Government, M. M. Sheriff, B.A.; G. Swain, B.A.; A. M. Rao, B.Sc.*

TRIBAL & RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

*Director of Tribal & Rural Welfare and ex-officio Secretary to Government, J. Mohapatra, I.A.S.
Deputy Director of Tribal & Rural Welfare and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Ganapati Das, B.A.
Under Secretary to Government, G. D. Bhattamisra, B.L.*

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

*Secretary to Government, M. Ramakrishnaiah, I.A.S.
Secretary, Land Utilisation Board and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, U. C. Agarwala, I.A.S.
Under Secretaries to Government, G. C. Parila, M.A., B.L.; L. K. Sen, M.A., B.L.; R. K. Garuak, B.A.*

RELIEF & REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

*Secretary, Director of Relief and Rehabilitation and Custodian of Evacuee Property, J. N. Misra, I.A.S.
Financial Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary to Government, K. R. Iyengar.
Under Secretary to Government, K. C. Das, M.A.
Law Department
Secretary to Government, G. B. Misra, M.A., B.L.
Superintendent & Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and ex-officio Additional Secretary to Govt., D. N. Das, M.A., B.L.
Deputy Secretary to Government, S. C. Gupta, M.A., B.L.*

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

*Secretary to Government, J. N. Misra, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, B. C. Tripathy, M.A.*

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

*Secretary to Government, J. Mahapatra, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, B. C. Tripathy, M.A.*

B. Krishna Setty, B.A., LL.B.; M. Subba Rao S. B. Hubli.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

*Chairman, H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.
Members, George Mathan, B.Sc.; Pampam Gowda, B.A., LL.B.*

Special Officer-cum-Under Secretary to Government, M. S. Patnaik, B.A.

REVENUE & EXCISE DEPARTMENT
*Secretary to Government, P. K. Tripathy, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretaries to Government, H. N. Das, M.Sc.; L. J. Parila, I.A.S.; B. K. Mohanty, B.A.
Under Secretaries to Government, B. C. Den, M.A.; M. D. Patnaik, M.A.
Special Officer & ex-officio Under Secretary to Government, R. C. Patia.*

EDUCATION & HEALTH DEPARTMENT
*Secretary to Government, Dr. R. N. Saitore, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretaries to Government, B. B. Babu, B.A.; M. P. Nanda, B.A.
Under Secretary to Government, S. K. Mohanti, B.A.
Special Officer-cum-Under Secretary to Government, S. Mohapatra, B.L.*

INDUSTRIES, MINING & GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

*Secretary to Government, A. G. Menon, I.A.S.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Promod Singh, I.A.S.
Under Secretaries to Government, H. N. Das Mohapatra, M.A.; S. C. Panigrahi, M.Sc.*

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

*Director of Forests, G. N. Mathur.
Chief Engineer, Public Works, C. M. Bennett, I.S.E.
Chief Engineer, Electricity, R. L. Narayanan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.), B.E., M.I.E. (Lond.).
Labour Commissioner-cum-Inspector of Factories, also Chief Inspector of Boilers, Trinath Mohapatra, B.A., B.L.
Director of Agriculture and Food Production, G. C. Das, I.A.S.
Director of Veterinary Services, S. G. Singh, B.A., M.R.C.V.S. (Sweden).
Director of Public Instruction, B. C. Das, M.A. (Pat), B.A. (Hon.) (Lond.).
Controller, State Transport, Col. S. K. Roy, I.A. (Retd.).
Superintendent of Government Press, Md. S. H. Khan, M.A., B.S.A., A.R.P.S.
Director of Industries, Kartar Singh, I.A.S.
Director of Fisheries, G. N. Mitra, M.Sc.
Director of Health Services, S. N. Gantayat, M.B.B.S.
Inspector-General of Police, B. Roy, I.P.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, S. Nanda, I.A.S.
Inspector-General of Prisons, D. R. N. Sahu, M.B.B.S.
Member, Arbitration Tribunal, B. Misra, I.A.S.
Collector, Commercial Taxes, P. K. Chakravarty, I.A.S.
Director, National Employment Service, P. M. Samantary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE

*President, V. Ramanathan, I.C.S.
Members, A. K. Barren, I.A.S.; V. S. Tilak, I.A.S.
Secretary, M. Ahmed, I.A.E.*

HIGH COURT

*Mr. Justice B. L. Narasimham, I.C.S., Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice Sourl Prasad Mohapatra, M.A., B.L., Puisne Judge.
Mr. Justice P. V. B. Rao, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge.
Mr. Justice G. C. Das, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge.
K. C. Nanda, M.A., B.L., Registrar.
Srikrishna Mahapatra, B.L., Deputy Registrar.
S. K. Patro, B.L., Assistant Registrar.*

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

*Chairman, S. N. Mohapatra, I.A.S. (Retd.).
Member, P. S. Sundaram, B.A. (Oxon.).
Member, H. P. Deb.
Secretary, U. Das, B.A. (Hons.), Dip.-In-Ed.
Asst. Secy., K. S. Padhi, B.A.*

PUNJAB

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR

Chandreshvar Prasad Narain Singh.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary, B. S. Manchanda.
Military Secretary, Major A. K. Nag.
A.D.C., Capt. P. N. Anand.

MINISTERS

General Administration (including publicity), Law and Order (excluding Jails and Justice), Transport, Anti-Corruption, Social Welfare, Planning, Community Projects, Political Supporters, Integration, Chief Minister, S. Partap Singh Kalron.

Finance, Industries (excluding Cottage Industries), Food and Supplies, Jails and Justice, Excise and Taxation, Mohan Lal.

Revenue, Local Government, Relief and Rehabilitation, Co-operative Societies (excluding Labour Co-operatives), Cottage Industries, Gianl Kartar Singh.

Irrigation and Electricity, Gian Singh Rarewala. Labour, Labour Co-operatives, Education, Housing, Printing and Stationery, Language, Amar Nath Valdyalankar.

Forests, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Agriculture, Gurbanta Singh.

Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Capital Project, Sports and Game Department, Rao Brinder Singh.

Consolidation, Health (Health and Medical) and Panchayats, Suraj Mal.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Local Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Welfare among Harijans, Yashwant Rai.

Health (Health and Medical), Social Welfare, Dr. Parkash Kaur.

Community Projects, Dalbir Singh.

Excise & Taxation and Education, Yash Pal.*
Jails, Food and Supplies, Banarsi Dass.
Development of Hilly Backward Areas and Forests, Bakshi Pratap Singh.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, Nakul Sen, I.C.S.
Addl. Chief Secretary, Ranbir Singh, I.A.S.
Home Secretary, N. N. Kashyap, I.C.S.
Financial Commissioner, A. L. Fletcher.
Development Commissioner and Planning Secretary, B. N. Mangat Rai, I.C.S.
Election Commissioner, Sarup Krishan, I.C.S.
Health and Local Government Department and Panchayats, Ragbir Singh, I.A.S.
P.W.D., B. & R. and Capital Project, S. Vohra, I.C.S.

Finance, S. R. Verma.
Legislative Department and Legal Remembrancer, Shamsher Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary, Southern Administration (P.W.D.), J. B. S. L. Malhotra.

General Manager, Bhakra Dam, S. D. Khungar.

Secretary North (P.W.D.), I. B. S. Nayyar.

Secretary, P.W.D., Electricity, H. R. Bhatia.

Secretary, Labour, Housing, Co-operative, R. I. N. Ahuja, I.A.S.

Secretary, Irrigation, Mangat Rai, I.A.S.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Chief Conservator of Forests, N. P. Mohan.

Commissioner of Labour, Harbanraj Singh.

Director, Food, Harkishan Singh Achreja, P.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. Arjun Singh.

Director of Veterinary Services, B. N. Handa.

Director of Education, Dr. A. C. Joshi.

Director and Deputy Secretary, Industries, G. R. Bhai.

Director of Health Services, Dr. Jagdish Singh.

Director of Public Relations, Dip Chand Verma.

Jt. Director of Public Relations, V. D. Dev.

Director, Land Records and Registrar of Marriages, Deaths and Births, Gurdial Sing Mann, P.C.S.

Director, Consolidation of Holdings, Harkishan Singh Minhas.

Director, Social Services, S. C. Pandit.

Language Officer, Iqbal Singh, P.C.S.

Controller of Printing and Stationery, K. O. Kurlyan.

Inspector-General of Police, D. C. Lal, I.P.

Inspector-General of Prisons, B. C. Katoch.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, L. C. Vashista, I.A.S.

Director of Panchayats, S. N. Vasudeva, P.C.S.

Provincial Transport Controller, P. N. Sahni.

Excise and Taxation Commissioner and Deputy Secretary to Govt., Sardar J. S. Basur.

Officer-in-Charge, Special Enquiry Agency, Chabli Lal Mehta, I.P.S.

Director, National Employment Service, Jitendra Lal.

Keeper of Records, Vidya Sagar Suri.

Offg. Chairman, Public Service Commission, S. Narendra Singh.

Members, Public Service Commission, Bhagat Ram Sharma, Achhra Singh, R. S. Marhiya.

Secretary, Public Service Commission, V. P. Gautam, P.C.S.

Chairman, Subordinate Services Selection Board, Ch. Bhim Singh, I.P.S.

Advocate-General, S. M. Sikri.

HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice A. N. Bhandari, I.C.S. Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice G. D. Khosla, I.C.S. Punes Judge.

Mr. Justice D. Falshaw, I.C.S. Do.

Mr. Justice S. S. Dulat, I.C.S. Do.

Mr. Justice Bishan Narain Do.

Mr. Justice Kesho Ram Pasi Do.

Mr. Justice Gurnam Singh Do.

Mr. Justice Girdhari Lal Do.

Mr. Justice Mehar Singh Do.

Mr. Justice Tek Chand Do.

* Resignation was reported on 4th July, 1957.

RAJASTHAN

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor : Gurumukh Nihal Singh.

Secretary to Governor : R. D. Khanna, I.A.S.

Military Secretary to Governor : Kedar Rao Rai.

A.D.C.s : Capt. Sumer Singh, Capt. J. N. Singh.

Ministers

Chief Minister in charge of General Administration, Political, Appointments, Planning and Development (Co-ordination), Education (excluding Basic Education) and Industries and Mines : Mohanlal P. Sukhadia.

Minister for Finance, Excise and Taxation, Basic Education, Khadi and Village Industries and Social Welfare : Hari Bhau Upadhyaya.

Minister for Home (except Transport, Stationery and Printing and Government Presses), Law and Legal Remembrancer's Office, Judicial and Irrigation and Power : Ram Kishore Vyas.

Minister for Revenue (including Jagir Resumption), Devasthanas, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief, Damodar Lal Vyas.

Minister for Local Self-Government, Printing and Stationery and Government Presses, Legislative Assembly and Elections, Community Projects, Medical, Food and Civil Supplies and Labour, Badri Prasad Gupta.

Minister for Agriculture, Co-operation, Forests, Public Works Department and Transport, Nathu Ram Mirdha.

Dy. Minister for Revenue, Excise and Community Projects, Sampat Ram.

Dy. Minister for Irrigation, Power and Medical, Bhika Bhai Bhil.

Dy. Minister for Education and Planning, Poonam Chand Vishnoi.

Dy. Minister for Finance, Industries and Mines, Rikhab Chand Dhariwal.

Dy. Minister for Agriculture, Co-operation & Panchayats, Daulat Ram Saran.

Secretariat

Chief Secretary, K. N. Subramanian, I.C.S.

Addl. Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Bhagwat Singh Mehta, I.A.S.

Finance Secretary, Ganga Sahai Purohit, I.A.S.

Home Secretary, Sampat Mal Bhandari, I.A.S.

Revenue Secretary, R. N. Hawa, I.A.S.

P.W.D. Secretary, Z. S. Jhala, I.A.S.

Industries Secretary, A. K. Roy, I.A.S.

Agriculture Secretary, Balwant Singh, I.A.S.

Law Secretary, P. D. Lolwal, I.A.S.

Education Secretary, Satya Prassan Singh Bhandari, I.A.S.

Election Secretary, C. S. Gupta, I.A.S.

Addl. Secretary, Appointments, Mohan Mukerjee, I.A.S.

Addl. Secretary, Finance, K. N. Bhargava, I.A.S., I.A.S.

Principal Officials

Director of Education, R. D. Thapar, I.A.S.

Commissioner for Commercial and Industrial Undertakings, M. U. Menon, I.A.S.

Director of Agriculture, Samarth Raj, R.A.S.

Director of Local Bodies, B. S. Joshi.

Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. B. N. Sharma.

Director of Public Relation, Rajendra Shankar Bhatt.

Director, Backward Classes, Ram Singh.

Inspector General of Police, V. G. Kanetkar, I.P.

Director of Transport, B. Sinha.

Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, Kishori Lal.

Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Moti Ram.

Chief Conservator of Forests, N. N. Sen.

Commissioner, Excise and Taxation, Gulzari Lal.

Commissioner, Labour, C. Issar.

Commissioner, Jagir, Daulat Singh.

Accountant-General, R. K. Khanna.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, B. P. Sood.

Director, Mines and Geology, M. L. Shethi.

Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical, T. I. Mirchandani.

Board of Revenue

Chairman, Shyam Lal, I.A.S.

Members, Kanwar Bahadur, I.A.S. ; S. L. Ahuja, I.A.S. ; G. S. Mehta, I.A.S.

Registrar, Roshan Lal.

Public Service Commission

Chairman, Devi Shankar Tiwari.

Members, M. M. Verma and Laxmi Lal Joshi.

Secretary, Shyam Sunder Sharma.

High Court

Chief Justice, Kailas Nath Wanchoo, I.C.S.

Judges, Durga Shankar Dave, Inder Nath Modi,

Kanwar Lal Bapna, Jawan Singh Ranawat,

Kumar Krishna Sharma and Daulat Mal Bhandari.

Registrar, M. L. Razdan.

Dy. Registrars, K. L. Bohra (Jaipur) and M. C. Murdia (Jodhpur).

Advocate-General, Gulab Chand Kaaliwal.

Editor, Law Reports (Rajasthan Series), Sumer Chand Bhandari.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, K. P. Bhargava, I.C.S.
Council of Advisers, S. L. Singh; J. M. Deb Barma; S. Sen Gupta.
Chief Secretary, S. P. Mukherjee, I.A.S.
District Magistrate, Wing Commander M. Ramunny, I.A.F.
Addl. Dy. Magistrate, Major B. S. Dougal.
Senior Dy. Magistrate, N. N. Choudhury.
Secretaries, N. L. Deb Barma; R. K. Dev Varma; Bishan Chandra; K. B. Mathur.
Dev. Commissioner, Vacant.
Dy. Secretaries, P. K. Deb Barma; H. K. Deb Barma; C. Deb Choudhury.
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N. C. Jain.
Dir. of Edn., G. N. Chatterjee.

TRIPURA

Director of Health Services, A. K. Bhattacharjee.
Director of Agriculture, J. B. Siddhanta.
Director of Rehabilitation, P. C. Majumdar.
Director of Procurement, A. K. Bhattacharjee.
Director of Land Records, P. R. Purohit.
Dy. Forest Officer, N. C. Bhattacharjee.
Principal Engg. Officer, A. K. Sen, B.E., C.E.
Superintendent of Police, H. N. Sarkar.
Commandant, Armed Police, Major H. K. Deb Barma.
Legal Remembrancer and Ex-officio Judicial Secretary, R. N. Singhal.
Registrar, Tripura Secretariat, B. K. Sen, S. B. K. Deb Barma.
Superintendent of Press, B. K. De.
Inspectors of Schools, M. O. Bhattacharjee; H. Dutt Choudhury.

Statistical Officer, Vacant.
Labour Officer, B. C. Halder.
Publicity Officer, S. C. Bhattacharjee.
Judicial Commissioner, J. N. Dutt.
Dt. and Sessions Judge, Chandrasekh Singh.
Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge, S. B. Laskar.
Co-operative Officer, R. N. Bhattacharjee.
Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare, Vacant.
Project, Executive Officer, Community Project, S. Bhowmik.
Principal, M. B. B. College, S. K. Choudhury.
Principal, Basic Training Institute, S. K. Banerjee.
Superintendent of Surveys, N. C. Saha.
Superintendent of Central Jail, N. G. Kar Bhowmick.

UTTAR PRADESH**ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL**

Governor.—V. V. Giri.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to the Governor.—Rajkumar Talwar, I.A.S.
Hon. Aides-de-Camp.—Ris. Major and Hon. Capt. Manindra Nath; Capt. Bhagwan Din.
Asstt. Secretary, Governor's Secretariat, Govind Ballabh Pant.
Superintendent, B. Dey.
P.A. to the Governor, K. R. Nagappa.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister, Planning and Genl. Adm., Dr. Sampurnanand.
Finance, Power and Industries, Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim.
Health, Agriculture, Relief, Rehabilitation, Hukum Singh Visen.
Public Works, Girdhari Lal.
Food & Civil Supplies, Justice and Co-operation, Syed Ali Zaheer.
Local Self-Government, Vichitra Narayan Sharma.
Revenue, Charan Singh.
Information, Home, Education, Kamalapat Tripathi.
Labour, Social Welfare, Acharya Jugal Kishore.
Forest, Co-operation, M. L. Gauram.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Harijan Welfare, Mangla Prasad.
Social Security, Muzaffar Hasan.
Irrigation, Ram Murl.
Excise and Transport, Dr. Sita Ram.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Planning, Jagmohan Singh Negi.
Industries, Rauf Jafri.
Health, Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi.
Revenue, Parmatmanand Singh.
Co-operation, Laxmi Raman Acharya.
Education, Kailash Prakash.
Social Welfare, Mrs. Prakashwati Sood.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Parliamentary Secretaries attached to Chief Minister, Kripa Shankar; Raj Behari Singh.
Parliamentary Secretary attached to Minister for Health, Agriculture, Forests, Relief and Rehabilitation, Baldeo Singh Arya.
Parliamentary Secretary attached to Minister for Finance, Industries and Power, Dharam Singh.
Parliamentary Secretary attached to Minister for Local Self-Government, Ram Swarup Yadav.
Parliamentary Secretary attached to Minister for Home, Education and Information, Itifa Husain.
Parliamentary Secretary attached to Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna.
Parliamentary Secretary attached to Minister for Harijan Welfare and Legislative Affairs, Shanti Prapanna Sharma.

Parliamentary Secretary attached to Minister for Public Works, Mahabir Singh.

U. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**Chairman.**

Nafisul Hasan, M.A., LL.B.

Members.

Tojassvi Prasad Bhatta, M.A., LL.B.
 Radha Krishna, M.A., LL.B.
 Surath Narain Mani Tripathi, M.A., LL.B.
 Glish Chandra, M.A., LL.B.
 Ram Narshi Lal, M.A., LL.B.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, also in-charge, Planning Department, A. N. Jha, I.C.S.
Finance Secretary, B. B. Lal, I.C.S.
Secretary, Public Works (B. & R.) and Transport Deptts., Habib Ahmad Siddiqi, I.A.S.
Secretary, Irrigation and Power Deptts., Bindeshwari Prasad Joshi, I.A.S.
Secretary, Home Department, M. G. Kaul, I.O.S.
Revenue Secretary, Zahurul Hasan, I.A.S.
Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer, Mithan Lal, B.Sc., LL.B., H.J.S.
Secretary, Legislature, Rup Chandra, B.Sc., LL.B., H.J.S.
Secretary, Education Department, Vinod Chandra Sharma.
Secretary, Information Department, Development Commissioner and Addl. Secretary, Planning Deptt., Govind Narain, I.C.S.
Secretary, Local Self-Government, B. D. Sanwal, I.C.S.
Secretary, Industries and Excise, J. N. Ugra, I.A.S.
Secretary, Labour, Social Welfare and Harijan Sahayak, Amba Datt Pande, I.A.S.
Secretary, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Economics and Statistics Deptts., also Director, Small Savings, K. A. P. Stevenson, I.A.S.
Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Addl. Secretary in Animal and Agriculture Deptts., Harsh Bahadur Shahi.
Secretary, Medical, Public Health and Food and Civil Supplies Deptts., also Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, Lalit Mohan Bhatia, I.A.S.
Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation and Evacuee Property Deptts., also Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation and Regional Settlement Commissioner, Raghubir Saran Das, I.A.S.
Commissioner for Reorganisation and Director, Organisation and Methods Division and Addl. Secretary, Chief Secretary's Branch, K. K. Das, I.C.S.
Addl. Secretary, Planning and Addl. Development Commissioner, S. Dikshit.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Accountant-General (Central), S. Ramayya, I.A. & A.S.
Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), K. P. Sinha, I.A.S.
Postmaster-General (Central), S. Swaroop.
Chief Conservator of Forests, Rameshwar Sahai, I.F.S.

Chief Engineers, Madhab Singh Bisht, C.E. (P.W.D.); Akhil Chandra Mitra, B.Sc., M.I.E., M.A., S.O.C., C.E., I.S.E. (Irrigation Department); Nripendra Nath Chakravarti, M.I.E.E. (London) (Electricity Department).
Commissioner of Labour, Onkar Nath Misra, I.A.S.
Commissioner for Food and Civil Supplies, Lalit Mohan Bhatia, I.A.S.
Custodian of Evacuee Property, R. P. Varma.
Director of Agriculture, Ram Surat Singh.
Director of Animal Husbandry, P. G. Pande.
Director of Education, Chandra Mohan Nath Chak, M.Sc., B.A. (Cantab.).
Excise Commissioner, Kohar Singh, I.A.S.
Director of Government Printing and Stationery, Moni Gopal Shome (Superintendent, Printing and Stationery).
Director of Industries, Shri Pat, I.A.S.
Director of Public Health, Dr. Krishna Murari Lal.
Director of Information, Bhagwati Sharan Singh.
Inspector-General of Police, M. S. Mathur, I.P.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. Chandrika Prasad Tandon.
Inspector-General of Registration, Jwala Prasad Singh.
Superintendent of Census, Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S.
Transport Commissioner, D. S. Rathore, I.A.S.
Sales Tax Commissioner, M. M. Siddiqui.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nrlsingha Prasad Chatterji, I.A.S.
Land Reforms Commissioner, J. Nigam, I.O.S.
Cane Commissioner, Basant Singh Seth, I.A.S.
Director of Social Welfare and Harijan Sahayak, Anand Kumar Singh, I.A.S.
Director of Panchayats, J. B. Tandon, I.A.S.
Director of Consolidation, Pran Nath Kapoor, I.A.S.
Director of Organisation and Methods Division, K. K. Das, I.C.S.
Director, National Employment Service, G. R. Nagar.

North-Eastern Railway

General Manager, B. Arora.
Senior Dy. General Manager, D. R. Kohli.
Dy. General Manager (Genl.), N. K. Mehra.
Secretary to General Manager, K. M. Mall.
Dy. General Manager (Personnel), Ranjit Singh.
Chief Security Officer, N. C. Misra.
Chief Engineer, Civil Engineering, A. C. Khashtgir.
Chief Operating Superintendent, Harbans Singh.
Chief Commercial Superintendent, M. G. Iyer.
Chief Mechanical Engineer (Gorakhpur), M. M. Khan.
Chief Signal and Tele-Communication Engineer (Gorakhpur), P. S. Bennett.
Chief Electrical Engineer (H.Q.), S. L. Narayana Iyer.
Controller of Stores (Gorakhpur), M. Khalid.
Chief Medical Officer (Gorakhpur), Dr. I. B. Chaudhury.
F. A. and Chief Accounts Officer, S. G. Pothan.
RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION
Chairman, Raghubal Tilak.
Member, V. Jagannath.
Secretary, Pancham Lal.

Judicial Department

(HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.)

Mr. Justice O. H. Mootham, Bar-at-Law (E.D.).	..	..	..	..	Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice Chandra Bhan Agarwal, M.A., B.L.	..	..	..	..	Judge.
Mr. Justice Manu Lal Chuni Lal Desai, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Vashistha Bhargava, I.C.S.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Ram Narain Gurtu, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Nasirullah Beg, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Basudeva Mukerji, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Misri Lal Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Hari Shankar Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Randhir Singh, B.Sc., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Har Nath Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Dwijendranath Roy, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Gopalji Mehrotra, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Basil Reginald James, I.C.S.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Anand Narain Mulla, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Radha Krishna Chowdhry, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Sri Narain Sahai, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Vishnu Dutta Bhargava, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Balaram Upadhyaya, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Vidyadhar Govind Oak, I.C.S.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Ambika Prasad Srivastava, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Jagbans Kishore Tandon, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Jagdish Sahai	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Bishambhar Dayal	..	..	..	..	Do.
Mr. Justice Jawaharnath Takru (Addl. Judge)	..	..	..	..	Do.
K. P. Mathur, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Registrar.
R. P. Dikshit, B.Sc., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Joint Registrar.
Kanhalya Lal Misra, B.A., (Hons.) LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Advocate-General.
Dr. M. H. Faruqi, M.A., LL.B. (Ph.D.), Bar-at-Law	..	..	..	..	Govt. Advocate.
Prithvi Nath Chaudhuri, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Additional Govt. Advocate
Jagdish Kishore Srivastava, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

WEST BENGAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor

Shrimati Padmaja Naidu.

Secretaries

P. R. Sinha (Secy. to Governor, Raj Bhavan, Calcutta).

S. N. Sen (Dy. Secy. to Governor and Director of Hospitality, Raj Bhavan, Calcutta).

P. B. Bengupta (Dy. Secy. to Governor, Raj Bhavan, Calcutta).

Ministers

Chief Minister, Minister-in-charge of Home, Finance, Education, Co-operation, Cottage & Small-scale Industries, and Development Dept., Dr. B. C. Roy.

Minister-in-charge of Irrigation and Waterways Dept., Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee.

Minister-in-charge of Works and Buildings and Housing Depts., Khagendra Nath Das Gupta.

Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government and Panchayat Depts., Iwar Das Jalan.

Minister-in-charge of Food, Relief and Supplies and Refugee Rehabilitation Depts., Profulla Chandra Sen.

Minister-in-charge of Agriculture, Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Minister-in-charge of Police and Defence, Kalipada Mookherjee.

Minister-in-charge of Commerce and Industries, Bhupati Majumdar.

Minister-in-charge of Fisheries and Forests Dept., Hem Chandra Nasar.

Minister-in-charge of Labour, Abdus Sattar.

Minister-in-charge of Excise Dept., Shyama Prosad Burman.

Minister-in-charge of Judicial and Legislative and Tribal Welfare Dept., Siddhanta Sankar Ray.

Minister-in-charge of Land and Land Revenue, Bimal Chandra Sinha.

Ministers of State

Minister-in-charge of Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation, Smt. Furabi Mukherjee.

Minister-in-charge of Development, Tarun Kantil Ghosh.

Minister-in-charge of Health, Dr. Anath Bandhu Ray.

Deputy Ministers

Home (Transport), Satish Chandra Roy Singha.

Tribal Welfare, Tenzing Wangdi.

Relief and Supplies, Rajani Kanta Pramanik.

Cottage and Small-scale Industries, Kazem Ali Meerza.

Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Shrimati Maya Banerjee.

Home (Publicity), Jagannath Kolay.

Education, Sourindra Mohan Misra.

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests, Smarajit Banerjee.

Co-operation, Chittaranjan Roy.

Health, Ziaul Huq.

Food, Charu Chandra Mohanti.

Labour, Narbahadur Gurung.

Secretariat

Chief Secretary, S. N. Ray, I.C.S.

Secretary, Home Dept., M. M. Basu, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Dept., B. Das Gupta, I.A.S.

Secretary, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Dept., and Commn., R. R. & R., A. D. Khan, I.C.S.

Secretary, Agr., Animal Husbandry, Forests and Irrigation and Waterways, C. K. Roy, I.A.S.

Secretary, Commerce and Industries, Fisheries, Cottage and Small-scale Industries and Co-operation Dept., A. Mitra, I.C.S.

Secretary, Education Dept., D. M. Sen.

Secretary, Medical and Public Health and Director of Health Services, Lt.-General D. N. Chakravarty.

Admn. Officer, Mayurakshi Project, G. B. Mondal.

Secretary, Judicial Dept., K. K. Hajara, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Chief Minister, S. K. Chatterjee, I.C.S.

Special Officer and ex-Officio Secretary, Finance Dept., N. N. Masumdar, I.A.S. (Retd.).

Secretary, Board of Revenue, Vacant.

Secretary, Legislative Dept., S. K. Dutt Gupta.

Member, Board of Revenue and ex-Officio Secy., Land and Land Revenue and Tribal Welfare Depts., S. Banerjee, I.C.S.

Jt. Secretary, Works and Bldgs. Dept., B. K. Sinha, I.A.S.

Jt. Secretary, Labour Dept., S. K. Banerjee, I.A.S.

Spl. Officer, Anti-Corruption and Enforcement, Dept., H. N. Ray, I.C.S.

Dir.-Genl. of Transportation & ex-Officio Secy., Home Dept., J. N. Talukdar, I.C.S.

Jt. Secretary, Local Self-Govt. Dept., N. M. Bardhan, I.A.S.

Addl. Secretary, Home Dept. & Transport Commissioner, R. Gupta, I.C.S.

Secy., Legislative Assembly, Ajita Banjan Mukherjee.

Financial Adviser, Food, Relief & Supplies, and ex-Officio Secy., Finance Dept., S. K. Ghosh, I.A.S. (Retd.).

Jt. Secy., Food Relief and Supplies, N. M. Bardhan, I.A.S.

Development Commn. and ex-Officio Secy., Development Dept., H. Banerjee, I.C.S.

Jt. Development Commn. and ex-Officio & Jt. Secy., Development Dept., S. B. Ray, I.A.S.

Joint Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Commn. and ex-Officio Joint Secy., Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation Dept., S. Dutt Majumdar.

Secy., Irrigation and Waterways Dept., K. Sen, I.C.S.

Deputy Secy., B. K. Adhikari, M.A., W.B.C.S.

Board of Revenue

Writers' Buildings, Calcutta 1.

Member, S. Banerjee, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.

Land Reforms Commissioner, R. K. Ray, I.C.S.

Dy. Land Reforms Commissioner, P. Banerjee, I.A.S. (Retd.).

Secretary, P. M. Datta, M.Sc., B.L.

Registrar, S. O. Pal, B.Sc., B.L.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS

Advocate-General, S. M. Bose.
Accountant-General, S. Natarajan.
Commissioner of Income-Tax, West Bengal, V. V. Subramanian.
Commissioner of Income-Tax, Calcutta, M. N. Wagh.
Commissioner of Income-tax, Central, V. S. K. D. Nadar.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta, P. Anand, M.A.
Inspector-General of Police, H. N. Sircar, J.P., I.P.
Commissioner of Police, H. S. Ghosh Chowdhury, I.P., J.P.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. P. K. Biswas, M.B.
Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions and also Chief Inspector of Shops and Establishments, Calcutta, S. N. Bhattacharjee, I.A.S.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, K. P. A. Menon, I.A.S.
Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, J. N. Mallik.
Registrar, Workmen's Compensation, P. C. Maltra, M.A., B.L.
Conservator-General of Forests, V. S. Rao, I.F.S.
Chief Inspector of Factories, G. C. Roy, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc., O.P.M. (Glas.), A.M.I.Mech.E.
Director of Health Services and ex-Officio Secretary, Medical and Public Health Dept., Lt.-General D. N. Chakravarty.
Administrator-General and Official Trustee, S. K. Sen, B.L., Solicitor.
Postmaster-General, S. C. Dutt.
Presidency Postmaster, T. N. Parikh.
Senior Electrical Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Bitansu K. Roy, B.E.
Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, T. C. Seth, I.R.S.
Commissioner of Excise, M. P. Sen.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal, B. P. Roy, B.A., LL.B., F.O.A.
Chief Engineer, Irrigation, A. L. Das, I.S.E.
Chief Engineer, Works and Buildings, S. N. Mazumdar.
Chief Inspector of Boilers, S. N. Sen Gupta.
Chief Electrical Engineer and Electrical Adviser to Government, A. K. Bhaumik, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Engg.) (London), M.I.E.E.
Superintending Engineer, Dr. M. Dutta, M.Sc. (Cal.), M.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.), Ph.D. (Edin.), M.I.E.E.
Director of Land Records and Surveys, R. Banerjee, I.A.S.
Special Officer and ex-Officio Director of Land Records and Surveys, Dinesh Chandra Gupta, I.A.S.
Director, West Bengal Fire Services, C. M. Gogery, A.M.I. Fire.
Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, S. K. Gupta, I.C.S.
Chief Engineer, Calcutta Improvement Trust, N. B. Das.
Secretary and Chief Accountant, Calcutta Improvement Trust, T. K. Roy Chowdhury.
Superintendent, Govt. Printing, S. Mukherjee, B.A.
Director of Agriculture, Dr. H. K. Nandy.
Milk Commissioner, Dr. S. C. Ray.
Director of Industries, B. C. Mullick.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Secretariat

Chief Commissioner: M. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.
Chief Secretary: G. S. Srinivasan, I.A.S.
Secretary, General Administration: S. V. Sampath.
Secretary, Development Departments: O. S. Subhadri, I.A.S.
Secretaries des Affaires Politiques Legislation et Sante: H. Tetla.
Finance Secretary: R. Subrahmanian.
Deputy Secretary (G.A.) & Chef du Cabinet: K. S. Subhan.
Under Secretary (G.A.): Vacant.
Under Secretaries (Development Department): B. Krishnaswamy; K. Narayanan.
Under Secretary (Finance): S. Subramaniam.
Registrar: K. L. Mukherjee.

Director of Public Instruction, Dr. P. Roy, M.A., Ph.D.
Director of Publicity, P. S. Mathur, M.Sc.
Director of Fisheries, Dr. K. C. Saha.
Chairman, Minority Commission, K. P. Mookerji.
Director of Social Welfare and ex-Officio Jt. Secretary, S. N. Banerjee, I.A.S.
Chief Engineer, Construction Board, S. Bandyopadhyaya.
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, C. P. Palit.
Deputy Director of Industries, Dr. S. C. Roy.
Asstt. Directors, S. R. Sen Gupta; N. N. Roy.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court

2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chairman, Advisory Board, Vagrancy, M. Mookerjee.
Addl. Chief Presidency Magistrate, S. P. Ghosh.
Presidency Magistrates, R. Roy Chowdhury, P. Pal, T. K. Mutsuddi, F. M. Fanyal, S. K. Ganguli, G. B. Ghosh, S. M. Guha.
Presidency Magistrate and Registrar, S. K. Chakrabarti.
Presidency Magistrate in charge of Central Children's Court, S. N. Ganguli.
Hon. Presidency Magistrates, D. L. Dutt; T. K. Roy; A. B. Mukherjee; Dr. B. C. Law; J. Kabir; S. S. Ali; S. K. Khanna; S. C. Roy; N. K. Dastur; A. M. Tayabali; Braj Mohan Bagri; T. M. Zarif; Dr. B. Mukerji; P. N. Roy; M. K. Mukerji; S. Mookerji.
Hon. Presidency Magistrates (Ladies), Central Children Court, Smt. Olive Pemantle; Smt. Tarulata Sen; Smt. Mira Dutta Gupta; Smt. Swarnapova Sen; Smt. Asfal Jahan Begum; Smt. Jyoti Prava Das Gupta.
Head Assistant, S. P. Mallik.

House of Detention, Calcutta

Chief Presidency Magistrate, ex-Officio Chairman, Visiting Board, M. Mookerjee.
Presidency Magistrate, Central Children Court, ex-Officio Secretary, Visiting Board, S. N. Ganguli.
Superintendent, House of Detention, ex-Officio Jt. Secretary, Visiting Board, A. P. Ghosh.

Court of Small Causes, Calcutta

Chief Judge, Santosh Kumar Roy, M.A., LL.B.
Judge, 2nd Bench, Bhattacharyal, M.A., LL.B.;
Judge, 3rd Bench, Suresh Chandra Biswas, M.A., Bar-at-Law; **Judge, 4th Bench**, Jitendra Nath Mondal, M.A., LL.B.; **Judge, 5th Bench**, Sourindra Mohan Chatterji, M.A., LL.B.; **Judge, 6th Bench**, Krishnapada Mukherjee, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer, Hirendra Nath Sen, M.A., LL.B.
Deputy Registrar, Lokesh Chandra Banerjee, LL.B.

Industrial Tribunal

New Secretariat Building, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
Judges, M. C. Banerjee (Chairman), G. Palit, J. N. Maltra, S. C. Sen Gupta, G. P. Mukherjee, M. N. Gan.
Judge, Labour Court, N. C. Chatterjee.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL,

Office of the Director of
National Employment Service, West Bengal, 28, Theatre Road, Calcutta-16.
Director, D. N. Ghose, M.A.
Deputy Director, S. K. Mukherjee.
Assistant Director, Vacant.
Employment Liaison Officer, B. C. Ray, M.Sc.

PONDICHERY

Principal Officials

Chief of Judicial Services: B. Mariadassou.
Legal Adviser: B. B. Chakravarti.
Inspector General of Police: M. Balakrishna Menon, I.P.
Chief of Political Affairs: Marcel Saint Andre.
Controller of Imports & Exports: K. V. Bhaskaran.
Collector of Customs and Central Excise: C. H. Neale.
Director of P.W.D.: Mathai Jacob.
Director of Electricity: P. K. Narayana Rao.
Revenue Officer: Amir Mohamed.
Director of Medical Services: Dr. P. Soucou.
Director of Public Instruction: Rollin Parandjody.
Registrar of Co-operatives Societies, D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar.

Public Service Commission

Chairman, Dr. A. T. Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).
Members, S. K. Majumdar, I.A.S. (Retd.); N. C. Chakrabarti, M.A., LL.B., W.B.H.J.S. (Retd.).
Secretary, S. C. Chowdhury, M.A., B.L.
Asstt. Secretaries, S. Bose, B.A., R. N. Guha, M.A.

Regional Office, Central Board of Film Censors

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta 1.
Regional Officer at Calcutta: A. K. Sen.

Eastern Railway

General Manager, S. Sarangapani.
Dy. General Manager, S. P. Chatterjee (P); A. S. Latif (Passenger Amenities).
Chief Operating Superintendent, Kripal Singh.
Chief Commercial Superintendent, Anand Mohan.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Vacant.
Chief Electrical Engineer, S. K. Gopinath.
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. K. T. Iyengar.
Public Relations Officer, K. K. Das.

South-Eastern Railway

Garden Reach, Calcutta 23.
General Manager, A. K. Basu.
Sr. Dy. General Manager, M. B. Patel.
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, M. Kamath.

Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, (Constn.), S. S. Gopalakrishnan.
Chief Operating Superintendent, J. S. Mathur.
Chief Commercial Superintendent, B. Mazumdar.
Chief Engineer, P. C. Neogi.
Chief Engineer (Construction), H. H. Waynforth.
Chief Signal and Telecom. Engineer, B. C. Basu.
Controller of Stores, D. R. Mukherjee.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. A. S. Arora.
Chief Security Officer, D. G. Bhattacharyya.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, P. Rajnath.
Chief Electrical Engineer, H. R. Dogra.

Railway Service Commission

Clem Browne Railway Institute, Sealdah, Calcutta 14.
Chairman, M. C. Pradhan; **Member**, P. Roy; **O.S.D.**, A. S. Latif; **Secretary**, T. Sadashivan.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, Phani Bhushan Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B.
Puisne Judges, Kulada Charan Das Gupta, M.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law; Surajit Chandra Lahiri, M.A., LL.B.; Subodh Ranjan Das Gupta, Bar-at-Law; Prasanta Bihari Mukharji, Bar-at-Law; Jyoti Prakash Mitter, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law; Braja Kanta Guha, I.C.S.; Himansu Kumar Bose, Bar-at-Law; H. S. Bachawat, Bar-at-Law; Deep Narayan Sinha, Bar-at-Law; Fareesh Nath Mookerjee, M.A., LL.B.; Vallendar Nath Guha Roy, I.C.S.; Sisir Kumar Sen, M.A. (Pun.), I.C.S.; Renukade Mukherjee, M.A., LL.B.; Debabrata Mookerjee, M.A., LL.B.; Gopendra Krishna Mitter, Bar-at-Law; Prakash Chandra Mallick, M.A., LL.B.; Panchkari Sarkar, M.A., LL.B.; Nirmal Kumar Sen, M.A., LL.B.; Sushil Kumar Datta, B.A. (Com.), Bar-at-Law.
Sheriff, S. C. Ray.
Registrar (Original Side), Sachindranath Banerjee, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar (Appellate Side), K. C. Sen, M.A., LL.B.
Official Assignee and Official Receiver, M. M. Chakrabarty.

Pay and Accounts Officer, T. K. Krishna Ayyar.

Port Officer: A. Sivaraman.

Labour Inspector: R. Kamichetty.

Director of Agriculture: P. Syed Mohamed.

Director of Fisheries: R. Srinivasan.

Director of Industries: Dr. M. I. Mathews.

Block Development Officer: P. Lurdaswamy.

Asstt. Development Officer: C. D. Dayal.

Director of Animal Husbandry: Dr. Sandou.

Director of Government Press: S. Ananta Doss.

Resident Engineer (New Pier Project): G. S. Ramanathan.

Public Relations Officer: Lokenath Bhattacharya.

Asstt. Employment Officer: D. Muniswami.

ADMINISTRATORS

Administrator of Karaikal: A. V. Loganathan.

Administrator of Mahe: G. P. Mathur.

Administrator of Yanam: S. Sundaramurthi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PERSONNEL

PRESIDENT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

*Secretary, C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S.
Under Secretary, V. J. Moore.*

PERSONAL STAFF

*Private Secretary, Valmiki Choudhary.
Press Attache, R. L. Handa.
Addl. Private Secretary, V. Verma.
Personal Secretary, Gyanvati Darbar.*

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

*Mil. Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Harnarain Singh.
Dy. Mil. Secretary, Lt.-Col. M. Ghufan, A.S.C.
Surgeon, Dr. F. B. Buckler.
Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. Harnath Singh.
Under-Secretary, N. Banerjee.
Aides-de-Camp, Flt. Lt. T. A. K. Kotval, I.A.F.;
Capt. (Ag) P. S. Lama; Lieut. R. Vir, I.N.;
Capt. S. A. Sawhney.
J.C.O. Asst. C., Sub-Maj. & Hony. Lt. Harak Singh, M.C. 15 Bn. The Kumaon Regt. (Indore); Ris.-Maj. and Hony. Lt. Ganpat Singh, M.C. 2nd Lancers (G.H.).*

PRESIDENT'S BODYGUARD

*Chief Commandant, Maj. Gen. Yadunath Singh, M.V.C.
Commandant, Maj. S. G. Srinivasan (1st Horse).
Second-in-Command, Capt. M. K. Bhawan Singh, 3rd Cavalry.*

VICE-PRESIDENT

Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

*Assistant Private Secretary to the Vice-President, S. Natesa Sastry, B.A.
Personal Assistant to the Vice-President, Vinayak D. Phadke, M.A.*

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

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Minister of Home Affairs, Govind Ballabh Pant.
Minister of Commerce & Industry, Morarji R. Desai.
Minister of Railways, Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Labour & Employment and Planning, Gulzari Lal Nanda.
Minister of Finance, T. T. Krishnamachari.
Minister of Transport and Communications, Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh.
Minister of Works, Housing & Supply, K. C. Reddy.
Minister of Food & Agriculture, Ajit Prasad Jain.
Minister of Defence, V. K. Krishna Menon.
Minister of Irrigation & Power, S. K. Patil.*

MINISTERS OF STATE

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Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar.
Minister of Health, D. P. Karmarkar.
Minister of Co-operation, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.
Minister of Mines & Oil, K. D. Malaviya.
Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs, Mehr Chand Khanna.
Minister of Commerce, Nityanand Kanungo.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Raj Bahadur.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, B. N. Datar.
Minister of Industry, Manubhai Shah.
Minister of Community Development, S. K. Dev.*

*Minister of State in the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research, Dr. K. L. Shrimall.
Minister of Law, A. K. Sen.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Humayun Kabir.*

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Deputy Minister of Labour, Abid Ali.
Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, Anil Kumar Chanda.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, M. V. Krishnappa.
Deputy Minister of Irrigation & Power, Jalsukhlal Hathl.
Deputy Minister of Commerce & Industry, Satish Chandra.
Deputy Minister of Planning, Shyam Nandan Mishra.
Deputy Minister of Finance, Ball Ram Bhagat.
Deputy Minister of Education & Scientific Research, Dr. Mono Mohan Das.
Deputy Minister of Railways, Shah Nawaz Khan.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Shrimati Violet Alva.
Deputy Minister, Defence, K. Raghuramiah.
Deputy Minister, Food and Agriculture, A. M. Thomas.*

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

*External Affairs, J. N. Hazarika; Sadath Ali Khan.
Information and Broadcasting, G. Rajagopalan.
Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs, P. S. Naskar.
Planning, Labour, Employment, L. N. Mishra.*

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Private Secretary (Administration), M. L. Basas.
Private Secretary (Public), S. P. Khanna.
Private Secretary (Personal), C. R. Srinivasan.
Asst. Private Secretaries, N. K. Soshan; R. K. Goel.*

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CIVIL WING

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Joint Secretary, P. A. Gopalakrishnan, I.C.S.
Dy. Secretary, S. K. Bose, I.A.S.
Under Secretaries, A. S. Gill, I.A.S.; Raja Ram; Hit Prakash.*

ORGANISATION & METHODS DIVISION

*Director, S. B. Bapat, I.C.S.
Dy. Director, N. N. Jengar.*

MILITARY WING

*Deputy Secretary, Captain N. Krishnan, D.S.C., I.N.
Staff Officers, Commander Satyindra Singh, I.N.; Lt.-Col. A. M. Vohra; W/Dir. K. G. Raman.
Joint Intelligence Planning Staff, Lt.-Col. G. S. Gill; Major Narinder Singh; Cdr. J. S. N. Atkinson, I.N.; Wing Commander B. S. Agnihotri, I.A.F.; J. S. Bholarya.*

JOINT COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS COMMITTEE

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Captain P. N. Kapoor.
Lt. (I.N.) G. K. Nadkar.*

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

*Jt. Dir. (Co-ordination), S. Subramanian.
Jt. Dir. (Standards), Dr. B. Ramamurthi.
Deputy Directors, J. P. Garga; M. Mukherji; M. P. Srivatsava.*

NATIONAL INCOME UNIT

*Senior Statistician, M. Mukherjee.
Research Officer, K. N. C. Pillai.*

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

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Deputy Chairman, S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao.
Secretary, S. N. Mukerjee.
Deputy Secretary, D. N. Banerjee.
Under Secretaries, P. N. Krishna Man; I. Krishna; L. M. Dutt; M. S. Panigrahi.
Pay and Accounts Officer, I. L. Gupta.*

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Deputy Speaker, Hukam Singh.
Secretary, M. N. Kaul.
Joint Secretary, S. L. Shakhder.
Deputy Secretaries, N. C. Nandi; V. Subramanian; N. N. Mallia; H. N. Trivedi; A. R. Shrivall; A. S. Rikhy.
Under-Secretaries, Babu Mal; B. Andrews; V. Narasimhan; Chand Narain; A. L. Bal; P. K. Patnalk; C. S. Swaminathan; B. B. Tewari; R. C. Ghel; R. P. Kaushik.*

SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 90, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI 2.

*Minister-in-Charge, Satya Narain Sinha.
Secretary, N. K. Bhojwani, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.).
Under Secretary, Kailash Chandra.
Private Secretary to the Minister, R. P. Sinha.*

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

*Minister, Morarji R. Desai.
Minister for Commerce, Nityanand Kanungo.
Minister for Industry, Manubhai Shah.
Deputy Minister, Satish Chandra.
Secretary, S. Ranganathan, I.C.S.
Special Secretary, L. K. Jha, I.C.S.
Jt. Secretaries, K. B. Lal, I.C.S.; U. L. Goswami, I.C.S.; N. Subrahmanyam, I.C.S.; B. S. Grewal, I.C.S.; A. Zaman, I.C.S.; D. Sandilya; B. B. Saksena; K. V. Venkatachalam.*

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Senior Adviser, Jang Bir Singh.*

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Industrial Adviser, Dr. G. P. Kade.

CHEMICAL DEVP. OFFICER

Development Officer, N. Srinivasan.

ENGINEERING DIVISION

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Development Officer, N. Krishnaswami.

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORATE

Development Officer, V. P. S. Menon.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Development Officer, M. M. Vadi.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

Development Officer, S. O. Nundy.

TOOLS DIRECTORATE

Development Officer, B. K. Gejji.

METAL, STEEL & PIG IRON

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* Appointment reported but not officially confirmed at the time the book went to press.

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Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi

Chief Controller, S. N. Bilgrami, I.A.S.
Joint Chief Controllers, S. K. Sinha, I.A.S.; M. P. Alexander.

Deputy Chief Controllers, V. S. Rama Ayyar; M. R. Bharadwaj; H. R. Bhalla; M. L. Gupta; J. S. Bakhshi; A. S. Sethi; Lt.-Col. Dharampal Singh.

Senior Statistical Officers, K. L. Dutta; A. R. Dutta (Statistical Adviser).

Controllers, Naval Kishore; Ganga Singh; S. R. Banerji; S. M. Banerji; M. B. Lal; H. S. Sahni; S. P. Chopra; M. R. Baveja; R. C. Malhotra; S. G. Ganguli; Hargundas; M. L. Trivedi; P. C. Nanda; D. D. Bhargava; O. N. Anand; M. M. Maqbool; Kunwar Lal.

OFFICE OF THE DY. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, CENTRAL LICENSING AREA, NEW DELHI.

Dy. Chief Controller, A. G. V. Subramaniam.
Controllers, Sarvashri J. S. Bedi, P. M. Nair, K. G. Narainsinghani, D. P. Agrawal, R. M. Sharma, Sampuran Singh.

OFFICE OF THE JT. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Gulam Mohamed Bldg., Nicol Road,
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Jt. Chief Controller, R. N. Phillips.
Dy. Chief Controllers, S. G. Varadkar, G. V. Bagwe, N. H. Nagarwalla, K. U. Dave.
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Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, A. P. Mathur.

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Controllers of Imports and Exports, D. Chatterjee; J. Mukherji; N. Banerji; A. De; P. K. Biswas; H. Basu; S. K. Bhattacharya.
Export Promotion Officer (Sr.), N. C. Banerjee.

OFFICE OF THE DY. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COCHIN 3.

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Cochin, K. I. Thomas.

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Asstt. Controller of Exports, B. K. Krishnan.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, POST BOX NO. 1842, CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS 1.

Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, R. K. Rangan.

Dy. Chief Controller of Exports & Imports, Nawal Kishore.

Controllers of Imports and Exports, J. K. Sarkar; H. Natesan; T. V. J. Pillai; G. Murlidhar Rao; V. N. Pillai; T. S. Menon.

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Office of the Controller of Patents & Designs, 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Controller of Patents & Designs, H. N. Ghosh, B.A.

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Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property

Kaiser-I-Hind Bldg., Currimbhoy Road,
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Controller of Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property, R. N. Phillips.

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Office of the Director of Industrial Statistics

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Director, C. R. B. Menon.
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Office of the Iron & Steel Controller, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta

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Dy. Iron & Steel Controller (Co-ordination), S. Banerjee.

Dy. Price and Accounts Officer, R. Srinivasan.
Dy. Director (Admin.), C. B. Mathur.

Office of the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Bombay

Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Lt.-Col. O. G. Eapen.

Asstt. Iron and Steel Controller (Grade I), P. N. Iyer.

Asstt. Iron and Steel Controller (Grade II), S. B. Basu.

Office of the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Madras

Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Vacant.
Asstt. Iron and Steel Controller (Grade I), K. Senthilappan.

Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay

Textile Commissioner, V. Nanjappa, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.C.S.

BRANCH SECRETARIAT, ADMINISTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION BRANCHES

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LEGAL BRANCH

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CONTROL BRANCH

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PRODUCTION & DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Industrial Adviser (Textile Production), N. Majumdar, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.).

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WOOL AND ART SILK BRANCH

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Director, N. M. Mukerjee, L.T.M., A.T.I. (Manch.).

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, INDORE

Dy. Director, S. K. Gupta.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, KANPUR

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REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, CALCUTTA

Deputy Director, A. K. Das Gupta, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.), A.T.I. (Manch.).

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, COIMBATORE

Asstt. Director, R. Jagannathan, B.Sc. (Tech.).

All-India Handloom Board

REGIONAL OFFICE, NEW DELHI

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Assistant Director (Grade II), E. Shri Ram.

REGIONAL OFFICE, INDORE

Assistant Director (Grade II), M. M. Saini, B.A.

REGIONAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA

Assistant Director (Grade I), P. R. Chankar.

REGIONAL OFFICE, MADRAS

Joint Development Commissioner-Cum-Deputy Textile Commissioner (Handlooms), P. Saba-nayagam, B.A., I.A.S.

REGIONAL OFFICE, HYDERABAD

Deputy Director, M. P. Madar.

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, KANPUR

Deputy Director, R. Viswanathan.

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, AMRITSAR

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SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, GAUHATI

Assistant Director (Grade II), B. N. Basu, B.Sc.

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, PATNA

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SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, BHUBANESWAR

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SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, TRIVANDRUM

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SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, RAJKOT

Assistant Director (Grade II), S. L. Parajla.

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, NAGPUR

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SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, BANGALORE

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SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY

Deputy Textile Commissioner (Handlooms) on Foreign Service, A. S. E. Iyer

Deputy Textile Commissioner (Handlooms), K. A. Padmanabhan, M.A.

Permanent Deputy Director on Foreign Service, M. S. Ramnath.

Deputy Director, N. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Director, N. K. Vinayakam, B.A., B.L.

Deputy Director, N. N. Tikku, B.A.

Assistant Director (Grade I), S. R. Ramakrishnan, B.A., B.L.

Adviser, All-India Handloom Board, Elizabeth B. Willis.

CENTRAL WEAVING INSTITUTE, BANARAS

Research Officer, J. C. Seth, L.T.M. (Hons.).

DESIGNS, BOMBAY

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Deputy Director, Kumari Shona Ray.*

DESIGNS, MADRAS

Deputy Director, U. B. Hanumantha Rao, L.T.M.

Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta 1

*Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and
Statistics, C. R. B. Menon.*

*Deputy Directors-General, 1. Vacant, 2. A. N.
Parthasarathy.*

Tariff Commission, Central Govt. Offices Bldg., 101, Queen's Road, Bombay 1

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Bhat, M.A. (Lond.).
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Trade Marks Registry, New Marine Lines, Bombay

*Registrar of Trade Marks, C. V. Nagaraja Sastril,
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Administrative Officer, V. S. Krishnaswami, B.A.*

BRANCH, CALCUTTA

*Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks, S. M. Banerjee,
B.Sc. (Hons.).*

BRANCH, BANGALORE

*Examiner & Ex. Officio Deputy Registrar of Trade
Marks, V. R. Keshavara, B.A.*

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P.O. Hindustan Cables.

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Deputy General Manager, G. D. Saha.
Accounts Officer, A. K. Basu.
Asst. Works Manager, K. K. Banerjee.
Chief Inspector, J. Das Gupta.
Planning & Progressive Engineer, S. P. Banerjee.
Operating Superintendents, K. P. Pillay; B. S.
Prasanna.
Medical Officer, Dr. S. R. Dutta Chowdhury.
Security Officer, B. R. Ghosh.*

Hindustan Machine Tools (P) Limited, Jalahalli P.O., Bangalore.

*Chairman, N. R. Pillai, I.C.S.
Managing Director, M. K. Mathulla.*

Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

GANDHIGRAM P. O., VISHAKAPATNAM.

*Managing Director, Vacant.
Technical Director, Ph. Gultart.
Chief Shipyard Manager, J. Poirier.
Jt. Chief Shipyard Manager, H. C. Raut.
Controller of Stores, A. B. Khosla.
Chief Accountant, M. P. Gupta.
Administrative Officer, V. B. Narayanan.
Asst. Secretary, K. Y. Krishnamoorthy.*

Nahan Foundry Limited, Nahan.

*General Manager & Chief Engineer, S. D. Joshi,
B.Sc. (Hons.), D.Fdy. Tech. (U.K.), M.T.T.G.,
M.I.B.F., M.A.S.M.
Manager, Ranchand Misra.
Organiser, Agencies, Surat Ram.
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National Instruments Factory, 15, Wood Street, Calcutta 16.

*Superintendent, P. O. De, B.Sc. (Glasgow).
Works Manager, P. C. Mahajan, M.Sc., M.Sc.
(Tech.), Opt. (Lond.).
Development Manager, P. S. Paul, A.M.I.P.E.,
A.M.I.W.W. (Lond.).*

*Assistant Works Managers, A. N. Sen, M.Sc.;
D. C. Roy, M.Sc., D.I.C.; K. R. Krishnaswamy,
B.Sc. (Hons.); N. K. Ghosh, B.Sc., B.E. (Civ.);
S. K. Sen, B.M.E., A.M.I.E. (India); R. R.
Chakraborty, B.M.E.*

*Administrative Officer, D. K. Paul.
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Office of the Salt Commissioner, Factory Road, New Delhi.

*Salt Commissioner, R. N. Vasudeva, I.A.S.
Deputy Salt Commissioner, N. G. Mitra.*

*Assistant Salt Commissioners, K. Chatterjee;
Sheo Prasad; B. K. Roy; U. S. Sekhon;
C. L. Malhotra.*

*Accounts Officer, Harbun Singh.
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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SALT COMMISSIONER, EXCHANGE BLDG., SPROTT ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY 1.

*Deputy Salt Commissioner, K. L. Gambir, M.Sc.
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*Asst. Salt Commissioner, P. J. Cooper (Jum-
nagar); K. Swaminathan (Thana); Ghulam
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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SALT COMMISSIONER, NO. 1, HENSMAN ROAD, THEOGARANAGAR, MADRAS.

*Deputy Salt Commissioner, B. S. Lamba.
Assistant Salt Commissioners, R. K. Das (Tuti-
corin); S. E. Bose (Kakitlada).*

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SALT COMMISSIONER, 11, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

Assistant Salt Commissioner, S. K. Das Gupta.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER, SAMBHAR LAKE (RAJASTHAN).

*General Manager, H. J. Everden.
Assistant General Manager, Joginder Singh.
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer, B. S. Rathore.
Treasury Officer, A. K. Sen Gupta.*

MANDI SALT MINES, MANDI (HIMACHAL PRADESH).

Mining Engineer, R. K. Jagga.

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Pimpri (Near Poona).

*Managing Director, Lt.-Col. J. R. Dogra.
General Superintendent, Dr. G. Sankaran.
Superintendent (Research), Dr. K. Ganapathy.
Superintendent (Production), C. N. Chari.
Superintendent (Engineering), B. V. Raman.
Chief Mycologist, Dr. M. Tirumalachar.
Chief Bio-Chemist, Dr. D. Ghosh.
Chief Organic Chemist, Dr. R. Kaushal.
Administrative Officer, A. K. Chaudhuri.
Purchase Officer, S. C. Das Gupta.
Asst. Supdt. (Maintenance), B. S. Rajan.
Asst. Supdt. (Services), S. L. Panday.
Asst. Supdt. (Civil), H. K. Master.
Officer-in-Charge, Bottling Plant, Dr. S. R.
Sarvotham.
Medical Officer, Dr. R. T. Khaladkar.*

Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Sindri P.O., Manbhum District, Bihar.

Board of Directors.

*Chairman, S. S. Khara, I.C.S., Secretary to
Ministry of Production, Govt. of India.*

*Directors, Sir J. J. Ghandy; Lala Shri Ram;
T. G. Puri, I.C.S. (Jt. Secretary, Ministry of
Food & Agriculture); S. Vasudevan (Dy.
Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of
India); Dr. A. Nagaswami Rao (Chief Industrial
Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry);
S. R. Vasavada, M.L.A.; B. C. Mukharji,
I.C.S.; V. Nilakantan (Managing Director).*

Administrative Staff.

*Managing Director, V. Nilakantan.
Controller of Accounts, R. Srinivasan.
Officer on Special Duty (Transportation), J. N.
Das.*

Personnel Manager, P. C. Chakravarti.

Town Administrator, P. Das.

Public Relations Officer, S. M. Wasi.

Purchase & Sales Officer, V. Seshadri.

Stores Officer, H. S. Subbaraya.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. S. S. Ahluwalia.

Secretary to Managing Director, M. S. V. Thatham.

Technical Staff.

*Superintendent (Production), Dr. K. L. Rama-
swamy.*

Superintendent (Maintenance), Johannes Doll.

Superintendent (Power Plant), M. P. Mehta.

Chief Chemist, Dr. K. M. Chakravarty.

*Project Officer (Sindri Expansion Scheme), J.
Simon.*

Efficiency Engineer, H. Sahal.

*Plant Managers, R. S. Kachwaha (Coke Ovens);
N. B. Tendolkar (Sulphate); H. A. Bhatta
(Ammonia); R. Biswas (Gas); S. R. Seshan
(Gas Reforming Plant); P. K. Venkataraman
(Material Handling); K. V. Antony (Double
Salt Plant).*

Chief Technologist, Dr. K. R. Chakravarti.

Town Engineer, B. D. Gogate.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri.

*Minister of State (Civil Aviation), Humayun
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Secretary, B. N. Jha, I.C.S.

*Chairman, Air Transport Council, S. Lal, I.C.S.
(Retd.).*

Joint Secretary, D. C. Das, I.C.S.

*Chief Govt. Inspector of Railways, P. N. Mubayi.
Adviser, W.P.C., Dr. M. B. Sarwate.*

Development Adviser and Jt. Secy, H. P. Mathrani.

Consulting Engineer, H. P. Sinha.

Civil Aviation Department,

Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

Director-General of Civil Aviation, L. C. Jain, I.C.S.

Deputy Director-General (A), K. M. Baha.

Deputy Director-General (T), M. G. Pradhan.

*India's Representative on the Council of the
I.C.A.O., Montreal, D. Chakravarti.*

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Dy. Director of Administration, S. P. Joshi, I.A.S.

*Assistant Directors of Administration, G. W.
Balchandani; M. Akbar; E. A. Misra; Dina
Nath.*

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*Deputy Directors, G. D. Nanda; A. D. Mehta;
J. C. Puri; P. B. Bagchi.*

Assistant Director (Operations), V. K. Tampl.

Assistant Director (Stores), Manohar Singh.

Assistant Director (Insp.), J. N. Dhar.

INSPECTORATE OF FLYING

Chief Inspector of Flying, G. C. Arya (on deputation to I.A.O.).

TRAINING AND LICENSING DIRECTORATE

Director of Trp. & Licensing, M. C. Dikshit.
Dy. Director, S. P. Joshi, I.A.S.
Deputy Director (Training and Education), S. G. Deshpande.
Assistant Director (Examination & Licensing), P. S. Sanghvi.
Gliding Adviser, F. H. Iranl.

AIR TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE

Director of Air Transport, B. N. Kathju.
Dy. Director of Air Transport, L. K. Dey.
Assistant Directors of Air Transport, D. B. Kashyap; J. J. Kaka.

INFORMATION AND REGULATIONS DIRECTORATE

Director of Information and Regulations, S. C. Sen.
Asst. Director, Conventions, Agreements & Legislation, G. A. Shirodkar.
Asst. Director, Information & Publications, Jogindar Singh.

AERONAUTICAL INSPECTION DIRECTORATE

Director of Aeronautical Inspection, K. L. Puri.
Deputy Directors of Aeronautical Inspection, M. H. Paranjpe; N. C. Banerji.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Chief Inspector of Accidents, Y. R. Malhotra.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION DIRECTORATE

Director of Communication, C. R. Rao.
Deputy Directors of Communication, S. C. Bose; Saroj Datta.
Assistant Directors of Communication, R. Misra; K. R. Bharucha.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

Deputy Director of Research and Development, S. Kamamritam.

AIR ROUTES AND AERODROMES ORGANIZATION

Controllers of Aerodromes, Santokh Singh (Bombay); G. S. Subramaniam (Madras); G. D. Singh (New Delhi); D. S. Jung (Dum Dum).

AERONAUTICAL INSPECTION

Dir., Inspection Office, Bangalore, A. W. Francis.
Controller of Aeronautical Inspection, J. B. Bayas (New Delhi); J. Sen (Bombay); M. N. Sitaram (Dum Dum); M. L. Sodhi (Bangalore).

COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION

Controllers, G. M. McSweeney (Dum Dum); A. R. Ramanathan (Bombay); A. J. Srivastava (Madras); C. L. Ahuja (Delhi).
Controller, Central Radio Stores Depot, New Delhi, C. L. Ahuja.
Controller, Radio Constr. and Dev. Units, New Delhi, A. R. Ravi Verma.
Principal, Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, B. M. Gupta.

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Director, Aviation Services, S. S. Lal, M.Sc. (London), D.I.C. (London), F.Inst. F.F.R.Met. Soc. (Odg.)

OFFICE OF THE DY. DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF OBSERVATORIES (Instruments), NEW DELHI

Dy. Director-General of Observatories (Instruments), Dr. S. Mull, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.I.C. (Lond.), F.R. Met. Soc.

Instrument Section and Workshop, Meteorological Office, Poona.

Meteorologist, Miss A. M. Mani, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.I.I.Sc.
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OFFICE OF THE DY. DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF OBSERVATORIES (Forecasting), METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GANESHKHIND ROAD, POONA 5

Dy. Director-General of Observatories (Forecasting), Dr. K. Das, M.Sc., Ph.D.

METEOROLOGICAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE, COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Assistant Meteorologist, K. M. Madhavan, B.A.

OFFICE OF THE DY. DIRECTOR-GENERAL (Climatology & Geophysics), METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GANESHKHIND ROAD, POONA 5

Dy. Director-General of Observatories (Climatology & Geophysics), Dr. B. N. Sreenivasiah, M.Sc., F.A.Sc.

CENTRAL SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, SHILLONG

Seismologist, Dr. A. N. Tandon, M.Sc., D.Phil. (Allahabad).

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY, METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GANESHKHIND ROAD, POONA 5

Director, Agricultural Meteorology, A. K. Mallick, B.Sc. (Ag.), M.Sc. Assoc., I.A.R.I.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, REGIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTRE, NEW DELHI

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, REGIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTRE, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, REGIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTRE, MADRAS

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, COLABA AND ALIBAG OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

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OFFICE OF THE DY. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SOLAR PHYSICS OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL

Dy. Director-General, Dr. A. K. Das, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Paris), F.R.A.S., F.N.I.

CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE, BAMRAULI, ALLAHABAD

Meteorologist, Dr. D. N. Moghe, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Bombay).

Posts & Telegraphs

Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs, M. M. Philip, I.C.S.

Postal

Sr. Dy. Director-General, C. V. Cunningham.
Dy. Director-General (S), S. C. Jain (B. V. Marathe on leave).
Director of Complaints, H. C. Mahindroo.

Director of Staff, Rama Krishna.
Director of Planning & Establishment, B. Lal.
Director (Postal Technical), R. P. Singh.
Director of R.M.S., Madan Kishore.
Director of Accounts, P. Srinivasan.

Telegraphs

Chief Engineer, R. C. Vakh.
Chief Engineer (Plg.), P. M. Agerwala.
Dy. Director-General, Telegraphs, S. K. Kanjilal.
Director, Research, C. P. Vasudevan.
Dy. Chief Engineers, G. U. Menon, I. K. Gupta, B. S. Rau, B. Rajagopalan, S. Sankaraman.
Director, Telephones, S. M. Agarwal.
Controller of Telegraph Traffic, F. A. Lemos.
Director, Wireless, K. R. D. Iyengar.

Heads of Circles

Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, V. D. Dalvi.
Postmaster-General, U.P. Circle, Shanti Swarup.
Postmaster-General, Central Circle, S. C. Sen Gupta (K. M. Mehta on leave).
Postmaster-General, West Bengal Circle, S. C. Dutt.
Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, S. S. Ananta-krishnan.
Postmaster-General, Madras Circle, P. K. S. Chari.
Postmaster-General, Punjab Circle, S. R. Bhashyam.
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, Assam Circle, K. V. Pal.
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, Orissa Circle, L. K. Narayanswamy.
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, Rajasthan Circle, G. N. Rebello.
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, Hyderabad Circle, D. N. Ramchandani.
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, Andhra Circle, H. K. Rao.
Director, Postal Services, Delhi Circle, S. M. Ghosh.

Heads of Administrative Offices

General Manager, P. & T. Workshops, Calcutta, B. D. Sud.
General Manager, Calcutta Telephone District, and General Manager, Calcutta Automatisation, Uma Shankar.
General Manager, Bombay Telephone District, S. D. Mital (Acting).
District Manager, Telephones, Madras, Ramakant.
District Manager, Telephones, Delhi, M. De Lima.
Addl. Chief Engineer, T. & D. Circle, C. A. Cornelius.

Directors

West Bengal, Calcutta, A. N. Biswas, A. Swaminathan; S. Das Gupta.
Director, Foreign Post, Bombay, S. N. Das Gupta.
Punjab Circle, P. A. Sankaranarayan; Chuni Lal.
U.P. Circle, M. N. Basu; P. B. Lahiri; M. V. Rama Varma.
Central Circle, Rabi Ray; S. G. K. Reddi.
Madras Circle, M. B. Saranganani, C. J. Clement, I. J. Burman, M. A. Khan.
Bombay Circle, T. D. Subramanian; G. S. Bhatia, S. Ramchandra Ayyar, H. D. Vij; N. Mahalingam.
Bihar Circle, K. L. Bhola; P. Mukundan.

CONTROLLER OF TELEGRAPH STORES, SEWRI, BOMBAY 15

Controller of Telegraph Stores, Bombay, M. P. Gopala Menon.

Asstt. Engineer, P. S. Menon.

TELEPHONES, BOMBAY DISTRICT PLOT NO. 10-C, OFF ARTHUR BUNDER ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY-5

General Manager, S. D. Mital (Acting).
Superintending Engineer, S. D. Mital.
Director of Planning, Rama Kant.
Executive Engineers, W. E. Misquitta, J. P. Mattos, N. S. V. Subramaniam, V. P. Kanetkar (Ahmedabad); B. Ramdas, A. Subramaniam.

Planning Organisation

General Manager, S. D. Mital (Acting).
Directors of Planning, M. V. Dunn, K. V. Srinivasan.

Executive Engineers. K. S. K. Diwanj, I. B. Mahajan, A. S. Banavallkar, S. Banerjee, V. Kuppa Rao, K. H. Saxena, T. B. Shelat, M. M. Wagle.

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF TELEGRAPH STORES

5, Council House Street, Calcutta 1.

Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, S. N. Ranganathan.

Deputy Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, P. A. M. Sastri.

Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Purchase, T. N. Ranga Rao.

Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Control, P. Sen Gupta.

Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Disposals, R. B. Malhotra.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, P. AND T. WORKSHOPS, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

General Manager, B. D. Sud.

Dy. General Manager, S. Krishnan.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

9, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13

Director, S. B. Velankar, I.P.S., M.A., LL.B.

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, WIRELESS, P. & T., ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

At Alipore

Divisional Engineer, Wireless, K. R. Nayar.

THE SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, TECHNICAL AND DEVELOPMENT CIRCLE TESTING SECTION, CALCUTTA-27

At Calcutta

Senior Electrical Engineer, A. K. Banerji, B.E. **Asst. Engineer (Bombay),** V. Annaswamy, B.Sc. (Hons.).

Asstt. Engineer (Jabalpur), A. K. Datta, I.Sc.

Asstt. Engineer (Bangalore), G. Ayyavoo.

Asstt. Engineer (New Delhi), D. H. Bahl, A.M.I., B.E. (America).

Senior Electrical Engineer's Cable Test Room at Hindustan Cables Ltd., Asstt. Engineer, T. V. Kalyanasundaram, B.Sc.

TELEGRAPH WORKSHOPS, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

Manager, N. C. Ray, B.Sc. City and Guilds (London).

Asstt. Managers, D. C. Ganguli, B.M.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.); P. K. Biswas, B.M.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).

TELEPHONES, CALCUTTA DISTRICT 'TELEPHONE BHAVAN', 34, DALHOUSIE SQUARE

General Manager, Uma Shankar, B.Sc., C.E., A.M.I.T.E.

OFFICE OF THE MANAGER, TELEGRAPH WORKSHOPS, JABALPUR

Manager, N. R. Banerjee.

THE DISTRICT MANAGER, TELEPHONES MADRAS DISTRICT, MADRAS-1

District Manager, V. Rajagopal.

Overseas Communications Service

Director-General, P. J. Rodgers, Dip. Faraday House (London), A.M.I.E.E. (London).

Director (Administration), B. V. Rao, A.M.I.E.E. (London), A.M.I.T.E. (India).

Dy. Director-General (Tfc.), S. N. Kalra, M.I.T.E. (India).

Dy. Director (Tfc.) and Secretary, Board of Management, G. D. Gokarn, B.Sc. (Bom.), Sr. M.I.R.E., A.M.I.T.E. (India).

Chief Engineer, H. N. Mukerjee, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.T.E. (India).

CENTRAL TRAFFIC OFFICE, O.C.S., BOMBAY

Engineer-in-Charge, M. S. Gharse, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. Tech. (Manch.), A.M.C.T., A.M.I.T.E.

Deputy Engineer-in-Charge, C. B. Misquitta, Dip. L.M.E.

Traffic Manager, P. E. Kouwen.

BEAM WIRELESS STATION

Dight (Kirksee), Poona-6.

Engineers-in-Charge, V. B. Sujana, Dip. Faraday House (London), A.M.I.E.E. (London); V. P. Oldfield, Member, A.I.E.E.

BEAM WIRELESS STATION, DHOND.

Engineer-in-Charge, P. M. Kakodkar, Dip. Faraday House (London).

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, O.C.S., NEW DELHI

Director, G. M. Patel, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc., A.M.I.T.E.

Engineer-in-Charge, B. S. Dutt, L.E.E.

MADRAS STATION (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, 30, MUKER NALLAMUTHU STREET, MADRAS)

Engineer-in-Charge, J. B. F. DeSa, L.M.E., A.M.I.R.E. (Lond.).

CALCUTTA STATION (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, NARAYANI BLDG., 4TH FLOOR, BRABOURNE ROAD, CALCUTTA)

Director, M. V. Pal, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.I.R.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), A.M.I.T.E.

Engineer-in-Charge, K. M. Balchandani, B.E. (Mech), A.M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.T.E. (India).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Minister, V. K. Krishna Menon.

Deputy Defence Minister, Surjit Singh Majithia.

Private Secretary to Deputy Defence Minister, Ajit Singh.

Deputy Defence Minister, K. Raghuramlah.

Secretary, O. Pulla Reddy, I.C.S.

Joint Secretaries, N. N. Wanchoo, I.C.S., B. G. Rau, I.C.S., H. C. Sarin, I.C.S., L. M. Nadkarni, I.C.S., C. S. Ramachandran, I.C.S.

Adtl. Secretary, R. P. Sarathy.

Deputy Secretaries, B. N. Varma, I.C.S., G. C. I. Joneja, I.A.S., N. A. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., S. K. Sarkar, I.A.S., J. A. Dave, I.A.S., M. A. S. Rajan, I.A.S., Himmat Singh, I.A.S., S. K. Mukherjee, I.A.S., M. Subramanyam, I.A.S., D. P. McKenna, V. Subrahmanyam, K. C. Jain, G. A. Ramrakhlani, S. Devanath, R. S. Vohurg.

Director, Military, Land and Cantonments, Kanti Chaudhari, I.A.S.

Private Secretary to Defence Minister, Ramesh Bhandari.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence.

Chief Administrative Officer, D. P. McKenna.

Asstt. Chief Administrative Officers, G. M. Chopra, R. C. Thapur.

DEFENCE FORCES

Indian Army

Chief of the Army Staff, General K. S. Thimayya.

Chief of the General Staff, Maj.-Gen. S. D. Verma.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Kanwar Bahadur Singh.

Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Daulet Singh.

Master-General of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. L. P. Sen.

Military Secretary, Maj.-Gen. P. C. Banerji.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. R. E. Aserappa.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Lt.-Gen. P. N. Thapar.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Lt.-Gen. S. P. P. Thorat.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, Lt.-Gen. Kalwant Singh.

G.O.C., Madras Area, Maj.-Gen. Ghanshyam Singh.

G.O.C., Bombay Area, Maj.-Gen. P. N. Kirpal.

G.O.C., U.P. Area, Maj.-Gen. Jai Singh.

G.O.C., Delhi Area, Maj.-Gen. U. C. Dubey.

Commander, Bangalore Sub-Area, Brig. G. I. S. Kullar.

Commander, Bombay Sub-Area, Brig. M. M. Badshah.

Commander, Poona Sub-Area, Brig. M. K. Sheriff.

Commander, Jabalpur Independent Sub-Area, Brig. M. S. Verdi.

Commander, Meerut Sub-Area, Brig. Ajait Singh.

Commander, Lucknow Sub-Area, Brig. M. S. Randhawa.

Director of Military Operations, Brig. K. S. Katoh.

Director of Military Intelligence, Brig. Dilip Chaudhuri.

Director of Military Training: Maj.-Gen. D. Som Dutt.

Director of Staff Duties, Brig. S. N. Bhatia.

Director of Artillery, Brig. A. W. Litchfield.

Director of Signals and Signal Officer-in-Chief, Brig. A. C. Iyappa.

Director of Territorial Army, Brig. Rajendra Singh.

Director of Weapons and Equipment, Brig. K. N. Dubey.

Director of Infantry, Brig. Harbakhsh Singh.

Director of Organisation, Brig. Raj Sarin.

Director of Personal Services, Brig. G. G. Bewoor.

Director of Medical Services, Maj.-Gen. B. M. Rao.

Director of Quartering, Brig. C. R. Mangat Rai.

Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. P. S. Chowdhury.

Director of Remounts, Veterinary and Farms, Brig. H. L. Bhandari.

Director of Ordnance Services, Maj.-Gen. R. N. Nehra.

Director of Mechanical Engineering, Maj.-Gen. Harkirat Singh.

Indian Navy

Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral S. H. Carilli, C.B., D.S.O., K.B.E.

Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Commodore A. Chakraverti.

Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet, Rear Admiral K. D. Katari.

Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, Commodore S. G. Karmarkar.

Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, Commodore B. S. Soman.

Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vishakapatnam, Captain R. S. Davli.

Chief of Material, Naval Headquarters, Commodore Daya Shankar.

Chief of Personnel, Naval Headquarters, Commodore G. S. Kapur.

Chief of Naval Aviation, Naval Headquarters, Capt. R. H. P. Carver, D.S.C.

Indian Air Force

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal S. Mukerjee.

Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal A. M. Engineer, D.F.C.

Air Officer-in-Charge, Personnel and Organisation, Air Commodore R. H. D. Singh.

Air Officer-in-Charge, Technical and Equipment Services, Air Commodore S. N. Goyal.

Air Officer Commanding, Operational Command, Air Commodore Arjan Singh, D.F.C.

Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, Air Commodore P. C. Lal, D.F.C.

Commander, Maintenance Command, Group Capt. Harjinder Singh.

Indian Ordnance Factories.

MACHINE TOOL PROTOTYPE FACTORY, AMBARNATH.

Superintendent, A. Miller, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I. Pro. E., I.O.F.S.

Principal, Artisan Training School, A. Friedrichson, Dipl. Ing. (Hanover).

Naval Hydrographic Branch, Naval Headquarters, New Delhi.

NAVAL HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, RAJPURO ROAD, DEHRA DUN (U.P.)

Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, Captain J. Cursetji, I.N., M.I.S.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of State, Dr. K. L. Shrivastava.

Private Secretaries to Minister, K. R. Kripalani, B.A., Bar-at-Law (Hony.); Mohd. Ajmal Khan, M.A., LL.B.; E. P. Mittal.

Secretary and Educational Adviser, K. G. Salyadin, B.A., M.Ed.

Private Secretary to Secretary, B. P. Wanchoo.

Jt. Edn. Adviser and Ex-Officio Jt. Secy., Ashfaq Hussain, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Jt. Ednl. Adviser, L. R. Sethi, M.A. (Punjab), M.A. (Toronto).

Special Officer (Technical Education), G. K. Chandramani, B.E., A.M.I.E. (India).
Dy. Secretaries, Dr. G. F. Lakhanl, B.A., Dip. in Edu., Ph.D.; Shrimati E. B. Joshi, I.A.S.; Niramuddin Ahmed, I.A.S.

Director of Text-Book Research Committee, A. N. Basu, Principal, C.I.E. (holding charge in addition to his own duties).

Hony. Adviser on Games and Sports and Physical Education, S. M. Hadi.

Special Officers (Hindi), Dr. Siddheswar Varma; Dr. Yadu Vanshi; Dr. Ram Dhan Sharma.

Director, National Discipline Scheme, J. K. Bhonsale.

REGIONAL OFFICE, NATIONAL READING ROOM, 6, ESPLANADE, CALCUTTA.

Assistant Educational Adviser (T), N. C. Chakravarti.

REGIONAL OFFICE, MANEKJI WADIA BUILDING, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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REGIONAL OFFICE, UNIV. BLDGS., CHEPAUK, MADRAS

Asstt. Ednl. Adviser (T), K. N. Sundram.

REGIONAL OFFICE, 7/109, SWARUPNAGAR, KANPUR.

Asstt. Ednl. Adviser, T. C. Ajmani, M.Sc.

Education Department, U.K.

Secretary, Dr. A. M. D'Rozario, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.).

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Education Department, Washington.

Secretary, M. S. Sundaram, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.).
Deputy Secretaries, Dr. R. M. Halder, M.Ed., Ph.D.; A. B. Chandramani.

Education Section, Nairobi.

Education Officer, Dr. D. V. Navathe.

Education Section, Bonn.

Education Officer, Dr. M. N. Baliga.

Central Braille Press, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, U. P.

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Principal, A. N. Basu, M.A. (Lond.), M.A. (Winnetka).

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Head of Applied Sciences Deptt., R. Narayan Das, B.Sc. (Cal.), O.I.I.Sc., M.A.I.Ch.E., M.I.Ch.T., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).

Head of Architecture Department, Mrs. E. S. Ghuman, A.R.I.B.A., B.Sc.

Head of Commerce Department, A. Das Gupta, M.A., B.Com.

Head of Engg. Department, Dr. S. P. Luthra, B.Sc. (Engg.), Ph.D., D.I.C.

Head of Textile Department, R. N. Srivastava, D.T.M., A.T.A. (India), B.S. Tex. (U.S.A.).

Head of Art Department, B. C. Sanyal, Dip. Fine Arts (Calcutta).

Head of T.H.S.S., D. S. Achanta, B.Sc. (Engg.).
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Superintending Anthropologists, Dr. S. C. Dube; Dr. B. K. Chatterji.

Anthropologists, Dr. A. K. Mitra; B. C. Gohain; Smt. Uma Guha; R. C. Nigam; S. R. Das.

Linguist, S. Bhattacharya.

Asstt. Statistician, M. K. Nag.

Vertebrate Zoologist, Bhola Nath.

Anatomist, Dr. G. S. Mody.

Administrative Officer, N. D. Nagpal.

Department of Archaeology, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

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Joint Secretary & Director General (Food), C. A. Ramakrishnan, ICS
Officer on Special Duty & Deputy Secretary, S K Sen

* See under 'Late Particulars' for reconstituted Board

Officer on Special Duty (Engineering), K. M. Bhatia.

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Director of Storage & Insp. K. R. Sontakay.

Director of Ports & Depots, A. Bose.

Director of Purchase, O. N. Bajpai.

Director (Sugar Technical), K. P. Jain.

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CENTRAL STORAGE, P.B. No. 34, LASKAR, GWALIOR.

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Central Potato Research Institute,

(MAIN INSTITUTE, SIMLA)

Director, Dr. Pushkarnath, M.Sc., Ph.D., Assoc. I.A.R.I.

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Virus Pathologist, B. L. Dutt, M.Sc.

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CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH STATION, PATNA

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POTATO BREEDING & CERTIFICATION STATION, KUPRI

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SCHEMES FOR NEW LINES OF RESEARCH AT THE CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Plant Physiologist, Dr. Rajat De, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Agricultural Engineer, D. N. Zutshi.

SCHEME FOR RESEARCH ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOME TUBER CROPS AT THE CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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SCHEME FOR THE LARGE SCALE MULTIPLICATION OF DISEASE-FREE STOCK OF SEED POTATO

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Labour Welfare Officer, A. Ranjithamony, B.A., D.S.W.

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Director (Economics) & Dy. Economic & Statistical Adviser, Dr. R. N. Poduval.

Director (Intelligence) & Dy. Economic & Statistical Adviser, S. C. Chaudhri.

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[Part B]

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Forest Research Institute & Colleges, P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun

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Registrar, I. J. Malhan.

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Medical Officer: Dr. R. N. Gideon.

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Chief Research Officer, Entomology Branch, Dr. R. N. Mathur, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Entomology).

Senior Research Officer, Mechanical Engineer, Service Branch, P. S. Shrivastava, B.E. (M. & E.).

Chief Research Officer, Minor Forest Products Branch, R. L. Badhwar, M.Sc.

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Chief Research Officer, Statistical Branch, Dr. K. B. Nair, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.S., F.A.S.A.
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COLLEGES

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Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam (South India)

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Minister, D. P. Karmarkar.
Private Secretary to Minister, K. L. Rajan.

Assistant Private Secretary to Minister, T. S. Bhatt.
Secretary, V. K. B. Pillai, I.C.S.
Jt. Secretary, S. Mallick, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries, N. B. Chatterji; M. K. Kutty; A. V. Venkatasubban; S. Iflikhar Hussain, I.A.S.
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Officer on Special Duty on Drugs, P. M. Nalbar.
Adviser on I.S.M., Pratap Simha.

Directorate-General of Health Services

Director-General of Health Services, Lieut.-Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, I.M. & S. (Madras), M.B.B.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.).

Deputy Director-General of Health Services, Lt.-Colonel T. C. Puri, M.B.B.S. (Pb.), D.T.M. (Camb.), D.P.H. (Camb.). (On leave preparatory to retirement).

Addl. Dy. Director-General of Health Services, (Medical), Lt.-Col. V. Srinivasan, M.B.B.S. (Madras), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

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Regional Office, 155, Beach Road, Tuticorin.
Regional Officer, V. Ranganathan.
Regional Office, 53/10, Baswad Road, Masulipatam.
Regional Officer, R. Srinivasan.

Lighthouse and Lightships Department

Director-General of Lighthouses and Lightships and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in India, New Delhi, S. K. Lahiri.

Executive Engineer & P.A. to the Engineer-in-Chief, K. R. Bose.

Administrative Officer, M. L. Chopra.

Executive Engineer (Electrical), B. S. Srivathsan.

Executive Engineer (Civil), S. L. Kapoor.

Marine Officer, M. M. Kaul.

Special Engineer, C. H. Bjorck.

Installation Engineers (U.N. Experts), M. Dymniski; W. E. Barratt.

Executive Officer, Raghu Nath.

Executive Officer (Admn.), Mohinder Singh.

Accounts Officer, C. V. S. Murty.

Engineer, Department of Lighthouses & Lightships and Inspector of Lighthouses in India, M. C. Chaudhuri.

Engineer, Department of Lighthouses & Lightships, M. D. Narasimhachari.

Engineer, Department of Lighthouses & Lightships, Capt. B. Y. Wad.

Resident Engineer, Bombay, D. B. Desai.

Director of Lighthouses & Lightships, Bombay, N. L. Mehta.

Resident Engineer, Madras, P. T. N. Nair.

Director of Lighthouses & Lightships, Madras, M. D. Narasimhachari.

Resident Engineer, Calcutta, R. Swaminathan.

Director of Lighthouses & Lightships, Calcutta, Capt. T. B. Bose.

Dy. Director of Lighthouses & Lightships, Saurashtra and Kutch, Jamnagar, P. K. Dave.

Engineer Supervisor, Lighthouse Workshop, Madras, C. D. Haliburn.

Master, 'M.S. Pradeep', T. E. Kelso.

Chief Engineer, 'M.S. Pradeep', S. Miskeith.

Chief Officer, 'M.S. Pradeep', M. A. Adam.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Minister, K. C. Reddy.

Deputy Minister, A. K. Chanda.

Secretary, M. R. Sachdev, I.C.S.

Joint Secretaries, R. F. Isar, I.C.S.; K. S. Krishnaswami, I.D.A.S.

Officer on Special Duty (Enterprises), N. P. Dube.

Deputy Secretaries, S. P. Saxena; C. A. Subramaniam; S. Sundarajan, I.A.S.; M. S. Ram, I.A.S.; D. P. Karnik, R. Ananda Krishna, I.A.S.; I. C. Puri, I.A.S.; K. G. S. Pisharody, I.A.S. (On leave).

Technical Officers, S. N. Son Gupta (Tech. Adviser, Boilers); C. B. Patel (Housing Adviser).

Private Secretary to Minister, Z. S. Balus.

Assistant Private Secretary to Minister, H. R. Chopra.

Private Secretary to Secretary, K. R. S. Acharya.

Central Public Works Department

(Central Office, New Delhi).

Chief Engineer, J. M. Righwani, I.S.E.

Director of Administration, I. C. Puri.

Deputy Directors of Administration, R. Rajagopalan; K. Srinivasan.

P. Asst. to Chief Engineer, T. J. Makhijani, C. Rama Rao, S. K. Bose.

Additional Chief Engineers, (Central Zone), M. L. Nanda; (Northern Zone), B. K. Guha; V. D. Bhandari, I.S.E. (Southern Zone).

Superintending Engineer, Central Electrical Circle, K. C. Grover.

Director of Horticulture, A. P. Lancaster.

Additional Chief Engineer, Southern Zone, N. G. Dewan.

Superintending Engineer, Madhopur Central Circle, Madhopur, V. R. Valsh.

Superintending Engineer, Calcutta Central Circle No. I, Calcutta, R. N. Mukherjee.

Superintending Engineer, Calcutta Central Circle No. II, Calcutta, N. R. Ramchandani.

Superintending Surveyor of Works, Southern Circle, O. Muthachen.

Superintending Engineer, Southern Elect. Circle, A. B. Sen.

Superintending Engineer, Bombay, Central Circle, Bombay, John Mukand.

Superintending Engineer, Madras Central Circle, Madras, L. G. Selvam.

Superintending Engineer, Aviation Planning Circle, V. D. Bhandari, I.S.E.

Addl. Chief Engineer, Northern Zone, B. K. Guha.

Superintending Engineer, Rehabilitation Circle, C. D. Kapur.

Superintending Engineer, Delhi State Circle, Balbir Singh.

Superintending Surveyor of Works, Northern Zone, A. L. Rao.

Superintending Engineer, Northern Electrical Circle, S. Roy Chowdhury.

Superintending Engineer, N.E.F.A., Shillong, O. P. Mittal.

ARCHITECT BRANCH, CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Chief Architect, S. K. Joglekar, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T. P.I.

Department of Explosives, Travancore House, Hutments, Canning Road, New Delhi.

Chief Inspector of Explosives, New Delhi, B. N. Pal, M.Sc.

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Explosives, New Delhi, T. K. Lahiri, M.Sc., A.R.I.C.; S. N. Lahiri, M.Sc.

Inspector of Explosives, West Circle, Bombay, S. N. Gupta, B.Sc.

Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, S. C. Roy, M.Sc.

Inspector of Explosives, North Circle, Agra, J. K. John, M.Sc. (Tech.)

Inspector of Explosives, South Circle, Madras, K. S. Subramaniam, B.Sc. (Offg.).

Inspector of Explosives, Central Circle, Nagpur, Y. S. Paranjpe, M.Sc.

Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, V. A. Chandrasekharan, M.Sc.

Inspector of Explosives, Chemical Laboratory, Calcutta, B. N. De, M.Sc.

Inspector of Explosives, I. N. Murty, M.Sc. (Tech.) (on leave)

Inspector of Explosives, New Delhi, M. P. Mukherji, M.Sc.

Inspector of Explosives, New Delhi, K. Sankaran, M.Sc.

Administrative Officer, B. M. Banerji.

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals

(Headquarters Office)

Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

Director-General of Supplies & Disposals, V. N. Rajan, I.C.S.

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

Director (Administration and Co-ordination), T. Gonsalves.

Deputy Directors, M. N. Roy; S. Thyagarajan. **Vigilance & O. M. Officer**, Jagdish Chandra.

CO-ORDINATION & STATISTICS DIRECTORATE

Director Co-ordination & Statistics, B. D. Kumar.

Dy. Director (Import & Shipping), B. Sengupta.

Dy. Director (Cdn Disposals), N. R. Barat.

Dy. Director (Cdn Supplies), A. R. Iyer.

Dy. Director (Registration), Lachmi Narain.

Dy. Director (Statistics), K. H. Cama.

O.S.D. (Cottage Industries) & Liaison Officer (Small-Scale Industries), Asadul Huq (on leave), B. N. Biswas (Offg.).

SPECIAL PROJECT DIVISION

Special Director of Supplies (Works Programme), P. N. Batra.

Dy. Director (Steel & Rly C'll), G. P. Kapur.

Asst. Director (Rationalisation), S. N. Chakraverty.

LITIGATION SECTION

Section Officer, S. S. Dua.

SUPPLIES WING

Deputy Director-General (Supplies & Disposals), Qurban Singh.

Dy. Director-General (Supplies), S. T. Thadani.

Dy. Director-General (Programs), J. S. Mathur.

O.S.D. (Litigation), M. S. Rao.

O.S.D. (Arbitration), H. C. Daga.

Secretary, Standing Advisory Committee on Central Purchase: A. R. R. Deshpande.

RAILWAY STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, K. Krishna.
Deputy Directors (Supplies), P. L. Chopra;
S. C. Agarwal; F. W. Stevens; B. C. Mazumdar.

ENGINEERING STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, I. N. Khanna.
Deputy Directors (Supplies), S. P. Chatterjee;
K. J. Shenoy; Dr. O. Prakash; J. Maneksha;
Lt.-Col. J. M. Jadhav.

MISCELLANEOUS & CHEMICAL STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, S. C. Murgal
Deputy Directors (Supplies), P. B. Sarkar; B. R.
R. Iyengar, K. S. Rajagopalan.

TEXTILE, LEATHER AND VEHICLES STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, V. N. Kohli.
Deputy Director (Supplies), P. G. Barde; M. B.
Shankar.
Timber Officer, U. S. Madan.

SPECIAL PROJECT DIVISION

Special Director of Supplies (Works Programme),
P. N. Batra.
Dy. Director (Steel & Rly. Cell), G. P. Kapur.
Asst. Director (Rationalisation), S. N. Chakraverty.

PROGRESS WING

Director (Progress), J. L. Chopra.
Deputy Director, B. C. Sharma.
Disposals Wing—

ENGINEERING STORES DIRECTORATE

Director, F. H. Nallaseth
Deputy Directors, V. V. Chandrasekharan;
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DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta

Director of Supplies and Disposals, H. V. Karve
Deputy Directors of Supplies, K. N. Rao; I. S. Sud.
Deputy Director of Disposals, A. K. Balasubramanian
Deputy Director (Progress), H. H. Aluja.
Asst. Director of Shipping, P. V. Ramanathan.
Asst. Director (Litigation), S. N. Niyogi.
Asst. Director (Steel), S. K. Roy.
Asst. Director (Timber), S. K. Dutt
Asst. Director (Administration), P. N. Barry.

DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Sapt Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Director of Supplies & Disposals, S. S. Venkatakrishnan.
Deputy Director of Supplies, S. S. Puri.
Asst. Director of Shipping, S. Ray.
Asst. Director (Administration), J. G. Kirpalani.

DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES (TEXTILES), SHAHIBAG HOUSE, WITTE ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY

Director of Supplies (Textiles), Dr. S. K. Mitra.
Deputy Directors of Supplies, S. P. Keura;
Nathmal Marwari.
Asst. Director (Administration), J. F. Fernandes.

DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS, INDIAN MUTUAL BLDGS., 10, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Deputy Director of Supplies and Disposals, A. D. Rao.
Asst. Director of Shipping, M. A. B. Chugtai.

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE, 11/1, JUDGES' COURT ROAD, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

Director, S. N. Mukherji.
Deputy Director (Chemical), Dr. U. K. Benegal.
Deputy Director (Physical), K. D. Bhattacharya.
Asst. Director (X-Ray), N. O. Bagchi.
Asst. Director (Administration), M. N. Paul.

INSPECTION WING

(Headquarters Office)
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
Dy. Director-General (Inspection), F. Ashmore.

ENGINEERING

Directors of Inspection, S. S. Roy, J. M. Marathe.

TEXTILES

Asst. Director of Inspection, Randhir Singh.

NORTH WEST INDIA INSPECTION CIRCLE

Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
Deputy Director (Inspection), S. N. De.

ENGINEERING

Inspecting Officers, Kartar Singh, P. C. Kapoor.

TEXTILES

Assistant Inspecting Officers, P. L. Sharma; A. V. Kamat.

CALCUTTA INSPECTION CIRCLE

1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta 13.
Director of Inspection, Vacant.

ENGINEERING

Officer on Special Duty (Rolling Stock), K. C. Chopra.
Dy. Directors of Inspection, N. Gupta; B. N. Majumdar; U. S. Savakoor; H. S. Grewal;
S. N. Mukherjee, Syed Jan; M. M. Bose.

TEXTILES

Inspecting Officer, S. R. Kochhar.

ADMINISTRATION

Assistant Director (Administration), A. N. Patro.

BOMBAY INSPECTION CIRCLE

New Marine Lines, Bombay.
Director of Inspection, B. T. Ramachandra.

ENGINEERING

Dy. Directors of Inspection, B. R. Barua, S. R. Rao, P. R. Parker (on deputation to Japan).
Inspecting Officers, R. C. Chaturvedi, G. Kuppaswamy, H. B. Neale, G. S. Subbaraman.

TEXTILES

Inspecting Officers, S. Somanathan; T. V. Rao;
H. C. Mathur.

ADMINISTRATION

Asst. Director of Administration, E. S. Iyer.

MADRAS INSPECTION CIRCLE

Indian Mutual Bldgs., 10, Mount Road, Madras.
Dy. Director of Inspection, I. L. Patel.

ENGINEERING

Inspecting Officers, P. L. Kathurai; E. Durrant.

TEXTILES

Assistant Inspecting Officers, C. Pattappan, K. G. Sastri.

METALLURGICAL INSPECTION CIRCLE, TATANAGAR**METALLURGICAL**

Director of Inspection, Vacant.
Deputy Directors of Inspection, P. C. Ray Chaudhury; S. C. Lahiry; E. K. N. Nambiar (on deputation to Japan); G. T. Athavale.

ADMINISTRATION

Asst. Director of Administration, C. V. Narayan.

BURNPUR METALLURGICAL INSPECTION

Deputy Director of Inspection, S. C. Bose.

KANPUR INSPECTION CIRCLE

4/286, Nawabganj, Kanpur
Deputy Director of Inspection, S. N. Das Gupta.

ENGINEERING

Asst. Inspecting Officers, S. D. Dosa; S. Nag.

TEXTILES

Inspecting Officer, S. K. Chaudhuri.

Government of India Forms Press, Civil Lines, Aligarh.

Manager, D. P. Mukerji.
Assistant Manager (Tech.), V. O. Omman.
Assistant Manager (Admn.), V. N. Khullar.
Labour Officer, G. P. Srivastava.
Medical Officer, Dr. Pearey Lal.

Government of India Forms Store, 166, Dharam-tala Street, Calcutta.

Manager of the Forms Press and Forms Store,
R. Ramaswamy (Master Printer).
Assistant Managers, Forms Store, K. L. Mitra;
T. S. Roy, B. A.
Officer in Charge, Central Paper Store, Santragachi, D. N. Banerjee.

Government of India Forms Press, 1, Temple Street, Calcutta.

Asst. Managers, S. K. Chakrabarti, B.A., B.L.,
L. E. Thomas.

Government of India Press, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta 1.

Manager, B. K. Roy.
Asst. Manager (Administration), D. C. Sahdev.
Assistant Manager (Technical), R. B. Mitra.
Labour Officer, S. P. Das Gupta.

Government of India Press, New Delhi.

General Manager, M. K. Majumdar.
Works Manager, Chas. E. James.
Assistant Managers (Administration), Hans Raj Jain; J. P. Kudsia.
Asst. Managers (Technical), G. Mathon; H. Sambamurthi, S. R. Sethi.
Assistant Manager (Printing Instructor), K. C. Paul.
Labour Officer, P. P. Balakrishnan.

Government of India Press, Simla.

Manager, S. Sarthy.
Asst. Manager (Tech.), Janaki Raman.
Asst. Manager (Admn.), K. O. Chatterji.

Printing and Stationery Department, New Delhi.

Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, K. B. Rao.
Controller of Printing, A. C. Sen.
Deputy Controller (Administration), C. Balasubramaniam.
Deputy Controller (Planning), A. N. Sen.
Deputy Controller General, I. E. N. Chaulan.
Assistant Controllers (Printing), N. Visvanathan;
Ratan Singh; Bhawan Shanker; Jivan Das;
V. Ramachandran; H. S. Jain; Dharam Singh Sethi.
Assistant Controllers, Printing (O.P.), Calcutta,
J. K. Pal.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI

Chief Justice of India, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das.
Judges, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati;
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Jagannadhadas;
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. P. Sinha;
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Jafer Imam;
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Das; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Govinda Menon;
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. L. Kapur; The Hon. Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar; The Hon. Mr. Justice Amal Kumar Sarkar.
Registrar, Arindam Dutt.
Dy. Registrars, S. N. Sharma, Guru Dutta.
Asst. Registrars, Kedar Nath Gupta; C. M. Rao, M. P. Saxena; V. Krishnan.
Officer on Special Duty: K. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Editor, Supreme Court Reports, K. B. Bagchi.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Dhampur House, P. Box 186, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi 2.

Chairman, V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S.
Members, S. V. Kanungo; J. Sivashanmugam Pillai; C. V. Mahajan; Dr. J. N. Mukherjee;
P. L. Varma, S. H. Zaheer, I.C.S.
Secretary, C. Ganesh Aiyar.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

TABLES

Below we give statistical tables showing particulars about the returns.

LOK SABHA

Party	1951				1957			
	Votes polled	Percent- age	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percent- age	Seats contested	Seats won
Congress ..	4,74,46,170	45.0	409	354	5,40,56,646	48.5	483	366
P.-S.P. ..	1,73,29,189	16.4	400	20	1,16,59,225	10.0	175	18
C.P.I. ..	52,99,095	5.0	69	26	1,14,47,345	9.8	115	29
Jan Sangh ..	31,94,059	3.1	91	3	67,31,098	5.7	103	4
Others ..	3,22,62,927	30.5	946	83	3,05,96,260	28.0	580	71
Total ..	10,55,31,440	100	—	486	11,44,90,574	100	—	498

Note: There were ten uncontested returns in 1951 and twelve this time. The Communist figures for 1951 include the votes polled and seats won by the People's Democratic Front in Hyderabad and the United Front of Leftists in Travancore-Cochin. The P.-S.P. total for 1951 is the aggregate of its two constituents, namely, the former Indian Socialist Party and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party. The electorate was about 17,30,00,000 in 1951 and 19,30,00,000 this time.

The particulars in regard to the other parties are shown below:

Party	Votes polled	Seats won
Scheduled Castes Federation	24,30,324	7
Socialists	13,00,000	6
	to	
	15,00,000	
Ganatantra Parishad (Orissa)	13,92,136	7
Hindu Mahasabha	10,43,094	1
Forward Bloc	10,06,351	5
Jharkhand (Bihar)	8,99,835	0
Revolutionary Socialist Party	8,43,007	1
Peasants and Workers Party (Bombay)	7,93,978	4
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Madras)	7,44,128	2
Janata Party (Bihar)	5,02,777	3
Ram Rajya Parishad	4,28,183	nil
Congress Reforms Committee (Madras)	3,96,140	2
Muslim League	1,86,327	1
Independents	—	26

STATE ASSEMBLIES

The Congress put up for the State Legislatures 2,871 candidates, won 47,632,427 votes (42.20%); The P.-S.P. 1,328 candidates, won 11,392,500 votes (10.10%); the Communists, 730 candidates, won, 9,953,290 votes (8.87%); Jan Sangh 700 (approximately) won, 4,383,211 votes (3.90%).

The position in regard to the State Assemblies is shown below:

		Congress		P.-S.P.		Communist		Other Parties	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Andhra Pradesh ..	301	111	215 (4)	28	2	26	36	153	48
Assam ..	108	101	71 (4)	36	8	22	4	147	24 (2)
Bihar ..	318	312	210	220	31	61	7	575	70
Bombay ..	396	374	232	104	36	35	18	492	106
Kerala ..	126	124	43	62	9	103	60	69	14
Madhya Pradesh ..	288	288	232 (2)	149	12	24	2	559	42
Madras ..	205	200	151 (3)	22	2	53	4	504	48
Mysore ..	208	208	150	87	18	18	2	232	38
Orissa ..	140	98	56 (1)	40	11	31	9	169	64
Punjab ..	154	142	120	11	1	59	6	236	27
Rajasthan ..	176	176	119	25	1	24	1	261	55
Uttar Pradesh ..	480	430	286	256	44	90	9	624	91
West Bengal ..	252	247	152	64	21	90	43	438	33

Figures in column A show the number of contestants and in column B the seats won including the unopposed returns of each party given in brackets. In Andhra, the Congress figure in column B includes 116 from the old Andhra State and four uncontested returns from Telangana, to which the legislative elections were confined.

The second General Elections started on 24th Feb., 1957 and ended on 9th June. The first States to go to the polls were Orissa and the Punjab and the last was the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh where the elections began on 24th May and ended on 7th June. In this last mentioned State the elections began long after they ended elsewhere (March 14) because of heavy snow during the earlier part of the year. Almost all election returns were reported by the 31st of March.

There were a little over 193 million voters (193,129,924) and about 14,000 candidates. The number of seats for which the elections took place were 494 for the Lok Sabha and 3,102 for the State Legislative Assemblies.

The Lok Sabha consists of 500 members. Of these six are elected indirectly by the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly. Of the remaining, 76 represent the Scheduled Castes and 31 the Scheduled Tribes.

The country is divided into 493 parliamentary constituencies, of which 312 are single-member and 91 double-member.

For the legislative elections, the country is split into 2,518 constituencies, of which 1,934 are single-member and 584 double-member. The 3,102 M.L.As. include 470 representatives of the Scheduled Castes and 221 of the Scheduled Tribes.

There were about 200,000 polling stations. The number of ballot boxes and ballot papers were respectively 2,875,000 and 500 million.

Below we give the Calendar of the elections:

Andhra: February 25, March 1, 4, 7 and 11. (In Andhra Pradesh, the Assembly elections were confined to the Telangana area and the Proddatur and Bhadrachalam constituencies of the old Andhra State).

Assam: February 25, March 2, 6, 9, 10 and 11. Manipur: February 25, March 2 and 11.

Bihar: February 25-26, 28, March 1-2, 4-9, 11 and 12.

Bombay: February 25, March 2, 6 and 11.

Kerala: February 28, March 2, 5, 7, 9 and 11.

Madras: March 1, 4, 6, 8 and 11.

Madhya Pradesh: February 25, 28, March 1-10.

Mysore: February 25, 26, 28, March 1-12.

Orissa: February 24, 25, 28, March 1-9, 11 and 12.

Punjab: February 24, 26-28, March 1, 4, 8-12, and 14. (Polling in the snowbound areas of Kangra was to be held in summer).

Himachal Pradesh: Owing to heavy snow, polling was delayed. It began on May 24 and ended on June 7.

Rajasthan: February 25, 27, 28, March 1-9, 11 and 12.

Uttar Pradesh: February 25, 28, March 3, 6, 9 and 12.

West Bengal: March 1-14.

The Election Commission recognised four parties at the national level. They were the Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the Jan Sangh. Eleven other parties were recognised at the State level. Besides, more than 30 parties or groups fought the elections on their own or in association with each other or the other in different States.

There were fewer candidates for Parliament in 1957 than in 1952—1,500 against 1,874.

Excepting the P.-S.P., all the other recognised all-India parties put up a larger number of candidates this time. The Congress put up 483 against 469 in 1952. The Communist Party 115 against 49 and the Jan Sangh 103 against 91.

The P.-S.P. put up 175 against 256 on the last occasion.

The number of independents was, however, about the same. It was 524 in 1952. It was 522 this time.

The maximum number of contestants for an Assembly seat was 11 in a single-member constituency and 16 in a two-member one, the corresponding figures for Lok Sabha being eight and 11 respectively.

The single-member Assembly constituencies of Gaya in Bihar, Jodhpur City I and Fatehpur

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

	1951			1957		
	Votes polled	Per-centage	Seats won	Votes polled	Per-centage	Seats won
Congress	10,75,331	43.9	74	13,94,372	56.6	71
P.-S.P.	4,72,482	19.1	5	2,49,842	10.1	8
Communist	69,431	2.8	1	2,44,437	9.9	4
Independents & Others . .	13,31,646	34.2	—	5,74,811	23.4	21
Total	24,48,800	100	—	24,63,462	100	—

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951		1957			
	Votes polled	Per-centage	Votes polled	Per-centage	Seats contested	Seats won
Congress	73,89,757	52.8	78,97,050	48.2	392	233
P.-S.P.	21,27,940	15.0	15,07,040	9.1	100	36
P.W.P.	7,45,345	5.2	11,47,303	7.0	57	31
C.P.I.	3,62,832	2.8	7,62,732	4.7	38	18
S.C.F.	3,20,345	2.3	10,86,479	6.6	61	15
J.S.	1,23,403	0.9	2,91,692	1.8	25	4
Others	30,05,257	21.0	30,63,307	22.0	184	55
Total	1,40,68,879	100.0	1,63,55,603	100.0	—	392

Some regional tables for Bombay State are given below.

Saurashtra-Kutch

Party	1951		1957		
	Votes polled	Per-centage	Votes polled	Per-centage	Seats won
Congress	6,79,768	63.5	7,99,340	72.5	40
P.-S.P.	70,147	6.6	1,07,893	9.0	1
Independents	3,16,996	29.9	2,12,245	18.5	—
Total	10,66,911	100.0	11,19,478	100.0	41

Gujarat

Party	1951		1957		
	Votes polled	Per-centage	Votes polled	Per-centage	Seats won
Congress	15,56,089	46.0	19,16,641	51.2	57
P.-S.P.	6,41,048	19.0	2,26,143	6.0	3
Independents	11,84,148	35.0	15,95,055	42.8	29
Total	33,81,285	100.0	37,37,839	100.0	89

Note: In both Saurashtra and Gujarat, parties other than the Congress and the P.-S.P. polled under two per cent of the total votes in both elections. The Jan Sangh polled 24,252 votes in Saurashtra-Kutch in the latest elections. In Gujarat the Communists polled 37,802 votes and the S.C.F. a little over 35,000 votes.

The 1957 totals for the Independents include 46,749 and 11,60,344 votes polled by candidates sponsored by Mahagujarat Janata Parishad in these two areas respectively.

The Parishad polled about 13 lakh votes in all the Gujarati-speaking areas of the State. It won 30 seats in Gujarat and none in Saurashtra. The Congress won 97 out of the 180 seats in

in Rajasthan, Chillur in Uttar Pradesh and Sandeshkhali in West Bengal had 11 candidates each, while the two-member constituencies Jahanabad in Bihar and Sirsa in the Punjab had each 16 contestants in the field.

In the elections to the Lok Sabha, there were eight contestants in the Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) single-member constituency and 11 in the Nawada (Bihar) two-member constituency.

Repolling had to be ordered in 89 polling stations. The number of constituencies affected was 22 in six States. The re-polling arose because of the mistakes of the polling staff.

PARTIES, SYMBOLS

Four parties were recognized as all-India parties:

The Indian National Congress, the Pra Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh. These parties had the same symbols as in the previous general election (Congress (two bullocks with a yoke), Communists (ears of corn with sickle), P.-S.P. (hu Jan Sangh (oil lamp with wick)).

The State parties and their symbols:

(1) All-India Scheduled Castes Federation (Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh—Elephant). (2) All-India Forward Block Marxist (West Bengal—standing lion). (3) A India Ganatantra Parishad (Orissa—bow and arrow). (4) Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal—horse and rider). (5) Akhil Bharat Ram Raj Parishad (Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh—rising sun). (6) Chh Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Janata Party (Bihar—cycle). (7) Jharkhand Party (Bihar—cock). (8) Peasants' and Workers' Party (Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore—cycle). (9) The People's Democratic Front (Andhra Pradesh—human hand). (10) Revolutionary Socialist Party (Kerala—spade and stoker). (11) Tripura Ganatantrik Sangha (Tripura—ladder).

The standard for recognition as a party was a minimum of three per cent of the valid votes polled in the Assembly or the electoral college elections.

Up to 19th April the Election Commission received 105 election petitions according to press note issued by the Commission.

Of these, four—two from Madhya Pradesh and one each from Andhra Pradesh and Madras—related to elections to the Lok Sabha.

The state-wise break-up of petitions in respect of elections to the Legislative Assembly is follows.

Andhra Pradesh 3, Assam 15, Bihar 1, Bombay 3, Kerala 1, Madhya Pradesh 27, Madras 1, Mysore 5, Orissa 3, Punjab 17, Rajasthan 1, Uttar Pradesh 16 and West Bengal 1.

The following uncontested returns were reported:

Lok Sabha: Twelve, all Congressmen. (Andhra Pradesh four, Assam two, Bihar two, Madras one, Mysore two and Madras one).

State Assemblies: Andhra four Congressmen, Assam four Congressmen and two others, Bombay three Congressmen, Kerala one Independent, Madhya Pradesh six Congressmen, Madras three Congressmen, Mysore seven Congressmen, one Independent, Orissa one Congressman, Punjab one Congressman, Rajasthan five Congressmen and Uttar Pradesh five Congressmen.

Twenty-seven women were elected to the Lok Sabha and 195 to the various State Assemblies in the second general elections as compared with 21 and 80 respectively in the first general elections.

Twenty-three women elected to the Lok Sabha belong to the Congress Party, two to the Communist Party and two to the Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party.

Of those elected to the State Assemblies, 1 belong to the Congress, four to the Communist Party, one to the People's Democratic Front, two to the Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party, three to the Ganatantra Parishad and the remaining six are Independents.

The Bihar Assembly will have 32 women, the largest for any State, followed by Madhya Pradesh with 27, Uttar Pradesh with 26, Bombay

Maharashtra

	1951		1957		Seats Won
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	
Congress	27,37,213	55.0	22,50,657	38.9	34
P.W.P.	6,28,108	12.8	8,40,879	14.5	26
P.-S.P.	6,63,169	13.5	6,23,047	10.8	23
C.P.I.	96,450	1.9	4,15,681	7.2	13
S.C.F.	2,53,478	5.2	4,00,264	3.1	4
Jan Sangh	—	—	1,80,134	3.1	4
Others	5,26,011	12.5	10,71,710	18.6	20
Total	49,04,429	—	57,82,372	—	134

Marathwada

	1951		1957		Seats Won
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	
Congress	5,61,188	43.5	6,82,205	51.9	35
P.W.P.	2,06,870	16.0	1,54,450	11.7	4
C.P.I.	1,91,598	14.9	1,07,877	8.2	2
P.-S.P.	1,16,488	9.0	1,07,484	8.1	1
S.C.F.	—	—	1,03,441	7.8	—
Others	2,13,961	16.6	1,59,755	12.3	—
Total	12,90,114	100.0	13,15,212	100.0	42

Vidarbha

	1951		1957		Seats Won
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	
Congress	14,66,389	48.7	18,20,893	52.3	55
S.C.F.	2,30,990	7.8	4,11,139	11.8	2
P.-S.P.	3,79,976	12.9	2,70,698	7.8	1
P.W.P.	—	—	1,51,974	4.4	1
C.P.I.	19,774	0.7	99,037	2.8	1
Jan Sangh	1,18,748	4.0	75,241	2.2	—
Others	7,34,312	24.9	6,56,490	18.7	3
Total	29,50,198	100.0	34,85,481	100.0	63

Note: Two more results were yet to be declared from Maharashtra. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti contested all the 134 seats in Maharashtra and won 100. It polled 30,61,161 votes. In Marathwada and Vidarbha, the Samiti put up fewer candidates and won 3 and 2 seats respectively.

Bombay City

	1951		1957		Seats Won
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	
Congress	3,93,110	39.7	5,49,374	46.5	12
P.-S.P.	2,57,112	30.1	1,71,775	14.6	3
S.C.F.	39,887	4.9	1,36,510	11.6	3
C.P.I.	32,381	3.8	1,02,265	8.6	2
Others	1,31,130	21.5	2,21,324	18.7	3
Total	8,53,620	100.0	11,81,248	100.0	23

Note: The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti contested all the 23 seats in the elections. It won 11 seats and polled 6,08,405 votes.

The following table shows the number of seats won by the Congress and the Samiti respectively in each of the 12 districts of Maharashtra:

District	Congress	Samiti	District	Congress	Samiti
Thana	5	7	North Satara	3	7
Kolaba	—	8	Sholapur	0	3
Poona	1	16	Ahmednagar	1	9
Ratnagiri	1	13	Nasik and the Dangs	2	10
Kolhapur	—	11	West Khandesh	3	6
South Satara	2	6	East Khandesh	7	5
			Total	34	100

A COMMENTARY

Below we give brief notes on points not brought out in the tables.

ASSAM

With one exception in the Mikir and North Cachar Hills, the Congress failed to win a single tribal seat in the Hill districts of Assam. This is perhaps the most significant aspect of the elections to the State Assembly.

In an unbroken chain from the Garo and Khasi and Jaintia Hills, through the Naga Hills to the Lushai Hills, the tribes largely voted for parties that favour a separate eastern Hill State, a demand examined and rejected by the States Reorganisation Commission. The Congress even lost the Shillong seat which it held previously.

The following is the position in the various Hill areas which return 18 members:

Lushai Hills: United Mizo Freedom Organisation (2), and Mizo Union (1).

Garo Hills: Garo National Council (3), and Independent (1).

Khasi and Jaintia Hills: Eastern Indian Tribal Union (3), and Independents (2).

Naga Hills: Independents (2—both unopposed) and there were no aspirants for one seat.

Mikir and North Cachar Hills: Independents (2) and Congress (1). The Congress has lost one seat here.

In addition the Congress contested and lost the tribal seat in Panery (Darang district).

The Congress however, won some half a dozen tribal seats in the plains and foot hills at Moran, Goalpara, Jorhat, Kokrajhar (Goalpara district), Laharighat (Nowgong district), North Lakhimpur and Patacharkuchi (Kamrup district).

The unexpected defeat of the then Deputy Minister for Public Works Mr. Joybhadra Hagjer in the North Cachar Hills was a blow. He was a source of strength in the hill area. This leaves the Congress with only one successful adherent Mr. Chatrasingh Teron in the Mikir Hills west. He joined the Congress leaving the Revolutionary Communist Party.

The leftist opposition in the State Assembly will comprise 13 members—eight Praja-Socialists, four Communists and one Revolutionary Communist.

The Hills representatives in the opposition will consist of four Garo National Conference members, four Eastern India Tribal Union members (all from Khasi Jaintia Hills), and two United Mizo Freedom Organisation members. One Mizo Union representative and two independents from Mikir, North Cachar Hills, may also join the tribal opposition group.

The Congress secured a very comfortable majority in the 108-member House, but its prestige suffered in comparison to the last elections. Not only did it secure a lesser number of seats, but also lost several prestige seats. Two Ministers, one Deputy Minister, two members of Parliament, including Mr. Bimala Prasad Chaliha, President of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, were defeated.

BIHAR

Though the Congress returned to power its strength dropped from 241 in a House of 320 to 210 in a House of 318.

Had it not been for the fact that different opposition parties pulled one another down, the Congress majority would have been further reduced. In a very large number of constituencies, multi-cornered contests did help the Congress.

At least 20 seats came as a gift to it on account of the neck to neck race between the Praja-Socialists and the Socialists. These seats were won narrowly.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951-54		1957			
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Con-tested	Seats Won
Congress	22,27,025	42.3	22,56,712	38.2	124	43
C.P.I.	9,22,539	17.5	21,56,012	36.5	100	60
P.-S.P.	10,69,126	20.3	6,39,586	10.8	62	9
R.S.P.	2,12,354	4.0	1,78,431	3.0	28	NIL
Muslim League	1,70,933	3.2	2,36,323	4.0	18	8
Others	6,74,797	12.7	4,40,738	7.5	48	6
Total	52,71,603	100	59,07,802	100	—	126

Note: The votes polled in the Ma'alair area in the 1951 elections to the Madras Assembly and the votes polled in Travancore-Cochin, less Nagercoil, in the second general election in that State in 1954 have been added together to give the total 1951-54 vote for Kerala.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951		1957			
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Con-tested	Seats Won
Congress	31,44,424	45.2	36,03,778	47.9	287	231
P.-S.P.	9,52,339	13.7	9,66,613	12.9	148	12
Jan Sangh	4,03,243	7.2	7,19,305	9.6	121	10
B.R.P.	3,44,560	5.0	2,17,412	2.9	46	5
Mahasabha	2,81,090	4.0	3,17,697	4.0	40	7
C.P.I.	44,286	0.6	1,10,822	1.5	22	2
Others	16,87,712	24.3	15,47,093	21.2	238	20
Total	68,57,654	100	74,82,720	100	—	287

Note: The 1951 figure is for the area comprising the present State of Madhya Pradesh. The 20 Independents returned this time include six Socialists (Lohia) and a Communist trade union leader elected from Indore city.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Votes polled	Per-centage	1957			
		Seats Con-tested	Seats Won	Votes Polled	Per-centage
Congress : 33,36,054	35.5	201	151	49,13,375	42
Communists : 9,09,022	10.0	53	4	8,65,941	7
P.-S.P. : 10,88,173	12.0	22	2	2,69,437	2.3
D.M.K. : —	—	117	15	15,84,706	13.8
C.B.C. : —	—	55	16	9,03,175	7.7
Independents and others : —	—	—	17	—	—
Total Votes Polled in 1951 : 92,12,078.		1,16,36,902.			

Note: The 1951 figures have been adjusted for the territories comprising the present State of Madras i.e. less Andhra, Malabar and South Kanara and plus Nagercoil. There was an increase in the electorate for the State over the five years, the figure for 1957 being nearly 1.8 crores.

The P.-S.P. vote for 1951 include those secured by the Socialist Party and the K.M.P.P.

Another favourable factor was the presence of 431 Independents in the field. 278 of them forfeited their deposits, having helped to split the anti-Congress vote.

The Jharkhand Party retained its block of 32 seats, losing some safe seats reserved for scheduled tribes and making up the loss in the general constituencies.

The Janata Party, which functioned only in Hazaribagh, emerged as a new force in the State and captured all the 16 seats there and seven more in the districts of Patna, Saran and Palamau.

BOMBAY

The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti polled just under 53 per cent of the total votes cast and captured 100 of the 134 seats in Maharashtra proper according to a regional analysis of voting to the Bombay Assembly.

The Congress poll in this area declined from 27.4 lakhs or 56 per cent in 1951 to 22.5 lakhs or 39 per cent. The party did not gain a single seat in Kolaba or Kolhapur district, and secured only one seat each in Poona, Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar districts.

In Bombay City, the Samiti polled just over six lakh votes or 51.5 per cent of the total votes cast. The Congress, however, improved its position from 39.7 per cent to 46.5 per cent by polling over one and a half lakh votes more than in 1951. Of the 23 seats from Bombay city, the Congress won 12 and the Samiti 11.

The Congress rout in Maharashtra was, however, partly offset by gains in the other two Marathi-speaking areas of Marathwada and Vidarbha. In the former, the Congress won 35 out of 42 seats and increased its poll by over one lakh votes from 43.5 to 52 per cent.

In Vidarbha, the Congress increased its poll by about 3.5 lakhs from just under 50 per cent to 52.3 per cent and won 55 of the 63 seats.

In neither region was the Samiti able to make very much of an impression.

Taking the Marathi-speaking regions as a whole, the Congress won 124 seats out of 248 as against 105 by the Samiti. The Congress vote, however, declined by a few thousand (on account of the losses in Marathwada) while the ratio of the party's vote to the total dropped from 52.6 per cent to 45.3 per cent.

A possible conclusion would appear to be that the bilingual formula for Bombay has been endorsed by Marathwada and Vidarbha but repudiated by Maharashtra. The Marathi-speaking people of the State as a whole have approved the *status quo*.

On balance, the conclusion could also be drawn that the bilingual formula has been accepted by the people of Bombay city notwithstanding the fact that the Samiti polled a majority of the total votes cast.

It must be remembered that the Congress polled a minority of votes in the city even in 1951. The fact that it has been able to improve its position both in terms of the number of votes cast and the proportion of this to the total would not indicate a rejection of the bilingual formula which the party sponsored.

There were many straight contests in the city and a considerable portion of the Samiti vote were interpreted as a vote against the Congress or in favour of the other parties rather than as a pro-Samiti vote as such.

Analysing the voting partywise the Communists and the Scheduled Castes Federation have gained ground in Bombay city while the P.-S.P. has lost ground.

The most striking features of the voting in the three Marathi-speaking regions is the much improved performances of both the Peasants' and Workers' Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation. The P.W.P. appeared to be decaying with its leadership going to the Congress. But both this party and the S.C.F. have shown an unexpected resilience which is perhaps accounted for by the impetus given them by the S.M.S. alliance in Maharashtra.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951		1957			
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Contested	Seats Won
Congress	24,36,951	49.0	33,43,644	50.0	207	150
P.-S.P.	11,11,320	22.4	8,87,928	13.6	77	18
C.P.I.	67,399	1.3	1,23,403	1.9	20	1
Jan Sangh	74,801	1.5	83,734	1.3	19	nil
Others	12,37,915	25.8	21,15,761	32.3	180	39
Total	49,28,377	100	65,54,470	100	—	208

Note: The 1951 figure is for the area comprising the present State of Mysore.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951-54		1957			
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Contested	Seats Won
Congress	25,27,580	38.36	35,31,027	46	152	118
C.P.I.	4,07,142	6.18	10,93,506	14.2	69	6
Jan Sangh	2,95,121	4.48	6,42,799	8.3	62	9
P.-S.P.	2,26,832	3.44	94,564	1.3	15	1
S.C.F.	1,50,000	2.28	4,18,773	5.5	25	5
Akalis	10,73,999	16.29	—	—	—	—
Others	19,08,841	28.97	19,34,282	24.7	248	13
Total	65,89,515	100	77,14,951	100	571	152

Note: The votes cast in the former Punjab Assembly elections in 1951 and the second general election in PEPSU in February, 1954, have been totalled to give the 1951-54 figures for the new Punjab. The Communist poll for 1951-54 includes 57,739 votes cast in favour of the Punjab Lal Communist Party.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951		1957		
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Won
Congress	13,88,394	39.8	22,01,386	44	119
Jan Sangh	2,22,144	5.8	2,94,434	6	6
R.-S.P.	3,99,958	11.4	4,55,588	9.3	17
P.-S.P.	1,52,969	4.3	1,73,947	3.4	1
C.P.I.	20,675	0.6	1,40,502	2.8	1
Others	12,79,535	28.1	16,97,938	34.5	32
Total	34,63,675	100	49,63,795	100	176
Electorate	80,05,903		86,93,031		

Note: The 1951 figure represents the total for the new Rajasthan, including Ajmer.

The P.-S.P. has lost ground in all three regions, although it remains the second party after the Congress taking the State as a whole. The Communists have possibly been the biggest beneficiaries of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement. They have improved their position considerably in Maharashtra and also in Vidarbha. They have, however, lost ground in Marathwada (as also in Telangana, another constituent unit of the former Hyderabad State), where they contested the elections as part of the P.D.F. in 1951.

As for the Congress, the ruling party clearly faces a deep crisis in the Marathi-speaking region. Lack of leadership combined with the Maharashtra P.C.C.'s equivocal position over the States reorganisation proposals was partly responsible. The police fringes over the reorganisation riots and the refusal of the Government to hold an inquiry into them have had their share.

Despite the Mahagujarat agitation, the Congress was able to improve its position in the elections to the Bombay Assembly from the Gujarati-speaking areas of the State.

The Party polled over five lakh votes more in Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch than it did in 1951 and secured 55 per cent of the total votes cast as against 50 per cent in the last elections.

The Mahagujarat Janata Parishad made practically no impression whatever in Saurashtra-Kutch. Even in Gujarat it polled a little under 13 lakh votes or about 34 per cent of the total votes cast as against over 51 per cent secured by the Congress.

The M.G.J.P.'s success was essentially limited to the four northern districts of Gujarat where it captured 26 out of 43 seats. It won two out of four seats in Sabarkantha, 11 out of 12 seats in Mehsana, eight out of 14 seats in Ahmedabad district and five out of 13 seats in Kaira.

In addition, it won one seat in Banaskantha, two seats in the Panch Mahals and one seat in Broach district. In all the Parishad won 30 seats out of 89 in Gujarat and none in Saurashtra-Kutch.

The conclusion that emerges from this analysis is that the Gujaratis are still strongly pro-Congress. In Saurashtra-Kutch the Congress polled over 72 per cent of the total votes cast—the best that it has done anywhere in the country and won 40 out of the 141 seats in that area.

KERALA

The elections in Kerala were closely contested. Over 70 per cent of the electorate of 75 lakhs exercised their franchise. This is probably the highest poll in any State.

The Muslim League improved its position somewhat in Malabar largely on account of its alliance with the P.-S.P.

A significant feature of the election was the marked disinclination of the electorate to support the smaller parties or independents. Of the six independents who were elected, five were supported by the Communists. On the other hand, 27 of the 45 independents who contested forfeited their deposits.

The record of the P.-S.P. and the R.-S.P. is even poorer. The former put up 62 candidates, of which as many as 27 lost their deposits. The party's influence is now limited to the areas around Trivandrum and parts of Malabar and largely rests on the personal prestige of its leader, Mr. Pattom Thann Pillai. It won only nine seats.

The R.-S.P. fielded 28 candidates of whom 20 lost their deposits including the Party leader, Mr. Sreekanth Nair, who in 1951 topped the polls to the Lok Sabha from the State.

The Communists have broken into the Congress strongholds in Trichur District (largely comprising the former Cochin State) and Kottayam District. The Christian vote in the State, which has in the past been more or less solidly Congress, has probably gone in part to the other non-Communist parties and independents this time, at any rate in certain areas.

TELANGANA

Party	1951		1957		
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Won
Congress	11,96,292	37.5	17,20,507	46.5	68
Communists	9,71,677	31.2	9,41,309	25.6	22
P.-S.P.	4,23,031	13.4	2,11,587	5.7	1
Independents	5,95,732	17.9	8,15,366	22.2	14
Others	31,86,732	100.0	36,88,764	100.0	105

Note: Only the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh went to the polls to elect 105 members to the 305-member State Assembly. The rest of the State elected 196 members in February, 1955.

U.P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951		1957			
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Contested	Seats Won
Congress	80,32,455	47.93	93,91,481	42.7	430	286
P.-S.P.	29,86,790	17.82	31,72,265	14.4	256	44
C.P.I.	1,55,869	0.93	8,42,989	3.9	90	9
Jan Sangh	10,66,714	6.37	21,45,363	9.6	233	17
Hindu Mahasabha	2,34,859	1.40	13,880	—	3	nil
R.R.P.	2,91,754	1.74	1,70,015	0.8	33	nil
Others	39,89,681	23.81	70,10,197	28.6	358	74
Total	1,67,59,122	100	2,27,46,100	100	—	430
Electorate	3,17,70,309		3,47,74,434			

Note: The 74 Independents who have been elected this time include 25 Socialists (Lohia group).

W. BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party	1951		1957			
	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Votes Polled	Per-centage	Seats Contested	Seats Won
Congress: 29,96,372	38.4		48,30,430	46.3	251	152
Communists: 8,09,803	10.3		18,84,723	18.0	103	46
P.-S.P.: 8,84,867	11.4		10,29,575	9.8	67	21
Forward Bloc: 3,94,605	5.1		4,05,910	3.9	26	8
R.S.P.: 63,927	0.9		1,85,658	1.8	13	3
Jan Sangh: 4,17,810	5.4		1,02,477	1.0	33	—
Hindu Mahasabha: 1,76,762	2.3		2,21,614	2.1	37	—
Others: 20,90,778	26.2		18,00,844	17.2	405	22
Total: 78,34,933	100		1,04,61,231	100	935	—

Note: The 1951 figures include those for the area transferred from Bihar to West Bengal.

MADHYA PRADESH

While the Congress has secured a steam-roller majority in Madhya Pradesh, the general elections have exposed the weakness rather than the strength of the organisation which in the last five years provided the Government in all the four constituent units of this newly integrated State.

The Congress party in Mahakoshal has won 134 of the 151 seats, as against 129 in the last elections. But this gain does not truly reflect the strength of the organisation when one takes into account the inclusion of nine big ex-landlords and five former rulers, who, though not truly Congressmen, hitched their fortunes to the Congress star. Maharaja Pravin Chandra Rao

of Bastar, a late inclusion in the Congress list for the Jagdalpur Assembly seat, was alone responsible for the victory of all the ten Congress candidates from the Bastar district. In the last general elections, when the Maharaja was not with the ruling party, the Congress had lost almost all the seats to the Maharaja's independent nominees.

In Madhya Bharat the number of Assembly seats were reduced from 99 to 89. Congress losses there stood at 24.

But the Congress can have little sense of satisfaction, when even after a last-minute inclusion of the Maharani of Gwalior in the Congress fold, the organisation could not effectively contain or curb communal forces in the State.

Though the Mahasabha this time won only seven seats as against 12 in the last elections, the annexation of ten seats in place of three formerly held by the Jan Sangh maintained the hold of the two communal organisations at the pre-election level in this area.

The results indicate that either the Maharaja and Maharani of Gwalior, who toured part of their old territory, do not now command the influence credited to them before the Maharani's nomination, or communalism was too deep-seated in this area to be dislodged by half-hearted attempts made at election time.

The only redeeming feature was the defeat of all the R.R.P. candidates from this area. In the last Assembly they held two seats. But even this slight gain was erased by the election of four Independents in place of the two in the old House.

The Communists, too, have infiltrated into the politics of this area, winning two seats. Mr. Sarwate from Gwalior has come under his own party label and Mr. Homi Dajee, General Secretary of Madhya Bharat Trade Union Congress, has come into the new House in the garb of an independent candidate.

The annexation of eight of the nine seats by the Congress in the former Bhopal State gives on paper a much more rosy picture than it actually is. The loss of the Bhopal city seat to the Communist candidate, Mr. Shakir Ali Khan, and the defeat of the Congress candidate here, who all but lost his deposit as a bad third to a Communist and Mahasabha candidate, is perhaps a reflection of the lost prestige of the Congress in this State, where old Congress workers and leaders had been eliminated.

MADRAS

The Communists lost ground while the P.-S.P. took a severe beating.

On the other hand, the Congress improved its position considerably.

The main opposition came from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Congress Reform Committee comprising an influential group of rebel Congressmen.

The D. M. K. is a parochial and communal party, it stands for a separate Dravidastan, is anti-Hindi and claims to be a social reform movement in an inverted sense insofar as it is anti-Brahmin. Paradoxically, its parent body, the Dravida Kazhagam, with which it broke in 1948, and which has a broadly similar platform, campaigned for the Congress.

Caste once again proved to be a dominant factor in Madras politics and all parties were guilty of exploiting caste considerations.

The Commonwealth Party and Toilers Party, both of them caste groups, captured a number of seats in 1951. But they subsequently disappeared and were partially absorbed into the Congress. The Forward Bloc Marxist polled a little over a lakh of votes in 1951 and about maintained its position this time.

The Communists have not polled many fewer votes than in 1951, but the proportion of votes cast in their favour shows a more distinct drop.

MYSORE

Mysore along with Madhya Pradesh is the most solidly Congress State.

The opposition is weakly organized. The main challenge comes from the P.-S.P. But the P.-S.P. does not appear to have consolidated the position it established in the 1951 elections. The total votes polled by the party (inclusive of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party vote in 1951) declined from 11,00,000 to 8,90,000. The ratio of votes cast has correspondingly declined from 22.4 per cent to 13.6 per cent.

The Communists are still not very significant. But they have improved their position and will, no doubt, seek to capture the P.-S.P. vote as they have done in many other States.

PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN

The emergence of the Communist Party as the main, though still modest, challenge to the Congress in the Punjab and the growing influence of the right-wing communal parties in this State as well as in Rajasthan are, perhaps, the most striking features revealed by an analysis of the voting to these two State Assemblies.

The Communists polled over ten lakh votes in Punjab or more than 14 per cent of the total votes cast. This constitutes a remarkable increase over the four lakh votes secured by the party during the last elections, an increase not fully reflected in the six seats the party has been able to win.

On the other hand, the Jan Sangh too has doubled its vote from just under three lakhs to nearly 6.5 lakhs. But most of this was polled in the Hindi-speaking areas of the State and reflects an accession of strength to the party following the agitation over the reorganisation of the Punjab and the regional formula.

Much of the Akali vote has gone to the Congress with which the party merged. The dissident Akalis under Master Tara Singh have not been able to find much support.

Two other factors of interest in the Punjab have been the decline of the Praja-Socialist Party and the resurgence of the Scheduled Castes Federation. The Communists appear to have eaten into the P.-S.P. vote.

The most noteworthy feature of the Rajasthan elections was the improvement in the poll over 1951 when about 30 per cent of the electorate turned up to vote. There appears to have been a considerable development of political consciousness over the past five years.

The Ram Rajya Parishad remains the strongest organised opposition party in the State. Together with the Jan Sangh it polled a little over six lakh votes or 17 per cent of the total in 1951 and 7.5 lakh votes or just over 15 per cent of the total poll on this occasion.

The P.-S.P. in Rajasthan shows little signs of growth. The Communists have, however, established themselves and, as in many other States, bid fair to capture the Socialist vote.

TELANGANA

The Congress was able to "contain" the Communists in Telangana while itself polling over five lakh votes more than in 1951.

The Communist and People's Democratic Front secured 9.7 lakh votes or 31.2 per cent of the total votes cast in Telangana in 1951. This time they polled only 9.4 lakh votes, which is 25.6 per cent of the total poll.

The Congress on the other hand, was able to better its position from 37.5 per cent to 46.5 per cent of the total number of votes cast.

The Congress has eaten into both the Communist and the P.-S.P. vote, the latter of which have been halved. The P.-S.P. has obviously suffered a serious reverse in the south, having fallen down badly in Kerala, Madras and the former Andhra area.

Although the Communists have lost ground proportionately to the Congress in Telangana, it must be noted that it retains a solid core of support. But at the same time, the stranglehold it enjoyed in certain districts has definitely been broken. In 1951, the P.D.F. captured all the 12 seats in Nalgonda district. This time however it has lost three Assembly seats and a Lok Sabha seat to the Congress. The Communist vote in the

district has also declined from 3.4 lakhs to 2.6 lakhs while the Congress vote has nearly doubled at 2.2 lakhs.

If the Communists have lost ground in Telangana they have bettered their position in the old Andhra proper where elections were held early in 1955.

The Communists improved their position in this area from 14.7 lakh votes or 19.6 per cent of the total in 1951 to 26.9 lakh votes or 31.13 per cent of the total in 1955. The Congress vote rose from 22 lakhs to 34 lakhs while the P.-S.P. lost heavily, its vote having declined from just under 15 lakhs to just under five lakhs in 1955.

In Andhra proper the Congress has gained from the return to it of the bulk of the Krishnar Lok Party and part of the K.M.P.P. section of the P.-S.P. The P.-S.P. has in its turn been weakened on account of breakaway of the Lohia group which has some influence in Vishakapatnam district.

The voting pattern for the Lok Sabha to which the entire State returned 43 members gives the overall picture for Andhra Pradesh. Nearly 95 lakh votes were polled. Of these the Congress got just under 48 lakhs or a little over 50 per cent. The Communists (including the P.D.F.) secured 21 lakhs, the P.-S.P. 3.5 lakhs and the Lohia Socialists 3.7 lakhs.

UTTAR PRADESH

The political monopoly so long enjoyed by the Congress in Uttar Pradesh was effectively challenged in the present elections.

The Congress still enjoys very substantial support, but the lesson of the poll is that the electorate will not necessarily long continue to vote for a party machine and the party bosses who control it.

Although the Congress was returned to power with a comfortable majority, the rejection by the people of Mr. C. B. Gupta, the strong man of the U.P. Congress, and his group reveals a shrewd sense of political discrimination that the party cannot afford to ignore.

The fact that some rebel Congressmen were able to win a few seats is also a pointer in the same direction.

Uttar Pradesh is one of the few States in which the ratio of votes polled by the Congress to the total number of votes cast declined. It dropped from 48 per cent in 1951 to 42.7 per cent in 1957.

The Praja-Socialist Party emerged as the largest opposition group with 44 members. It might well have captured a hundred seats were it not for the break with the Lohia Socialists who managed to secure 25 seats.

The P.-S.P. secured more votes than before, but it too moved down proportionately to the total poll.

Further to the left, the Communists improved their position with a poll of nearly 4 per cent of the total as against a little under one per cent in 1951. They polled about 8,50,000 in 90 constituencies and won nine seats. In 1951, they put up 43 candidates, 40 of whom lost their deposits.

On the right, the Jan Sangh too forged ahead and doubled its vote at 21,50,000. But the Hindu Mahasabha was wiped out, while the Ram Rajya Parishad lost much ground.

WEST BENGAL

The Congress Party firmly back in power, but with slightly less than the two-thirds majority which it had enjoyed in the former State Assembly.

The stout bid by the five major leftist parties—the Communists, the Praja Socialists, the two Forward Blocs and the Revolutionary Socialist Party—to oust the Congress and form an alternative Government failed, but it fulfilled its claim to be the only real opposition. The alliance captured slightly more than 34 per cent of the total votes cast as compared to 46 per cent by the Congress.

The Congress Party's 46 per cent represents a not inconsiderable increase over the number of votes the party secured during the 1952 elections when its percentage was 39 per cent.

With the complete rout of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Jan Sangh who jointly as the National Democratic Party had 13 members in the old Assembly and with the success of only two members of the other leftist combination (comprising eight small parties), the five-party alliance has 85 members in the House, besides the support of several of the 11 Independents. The Congress has 152.

The Communists with 46 seats are by far the largest opposition party in the new House. In the last elections this party bagged 28 seats.

The Praja Socialists, with 21 members, are the second largest opposition party. In the 1952 elections the Kisan Mazdur Praja Party (which is now part of the P.-S.P.) secured 15 seats in the House.

A remarkable feature of the elections in this State was the unseating of as many as 70 former members of the Assembly. These include three Ministers, two Deputy Ministers, the Government Chief Whip and 36 other Congressmen, 13 Communists, one member each of the Socialist Party and the Forward Bloc, four of the Jan Sangh, two of the Hindu Mahasabha and one Independent.

Even more interesting, and in the eyes of certain political circles, of significance to the future, is the Congress defeat in Calcutta. Here, out of the total of 26 seats, the Congress won only 8 as against 16 in the last elections.

The pattern has been similar in other areas where industrial labour is concentrated. In the hill regions of North Bengal too, the Congress fopped miserably. The best it could do was to support a successful Independent candidate.

On the other hand, Congress claims of gaining a firmer foothold in rural West Bengal was borne out. The abolition of the zamindari system and the introduction of various measures of agricultural improvement have been listed as reasons for the Congress success in the rural areas.

Restlessness born of growing unemployment, particularly among the hard-pressed middle classes, was the principal factor responsible for the Congress reverses in industrial and urban areas. Equally operative was the general bitterness over the high prices of food and other essentials.

Another highlight of the elections in this State was the high percentage of the electorate who exercised their right of franchise. Out of the 15 million eligible voters, over 10 million cast their votes (in the 1952 elections the figure was slightly over 7 million). The votes cast in the newly-acquired area of Purulia, formerly in Bihar, numbered roughly 350,000.

Still another interesting point about polling in West Bengal was the anti-Congress vote of displaced persons from East Pakistan. These refugees voted overwhelmingly against the Congress.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : A. Kaleswara Rao; **Deputy Speaker :** K. Laxman Bapuji.

Secretary : G. V. Chaudhary; **Joint Secretary :** M. Surya Rao.

There are 196 members from the former Andhra area and 105 from Telangana. The members from the former Andhra area were elected in 1955 while those from Telangana in March, 1957. The term of the Assembly has been extended till 1962.

Party break-up :

Congress : 213; Communists and People's Democratic Front : 36; Socialists : 17; Praja Socialists : 2; Nationalist Party : 19; Independents : 13.

FORMER ANDHRA STATE

Below we give the names of members from the former Andhra State Legislative Assembly :

Adinarayana, Botas (S), (*Bhogapuram*); Ammanna Raja, Srimathi Chodagam (Cong.), (*Attili*); Anthony Reddy, P. (Cong.), (*Anantapur*); Appala Swamy, Bojja (Cong.), (*Amalapuram*); Appa Rao Bahadur, Raja Meka Rangayya (Cong.), (*Nuzvid*); Appa Rao, Beesetti (Cong.), (*Anakapalli*); Appa Rao, Kamilli (Cong.), (*Kaikalur*); Audhinarayana Reddy, Y. (Cong.), (*Rayachoti*); Ayyapu Reddy (Cong.), (*Nandikotkur, General*); Bala Nagaswara Rao, Ambadipudi (Praja), (*Rajahmundry*); Bapalah, Gijupalli (Cong.), (*Padakakani*); Bapalah Chowdary, Mandava (Cong.), (*Gurrala*); Bapayya, Peta (Cong.), (*Tiruvuru*); Bapineedu, Alluri (Cong.), (*Kovvur*); Basi Reddy, P. (Cong.), (*Pulivendla*); Bhagavantha Rao, Anagani (Cong.), (*Kuchinapudi*); Bhanuji Rao, Ankitham Venkata (Cong.), (*Vishakhapatnam*); Blappa Reddi (Cong.), (*Nallamada*); Brahmananda Reddi, Kasu (Cong.), (*Phirangipuram*); Brahmayya, Seerla (Cong.), (*Muru*); Bussanna, G. (P.S.P.), (*Adoni*); Chandramouli, Kalluri (Cong.), (*Vemuru*); Chandramouli, Jagaramudi (Cong.), (*Ammanabrolu*); Channiah, Yadam (Cong.), (*Repalle*); Chenchurama Naidu, Nalamothu (Cong.), (*Kondapi*); Chengalaraya Naidu, N. P. (Cong.), (*Vepanjert*); Chinnama Reddy (Cong.), (*Chittoor*); Chitambara Reddi (Cong.), (*Penusikonda*); Chitti, Marupilla alias Appalaaswamy (Cong.), (*Vijayawada North*); Chudamani Deo, V. C. (A.N.P.), (*Parvatipuram*); Dorakannu, M. (Cong.), (*Tiruthani, Reserved*); B. Srimammurthy (Soc.), (*Vizianagaram*); Gopala Rao, D. (Ind.), (*Jaggampeta*); Gopala Reddi, B. (Cong.), (*Atmakur*); Gopalakrishna, Vadrevu (Praja), (*Pithapuram*); Gopalakrishna Reddi, Pelleti (Cong.), (*Gudur*); Gopalakrishnaiah, Vavilala (Ind.), (*Sattinapalli*); Gopalakrishnaia Gupta, T. (Cong.), (*Madanapalle*); Gopalu Reddi (Cong.), (*Tiruthani*); Govindarajulu, Nalabolu (Cong.), (*Vinukonda*); Gunnayya, Potthula (Cong.), (*Palapatnam, Reserved*); Gurraju, Parvatha (Cong.), (*Prathipadu*); Lakshminarayana Reddi (Ind.), (*Puthukonda*); Harischandraprasad, M. (Cong.), (*Tanuku*); Jagannadham, S. (Cong.), (*Narasannapeta*); Jagannadham, Reddi (A.N.P.), (*Chodavaram*); Jagannadharaju, Gaditruja (Cong.), (*Undi*); Jagannadharaju, Gottomukhala (S), (*Bheemuniapatnam*); Jalayya, Tellakula (Cong.), (*Guntur No. I*); Jijyar Das, Talluri (Cong.), (*Ongole, Reserved*); Kaleswara

Rao, Ayyadevara (Cong.), (*Vijayawada, South*); Kamayya, Reddi (Cong.), (*Pallipalem, Reserved*); Kasireddy, Sanikommu (Cong.), (*Podili*); Kodandaramayya, Pusuluri (Cong.), (*Pola-varam*); Kondalish Chowdary, Divi (Praja), (*Kandukur*); Kotayya, Pragada (Cong.), (*Chirala*); Koti Reddy, K. (Cong.), (*Lakkireddipalli*); Koti Reddi, Meka (Cong.), (*Mangalagiri*); Krishnavataram, Srimat Kilambi Venkata (Praja), (*Tadepalligudem*); Krishnamraju Bahadur, Raja Vatsavaya Venkata (Cong.), (*Tuni*); Krishnayya Allan (Cong.), (*Venkatagiri, Reserved*); Kurmayya, Vemula (Cong.), (*Gudivada, Reserved*); Kusum Gajapathiraju, Srimathi (S), (*Gajapathinagaram*); Lakshmana Das, Lukulapu (Cong.), (*Palhapatnam*); Lakshminarasimham Dora, R. (Cong.), (*Takkali*); Lakshminarayana Reddi, Tetala (Praja), (*Anaparti*); Lakshminaidu, Addakula (A.N.P.), (*Naguru*); Latchanna, Gowtu (Cong.), (*Sompeta*); Latchapathrudu, Ruthala (A.N.P.), (*Golugonda*); Laxmayya, Javvadi (Cong.), (*Penugonda*); Lingam, N. K. (Cong.), (*Nandikotkur, Reserved*); Mahabob Ali Khan (Cong.), (*Kurnool*); Mahammad Bahamathullah, Shaik (Cong.), (*Cuddapah*); Mahammad Tahseel (Cong.), (*Bhadrachalam*); Matcharaju, Matcharasa (A.N.P.), (*Gudem*); Muniswami, Merlapaka (Cong.), (*Gudur, Reserved*); Murty Raju, Ch. S. R. V. P. (Cong.), (*Penlapadu*); Nagayya, Eti (Cong.), (*Paravada*); Nagaswara Rao, Meduri (Cong.), (*Guntur No. II*); Nagaswara Rao, Ganji (Cong.), (*Basole, Reserved*); Nagi Reddi, Mandapati (Cong.), (*Marherla*); Narasimha Murty, Golakoti (A.N.P.), (*Amalapuram*); Narasimhappara, Pydi (A.N.P.), (*Palakonda*); Narasinga Rao, B. G. M. A. (Cong.), (*Kanithi*); Narayanappa, Sanda (Cong.), (*Gooty*); Nathamuni Reddi, Reddivari (Cong.), (*Tirupati*); Obula Reddi, Kandula (Cong.), (*Markapur*); Obula Reddi, E. C. (Ind.), (*Proddatur*); Padmanabha Raju, K. V. S. (S), (*Revidi*); Pallam Raju, Mallipudi (Cong.), (*Kakinada*); Pamideswara Rao, Pinnenti (Cong.), (*Mallewararam*); Papa Rao, Thammisetti (A.N.P.), (*Nagarikatakam*); Paramdhamayya, Govada (Cong.), (*Ponnuru*); Parthasarathi, Pothuraju (Cong.), (*Rajampet*); Pattabhirama Rao, S. B. P. (Cong.), (*Pamaruru*); Perumallu, Dasari (Cong.), (*Palacole, Reserved*); Pothuraju, Mutyalu (Cong.), (*Narasapatnam, Reserved*); Prakasam, T. (Cong.), (*Ongole*); Punayya, Kottapalli (Cong.), (*Cheerupalli, Reserved*); Pydayya Naidu, Majji (Cong.), (*Kondakarla*); Raja Veerabasavachikka Royal, Y. B. (A.N.P.), (*Punganur*); Rajagopal Naidu, P. (Cong.), (*Tavunampalle*); Rajaram (Cong.), (*Gooty, Reserved*); Rajayya, Boyina (Cong.), (*Salur, Reserved*); Rajaswara Rao, Mallipudi (Cong.), (*Divi, Reserved*); Ramabhadra Raju, Nadimpalli (Cong.), (*Cheyyeru*); Ramabrahmam, D. (Cong.), (*Kuppam*); Ramachandra Raju Bahadur, Sri Raja Kakarlapudi (Praja), (*Ramachandrapuram*); Ramachandra Reddi Tarimela (Cong.), (*Pulloor*); Ramachariu, Pappuri (Praja), (*Dharmavaram*); Ramalah, Kolla (Cong.), (*Paruchuru*); Ramalah, Kunda (Cong.), (*Jammalamadugu*); Ramakotiah, Chagarlamudy (Cong.), (*Kankipadu*); Rama Reddy, Bommu (Ind.), (*Mydukur*); Ramakrishna Raju, R. B. (A.N.P.), (*Vadamalpet*); Ramakrishna Reddi, Bathena (Praja), (*Kavali*); Ramalinga Reddi, H. (Cong.), (*Aluru*); Venkataratnam, Srimati N. (Cong.), (*Vangalapudi*); Ramaswamy Naidu, Peddinti (Cong.), (*Balijipeta*); Ramaswami Reddi, Ganapa (Cong.), (*Pedakurapadu*); Ramayya, Maganti (Cong.), (*Kanchikacherla*); Rami Reddi, Gopavaram (A.N.P.), (*Nanday*); Ramulu, Niharika (Cong.), (*Brahmanatarika*);

Ramunaidu, Gujjala (S), (*Srungavarapukota, Reserved*); Rangababu, Uppada (Cong.), (*Ichapuram*); Ranganatha Mudaliar, S. (A.N.P.), (*Ramakrishnarajupeta*); Banga Reddi, Pida-thala (Cong.), (*Giddalur*); Rangayya, Mulpuri (Cong.), (*Denduluru*); Rathnam (Cong.), (*Punganur, Reserved*); Ratnasabhapathy, Bandaru (S), (*Badvel*); Rukmini Devi B. (Cong.), (*Hindupur, Reserved*); Sambhu Reddi, Narreddi (Cong.), (*Kamalapuram*); Sanjiva Reddi, N. (Cong.), (*Kalahasti*); Sanjivayya, D. (Cong.), (*Yemmiganur, Reserved*); Sankaralah, Basavareddi (Cong.), (*Buchireddipalem*); Santhappa, K. (Cong.), (*Dharmavaram*); Satyanarayana, Putala (Cong.), (*Samakota*); Satyanarayana, Chowdary (Cong.), (*Shermuhammada-puram*); Satyanarayana Murthy, Addepalli (Cong.), (*Palacole*); Satyanarayana Raju, Modandi (S), (*Cheerupurupalli*); Seetharamaswamy, Kotagiri (Cong.), (*Bobbili*); Seshadri (Cong.), (*Rayadurg*); Sesha Reddy, B. P. (A.N.P.), (*Dhone*); Shelk Moula Saheb (Cong.), (*Udayagiri*); Singaralia, Patra (Cong.), (*Kalahasti, Reserved*); Sivarama Prasad Bahadur Garu Srimanth Raja, Yarlagaadda (Cong.), (*Divi*); Sreeramamurthy, Donda (S), (*Madugula*); Sreeramulu, Putumbaka (Cong.), (*Duggirala*); Srinivasa Rao, Namburi (Cong.), (*Tadepalligudem, Reserved*); Srinanganakulu, Chelikani (Cong.), (*Vunukuru*); Subba Rao, Battina (Cong.), (*Burugupudi, Reserved*); Subba Reddi, A. C. (Cong.), (*Nellore*); Subba Rao, Kallur (Cong.), (*Hindupur*); Subbarayudu, Challa (Cong.), (*Tadipatri*); Subba Reddi, B. V. (A.N.P.), (*Koilkuntla*); Sundarayya, Puchalapalli (Cong.), (*Gannavaram*); Suryanarayana, Pasagada (A.N.P.), (*Srikakulam*); Suryanarayana, Gantiana (S), (*Gajapathinagaram, Reserved*); Suryanarayana Raju, Raja Bagi (Cong.), (*Narasapatnam*); Thimma Reddy, P. (Cong.), (*Vayalpad*); Thimma Reddy, C. P. (Cong.), (*Sirvel*); Thimmalah Setty, T. G. (Cong.), (*Kongti*); Tirupathi Rao, Remella (Cong.), (*Pulipalem*); Smt. Vanil Ramana Rao (Cong.), (*Bhadrachallam, Reserved*); Veeraratnagavulu, Taneti (Cong.), (*Kovvur, Reserved*); Vema Reddy, K. V. (Cong.), (*Kadiri*); Vemayya, Swarna (Cong.), (*Buchireddipalem, Reserved*); Venkalah, Nagineni (Cong.), (*Addanki*); Venkataiah, Nakka (Cong.), (*Yerragondipalem*); Venkataramanayya, Kollipara (Cong.), (*Bandaru*); Venkata Ramareddy, Dirisala (Cong.), (*Darsi*); Venkata Rao, Kala (Cong.), (*Kothapeta*); Venkataraju, Mantena (Cong.), (*Bapulla*); Venkataravanappa, Poola (Cong.), (*Gorantla*); Venkata Reddi, Grandhi (Cong.), (*Narasapur*); Venkata Reddi, Kasim (A.N.P.), (*Nandipad*); Venkatarama Raju, Alluru (Cong.), (*Razole*); Venkataratnam, Kakanil (Cong.), (*Vuyyur*); Venkata Sivayya, Bandamudi (Cong.), (*Martur*); Venkata Somayajulu, Chaganti (S), (*Srungavarapukota*); Venkata Subba Rao, Durvasula (Cong.), (*Peddapuram*); Venkata Subba Reddi, T. N. (Cong.), (*Thamballapalle*); Venkata Subbayya, Pala (Cong.), (*Rajampet, Reserved*); Venkata Subramanyam, Adusumilli (Ind.), (*Gudivada*); Venkatasuryanarayana Raju, Chintalapati alias Sanyal Raju (A.N.P.), (*Yellamanchili*); Venkataswami Reddi, Padleti (Cong.), (*Venkatagiri*); Venkateswarlu, Pillalamarri (Cong.), (*Nandigama*); Venkataramiah, Nachu (Cong.), (*Bhimavaram*); Venkatrama Naidu, N. (Cong.), (*Piler*); Venkatramayya, N. (Cong.), (*Narasareddy*); Venkatramayya, Alapati (Cong.), (*Tenali*); Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy (Cong.), (*Yemmiganur*); Villeswara Rao Vellanki (Cong.), (*Myllaram*); Vellamanda Reddy, G. (Cong.), (*Kenigiri*); Yeruku Naidu, Allu (S), (*Salur*).

TELANGANA MEMBERS

In the general elections only the Telangana area went to the polls to elect 105 members to the Andhra Assembly.

An estimate of party position is given below:
Congress 69; Praja Socialist Party 1; Peoples' Democratic Front 22; Praja Party 1; Scheduled Castes Federation 1; Independents 13.

Ranganatha Rao (P.D.F.), (*Adilabad*); Smt. Arutla Kamala Devi (P.D.F.), (*Alair*); Smt. Jayalakshmiddevamma (Cong.), (*Alampur*); Baswa Maniah (Ind.), (*Andole*); T. Anjliah (Cong.), (*Armoor*); V. B. Raju (Cong.), (*Asaf-nagar*); G. Narayan Reddy (Cong.), (*Asifabad*); Kashi Ram (ST), (Cong.), (*Asifabad*); Murlidhar Reddy (Cong.), (*Atmakur*); Ranga Reddy (Cong.), (*Balkonda*); Smt. Seetha Kumari (Cong.), (*Banavada*); J. V. Narsing Rao (Cong.), (*Begum Bazar*); Smt. P. Vani Ramana Rao (SC) (Cong.), (*Bhadrachalam*); Ravi Narayana Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Bhongir*); Srinivasa Rao (Ind.), (*Bodhan*); Mohan Reddy (Ind.), (*Buggaram*); S. V. K. Prasad Rao (P.D.F.), (*Channur*); M. S. Rajalingam (Cong.), (*Chilamcherla*); K. Lakshman Babuji (Cong.), (*Chinnakondur*); Ch. Rajeshwar Rao (P.D.F.), (*Choppandandi*); G. Narayana Reddy (Cong.), (*Drevarkonda*); M. Lakshminah (SC) (Cong.), (*Deverkonda*); T. Hyagrivachary (Cong.), (*Dharmasagar*); Anantha Reddi (P.D.F.), (*Dornmal*); N. Ramachandra Reddy (Cong.), (*Dornakal*); D. K. Satya Reddy (Ind.), (*Gadulur*); R. Narasimha Reddy (Cong.), (*Gazwel*); J. B. Muthyal Rao (SC) (Cong.), (*Gazwel*); B. Keshav Reddy (Cong.), (*Ghanpur*); Gopal Rao Ekbote (Cong.), (*High Court*); P. Narsing Rao (Ind.), (*Huzurabad*); G. Ramulu (SC) (Ind.),

(*Huzurabad*); Dadda Narasiah (P.D.F.), (*Huzurnagar*); Dr. Lakshminarasiah (Cong.), (*Ibrahimpalam*); P. Chokka Rao (P.D.F.), (*Indurthi*); D. Hanamant Rao (Cong.), (*Jagti*); G. Gopal Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Jangana*); G. Ramalingam (SC) (Cong.), (*Jangana*); Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung (Cong.), (*Jubilee Hills*); Smt. Sumitra Devi (SC) (Cong.), (*Jubilee Hills*); Madhav Rao (Ind.), (*Jukkai*); Smt. Shanta Bai (Cong.), (*Kaloakurthi*); Dr. Naganah (SC) (Cong.), (*Kaloakurthi*); Venkata-rama Reddy (Cong.), (*Kamareddy*); Smt. Sada Laxmi (SC) (Cong.), (*Kamareddy*); J. Chokka Rao (Cong.), (*Karinnagar*); Smt. T. Lakshmi-kanthamma (Cong.), (*Khammam*); N. Peddannah (SC) (P.D.F.), (*Khammam*); Achuta Reddy (Cong.), (*Kodangal*); M. Narsing Rao (Cong.), (*Kollapur*); G. V. Pitambar Rao (Cong.), (*Luzetipeth*); B. Satyanarayana Rao (Cong.), (*Madhira*); Chinnappa (P.P.), (*Mahabubnagar*); Ban-nappa (Ind.), (*Makthal*); Basappa (SC) (Cong.), (*Makthal*); G. Lakshma Reddi (P.D.F.), (*Maidaram*); Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Cong.), (*Malakpet*); P. V. Narasimha Rao (Cong.), (*Manthani*); Venkateswar Rao (Cong.), (*Medak*); J. Anand Rao (P.D.F.), (*Metpalli*); C. Venkat Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Miryaluda*); Gopidi Ganga Reddy (Ind.), (*Mudhole*); S. Rajeswar Rao (P.D.F.), (*Mulug*); K. Seethiah Gupta (Cong.), (*Musheerabad*); Janardhan Reddy (Cong.), (*Nagarkurnool*); P. Mahendranath (SC) (Cong.), (*Nagarkurnool*); Dharma Bhiksham (P.D.F.), (*Nakrual*); L. Venkat Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Nalgonda*); Appa Rao Shetkar (Cong.), (*Narayan-khed*); Smt. K. K. Ratnamma (Cong.), (*Nar-sampet*); G. Voeriah (Cong.), (*Narasapur*);

Muthiam Reddy (Ind.), (*Nirmal*); Dawar-Hussain Mohammed (Cong.), (*Nizamabad*); K. Sudarsen Rao (Cong.), (*Palwanacha*); Jagann-mohan Reddy (Ind.), (*Pargi*); K. Keshava Reddy (Cong.), (*Parkal*); Manda Sallu (SC) (Cong.), (*Parkal*); Smt. Masooma Begam (Cong.), (*Pathergatti*); Ramireddi Chandra Obula Reddy (Ind.), (*Proddatur*); K. Rama-chandra Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Ramannapet*); Kish-tamachari (Ind.), (*Sangareddy*); Antiah (SC) (S.C.F.), (*Sangareddy*); B. V. Gurumurthy (Cong.), (*Secunderabad Cantonment*); K. Satya-narayana (Cong.), (*Secunderabad City*); Smt. Shahjehan Begum (Cong.), (*Shadnagar*); K. V. Ranga Reddy (Cong.), (*Shahabad*); V. Rama Rao (SC) (Cong.), (*Shahabad*); P. V. Rajee-wara Rao (Cong.), (*Siddipet*); K. Rajanallu (SC) (P.N.P.), (*Sirpur*); Venkataswamy (SC) (Cong.), (*Sirpur*); Amritlal Shukla (P.D.F.), (*Sirsilla*); K. Narasiah (SC) (P.D.F.), (*Sirsilla*); P. Ramachandra Rao (Cong.), (*Sulthanabad*); B. Raja Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Sulthanabad*); Vasudev Krishnaj Naik (Cong.), (*Sultan Bazar*); Bheemareddy Narshinha Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Suryapet*); Uppala Maloor (SC) (P.D.F.), (*Suryapet*); J. Kondal Rao (Cong.), (*Vemsuri*); Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (Cong.), (*Vicarabad*); Arizay Ramaswamy (SC) (Cong.), (*Vicarabad*); Padmanabha Reddy (Cong.), (*Waranparti*); Mirza Shukoor Balg (Cong.), (*Warangal*); E. Venkatramanarash (Cong.), (*Wardhanappet*); Shahabuddin Ahmed Khan (Cong.), (*Yakut-pura*); K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (P.D.F.), (*Yellandu*); Dadda Narasayya (ST) (Cong.), (*Yellandu*); M. Baga Reddy (Cong.), (*Zahirabad*).

S = Socialist; U.C.L. (Congress and Praja) = United Congress Legislature Party; P.S.P. = Praja Socialist Party; A.N.P. = Andhra Nationalist Party; Ind. = Independent Party.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Devakanta Barooah.

An estimate of party position is given below:
Congress 72; Praja Socialist Party 8; Commu-nist Party of India 4; Independents 24.

Lalmawia (ST), (Ind.), (*Aijal East*); Thanglura (ST), (Ind.), (*Aijal West*); Khagendra Nath Barbarua (Ind.), (*Amguri*); Emerson Momin (Ind.), (*Baghmara*); Moulana Md. Abdul Jalil Choudhury (Cong.), (*Badarpur*); Biswadev Sarma (Cong.), (*Balipara*); Mahi Kanta Das (Cong.), (*Barchalla*); Srihari Das (SC), (P.S.P.), (*Barpeia*); Mahadev Das (SC), (Cong.), (*Barpeia*); Jahanuddin Ahmed (P.S.P.), (*Bilasipara*); Kamakhya Prasad Tri-pathi (Cong.), (*Biswanath*); Indreswar Khound (Cong.), (*Bogduga*); Radha Chanan Chaudhury (Cong.), (*Boko*); J. J. M. Nichols Roy (ST), (Ind.), (*Cherrapunji*); Harrison Momin (Ind.), (*Dainadubi*); Md. Matleuddin (Ind.), (*Dalgao*); Narendranath Sarma (Cong.), (*Dergaon*); Ram Nath Dass (SC), (Cong.), (*Dergaon*); Omeo Kumar Das (Cong.), (*Dhekiajuli*); Nurul Islam (Cong.), (*Dhing*); Tamijuddin Pradhan (Cong.), (*Dhubri*); Nilmoni Borthakar (C.P.I.), (*Dibrugarh*); Dwijesh Chandra Deb-sarma (Cong.), (*Digboi*); Malli Tati (Cong.), (*Doom-Doom*); Gauri Sankar Bhattacharya (C.P.I.), (*Gauhati*); Pratikish Chandra Barua (Ind.), (*Gauripur*); Khagendranath Nath (Cong.), (*Goalpara*); Hakim Chandra Rabha (ST), (Cong.), (*Goalpara*); Bishnuilal Upadhyaya (Cong.), (*Gohpur*); Rajendranath Barua (Cong.), (*Golaghat*); Bhuban Chandra Pradhan (Cong.), (*Golakganj*); Mathias Tudu (Ind.), (*Gossaingonj*); Abdul Matlib Majumdar (Cong.), (*Hailakandi*); Bisnuram Medhi (Cong.), (*Hojo*); Manvi Bahimuddin Ahmed (Cong.),

(*Jamunamukh*); Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Cong.), (*Jania*); Debewar Sarma (Cong.), (*Jorhat*); Mohidhar Pegoo (ST), (Cong.), (*Jorhat*); Larsingh Khyrem (ST), (Ind.), (*Jowar*); Lila Kanta Borah (Cong.), (*Kalinbor*); Sarat Chandra Goswami (Cong.), (*Kamarpur*); Ranendra Mohon Das (P.S.P.), (*Karimganj North*); Abdul Hamid Choudhury (Cong.), (*Karimganj South*); Hem Chandra Chakravarty (Cong.), (*Katigora*); Gouri Shankar Roy (Cong.), (*Katicherra*); Shrimati Kamal Kumari Barua (Cong.), (*Kaloni-gaon*); Satsuo Angami (ST), (Ind.), (*Kohima*); Rupnath Brahma (ST), (Cong.), (*Kokrajhar*); Swami Krishnananda Brahmachari (Cong.), (*Kokrajhar*); Motiram Bora (Cong.), (*Laharighat*); Dhirsingh Deuri (ST), (Cong.), (*Laharighat*); Shrimati Lily Sengupta (Cong.), (*Lahowal*); Rani Prashad Choubay (Cong.), (*Lakhtipur*); Ram Nath Sarma (Cong.), (*Lumding*); C. Thuamliana (ST), (Ind.), (*Lungleh*); Dandi Ram Datta (Cong.), (*Mangaldai*); Kobad Hussain Ahmed (Cong.), (*Manikachar*); Dandew-Hazarika (Cong.), (*Marangi*); Sol Sol Terang (ST), (Ind.), (*Mikir Hills East*); Chhatrasing Teron (ST), (Cong.), (*Mikir Hills West*); Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain (Cong.), (*Moran*); Lalit Kumar Daley (ST), (Cong.), (*Moran*); Khelposhe Sema (ST), (Con.), (*Naga Hills Central*); Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury (P.S.P.), (*Nalbari East*); Tarun Sen Deka (C.P.I.), (*Nalbari West*); Tankeawar Chetia (Cong.), (*Nasira*); Jormanik Siem (ST), (Ind.), (*Nowpoh*); Henry Cotton (ST), (Ind.), (*Nowgoin*); Hamdhan Mohan (ST), (Ind.), (*North Cachar Hills*); Moha-nanda Bora (Cong.), (*North Lakhimpur*);

Karka Chandra Doley (ST), (Cong.), (*North Lakhimpur*); Harewar Das (Cong.), (*North Lakhimpur*); Dr. Ghanashyam Das (SC), (Cong.), (*North Salmara*); Dev Kanta Barooah (Cong.), (*Nowgong*); Mahendra Nath Hazarika (SC), (Cong.), (*Nowgong*); Radhika Ram Das (Cong.), (*Palasbari*); Hiralal Patwari (Ind.), (*Panery*); Pakhiral Deka (ST), (Ind.), (*Panery*); Bishwanath Upadhyaya (Ind.), (*Pathar-kandi*); Gopesh Chandra Namasudra (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Patharkandi*); Surendra Nath Das (ST), (Cong.), (*Patachar-Kuchi*); Birendra Kumar Das (ST), (P.S.P.), (*Patachar-Kuchi*); Williamson A. Sangma (Ind.), (*Phulbari*); Harewar Goswami (P.S.P.), (*Rampur*); Bal-kuntha Nath Das (ST), (Cong.), (*Rangiya*); Siddhi Nath Sarma (Cong.), (*Rangiya*); Maulavi Mohammed Idris (Cong.), (*Rupohihat*); Devendra Nath Hazarika (Cong.), (*Sakhowa*); Shrimati Usha Barthakar (Cong.), (*Samaguri*); Moitul Haque Chowdhury (Cong.), (*Silchar East*); Jyotoj Mohon Roy (Ind.), (*Shillong*); Shrimati Jyotana Chanda (Cong.), (*Silchar West*); Nanda Kishore Sinha (Cong.), (*Sonai*); Girindronath Gogoi (Cong.), (*Sibagar*); Purnananda Chetia (Cong.), (*Sonari*); Ghanashyam Talukdar (Ind.), (*Sorbhog*); Sahadat Ali (P.S.P.), (*South Sal-mara*); Tajuddin Ahmed (P.S.P.), (*Tarabari*); Manik Chandra Das (Cong.), (*Tengakhat*); Harinarayan Barua (Cong.), (*Took*); Kamala Prasad Agarwalla (Cong.), (*Tezpur*); Durgeswar Saikia (Cong.), (*Thowra*); Radha Kishen Khemka (Cong.), (*Tinsukia*); Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Cong.), (*Tinbar*); Mody K. Marak (Ind.), (*Tura*); Tasamullai Barlaaskar (Cong.), (*Udabandi*); Chubatesmu Aso (ST), (Ind.), (*Mokokchung*).

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Seats : 72.

An estimate of party strength is as follows: Congress 52; Independents 9; Teachers 5; P.S.P. 2; Jharkand 2.

Chairman : Shyama Prasad Sinha. Dy. Chairman : Rai Brijraj Krishna. Secretary : Chand Lal. Private Secy. to Chairman : Rup Narain Singh.

Assembly Constituency.

Abul Hayat Chand; Saliyd Amin Ahmad; Basanta Chandra Ghose; Kumar Ganganand Sinha; Gauri Shankar Dalmia; Shrimati Rampyari Devi; Habibul Haque; Barlar Hem-brom; Saliyed Jafar Imam; Jitu Lal; Shrimati Nayama Khatoun Halder; Nurullah; Radha Govind Prasad; Shah Ozair Munem; Vacant; Kuseeshwar Sinha; Raghubans Prasad Singh; Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh; Shree Krishna Singh; Kamta Prasad Sinha (Kam.); Shyama Prasad Sinha; Sita Ram Jagatramka; Brajendra Narain Yadav, Sitaram Yadav.

Patna Local Authorities.

Deva Sharan Sinha; Mahadeonand Gir; Ram Bilas Sharma; Ritlal Prasad Verma; Vishnu Shankar, Mathura Prasad Singh.

Patna Teachers.

Jagdish Sharma.

Patna Graduates.

Krishna Bahadur; Singheshwari Prasad.

Tirhut Local Authorities.

Brajendra Bahadur; Kumar Kalyan Lal; Lakshmi Kant Jha; Braj Bihari Prasad; Hari Shankar Prasad; Shree Niwas Narain Sinha.

Tirhut Teachers.

Mathura Prasad Dubey

Tirhut Graduates.

Sawalla Bihari Lal Verma; Lakshmi Nath Jha.

Bhagalpur Local Authorities.

Beer Narain Chand; Jagdishwar Mandal; Sagar Mohan Pathak; Jamuna Prasad Singh; Mayanand Thakur; Quadratullah.

Bhagalpur Teachers.

Bindeshwari Prasad Mishra; Hargouri Tewari.

Bhagalpur Graduates.

Ravaneshwar Mishra.

Chota-Nagpur Teachers.

Mahendra Prasad; Sasanka Sekhar Ghosh.

Chota-Nagpur Graduates.

Anil Kumar Sen.

Chota-Nagpur Local Authorities.

R. Narsingh Rao; Ram Prakash Lal; Ajit Prasad Singh Deo; Vacant; Subodh Kumar Sen; Hari Krishna Lal.

Nominated.

Mohan Lal Mahto 'Viyogi'; Jagannath Prasad Mishra; Dr. Tridib Nath Banarji; Lady Anise Imam; Narayanji; Brajmandan Prasad; Fateh Narain Singh; Rameshwar Prasad Singh; Rai Brijraj Krishna; Harendra Bahadur Chandra; Ramcharan Sinha; Jaldeva Prasad.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, V. P. Varma.

An estimate of party position is given below; Congress 210; Praja Socialist Party 31; Communist Party of India 7; Jharkhand Party 32; Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party (CNSJP) 23; Independents 15.

Braj Nandan Sharma (Ind.), (Adapur); Yadunandan Jha (Cong.), (Alamnagar); Sitai Prasad Bhagat (Cong.), (Amarpur); Md. Ismail (Ind.), (Amar); Ziaur Rahman (Cong.), (Araria); Rang Bahadur Prasad (Cong.), (Arrah); Ambika Singh (Cong.), (Arrah Muffand); Budhan Mehta (Cong.), (Arrah); Nandkishore Prasad Singh (CNSJP), (Asthawan); Shivaratan Singh (Cong.), (Atri); Priyabrat Narayan Sinha (Cong.), (Aurangabad); Baldyanath Prasad Singh (PSP), (Bachhwar); Kedar Pandey (Cong.), (Bagaha); Narsingh Baitia (SC) (Cong.), (Bagaha (R)); Kailashpati Singh (CNSJP), (Bagodar); Lakhan Lal Kapoor (PSP), (Bahadurgang); Maheshkant Sharma (Cong.), (Bahera East); Smt. Krishna Devi (Cong.), (Bahera South); Harinath Mishra (Cong.), (Bahera West); Trilvikram Deo Narayan Singh (Ind.), (Bairkuntapur); Abul Ahd Mohammad Noor (Cong.), (Baitia); Brahandeo Narayan Singh (Cong.), (Baitia); Mohammad Salahuddin Choudhry (Cong.), (Bakhtapur); Smt. Uma Pandey (Cong.), (Baniapur); Smt. Bindhyabasi Devi (Cong.), (Banka); Abdul Ghafoor (Cong.), (Baraah); Ram Yatan Singh (Cong.), (Barh); Lalan Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Barhampur); Qamrul Haque (Cong.), (Barharlia); Rameshwar Prasad Maitha (CNSJP), (Barh); Shreedhar Narain (PSP), (Baruchatti); Basudeo Pd Sinha (Cong.), (Barari); Babulal Tudu (ST) (Jharkhand), (Barhail (R)); Harihar Mahto (Cong.), (Bariapur); Smt. Sashank Manjari (CNSJP), (Barkagan); Ramchandra Prasad Sahi (Cong.), (Baruraj); Sahabapati Sinha (PSP), (Basantpur East); Krishna Kant Singh (Cong.), (Basantpur West); Saryu Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Begusarai); Medni Paswan (SC) (Cong.), (Begusarai (R)); Ramnand Singh (PSP), (Belsand); Shubhchandra Mishra (Cong.), (Benipatti East); Chhota Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Benipatti West); Brajeshwar Prasad Singh (CNSJP), (Berma); Jaynarain Prasad (Cong.), (Bettiah); Jagannath Prasad Swatantra (SC) (Cong.), (Bettiah (R)); Ali Waris Khan (Cong.), (Bhabua); Dulachand Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Bhabua (R)); Salyendra Narayan Agrawal (Cong.), (Bhagalpur); Jadunand Tewari (Cong.), (Bhawanathpur); Ramdhani Chamar (SC) (Cong.), (Bhawanathpur (R)); Rambali Pandey (PSP),

(Bhore); Chandrika Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Bhore (R)); Prabhu Narayan Roy (CPI), (Bihpur); S. M. Aquil (Cong.), (Bihar North); Girwardhari Singh (Cong.), (Bihar South); Smt. Manorma Devi (Cong.), (Bikram); Smt. Manorma Pandey (Cong.), (Bikramgang); Jainarain Jha Vincent (Cong.), (Biraui); Smt. Santl Devi (Cong.), (Bodh Gaya); Jetha Kishku (ST) (Jharkhand), (Borio (R)); Kapildeo Singh (PSP), (Burhee); Sheokumar Thakur (Cong.), (Buzar); Sukhdeo Manjhi (ST) (Jharkhand), (Chabasa (R)); Phabianus Oraon (ST) (Jharkhand), (Chainpur (R)); Shyamal Kumar Pasari (Jharkhand), (Chakradharpur); Hari Charan Roy (ST) (Jharkhand), (Chakradharpur (R)); Deogan Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Chandi); Dhananjay Mahato (Cong.), (Chandi); Jatindra Nath Rajak (SC) (Ind.), (Chandi (R)); Smt. Ketaki Devi (Cong.), (Chandpatia); Jagal Chaudhary (SC) (Cong.), (Chapra (R)); Prabhunath Sinha (Cong.), (Chapra); Hardayal Sharma (Cong.), (Chaur); Shailgram Singh (CNSJP), (Chaur); Nand Kishore Singh (CNSJP), (Chauran); Ghanshyam Singh (Cong.), (Chaulham); Syed Maqbool Ahmed (Cong.), (Colgong); Bhola Nath Das (SC) (Cong.), (Colgong (R)); Misri Singh (Cong.), (Dalsingh Sarai); Baleshwar Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Dalsingh Sarai (R)); Umeshwar Charan (PSP), (Daltongang); Rajendra Prasad Singh (CNSJP), (Darauli); Ram Basawan Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Darauli (R)); Sayeedul Sekh Haque (Cong.), (Darbhanga Central); Hirdyanarain Choudhary (Cong.), (Darbhanga North); Babuoye Lal Mahto (SC) (Cong.), (Darbhanga South (R)); Janki Raman Prasad Mishra (Cong.), (Darbhanga South); Sayeed Ahmad Quadri (Cong.), (Davidnagar); Krishnaraj Sinha (Cong.), (Dawal); Basawan Sinha (PSP), (Dehri); Smt. Shailbala Roy (Cong.), (Deogarh); Mangul Lal Das (SC) (Cong.), (Droghar (R)); Masoodur Rahman (Cong.), (Dhaka); Jogendra Prasad (Ind.), (Dhanaha); Purusottam Chauhan (Cong.), (Dhambad); Laxmi Narain Sudhanu (Cong.), (Dhanadaha); Bhola Shauhtri Paswan (SC) (Cong.), (Dhamdaha (R)); Molvi Saminuddin (Cong.), (Dhuraia); Jagat Narain Lal (Cong.), (Dinapur); Ram Ashish Singh (PSP), (Dinara); Sanath Rout (Jharkhand), (Dumka); Binjamin Hanvda (ST) (Jharkhand), (Dumka (R)); Ganga Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Dumraon); Shiv Mahadev Prasad (PSP), (Fateva); Keshav Prasad (SC) (CNSJP), (Fateva (R)); Sital Prasad Gupta (Cong.), (Forbesganj); Lumar Lal Baitia (SC) (Cong.), (Forbesganj (R)); Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Dass (Cong.), (Garhua); Ramajpai Singh Yadav (PSP), (Garkha); Nageshwar Rai

(CNSJP), (Gauan); Gopal Rabidas (SC) (CNSJP), (Gauan (R)); Sardar Mohammad Laffur Rahman (Cong.), (Gaya); Hardeo Singh (Cong.), (Gaya Muffand); Shishir Kumar Mahato (Jharkhand), (Ghatula); Shyam Charan Murmu (ST) (Jharkhand), (Ghatula (R)); Mangal Prasad Yadav (Cong.), (Ghorasahand); Kamakhya Narain Singh (CNSJP), (Giridih); Hemlal Pragnalt (ST) (CNSJP), (Giridih (R)); Dhruv Narain Mani Tripathi (Cong.), (Gubindganj); Manil Yadav (Jharkhand), (Goddia); Chunka Hembram (ST) (Jharkhand), (Goddia (R)); Kanula Rai (Cong.), (Gopalganj); Mani Ram Singh (CPI), (Gopalganj); Sukru (Bhagat) Oraon (ST) (Jharkhand), (Gumla (R)); Dip Narain Sinha (Cong.), (Haypur); Smt. Prabati Debi (Cong.), (Harsudhi); Basant Narain Singh (CNSJP), (Hazrigh); Lal Singh Tyagi (Cong.), (Husa); Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Cong.), (Husa); Ambika Prasad Singh (Ind.), (Imungang); Mahabir Chaudhri (SC) (Cong.), (Jahanabad (R)); Fida Hussain (Cong.), (Jahanabad); Ramkrishna Mahto (SC) (Cong.), (Jainagar (R)); Deonarain Yadav (Cong.), (Jainagar); Selkh Tahir Hussain (Cong.), (Jale); Jogendra Mahto (Cong.), (Jamulpur); Kedar Das (CPI), (Jamshedpur); Satrugna Besra (Jharkhand), (Jamtara); Indra Narain Singh (CNSJP), (Jamua); Bhola Manjhi (SC) (CPI), (Jamui (R)); Hari Prasad Sharma (Cong.), (Jamui); Bhagwat Murmu (ST) (Cong.), (Jhaja (R)); Chaudreshanker Singh (Cong.), (Jhaja); Deochandra Jha (Cong.), (Jhanyarpur); V. G. Gopal (Cong.), (Jugsalai); Mohiuddin Mokhtar (Cong.), (Kadua); Yamuna Prasad Tripathy (Cong.), (Kanti); Babulal Manjhi (ST) (Cong.), (Kathar (R)); Sukhdeo Narain Singh (Cong.), (Kathar); Piroo Manjhi (ST) (Cong.), (Katoria (R)); Raghendra Narain Singh (Cong.), (Katoria); Rambriksh Benipuri (PSP), (Katra North); Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Katra South); Smt. Prabhawati Gupta (Cong.), (Kesaria); Kedarnarayan Singh Azad (Cong.), (Khagaria); Sada Mishri (SC) (Cong.), (Khagaria (R)); Sakoor Ahmad (Cong.), (Khajauli); Narendra Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Kharpur); Bir Singh Munda (ST) (Jharkhand), (Kunti (R)); Abdul Haiyat (Cong.), (Kishanganj); Baldya Nath Mehta (Cong.), (Kishanpur); Ganauri Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Koch); Dr. G. P. Tripathy (CNSJP), (Koderma); Sushil Bage (ST) (Jharkhand), (Kolebira (R)); Vachaspati Sharma (Cong.), (Kuchaitol); Kameshwar Prasad Sahi (Cong.), (Lalganj North); Bircandra Patel (Cong.), (Lalganj South); Lal Jagdishri Nath Sah Deo (CNSJP), (Lalehar); John Munjal (ST)

(CNSJP), (Latehar (R)); Smt. Ramdulari Shaastri (Cong.), (Latehar); Subh Narain Prasad (Cong.), (Lauria); Ram Krishna Ram (SC) (CNSJP), (Lesigangj (R)); Rajkishore Singh (Cong.), (Lesigangj); Ramcharan Kisku (ST) (Jharkhand), (Littipara (R)); Pritam Kujur (ST) (Jharkhand), (Lohardaga (R)); Radhanandan Jha (Cong.), (Madhapur); Bhupendra Narayan Mandal (Ind.), (Madhipura); Ruplal Rai (Ind.), (Madhubani); Arjun Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Madhubani East); Ramakant Jha (PSP), (Madhubani West); Mahendra Mahto (PHP), (Mahagama); Smt. Anusuya (Cong.), (Maharajganj); Smt. Banarsi Devi (Cong.), (Mahar); Shivanandan Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Mahua (R)); Bindeshwari Prasad Verma (Cong.), (Mahua); Saran Balmuch (ST) (Jharkhand), (Majhaon (R)); Mitheleshwar Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Makhdumpur); Ignis Kujur (ST) (Jharkhand), (Mandar (R)); Ramvilas Prasad (Jharkhand), (Mandar); Moti Ram (CNSJP), (Mandu); Sribhagwan Singh (CPI), (Maner); Smt. Parvati Devi (Cong.), (Manihar); Santan Samud (ST) (Jharkhand), (Manjari (R)); Girish Tiwari (Cong.), (Manjhi); Subhanath Deogam (Jharkhand), (Manoharpur); Devi Lal Ji (PSP), (Marhaura); Krishna Madhava Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Mashrak South); Smt. Saraswati Chaudhury (SC) (Cong.), (Masaurhi (R)); Nawal Kishore Sinha (Cong.), (Masaurhi); Mrityunjaya Singh (PSP), (Mashrak North); Janak Singh (Cong.), (Minapur); Anand Sinha (Cong.), (Mirganj); Badri Singh (PSP), (Mohania); Smt. Shanti Devi (Cong.), (Mohuddinnagar); Jagdish Narain Singh (Cong.), (Mokamah); Nirpad Mukherjee (Cong.), (Monghyr); Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Cong.), (Motihari); Biju Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Motihari (R)); Sheonandan Prasad Mondal (Cong.), (Muriganj); Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (PSP), (Muzaffarpur); Ramjanam Ojha (PSP), (Muzaffarpur Muffian); Doodharai Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Nabinagar (R)); Anugrah Narayan Sinha (Cong.), (Nabinagar); Umeshwar Prasad (Jharkhand), (Nalla); Babulal Marandi (ST) (Jharkhand), (Nalla (R)); Ramkela Singh (Cong.), (Naubatpur); Manzoor Ahmad (Cong.), (Navada); Raja Ram Arya (Cong.), (Nawanagar); Lakshmi Narain Manjhi

(ST) (Cong.), (Nirsa (R)); Ram Narain Sharma (Cong.), (Nirsa); Jagdish Prasad (Cong.), (Nokha); Smt. Shanti Devi (Cong.), (Palasi); Chandrdeo Prasad Varma (PSP), (Paliganj); Jitu Kisku (ST) (Cong.), (Pakaur (R)); Smt. Rani Jyotirmoyee Debi (Cong.), (Pakaur); Smt. Laxmi Devi (Cong.), (Parbatta); Daroga Prasad Roy (Cong.), (Parsa); Chandu Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Paru (R)); Nawal Kishore Sinha (Cong.), (Paru); Bibhishan Kumar (Cong.), (Palahi); Manzoor Ahsan Azazi (Cong.), (Palepur); Smt. Zahra Ahmad (Cong.), (Patna East); Badrinath Verma (Cong.), (Patna South); Ramsaran Sai (Cong.), (Patna West); Rashik Lal Yadav (Cong.), (Phulparas); Ganganath Mishra (CPI), (Pipra); Nagina Dusadh (SC) (Cong.), (Piro (R)); Smt. Sumitra Debi (Cong.), (Piro); Ramjanam Mahto (Cong.), (Pirpaiti); Supal Soren (ST) (Jharkhand), (Polka (R)); Khublal Mahto (Cong.), (Pratapganj); Smt. Sudama Chaudhury (Cong.), (Pupri North); Devendra Jha (PSP), (Pupri South); Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Cong.), (Purnea); Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Rafiganj); Haribansh Narain Sinha (Cong.), (Raghopur); Ramdeo Sinha (PSP), (Raghopur); Ramawaroop Prasad Yadava (Cong.), (Rajauli); Baldeo Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Rajgrah (R)); Shyamsunder Prasad (CNSJP), (Rajgrah); Bindonand Jha (Cong.), (Rajmahal); Sukhu Murmu (ST) (Cong.), (Ramgarh (R)); Santal Parganas Distt.; Tara Prasad Bakshi (CNSJP), (Ramgarh) (Hazratbagh Distt.); Rameshwar Manjhi (ST) (CNSJP), (Ramgarh (R)); Basarath Tiwari (PSP), (Ramgarh) (Shahbad Distt.); Jagannath Mahto (Jharkhand), (Ranchi); Ramratan Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Ranchi (R)); Chintamani Saran Nath Sahdeo (Ind.), (Ranchi Sadar); Ram Narayan Mandal (Cong.), (Raniganj); Radha Pandey (Cong.), (Razaul); Mahabir Raut (Cong.), (Roseria); Tribeni Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Runisaidpur); Braj Bihari Singh (Cong.), (Rupauli); Sheo Pujan Rai (Cong.), (Sahar); Smt. Vishwashwari Debi (Cong.), (Saharsa); Ram Gulam Chaudhary (SC) (Cong.), (Sakra (R)); Kapildeo Narain Sinha (Cong.), (Sakra); Judu-nandan Sahay (Cong.), (Samastipur West); Sahdeo Mahte (Cong.), (Samastipur East);

Jhama Prasad (Cong.), (Sandesh); Badri Narayan Singh (Cong.), (Sarath); Ramadhar Dusadh (SC) (P.S.P.), (Sasaram (R)); Bipin Behari Sinha (P.S.P.), (Sasaram); Aditya Pratap Deo Singh (Ind.), (Serakella); Ramanand Tewary (P.S.P.), (Shahpur); Mohammad Shahjehan (Cong.), (Sherrghat); Smt. Leela Devi (SC) (Cong.), (Sheikhpura (R)); Shrikishna Sinha (Cong.), (Sheikhpura); Ram Swaroop Ram (SC) (Ind.), (Sheohar (R)); Thakur Girijanandan Singh (Ind.), (Sheohar); Supal Murmu (ST) (Jharkhand), (Shikaripara (R)); Singheshwar Prasad Verma (P.S.P.), (Shikarpur); Bhola Nath Bhagat (Cong.), (Silli); Fazlur Rahman (Cong.), (Sikta); Marshal Kullu (ST) (Jharkhand), (Sindega (R)); Smt. Shyam Kumari (SC) (Cong.), (Singhia (R)); Braj Mohan Prasad Singh (Cong.), (Singhia); Kirpa Oraon (ST) (Jharkhand), (Sisai (R)); Kuldeep Narayan Yadav (Cong.), (Sitamarhi North); Ramewak Saran (P.S.P.), (Sitamarhi South); Gadadhar Prasad Shrivastava (Cong.), (Sivan); Smt. Saraswati Devi (Cong.), (Sullanganj); Parmeshwar Kumar (P.S.P.), (Supaul); Maheswara Prasad Narain Sinha (Cong.), (Surgard); Karyanand Sharma (C.P.I.), (Surgard); Upendra Narain Singh (Cong.), (Sonbarsa) (Saharsa Distt.); Jageshwar Hajra (SC) (Cong.), (Sonbarsa (R)); Singheshwar Rai (Ind.), (Sonbarsa) (Muzaffarpur Distt.); Ram Bind Singh (Ind.), (Sonepur); Karpuri Thakur (P.S.P.), (Thapuri); Dhan Singh Munda (ST) (Jharkhand), (Tamar (R)); Basuki Nath Rai (Cong.), (Tarapur); Ramcharitra Sinha (Ind.), (Teghra); Sukhdeo Prasad Verma (Cong.), (Tekari); Rameshwar Manjhi (SC) (Cong.), (Tekari (R)); Ram Lal Chamar (SC) (Cong.), (Tupchanchi (R)); Smt. Manorama Sinha (Cong.), (Tupchanchi); Julius Munda (ST) (Jharkhand), (Torpa (R)); Yogeshwar Jha (Cong.), (Tribeniganj); Tulmohan Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Tribeniganj (R)); Ramchandra Prasad Sharma (Cong.), (Tundi); Chetu Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Warsalganj (R)); Ramkishun Singh (Cong.), (Warsalganj); Sundar Singh (Cong.), (Warinagar East); Smt. Ram Sukumari Devi (Cong.), (Warinagar West); Zawar Hussain (Cong.), (Ziradei).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Total no. of members : 94.

(An estimate of party strength is as follows : Congress 68 ; Independents 8 ; P.S.P. 1 ; Peasants and Workers 2 ; Scheduled Castes Federation 1 ; Vacant 14.)

Chairman : Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala.

Dy. Chairman : Kumari Jethi T. Sipahimalani.

Agarwal, Dayashankar Biharlal, (Poona, Local Authorities); Agrawal, Kashinath Mannalal, (Elected by Assembly); Agrawal, Sukhdeo Shaligram, (Elected by Assembly); Alshi, Mahadeo Supadnji, (Elected by Assembly); Ambekar, G. D., (Nominated); Awode, Haridas Damaji, (Elected by Assembly); Barfivala, Chunilal Damodar, (Bombay City, Local Authorities); Belawadi, Gavishiddappa Shiddappa, (Elected by Assembly); Bonadikar, Sadashiv Laxman, (Elected by Assembly); Bhadrala, Chhaganlal Nanji, (Elected by Assembly); Bhat, Atmaram Raulji, (Elected by Assembly); Bhatt, Premshanker Keshavram, (Surat, Local Authorities); Bhawe, Ramchandra Narayan, (North Satara, Local Authorities); Bhimrao, Shesh Rao, (Elected by Assembly); Chinal, Babubhai Maneklal, (Elected by Assembly); Daboo, Dinshawji Ratanji, (Elected by Assembly); Dahanukar, Shantaram Mahadeo, (Elected by Assembly); Dalal, Bejoni Aderji, (Bombay City, Local Authorities); Desai, Maganbhai P., (Nominated); Deshmukh, Vasant Rao Balwant, (Poona City, Local Authorities); Deshpande, Balkrishna Gangadhar, (Southern Divisions, Graduates); Devji Rattensay, (Bombay City, Local Authorities); Dond, Moreshwar Vasudeo, (Bombay City, Teachers); Dongre, V. S., B.A. (Bar-at-Law), (Nominated); Gadgil, Pandurang Vasudeo, (Elected by Assembly); Galwankar, Dr. Sadanand Keshav, (Kolaba-cum-Thane, Local Authorities); Ghodke, F. D., (Nominated); Gulam Haider Wallimahamed,

(Elected by Assembly); Hamlet, Dr. K. A., B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.T., F.R.C.S. (London), (Nominated); Hukerikar, Ramrao Shrinivasrao, (Elected by Assembly); Joshi, Shrimati Subhadrabai Dattatraya, (Elected by Assembly); Kamat, Padmanabh Subraya, (Elected by Assembly); Kanade, Dinkar Laxman, (Elected by Assembly); Kashikar, Shrimati Subhagabai Shreedhar, (Elected by Assembly); Khair, Dr. Gajanan Shripat, (Central Division, Teachers); Kope, Jagannath Nathuji, (Elected by Assembly); Kulkarni, Bidesh Tukaram, (Bombay City, Graduates); Kulkarni, Shrimati Sushila Jayadeo (Nominated); Lagu, Dr. Balkrishna Chintaman, (Nominated); Lala, Bhomial Dhirajlal, (Ahmedabad, Local Authorities); Lingras, Shankar Vilhal, (Kolhapur-cum-South Satara, Local Authorities); Mahaldar, Gous Mohiuddin Bandagisabeh, (Elected by Assembly); Maniar, Lallubhai Kishordas, (Elected by Assembly); Mehta, Chandrakant Chhotalal, (Northern Division, Graduates); Munshi, Ramrai Mohanrai, (Elected by Assembly); Nagpur, Viltharao Tukaram, (Elected by Assembly); Nagori, Smt. Madinabai Akbarbhai, (Elected by Assembly); Nandimath, Shivalingayya Chanbasayya, (Southern Division, Teachers); Nemichand Kisanadas, (Elected by Assembly); Ogale, Shankar Laxman, (Poona City, Teachers); Page, Vilhal Sakharan, (Elected by Assembly); Pandit Rao, (Elected by Assembly); Parekh, Smt. Bhanumatiben Manilal, (Elected by Assembly); Patel, Ambalal Lalooabhai,

(Northern Division, Teachers); Pathan, Suleman-khan Abdullakhan, (Elected by Assembly); Patel, Chuniabhai Muljibhai, (Kaira, Local Authorities); Patel, Maganbhai Bhikhabhai, (Elected by Assembly); Patel, Shamaldas Khomechand, (Mehsana-cum-Banaskantha, Local Authorities); Patwari, Prabhubdas Balubhai, (Ahmedabad District, Local Authorities); Rawat, Bachubhai Popatbhai, (Nominated); Rebello, Dr. Alfred Camillo Peter, (Elected by Assembly); Sanghavi, Smt. Dhirajbhai Popatlal, (Elected by Assembly); Sathaye, Dr. Vaman Dinkar, (Poona City, Graduates); Sathe, Ganpatrao Dhondiba, (Sholapur, Local Authorities); Shah, Smt. Anasuya Chhotalal, (Elected by Assembly); Shah, Chimanlal Kubordas, (Elected by Assembly); Shaw, David Fakirchand, (Bombay City, Local Authorities); Shende, Bhaurao Vithoba, (Elected by Assembly); Shukla, Damubhai Chhaganbhai, (Ahmedabad City, Graduates); Shukla, Shrimati Jyotsnaben Bahusukhran, (Elected by Assembly); Sipahimalani, Kumari Jethi T., (Nominated); Sodhi, D. S., (Nominated); Tacker, Karsondas Hirji, (Elected by Assembly); Thakore, Thakoral Shripatral, (Ahmedabad City, Teachers); Thete, Gopal Ramil, (Nasik City, Local Authorities); Tilawat Ali, (Elected by Assembly); Upadhyaya, Ramshankar Jeshankar, (Nominated); Veer, Shri Kisan Mahadeo, (Elected by Assembly); Vin, Motilal Hargovandas, (Broach-cum-Panch Mahals, Local Authorities); Yardi, Vaman Gangadhar, (Elected by Assembly).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, S. L. Silam.

Deputy Speaker, Dindayal Gupta.

An estimate of party position is given below: Congress 232; Praja Socialist Party 36; Communist Party of India 13; Bharatiya Jan Sangh 4; Peasants' and Workers' Party 30; Scheduled Castes Federation 12; Hindu Mahasabha 1; Independents 64.

Jamlyatray Gulab Shanker Vaidya (Cong.), (Abdasa); Madhaurao Bhagwantrao Patil (Cong.), (Achalpur); Vasant Rao Gangaram (Cong.), (Ahmadpur); Tulsiram Dashrath (SC) (Cong.), (Ahmadpur (R)); Bhavanishankar Bapuji Mehta (Cong.), (Ahmedabad); Prabhakar Kondaji Bhaskar (Ind.), (Ahmednagar North); Trimbak Shivram Bharda (Cong.), (Ahmednagar South); Chhanusing Kalyan Sing Chande (Cong.), (Akalkot); Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale (Cong.), (Akola); Niyazi Mohammad Subhan Saqul (Cong.), (Akot); Dattatraya Narayan Patil (P.W.F.), (Alibag); Madha Gotu Patil (Cong.), (Amalner); Jalamkhan Sandeja Khan Tadi (ST) (Cong.), (Amalner (R)); Nana Jedhe (Cong.), (Ambed); Smt. Sushilabai Keshaurao Ingle (Cong.), (Amgaon); Smt. Malibai Wamanrao Joshi (Cong.), (Amravati); Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta (Cong.), (Amreli); Purshotamdas Talshibhai Patil (Ind.), (Anand North); Smt. Kamlaben Maganbhai Patil (Cong.), (Anand South); Premji Bhavanji Thacker (Cong.), (Anjar); Harisinh Bhagubawa Mahida (Cong.), (Ankleshwar); Krishnaya Venkayya Tadurwar (Cong.), (Armori); Baburao Marotrao Deshmukh (Cong.), (Arvi); Vishwanath Jagdaji (Cong.), (Ashti); Mir Mahmoodali (Cong.), (Aurangabad); Devising Venkatesh Chavan (Cong.), (Aurva); Purshotam Kashirao Deshmukh (Cong.), (Bainera); Narayan Mansaram Sonawane (P.S.P.), (Baglan); Kazi Syed Ghayasuddin Kazi Syed Nasiruddin (Cong.), (Bhalspur); Purshotam Ganesh Kher (Cong.), (Bansdra); Bahadurhai Kutubhai Patil (Cong.), (Bansdra); Nansahab Babuji Jagtap (P.W.F.), (Baramati); Sambhaji Bandoba Londhe (SC) (S.C.F.), (Baramati (R)); Kalyanji Bhai Vithalbhai Mehta (Cong.), (Bardoli); Jayantkumar Kashiram Pandya (Ind.), (Baria); N. D. Chokshi (Cong.), (Baroda City East); Bhalalabhai Garbadas Contractor (Cong.), (Baroda City West); Shivaji Pararam Arya (Cong.), (Barsi); Vishwanathrao Madhavrao (Cong.), (Basmath); Sadanand Gopal Warty (P.S.F.), (Bassein); Lalusing Kishorji Bahevar (Ind.), (Bayad); Narain Harbaji Mathankar (Cong.), (Bhadrawati); Dada Dajiba Dhote (Cong.), (Bhandara); Sitaram Jalram Bhambore (SC) (Cong.), (Bhandara (R)); Harilal Ramji Nakum (Cong.), (Bhanwad); Virajlal Gokaldas Vora (Cong.), (Bhavanager); Khimji Bhai Rupabhai Parmar (ST) (Cong.), (Bhiloda (R)); DitaMarta Taral (ST) (Ind.), (Bhiloda); Smt. Shantabai Ratan Lal (Cong.), (Bhir); Bhalachandra Shivram Patil (P.W.F.), (Bhiwandi); Yeshwant Gunaji Ambekar (ST) (P.W.F.), (Bhiwandi (R)); Bhagwant Rao Gade (Cong.), (Bhokardhan); Parsharam Jaysing Mali (Ind.), (Bhor); Kaka Gopala Desai (O.P.I.), (Bhudargad); Kundanlal Jashwant Lal Dholakia (Cong.), (Bhu); Dattatraya Senu Bhirdur (Cong.), (Bhuawad); Jalwant Rao More (Cong.), (Biloli); Laxman (SC) (Cong.), (Biloli (R)); Ishwarlal Pranji Vandas Parekh (Cong.), (Bori); Shivabhai Ashabhai Patil (Cong.), (Borsad North); Madhavsingh Fulsingh Solanki (Cong.), (Borsad South); Chhaganbhai Lalji Bhai Gopani (Cong.), (Botad); Murharao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Cong.), (Brahmapur); Govind Bijaji Meshram (SC) (Cong.), (Brahmapur (R)); Bhupendra Bhai Bapalal Modi (Ind.), (Broach); Smt. Indrabai Ramrao (Cong.), (Buldana); Gopalji Dahyabhai Desai (Cong.), (Bulsar); Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod (SC) (Cong.), (Bulsar (R)); Baburao Dhondiba Jagtap (C.P.I.), (Byculla); Paljibhai Hamabhai Boricha (SC) (S.C.F.), (Byculla (R)); Janab Hussein Yawar Khan (Cong.), (Cambay); Rajaram Bhaia Sonawane (P.S.F.), (Chalisgaon); Khodabhai Shivram Patil (Ind.), (Chanasad); Laxmanrao Krishnaji Wasekar (Cong.), (Chanda); Narsingh Bhujang

Patil (P.W.F.), (Chandgad); Pundlik Balkrishna Chore (Cong.), (Chandur); Indravadanrai Manmohanrao Oza (Cong.), (Chembur); Bhagvanbhai Ranchhod Patil (Cong.), (Chhota Udepur); Bhaljibhai Garbad (ST) (Cong.), (Chhota Udepur (R)); Namdeo Punaji Pawar (Cong.), (Chikhli (Buldana Dt.)); Smt. Shantaben Kallidas Patil (Cong.), (Chikhli (Surat Dt.)); Shankar Ganu Tambitkar (C.P.I.), (Chiplun); Gangaram Bhikaji Kamble (SC) (S.C.F.), (Chiplun (R)); Smt. Kikiben Bhat alias Urmilaben Premshankar (Cong.), (Chorasi); Kalaram Shankar Dharla (Cong.), (Colaba); Ambalal Chhotalal Shah (Cong.), (Dabhoi); Trimbakrao Ramchandra Naravane (Ind.), (Dadur); Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Cong.), (Dahanu); Santu Devoo Thakaria (ST) (Cong.), (Dahanu (R)); Naranbhai Lashabhai Patil (Ind.), (Dange); Purshotam Vasudev Mandlik (P.S.P.), (Dapoli); Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Cong.), (Dariapur Kazi); Deorao Shioram Patil (Ind.), (Darwa); Narayan Uttam Rao Deshmukh (Cong.), (Daryapur); Kisanrao Narayanrao Khandare (SC) (Cong.), (Daryapur (R)); Chhotalal Naranadas Patil (Ind.), (Dascroli); Popatlal Mulshanker Joshi (Cong.), (Deesa); Gamanbhai Nanji Parmar (SC) (Cong.), (Deesa (R)); Chaturbhai Mangalbhai Amin (Ind.), (Dehgam); Jagannath Ramkrishna Tawade (P.W.F.), (Deogad); Dwarikadas Amritlal Patil (Ind.), (Dhandhuka); Jadav Ramu Balu (P.S.P.), (Dharampur); Shankar Rao Bhaurao Chauhan (Cong.), (Dharmabad); Kailasnarayan Shivnarayan Narola (Cong.), (Dhobi Talao); Maniklal Chunilal Shah (Cong.), (Dholka); Bhagwanji Bhanji Kalaria (Cong.), (Dhoraji); Bhupatbhai Virajlal Desai (Cong.), (Dhrangadhra); Chudaman Ananda Raundale (Cong.), (Dhulia North); Ramdas Bhagwan Chaudhari (Ind.), (Dhulia South); Madhorao Baburao Mahindre (Cong.), (Digra); Fakirrao Sakharam Daokhar (C.P.I.), (Dindori); Ramdas Pandu Bagul (ST) (C.P.I.), (Dindori (R)); Javsing Mansing Solanki (Cong.), (Dohad); Hafizka Abdul Kader Mohiuddin (Cong.), (Dongri); Bhudarji Dosabhai Mevawala (Cong.), (Dwaraka); Ganpatram Gokaldas Patil (Ind.), (Etha Bridge); Sitaram Hirchand Birla (Cong.), (Erandol); Dnyandeo Santram Narwekar (P.W.F.), (Gadhingnadi); Sakharam Gopalrao (Cong.), (Gangakhed); Namdeo Deoji Pagare (SC) (Cong.), (Gangakhed (R)); Chandragupta Digambaradas (C.P.I.), (Gangapur); Limbaji Muktaji (Cong.), (Georai); Pralhad Keshav Atre (Ind.), (Girgaum); Pratapsingh Motisingh (Cong.), (Godhra); Shamprasad Rup Shankar Vasavda (Cong.), (Gomti); Jesingji Govindbhai Parmar (SC) (Cong.), (Gomti (R)); Manoharabhai Babarabhai Patil (Cong.), (Gondia); Purnali Dhamabhai Raghavdale (P.S.P.), (Goregaon); Dattatraya Yeshwant Vilankar (J.S.), (Guhagar); Smt. Anjana Bai Jaiwantrao (Cong.), (Hadgaon); Vijayalalji Bharatsinhji Chauhan (Cong.), (Halol); Triambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Cong.), (Halvad); Santram Sakharam Patil (Ind.), (Haltanangle); Dadasaheb Malharao Shirke (SC) (S.C.F.), (Haltanangle (R)); Ram Dashrath Tupe (P.S.P.), (Haveli); Purushottam Martandao Choure (SC) (Ind.), (Haveli (R)); Keshorao Motiram Zade (Cong.), (Hinganghat); Baburao (Cong.), (Hingoli); Surajmal Narayan (SC) (Cong.), (Hingoli (R)); Punaji Laxman Goverdhane (C.P.I.), (Igatpur); Sadasio Vithal (Cong.), (Jalamb); Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Cong.), (Indapur); Sadasiv Narayan Bhalerao (C.P.I.), (Jalgao); Rustomji Bezonji (Cong.), (Jaina); Dhondi Raj Ganpat Rao (SC) (Cong.), (Jaina (R)); Shaikh Ahmedmilia Sherumia (Ind.), (Jamalpur); Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patil (Cong.), (Jambusar); Nanji Devji Sinojia (Cong.), (Jamjodhpur); Smt. Manjulaben Jayantilal Dave (Cong.), (Jamnagar); Gajananrao Raghunath Rao Garud (P.S.F.), (Jamner); Krishnarao Haribhai Tarade (P.W.F.), (Jatoli); Akbaraji Amiji Jadanwala (Cong.), (Jasdan); Vijay Sinhrao Ramrao Dafele (Ind.), (Jath); Trimbak Bhaia Mukane (Cong.), (Jawahar); Gajanan Bhavani Shankar Joshi (Cong.), (Jetyur); Daipatbhai Amarsinh

Vasawa (Cong.), (Jhagadia); Narsinhbhai Kanjibhai Hathila (Cong.), (Jhalod); Wamanrao Anandao (Cong.), (Jintur); Kantilal Premchand Shah (Cong.), (Jodia); Smt. Pushapaben Janardan Mehta (Cong.), (Junagadh); Shivaji Mahadu Kale (P.S.P.), (Junnar); Chhotalal Maganlal Patil (Ind.), (Kadi); Smt. Vimalabai Vasant Bagal (Ind.), (Kagal); Bamlingswami (Cong.), (Kaij); Govind Rao (SC) (Cong.), (Kaij (R)); Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patil (Cong.), (Kaira); Smt. Tarabai (Cong.), (Kalam); Revappa Krishappa (SC) (Cong.), (Kalam (R)); Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Cong.), (Kalameshwar); Shankarji Maganji Thakarda (Ind.), (Kalol); Jayantilal Ghelebbhai Dalal (Ind.), (Kalmur); Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (P.W.F.), (Kalyan); Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patil (Cong.), (Kamrej); Bhaskar Balkrishna Sawant (P.W.F.), (Kankavli); Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Cong.), (Kankrej); Baburao Sanikrao (Cong.), (Kannad); Nagindas Vadilal Gandhli (Ind.), (Kapadwanj); Yashwantrao Belvantrao Chavan (Cong.), (Karad North); Yashwantrao Jijaba Mohite (P.W.F.), (Karad South); Smt. Maniben Chandubhai Patil (Cong.), (Karjan); Vishnu Dattatraya Chitale (C.P.I.), (Kasba Peth); Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Cong.), (Katol); Trimbak Dattatraya Deshmukh (Cong.), (Kelapur); Brahmakumar Ranchhodlal Bhat (Ind.), (Khadia); Govinddas Ratanlal Bhatia (Cong.), (Khambgaon); Keshav Rao Dhondge (P.W.F.), (Khandhar); Keshav Shikhar Patil (P.S.P.), (Khatar); Tarachand Hirachand Vadgaonkar (P.S.P.), (Khed (Poona Dt.)); Jagannath Shivram Patne (S.C.F.), (Khed (Ratnagiri Dt.)); Natvarlal Maganlal Patil (Ind.), (Kherala); Uttam Baliram Rathod (Cong.), (Kinwat); Pandurang Bapurao Salokhe (P.W.F.), (Kolhapur); Vishwasrao Vithalrao Mane (Cong.), (Koregaon); Bhanushankar Mancharham Vaglik (Cong.), (Kumbharwada); Amulakhrui Kushalchand Khimani (Cong.), (Kundla); Devisbhai Nanjibhai Balyani (Cong.), (Kunkavav); Tapubhai Pragji Vaghela (SC) (Cong.), (Kunkavav (R)); Smt. Anjanabai Narhar Magar (Cong.), (Kuria); Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta (Cong.), (Kutiyana); Shaishshekar Kashinath Athale (P.S.P.), (Lanja); Hariprasad Vishvanath Bhatt* (Cong.), (Lathi); Peshavrao Sonwane (Cong.), (Latur); Virsinhbhai Kanjibhai Nisarta (Cong.), (Limkheda); Shivprasad Bapulal Bhatt (Ind.), (Lunawada); Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap (Cong.), (Madha); Ganpat Laxman Sonawane (SC) (Cong.), (Madha (R)); Digambar Vinayak Eruoti (P.S.P.), (Mahad); Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Cong.), (Mahalaxmi); F. M. Pinto (P.S.P.), (Mahim); Jaswantrao Nanubhai Mehta (P.S.P.), (Mahura); Haroon Ahmed Ansari (P.S.P.), (Malagaon); Kanji Kachara Mori (Cong.), (Malia); Bhiku Faktra Shelki (Cong.), (Maltapur); Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Ind.), (Malirav); Shridhar Balkrishna Manjarekar (J.S.), (Malwan); Salehboji Abdul Kadar (Cong.), (Mandvi (Greater Bombay Dt.)); Jumakhlal Lakhmichand (Cong.), (Mandvi (Kutch Dt.)); Surendranath Govind Tipnis (P.S.P.), (Mangano); Tanaji Ganpat Gaikwad (SC) (Ind.), (Mangano (R)); Ramji Parbat Vikani (Cong.), (Mangrol (Sorath Dt.)); Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar (SC) (Cong.), (Mangrol (R) (Sorath Dt.)); Hittendra Kanayalal Desai (Cong.), (Mangrol (Surat Dt.)); Brijlal Nandlal Blyani (Cong.), (Mangrolpur); Sadrar Ali (Cong.), (Manjlegaon); Madhavilal Bhallai Shah (Cong.), (Matar); Madhavrao Ganapatrao Mane (P.S.P.), (Matunga); Jagannath Ganapatrao Bhatankar (SC) (S.C.F.), (Matunga (R)); Ramchandra Kashinath Bhalki (J.S.), (Maval); D. L. Anande (Ind.), (Masgaon); Shankarrao Vithalrao alias Annasaheb (P.W.F.), (Mehkar); Tulsiram Rodu Kakal (SC) (S.C.F.), (Mehkar (R)); Popatlal Gulebadas Patil (Ind.), (Mehsana); Smt. Kokilabai Jagannath Gowane (Cong.), (Mehpat); Gundu Dashrath Patil (Cong.), (Mitra); Smt. Hirabai Anandao Ajaao (Cong.), (Morvi); Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar (Cong.), (Morvi); Shantaram Balkrishna Thakare (P.W.F.), (Morwad); Smt. Kusum Wamanrao

* Death was reported on 16th May 1967.

- Korpe (Cong.), (Murtaipur); D. Z. Palasagar (SC) (Cong.), (Murtaipur (R)); Udesinh Virsinh Vadodla (Cong.), (Nadiad North); Mahenderbhai Gopaladas Desai (Ind.), (Nadiad South); Smt. Sada Zubair* (Cong.), (Nagpada); Ardendu Bhushan Homendra Kumar Bardhan (Ind.), (Nagpur); Punjabrao Hukam Shambharkar (SC) (S.C.F.), (Nagpur (R)); Madan Gopal Jodhraji Agarwal (Cong.), (Nagpur I); Dindayal Nandram Gupta (Cong.), (Nagpur II); Vithalrao Devidasrao Deshpande (C.P.I.), (Nanded); Bhagabhai Sakharan Hiray (Cong.), (Nandgaon); Dalpat Buchar Bhil (Cong.), (Nanded); Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande (P.W.P.), (Nasik); S. L. Kamble (SC) (S.C.F.), (Nasik (R)); Gordhan Chhipa Bhil (ST) (Cong.), (Naswadi (R)); Lalooabhai Makaniji Patel (Cong.), (Navsari); Bhanabhai Dahyabhai Rathod (ST) (Cong.), (Navsari (R)); Abhramji Dongarsing Chaudhari (ST) (Ind.), (Navapur (R)); Shripatrao Gyanurao (P.W.P.), (Nilanga); Deoram Savaji Wagh (C.P.I.), (Niphad); Smt. Nirmala Raju Bhoole (Cong.), (North Sholapur); Vishwambharrao Namdeo (Cong.), (Omurga); Udhavrao Sahebrao (P.W.P.), (Osmanabad); Onkar Narayan Wagh (P.S.P.), (Panchore); Jaswantil Sobhagyaachand Shah (Cong.), (Padra); Venkat Rao Jadhav (Cong.), (Paihan); Galabhai Nanjibhai Patel (Cong.), (Palanpur); Dunganbhai Bhagwanbhai Parmar (ST) (Cong.), (Palanpur (R)); Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah (P.S.P.), (Palghar); Smt. Kasturben Jorinhbhai Indrani (Cong.), (Palitana); Baghunath Namdev Raul (P.S.P.), (Pandharpur); Babaji Rao Balasaheb Desai (Ind.), (Pankhala); Dinkar Balu Patil (P.W.P.), (Panvel); Annaji Ramchandra (P.W.P.), (Parbhani); Uttam Harji Patel (P.S.P.), (Pardi); Vyankatesh Appa Shenoy (P.S.P.), (Pardi); Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Cong.), (Parle-Andheri); Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (Ind.), (Parnar); Shrinivas Chunilal Marwadi (J.S.), (Parola); Bhagwanrao Daulatrao (Cong.), (Parur); Chimanlal Wadilal Shah (Ind.), (Patana); Laxmanbhai Samjibhai Bhanbharla (SC) (Ind.), (Patana (R)); Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Cong.), (Patana (Salara)); Vasant Rajaram Raut (P.W.P.), (Pen); Govind Sonu Katkari (ST) (P.W.P.), (Pen (R)); Manilal Prabhlul Parikh (Cong.), (Pellad); Dadasaheb Marutirao Bandisode (SC) (S.C.F.), (Pellan (R)); Haribhau Vithalrao Nimbalkar (C.P.I.), (Phaltan); Vithal N. Shivarkar (P.S.P.), (Poona Cantt.); Maldevji Mandlikji Oedra (Cong.), (Porbandar); Smt. Ranjanben Madhukumar Vora (Cong.), (Prantij); Raghunathrao Anandrao Pawar (P.W.P.), (Purandhar); Vasant-rao Phulsing Naik (Cong.), (Pusad); Daulat Laxman Khadse (SC) (Cong.), (Pusad (R)); Dnyandeeo Santaram Khandekar (P.W.P.), (Radhanagari); Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia (Cong.), (Radhanpur); Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Ind.), (Rahuri); Prabhat Mahadev Kulkarni (P.S.P.), (Rajapur); Jaysukhlal Karshanji Shah (Cong.), (Rajkot); Suragbhai Kalubhai Varu (Cong.), (Rajula); Ramchandra Ganpati Dhote (Cong.), (Rajura); Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Cong.), (Ramtek); Atmaram Vasudev Modak (P.S.P.), (Ratnagiri); Madhukar Dhanaji Chaudhari (Cong.), (Raver); Keshavrao Bhagav Wankhede (SC) (Cong.), (Raver (R)); Gangadharappa (Cong.), (Renapur); Pandurang Ramji Sonap (P.W.P.), (Roha); Adku Sonu Paulzagde (Cong.), (Sakoli); Nashikrao Khan-tadu Tirpude (SC) (Cong.), (Sakoli (R)); Shankarrao Chindhuji Bedse (Ind.), (Sakri); Rama Jirya Padvi (ST) (Ind.), (Sakri (R)); Vardhmanbhai Lalbhai Mehta (Ind.), (Sanand); Arjun Bajaji Vichare (Ind.), (Sangameshwar); Vasant-rao Banduji Patil (Cong.), (Sangli); Keshavrao Shripatrao (Cong.), (Sangola); Maruti Mahadeo Kambale (SC) (Cong.), (Sangola (R)); Smt. Hiraben Lalchandbhai Ninama (Cong.), (Santrampur); Marotrao Sambhish Kannammar (Cong.), (Saoli); Mohammad Abdulla Khan Pathan (Cong.), (Saoner); Vithal Nanasaheb Patil (Ind.), (Satara); Jasbhai Hathibhai Amin (Cong.), (Savri); Ramchandra Chhitabhai Solanki (SC) (Cong.), (Savri (R)); Shivrao Sawant Khem Sawant Bhoosale (Ind.), (Savant-wadi); S. G. Patkar (C.P.I.), (Sewree); Vyankat Tanaji Dhoib (Cong.), (Shahada); Chandrasing Dhanka Bhandari (ST) (Cong.), (Shahada (R)); Tryambak Sitarao Karkhanis (P.W.P.), (Shahu-wadi); Dalabhai Rajibhai Parmar (Cong.), (Shehra); Eknath Laxman Bhagat (Ind.), (Shegaon); Yeshwanta Chandru Patil (P.W.P.), (Shirala); Bhaskarrao Sadashiv Galande (Ind.), (Shirdi); Arjun Giri Pawar (SC) (Ind.), (Shirdi (R)); Satagonda Revagonda Patil (Ind.), (Shirdi); Jayant Shridhar Tilak (H.M.), (Shirajinagar); Kashavilal Meerchand Shah (Cong.), (Sholapur City North); Rajaram Navalaran Dhavale (Cong.), (Sholapur City South); Nawasherwan Navarozi Satha (Ind.), (Shrigonda); Ramchandra Deokaji Pawar (SC) (Ind.), (Shrigonda (R)); Sridhar Mahadeo Joshi (P.S.P.), (Shukrawarpeth); Mafatlal Motilal Patel (Ind.), (Sidhpur); Nago Rao (Cong.), (Sillod); Shankar Gorakh Sonawane (P.S.P.), (Sindkheda); Shankar Kandaji Navale (P.S.P.), (Sinnar); Narayansinh Sampatsinh Weakay (P.S.P.), (Sironcha); Vishwesherrao Dharmarao Atram (ST) (Ind.), (Sironcha (R)); Shyamkant Damodar More (P.S.P.), (Sirur); Hamir Sarman Solanki (Cong.), (Somnath); Mavjibhai Chimabhai Chodhari (Cong.), (Songadh); Shantirappa Basappa Basawanti (Cong.), (South Sholapur); Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai (Cong.), (Surat City East); Golandaz Mohd. Husein Abdul Samad (Cong.), (Surat City West); Rasiklal Ummedchand Parikh (Cong.), (Surendranagar); Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (SC) (Cong.), (Surendranagar (R)); Jorinh Kasalabhai Indrani (Cong.), (Talaja); Gorji Surji Padvi (ST) (P.S.P.), (Taloada (R)); Ganapati Dada Lal (P.W.P.), (Tasgaon); Dattatraya Balkrishna Tamhane (P.S.P.), (Thana); Dahyalal Mamlal Mehta (Cong.), (Tharad); Kishoresinh Chhaugusinh Gohil (Ind.), (Thasara); Khushalbhai Morabhai Dave (SC) (Cong.), (Thasara (R)); Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Cong.), (Tirora); Sahebrao Dada (Cong.), (Tuljapur); Aoo Malku Makado (Cong.), (Tumsar); Nevandram Vishindas Gurbani (Cong.), (Ulhasnagar); Sadashivrao Rajaramrao Samarath (Cong.), (Umrer); Anantram Dayal Choudhari (SC) (Cong.), (Umrer (R)); Ratubhai Mulhankar Adani (Cong.), (Una); Smt. Trilochana Ushakant Mehta (Cong.), (Vagad); Mansinghji Bhassabhai (Cong.), (Vagra); Machhendranath (P.S.P.), (Vajapur); Karshanbhai Jerambhai Bharodia (Cong.), (Vallabhpur); Narayan Mahadeo Chamankar (P.S.P.), (Vengurla); Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Ind.), (Vijapur North); Becharadas Hargovanddas Patel (Ind.), (Vijapur South); Dillipsinghji Pratapsinghji Desai (Ind.), (Viramgam); Farmanandas Jivanbhai Kathrecha (Cong.), (Visavadar); Raminiklal Trikamilal Manisar (Ind.), (Visnagar); Bhagwan Nanasaheb More (Ind.), (Vita); Pirajirao Tayapa Madhale (SC) (S.C.F.), (Vita (R)); Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (P.W.P.), (Wai); Sayaji Laxman Silam (Cong.), (Walkeshwar); Nagnath Ramchandra Nayakavadi (P.W.P.), (Walra); Shridharrao Nathobaji Jawade (Cong.), (Wani); Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao (ST) (Cong.), (Wani (R)); Smt. Hiralaxmi Keshavilal Sheth (Cong.), (Wankaner); Mahadeorao Tukaram Thakare (Cong.), (Wardha); Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonawane (SC) (Cong.), (Wardha (R)); J. D. Rajurkar (Cong.), (Washim); R. C. Salwe (SC) (Cong.), (Washim (R)); Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare (S.C.F.), (Worth); Smt. Ramabai Narayan Deshpande (Cong.), (Yawad); Dagumbhankar Kanade (P.S.P.), (Yeola); Ramchandra Jagoba Kadu (Cong.), (Yeotmal);
- Narayan Ganpat Avad (Ind.), (Puthardi).
 Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con.), (Idar).
 Govindbhai Manbhai Parmar (Con.), (Idar (R)).
 Nominated (Anglo-Indian): N. B. Ferguson.

* Death was reported on 9th May 1957.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Dr. R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi. Deputy Speaker, Kumari K. O. Ayesha Bai.

An estimate of party strength is given below :

Congress : 43 ; Praja Socialist Party : 9 ; Communist Party of India : 60 ; Independents : 14.

R. Krishnan (CPI), (*Alathur*) ; T. V. Thomas (CPI), (*Alleppey*) ; T. O. Bava (Cong.), (*Athayee*) ; K. Govindankutty Menon (CPI), (*Andathode*) ; K. Gopinathan Pillai (Cong.), (*Aranmula*) ; R. Balakrishna Pillai (CPI), (*Arianad*) ; P. S. Karthikeyan (Cong.), (*Arur*) ; R. Prakasam (CPI), (*Attungal*) ; Kalu Mandoti Kunniyil (CPI), (*Badagara*) ; M. Narayana Kurup (PSP), (*Baluserry*) ; Kannan Chaliyoth (CPI), (*Cannanore I*) ; K. P. Gopalan (CPI), (*Cannanore II*) ; Bhargavan (CPI), (*Chadayamangalam*) ; C. G. Janardhanan (PSP), (*Chalakydy*) ; P. K. Chathan (SC) (CPI), (*Chalakydy (R)*) ; M. Kalyanankrishnan Nair (CPI), (*Changanacherry*) ; R. Shankaranarayanan Thampi (CPI), (*Chengannur*) ; A. Balagopalan (Cong.), (*Cheayur*) ; P. Balachandra Menon (CPI), (*Chitlur*) ; K. Eacharan (SC) (Cong.), (*Chitlur (R)*) ; E. Gopala-krishna Menon (CPI), (*Cranganore*) ; Smt. Rosamma Punnose (CPI), (*Devicolum*) ; N. Ganapathy (SC) (Cong.), (*Devicolum (R)*) ; A. K. Ramankutty (CPI), (*Elapully*) ; P. Ravindran (CPI), (*Eravipuram*) ; A. L. Jacob (Cong.), (*Ernakulam*) ; George Joseph (Cong.), (*Ettumanoor*) ; P. K. Koru (Ind.), (*Guruvayur*) ; V. Ramakrishna Pillai (Ind.), (*Haripad*) ; K. Chandrasekharan (PSP), (*Hoodrug*) ; Narayanan Nambiar (CPI), (*Irikkur*) ; C. Achutha Menon (CPI), (*Irinjalakuda*) ; M. C. Abraham (Cong.), (*Kaduthuruthy*) ; M. M. Mathai (Cong.), (*Kal-loppara*) ; T. K. Ramakrishnan (CPI), (*Kanayannur*) ; K. T. Thomas (Cong.), (*Kanjirapally*) ; Smt. Kusunnam Joseph (Cong.), (*Karikode*) ; Kunjukrishnan (Cong.), (*Karunayapally*) ; R. Sugathan (CPI), (*Karthigapally*) ; C. Kunhi-

krishnan Nair (Cong.), (*Kasergod*) ; Kumari K. O. Ayesha Bai (CPI), (*Kayamkulam*) ; M. T. Gopalan-kutty Nair (Cong.), (*Koduvally*) ; M. P. M. Ahammad Kurikkal (Ind.), (*Kondotty*) ; M. A. Antony (Cong.), (*Kothakulangara*) ; E. Chandrasekharan Nair (CPI), (*Kottarakara*) ; P. Bhaskaran Nair (CPI), (*Kottavam*) ; Smt. Sarada Krishnan (Cong.), (*Kozhikode I*) ; P. Kumaran (Cong.), (*Kozhikode II*) ; G. Karthikeyan (CPI), (*Krishnapuram*) ; T. K. Krishnan (CPI), (*Kunnamkulam*) ; Smt. Leela Damodara Menon (Cong.), (*Kunnamangalam*) ; P. R. Madhavan Pillai (CPI), (*Kunnathur*) ; R. Govindan (SC) (CPI), (*Kunnathur (R)*) ; Ahmedkutty (Ind.), (*Kuttiapuram*) ; P. Ramunni Kurup (PSP), (*Kuthuparamba*) ; K. V. John (Ind.), (*Kuzhal-mannam*) ; K. P. B. Gopalan Nambiar (CPI), (*Madai*) ; K. Hassan Gani (Ind.), (*Malappuram*) ; Joseph Mundassery (CPI), (*Manalur*) ; F. P. Ummer Koya (Cong.), (*Manjeri*) ; M. Chadayan (SC) (Ind.), (*Manjeri (R)*) ; M. Umesh Rao (Ind.), (*Manjerwar*) ; V. Muhammad Kodur (Ind.), (*Mankada*) ; K. Krishna Menon (CPI), (*Man-narghat*) ; C. G. Sadasivan (CPI), (*Mararikulam*) ; K. K. Viswanathan (Cong.), (*Mattancherry*) ; N. E. Balaram (CPI), (*Mattanur*) ; K. C. George (CPI), (*Mavelikara*) ; P. K. Kunjachen (SC) (CPI), (*Mavelikara (R)*) ; P. M. Joseph (Cong.), (*Meenachil*) ; K. M. George (Cong.), (*Muvattupuzha*) ; C. H. Kanaran (CPI), (*Nadapuram*) ; C. Abraham (Cong.), (*Narakkal*) ; K. S. Achuthan (Cong.), (*Nattika*) ; N. Neelakandharu Pandarathil (CPI), (*Nedumangad*) ; M. Sadasivan (CPI), (*Nemom*) ; O. Janardhanan Nair (CPI), (*Neyyattinkara*) ; E. M. S. Nambudiripad (CPI), (*Nileswar*) ; Kallalan (SC) (CPI), (*Nileswar (R)*) ; P. R. Francis (Cong.), (*Ollur*) ; V. Kunhunni Nayar (CPI), (*Ottapalam*) ; R. Raghava Menon (Cong.), (*Palghat*) ; Alexander

Parambithara (Cong.), (*Palluruthy*) ; Kunju-krishnan Nader (Cong.), (*Parassala*) ; C. K. Narayanan Kutty (CPI), (*Parit*) ; M. Sivan Pillai (CPI), (*Parur*) ; P. Bhaskaran Pillai (CPI), (*Pathanamthitta*) ; Rajagopalan Nair (CPI), (*Pathanapuram*) ; E. P. Gopalan (CPI), (*Pattambi*) ; M. Kumaran (CPI), (*Perambra*) ; P. Govindan Nambiar (CPI), (*Perintalmanna*) ; P. Govinda Pillai (CPI), (*Perumbavoor*) ; E. T. Kunhan (SC) (CPI), (*Ponnani*) ; Kunhambu Kallayan (SC) (Cong.), (*Poonani (R)*) ; T. A. Thomman (Cong.), (*Poonjar*) ; P. C. Cherian (Cong.), (*Puthupally*) ; Joseph Chazhiccatt (PSP), (*Puliyannur*) ; P. Gopalan (CPI), (*Punakur*) ; P. M. Kunhiraman Nambiar (PSP), (*Quilandy*) ; A. A. Rahim (Cong.), (*Quilon*) ; E. P. Poullose (Cong.), (*Ramamangalam*) ; Idicula (Cong.), (*Ranni*) ; Smt. K. R. Gouri (CPI), (*Sherthala*) ; G. H. Mohamed Koya (Ind.), (*Tanur*) ; V. R. Krishna Iyer (Ind.), (*Tellicherry*) ; Thomas John (Cong.), (*Thakazhi*) ; K. Moldeenkutty Hajee (Ind.), (*Tirur*) ; K. Avukkadarkutty Naha (Ind.), (*Thiruvangady*) ; G. Padmanabhan Thambi (CPI), (*Thiruvalla*) ; A. Mathew (Cong.), (*Thodupuzha*) ; T. Krishnan (SC) (Cong.), (*Thrikkadavur*) ; K. Karunakaran (SC) (CPI), (*Thrikkadavur (R)*) ; Dr. A. R. Menon (Ind.), (*Trichur*) ; E. P. Eapen (PSP), (*Trivandrum I*) ; A. Thanu Pillai (PSP), (*Trivandrum II*) ; V. Sreedharan (CPI), (*Ullur*) ; A. Balan (CPI), (*Vadakkankara*) ; K. R. Narayanan (Cong.), (*Vaikom*) ; H. Abdul Majeed (CPI), (*Varkala*) ; K. Sivadasan (SC) (CPI), (*Varkala (R)*) ; P. T. Chacko (Cong.), (*Vazhur*) ; Ponnara G. Sreedhar (PSP), (*Vidappi*) ; K. Kochukuttan (SC) (Cong.), (*Wadakkancherry*) ; C. C. Ayyappan (SC) (CPI), (*Wadakkancherry (R)*) ; N. K. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Cong.), (*Wynad*) ; V. Madura (ST) (Cong.), (*Wynad (R)*).

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, K. L. Dubey.

An estimate of party position is given below: Congress 232; Praja Socialist Party 12; Communist Party of India 2; Bhartiya Jan Sangh 10; Hindu Mahasabha 7; Ram Rajya Parishad 5; Independents 20.

Madanlal (J.S.), (Agar); Chatrasingh (ST) (Cong.), (Aitrapur) (R); Dr. Devsingh (Cong.), (Aitote); Mian Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Aitote) (R); Bhuvan Bhasker Singh (Cong.), (Akaltara); Hlt Ram (J.S.), (Amarpatan); Rammivas Chitralal (Cong.), (Ambah); Brijbhushan (Cong.), (Ambikapur); Pritram Kurrey (SC) (Cong.), (Ambikapur) (R); Lakhnail Gupta (Cong.), (Arang); Jagmohandas (SC) (Cong.), (Arang) (R); Ramdayalsingh (Cong.), (Ashoknagar); Dulichand (SC) (Cong.), (Ashoknagar) (R); Hargyan Singh (P.S.P.), (Aitair); Kanheya Lal Mehta (Cong.), (Badnagar); Manohar Singh Mehta (Cong.), (Badnagar); Murlikhar Butnail Aasi (Cong.), (Baihar); Haresingh Bekhatel Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Baihar) (R); Nandkishore Jaisram Sharma (Cong.), (Bahaghat); Kesholal Gomasta (Cong.), (Balod); Brijlal Verma (P.S.P.), (Baloda-Bazar); Nalindas (SC) (Cong.), (Baloda-Bazar) (R); Swami Krishna Nand Ramcharan (Cong.), (Banda); Chhotelal (Cong.), (Bandhgarh); Ravindranath Bhargava (Cong.), (Barghat); Chandrakar Prasad (Cong.), (Bargi); Virendrasingh Motilal Singh (Cong.), (Barwaha); Gulal (ST) (J.S.), (Barwani) (R); Rajkumar Virendra Bahadur Singh (Ind.), (Basma); Iaxmanprasad (Cong.), (Bimetara); Sheelal (SC) (Cong.), (Bemetara) (R); Ram Kishore (Ind.), (Bohari); Smt. Jhalkan Kumari (ST) (Cong.), (Bohari) (R); Bhagwan Singh (Cong.), (Berasia); Hari Kishan Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Berasia) (R); Deepchand Lakshmichand (Cong.), (Betul); Mokkamsingh Sab Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Betul) (R); Somdatt Deo (ST) (Cong.), (Bhainsdehi); Chakraborti Shukla (Cong.), (Bhatapara); Jitendra Vijay Bahadur (Ind.), (Bhatgaon); Moolchand (SC) (Cong.), (Bhatgaon) (R); Udairam (Cong.), (Bhilai); Govindalingh (ST) (Cong.), (Bhilai) (R); Narsingh Rao Jabarsingh (Cong.), (Bhind); Manohar Rao Jatur (Cong.), (Bhoma); Thakur Dipelsingh (ST) (Cong.), (Bhoma) (R); Shakir Ali Khan (C.P.I.), (Bhopal); Laxmanalingh (Ind.), (Bhaora); Raredi (ST) (Cong.), (Bichhia) (R); Kunjilal Khoobchand (Cong.), (Bijai-Raghuvarh); Shrinati Chanda Bai (ST) (Cong.), (Bijai-Raghuvarh) (R); Smt. Gayatri (Cong.), (Bijawar); Hans Raj (SC) (Cong.), (Bijawar) (R); B. R. Pambholi (ST) (Cong.), (Bijapur) (R); Dr. Shivdulare (Cong.), (Bijapur); Pt. Shyamcharan Shukla (Cong.), (Bindranawagar); Shyamkumari Devi (ST) (Cong.), (Bindranawagar) (R); Rani Padma-wati (Cong.), (Birendranagar); Rajkumari Surajkala (Cong.), (Buddhi); Abdul Kadar Mohammad Masum Siddiqui (Cong.), (Burhanpur); Ramkrishna (Cong.), (Champa); Sagar-singh Sisodia (Cong.), (Chanchoda); Shashibhushan Singh (Ind.), (Chandrapur); Voderan (SC) (Cong.), (Chandrapur) (R); Dasrath (Cong.), (Chatarpur); Govind Das (SC) (Cong.), (Chatarpur) (R); Smt. Vijayawati (Cong.), (Chhindwara); Nokelal (SC) (Cong.), (Chhindwara) (R); Sukhdia (ST) (Cong.), (Chitrakote); Kausahendra Pratap Bahadur Singh (R.R.P.), (Chitrakote); Smt. Kanakkumari (ST) (Cong.), (Chorki) (R); Harishchandra Marothi (Cong.), (Damoh); Sheoran (ST) (Cong.), (Dantewara) (R); Shyam Sunder Das 'Shyam' (Cong.), (Datia); Dala Prasad Mishra (Cong.), (Deori); Bhal Lal (Ind.), (Deosar); Jagdeo Singh (ST) (P.S.P.), (Deosar) (R); Nandlal Joshi (Cong.), (Depalpur); Saijan-singh Vlahnar (SC) (Cong.), (Depalpur) (R); Anant Sadaghir Patwardhan (Cong.), (Dewas); Bapul Khan (SC) (Cong.), (Dewas) (R); Ganesh-ram (Cong.), (Dhamda); Puroshamdas (Cong.), (Dhamtari); Jhiktu (ST) (Cong.), (Dhamtari) (R); Vasant Rao Pradhan (H.M.), (Dhar); Raja Sahit Chandra Chud Prasad-singh Deo (Cong.), (Dharmajgarh); Umed Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Dharmajgarh) (R); Khub Chaud Baghel (P.S.P.), (Dharivaoan); Dwarika Prasad (Cong.), (Dindori); Akali (ST) (Cong.), (Dindori) (R); Smt. Jhamitkunwarbai (ST)

(Cong.), (Dondi Lohara) (R); Dhannalal Jain (Cong.), (Dongargaoan); Vijal Lal (Cong.), (Dongargarh); Bhoontanath (SC) (Cong.), (Dongargarh) (R); Vishwanath Tamasker (P.S.P.), (Durg); Kishorilal (Cong.), (Gadaraora); Nabha (SC) (Cong.), (Gadaraora) (R); Vimalkumar (J.S.), (Garoth); Smt. Sharda Saraswati Devi (SC) (Cong.), (Garoth) (R); Gourishankar Shastri (Cong.), (Ghargoda); Raja Lalit Kumar Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Ghargoda) (R); Murlidhar Ghule (Cong.), (Gird); Smt. Sushila Devi (Cong.), (Gohad); Shyamsundar Narayan (Cong.), (Gogaon); Mathuraprasad Dube (Cong.), (Gowalla); Daulatram (Cong.), (Guna); Shiv Nath Prasad (J.S.), (Gurh); Ram Chandra (C.P.I.), (Gwalior); Laxmanrao Bhikajee Naik (Cong.), (Harda); Smt. Gulabai (SC) (Cong.), (Harda) (R); Kalusingh Shersingh (Cong.), (Harvad); Ramesingh Shaba (ST) (Cong.), (Harvad) (R); Gaya Prasad Pande (Cong.), (Hatta); Kadara (SC) (Cong.), (Hatta) (R); Nannellal Bhurelal (Cong.), (Hoshangabad); Vyanktesh Dravid (Cong.), (Indore); Babulal Patodi (Cong.), (Indore City Central); Homi Daji (Ind.), (Indore City East); Mishrilal Gangwal (Cong.), (Indore City West); Hari-prasad Nandilal Chaturvedi (Cong.), (Itarsi); Kunjilal Dharamdas (Cong.), (Jabalpur I); Jagdishnarayan Laxminarayan (Cong.), (Jabalpur II); Jagmohandas Seth Govinddas (Cong.), (Jabalpur III); Maharaja Pravirchandra Deo (Cong.), (Jagdalpur); Dehra Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Jagdalpur) (R); Laksheshwarlal Paliwal (Cong.), (Janygir); Kallashnath Katju (Cong.), (Jaora); Raja Bijal Bhushan Singh Deo (Cong.), (Jashpur); Johan (ST) (Cong.), (Jashpur) (R); Kamta Prasad (Cong.), (Jatara); Virendra Kumar (J.S.), (Jawad); Sursingh (ST) (Cong.), (Jhalua) (R); Smt. Ganga (ST) (Cong.), (Jobat) (R); Chotelal Kashiprasad (Ind.), (Joara); Smt. Pratibha Devi (Cong.), (Kanker); Biseram (ST) (Cong.), (Kanker) (R); Smt. Manjulal Wagle (Cong.), (Kannod); Gautam Sharma (Cong.), (Karrera); Rammikail Amritlal (Cong.), (Katangi); Banwaril Lal (Cong.), (Katghora); Dewan Rudrasaran Pratap Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Katghora) (R); Dharmraj Singh (B.R.P.) (Kawardha); Saradu (ST) (Cong.), (Kaskal) (R); Virendrasingh (H.M.), (Kachrouad); Ritu Parna Kishordas (Cong.), (Khavargarh); Shanker-lal Rajaram Tiwari (Cong.), (Khairalanjee); Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandoli (Cong.), (Khandua); Balchand Deokaran (SC) (Cong.), (Khandua) (R); Ramakant Vishwanath Khode (Cong.), (Khargone); Sawalsingh (ST) (Cong.), (Khargone) (R); Prabhu Dayal Bhanwarilal (Cong.), (Khilchpur); Rishabh Kumar Mohanlal (Cong.), (Khurai); Bhinda Hake (SC) (Cong.), (Khurai) (R); Tejal Harishchandra (Cong.), (Kirmapur); Motiram Odgo (SC) (Cong.), (Kirmapur) (R); Vedehicharan (Cong.), (Kolara); Soyam Joga (ST) (Cong.), (Koria) (R); Kashiram Tiwari (Cong.), (Kota); Smt. Surajkunwar (ST) (Cong.), (Kota) (R); Harirajkunwar (Cong.), (Kotma); Ratan Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Kotma) (R); Ratul Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Kukshi) (R); Takhat-mal Jain (Cong.), (Kurwai); Bhopalrao Bissuji (Cong.), (Kurud); Smt. Premkumari (Cong.), (Lahar); Gokul Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Lahar) (R); Vasant Rao Ulke (ST) (Cong.), (Lakhnadon) (R); Ram Njwas Bengad (Cong.), (Lashkar); Smt. Vidayawati Chaturvedi (Cong.), (Laundi); Gangaprasad (R.R.P.), (Lorni); Nenzichand (Cong.), (Mahasamund); Bajirao Miri (SC) (Cong.), (Mahasamund) (R); Ballabhdas Sitaram (Cong.), (Maheshwar); Sadhav Sitaram (SC) (Cong.), (Maheshwar) (R); Rameshwardayal Totla (Cong.), (Mahidpur); Durgadas Bhawan-das Suryanil (SC) (Cong.), (Mahidpur) (R); Gopal Sharan Singh (Cong.), (Maithar); Arjun Singh (Ind.), (Majhau); Sunderlal (J.S.) (Manasa); Ranjil Singh (ST) (H.M.), (Manaur East) (R); Shivbhanu (ST) (Cong.), (Manaur West) (R); Smt. Narayandevi (Cong.), (Mandla); Shyam Sunder (Cong.), (Mandaur); Drijendra-lal (Cong.), (Manendragarh); Raghunwar Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Manendragarh) (R); Rukmini Raman Pratap Singh (Ind.), (Manegawan); Marotrao Lahu (Ind.), (Masod); Rashir Ahmad (Cong.), (Masuri); Ganeshram (SC) (Cong.),

(Masuri) (R); Achuta Nand (Ind.), (Mauganj); Sahadeo (SC) (Cong.), (Mauganj) (R); Ramal-singh (ST) (Cong.), (Meheduan) (R); Yugalki-shore (P.S.P.), (Mehgaon); Rustomji Jall (Cong.), (Mhow); Smt. Chandra Kala Sahal (Cong.), (Morar); Kunwar Yashwant Singh (Cong.), (Morena); Smt. Chamellal Chirongilal Sagar (SC) (Cong.), (Morena) (R); Anand Rao Sonaji (Ind.), (Mulai); Khatkhat Singh (H.M.), (Mun-goli); Ambikaso (R.R.P.), (Mungeli); Ramdas alias Lalloo Bhaya (Ind.), (Murwara); Rameshwar (ST) (Cong.), (Narainpur) (R); Smt. Sarla Devi (Cong.), (Narainpur) (R); Radha-vallabha Vijayavargiya (Cong.), (Nareinagar); Bhanwarlal Jeevan (SC) (Cong.), (Nareinagar) (R); Bisatadas (Cong.), (Navagarh); Sitaram (Cong.), (Neemuch); Lakshmi Narain (P.S.P.), (Niwari); Nathu Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Niwari) (R); Sahjoo (ST) (Cong.), (Niveta) (R); Kunjibhai Lal Guru (Cong.), (Nohata); Udayabhanushah (ST) (Cong.), (Pagara) (R); Kapileo Narayan Singh (Cong.), (Pal); Bhandari (ST) (Cong.), (Pal) (R); Parmanand Mohanlal (Cong.), (Pan-gar); Devendra Vijay Singh (Ind.), (Panna); Kashiprasad (Cong.), (Parasia); Thulbhansa (ST) (Cong.), (Parasia) (R); Neknarayan Singh (Cong.), (Patani); Smt. Deva Devi (SC) (Cong.), (Patani) (R); Narendra Singh (Cong.), (Pawai); Ram Das (SC) (Cong.), (Pawai) (R); Brinda Sahal (Cong.), (Pichhore); Raja Ram Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Pichhore) (R); Laxminarain (H.M.), (Pichhore); Lalan Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Pushparaj-garh) (R); Ramkumar (P.S.P.), (Raigarh); Sharda Charan Tiwari (Cong.), (Raipur); Ram-charan Dube (Ind.), (Raigarh); J. P. L. Francis (P.S.P.), (Raigarh); Mangilal Tajsingh (ST) (Cong.), (Raipur) (R); Lal Govind Narayan Singh (Cong.), (Rampur Baghelan); Kumari Suman Jain (Cong.), (Raham); Mani Bhai Jaber Bhai (Cong.), (Rehli); Jagdish Chand Joshi (Ind.), (Reva); Balmukund Kaniyalal (Cong.), (Sabal-garh); Baboolal Chamar (SC) (Cong.), (Sabalgarh) (R); Mohamed Shaf Mohamed Subrati (Cong.), (Sagar); Rajababdur Lila Dhasingh (P.S.P.), (Sakti); Khuman Singh (Cong.), (Sanchi); Raja Daulat Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Sanchi) (R); Jaldeo Gadadhar (Cong.), (Saraipah); Raja Naresch Chandra Singh (Cong.), (Sarangarh); Nanhui Dai (SC) (Cong.), (Sarangarh) (R); Shankarlal Garh (Cong.), (Sardarpur); Shiva Nand (Cong.), (Satna); Bishweshwar Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Satna) (R); Balchandbhai (Cong.), (Sausar); Ranchusingh (ST) (Cong.), (Sausar) (R); Inayatulla Khan Tarzi Masurilal (Cong.), (Sehore); Umroo Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Sehore) (R); Barku (ST) (Cong.), (Sandhes) (R); Kamta Prasad Saxena (Cong.), (Seomda); Mahendranath Singh Dadu (Cong.), (Seoni); Keshorao Yashwantrao (P.S.P.), (Shahpur); Pratapbhai (Cong.), (Shahapur); Kishanlal (SC) (J.N.), (Shajapur) (R); Raghunath (H.M.), (Sheopur); Maloji (Ind.), (Shirpur); Tulla Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Shirpur) (R); Vishnuharan (Cong.), (Shujatpur); Pratap Chandra (P.S.P.), (Sidhi); Kashiprasad Pande Jai Ram Pande (Cong.), (Sihora); Raja Harbhagatsingh Raja Thansingh (ST) (Cong.), (Sihora) (R); Shyam Kartik (Ind.), (Singrauli); Smt. Champa Devi (Cong.), (Sirmur); Madanlal (H.M.), (Sironi); Bhanwarilal (Cong.), (Sitamau); Haribhajan Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Sitapur) (R); Shambhu Nath (Cong.), (Sohagpur); Narayansingh Dangal-singh (Cong.), (Sohagpur); Smt. Manjabai Ju. (ST) (Cong.), (Sohagpur) (R); Bhagirathsingh Purnasinha (J.S.), (Sonkatch); Mahadeo Singh Sharma (Cong.), (Surajpur); Mahadeo Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Surajpur) (R); Dr. B. B. Bai (Cong.), (Surkhi); Haribhau (J.S.), (Sumner); Smt. Yagyensil Kumari (ST) (Cong.), (Tanakhar) (R); Banashpati Singh (Cong.), (Toonhar); Nathulal (ST) (Ind.), (Thandla) (R); Ram Krishna (Cong.), (Thamgarh); Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma (Cong.), (Udaipura); Smt. Rajan kunwar Kishorichand Narayan (Cong.), (Ujjain North); Ayachit Jaiswanthi Vasudeo (Cong.), (Ujjain South); Ajasingh (Cong.), (Vadisha); Hirral Pippal (SC) (Cong.), (Vadisha) (R); Thansingh Tikaram (Cong.), (Waraseoni).

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[An estimate of party strength is as follows: Congress 28, U.D.F. 2, United Party 7, P.S.P. 1, Independents 8, D.P.P. 1.]

Chairman: Dr. P. V. Cherian.

Deputy Chairman: A. M. Allapachal.

Local Authorities: (16) K. M. Desikar (Con.), M. V. Sudarasan Naidu (Con.), A. Somasundara Reddier (Con.), S. V. Kalyanaraman (Con.), (South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli); T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar (Ind.), A. K. Masilamani Chettiar (Con.), C. Perumalswami Reddi (Con.), T. Purushotham (Con.) (Madras cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot); V. K. Palaniswami Gounder (Con.), S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar (Con.), P. B. K. Thilagarsa Reddier (United Party), Varant (Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris); T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai (Con.), S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar (Con.), A. Chidambara Mudaliar (Con.), M. Subramania Karayaar (Con.), (Mudurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli).

Graduates' Constituency: (6) K. Balasubramania Iyer (United Party), Dr. T. V. Sivanandam (Con.), Dr. P. V. Cherian, (Chairman), Dr. V. K. John (United Party), Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar (United Party), Dr. A. Sreenivasan (Ind.).

Teachers' Constituency: (4) G. Krishnamoorthy (Ind.), John Asirvatham (Ind.), V. R. Ranganathan (United Party), T. P. Srinivasa Vasudev (Ind.).

Elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly: (16) A. M. Allapachal (Con.), N. Annamalai Pillai (Con.), V. Chakkara Chetti (U.D.F.), M. Ethirajulu (Con.), A. Gajapathi Nayagar (Con.), V. Gurunandan Row (U.D.F.), A. J. Arunachalam (Con.), T. G.

Krishnamurthi (Con.), Mohamed Raza Khan (United Party), T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai (United Party), N. Nallaseenapathi Sarkaral Manradar (Con.), V. V. Ramaswami (Dravidian Parliamentary Party), V. S. Balasundaram (Con.), A. Subramanyam (Con.), B. V. Subramanian (P.S.P.), R. Venkataraman (Con.).

Nominated Members: (8) V. Bashyam Ayyangar (Ind.), Mary C. Chibwala Jadhav (Ind.), Dr. M. R. Guruswami (Ind.), Dr. Mahomed Usman (Con.), S. Manjubhashini (Con.), V. Ramalingam Pillai (Con.), O. P. Ramaswami Reddier (Con.), Jothi Venkatachalam (Con.).

Abbreviations: Con. Congress; Ind. Independents; P.S.P. Praja-Socialist Party; U.D.F. United Democratic Front; D.P.P. Dravidian Parliamentary Party.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Dr. U. Krishna Rao; Deputy Speaker, B. Bhakthavathsalu Naidu.

An estimate of party position is given below: Congress 162; Praja Socialist Party 2; Communist Party of India 4; Independents 47.

A. R. Marimuthu (P.S.P.), (Adirampatnam); B. Ramamirtha Thondaman (Con.), (Aduthurai); Arunachala Thevar (Con.), (Alangudi); Chiniah (SC) (Con.), (Alangudi (R)); Veluchamy Thevar (Ind.), (Alangudi); Gomathisankara Deekshidar (Con.), (Ambasamudram); Krishnamoorthy (Con.), (Ambur); S. R. Munusami (SC) (Ind.), (Ambur (R)); G. Annamalai Muthuraja (Con.), (Andanallur); S. Ramasami Thevar (Ind.), (Aranthangi); S. Sadasivam (Con.), (Aravakurichi); S. Khadar Sheriff (Con.), (Arcot); Ramalinga Padayachi (Con.), (Ariyalur); Sadasayappa Mudaliar (Con.), (Arkonam); P. Doraisami Reddier (Ind.), (Arni); M. D. Ramasami (Ind.), (Aruppukottai); M. P. Subramaniam (Ind.), (Attur); Irusappan (SC) (Ind.), (Attur (R)); A. Arumugasamy Chettiar (Con.), (Aulhoor); K. Marappa Gounder (Con.), (Avanashi); Kumari Anandanayagi (Con.), (Bairin Bridge); G. G. Gurumurthi (Con.), (Bhavani); P. G. Manickam (SC) (Con.), (Bhavani (R)); Samikannu Padayachi (Con.), (Bhuvanagiri); A. S. Subbaraj (Con.), (Bodinayakanoor); T. Karla Gounder (Con.), (Chengam); K. R. Nalla Sivam (Ind.), (Chennimalai); P. Ramachandran (Con.), (Cheyyar); G. Vagbhesan Pillai (Con.), (Chidambaram); Sami Sahajananda (SC) (Con.), (Chidambaram (R)); Muthusami Naicker (Con.), (Chingleput); Appavu (SC) (Con.), (Chingleput (R)); Savitri Shanmugam (Con.), (Coimbatore I); Palanisami (SC) (Con.), (Coimbatore II); Marudachalam (SC) (C.P.I.), (Coimbatore II (R)); Smt. Lourdammal (Con.), (Colachel); J. Matha Gowder (Con.), (Coonoor); Seemivasa Padayachi (Con.), (Guddalore); A. Senapathi Gounder (Con.), (Dharapuram); M. Kandasami Kandar (Con.), (Dharmapuri); M. K. Jamal Mohideen (Con.), (Dindigul); Anbazhagan (Ind.), (Egmore); V. S. Manickasundaram (Con.), (Erode); Krishnasami Gopalar (Con.), (Gandavakkottai); N. Jangal Reddier (Ind.), (Ginge); P. G. Karuthiruman (Con.), (Cobichettipalayam); V. K. Kothandaraman (C.P.I.), (Gudiyalam); T. Manavalan (SC) (Con.), (Gudiyalam (R)); Smt. Kamalambujammal (Con.), (Gummidi-pundi); Dr. U. Krishna Rao (Con.), (Harbour); P. M. Muniesamy Gounder (Con.), (Harur); M. K. Mariappan (SC) (Con.), (Harur (R)); K. Appavey Pillai (Ind.), (Hosur); Vignathan (Con.), (Jayankondam); Ramasubbu (Con.), (Kadambur); Sangili (SC) (Con.), (Kadambur (R)); D. S. Athimoolam (Ind.), (Kadayam); Nataraja Odayar (Ind.), (Kallakurichi); M. Anandam (SC) (Ind.), (Kallakurichi (R)); C. N. Annadurai Mudaliar (Ind.), (Kancheepuram); K. G. Palanisamy Gounder (Con.), (Kangayam); Ramasami Pillai (Ind.), (Kanyakumari); M. A. Muthiah Chettiar (Con.), (Korakudi); T. M. Nallaswamy (Con.), (Korur); A. Keesomayyan (Con.), (Kuliyoor); M. Alagirisamy (Con.), (Kodakkal); C. Subramaniam (Con.),

(Koilpalayam); Suppiah Naicker (Ind.), (Koil-patti); Nagaraja Monigar (Con.), (Kriknagiri); M. Karunanidhi (Ind.), (Kulitalai); Sampath (Con.), (Kumbakonam); S. Lazar (Con.), (Lalgudi); V. Sankaran (Con.), (Madurai Central); Smt. P. K. R. Lakshminathan (Con.), (Madurai East); Venkatasubba Reddi (Con.), (Madurantakam); Ellappan (SC) (Ind.), (Madurantakam (R)); R. Chidambara Bharathi (Con.), (Manamadurai); Chinnaya Kavundar (Con.), (Manappara); T. S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.), (Manargudi); G. Narayanasami Naidu (Con.), (Mayuram); P. Jayaraj (SC) (Con.), (Mayuram (R)); M. Periakaruppan Ambalam (Con.), (Melur); P. Kakkai (SC) (Con.), (Melur (R)); Smt. D. Raghubathi Devi (Con.), (Mettupalayam); Arthanareeswara Gounder (Con.), (Mettur); U. Muthuramalinga Thevar (Ind.), (Mudukulathur); A. Perunai (SC) (Ind.), (Mudukulathur (R)); V. A. Muthiah (Con.), (Muziri); T. V. Sannasi (SC) (Con.), (Muziri (R)); C. R. Ramasamy (Con.), (Mylapore); N. S. Ramalingam (Con.), (Nagapattinam); Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.), (Nagercoil); Vedamanickam (Ind.), (Nallur); K. Landia Gounder (Con.), (Namakkal); M. P. Poriasami (SC) (Con.), (Namakkal (R)); K. L. Ramaswamy (Con.), (Nambiyur); M. G. Sankar (Con.), (Nangunari); M. D. Thilagarsa Pillai (Con.), (Nannilam); M. C. Muthukumaraswamy (SC) (Con.), (Nannilam (R)); S. Ramaswamy Padayachi (Con.), (Nellikuppam); Thangavelu (SC) (Con.), (Nellikuppam (R)); W. P. A. R. Chandrasekharan (Con.), (Nilakkottai); Smt. A. S. Ponnammal (SC) (Con.), (Nilakkottai (R)); B. K. Linga Gowder (Con.), (Ootacamund); Karuthappa Gounder (Con.), (Ootacamund); Thompson Tharmaraj Daniel (Con.), (Padmanabhapuram); Lakshminipathira (Con.), (Palani); P. S. Chinnna Durai (P.S.P.), (Palladam); Karunagiri Muthiah (Con.), (Panjapatti); Venkitachala Nattar (Con.), (Papanasam); Subramaniam (S.C.) (Con.), (Papanasam (R)); K. Ramachandran (Ind.), (Pamamakudi); R. Srinivasa Ayyar (Con.), (Pattukkottai); Smt. Hemalatha Devi (Con.), (Pennanagar); Krishnasamy (Con.), (Perambalur); Perilannan (SC) (Con.), (Perambalur (R)); S. Pakkirisami Pillai (Ind.), (Perambalur); Smt. Sathilavannimuthu (SC) (Ind.), (Perambur (R)); N. K. Palanisami (C.P.I.), (Perundurai); N. Mahalingam (Con.), (Pollachi); K. Ponnian (SC) (Con.), (Pollachi (R)); S. M. Annamalai (Ind.), (Polur); Govindaswami Naidu (Con.), (Ponneri); T. P. Elumalai (SC) (Con.), (Ponneri (R)); A. V. Thomas (Con.), (Radhapuram); R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Ind.), (Ramanathapuram); Chandrasekhara Nayagar (Con.), (Ranipet); A. Raja Gounder (Con.), (Rasipuram); Duraiswami Reddier (Con.), (Saidapet); Mariappan (Con.), (Salem I); R. Subhavel Gounder (Con.), (Salem II); A. B. Subbiah Mudaliar (Con.), (Sankaran-kovil); Urkavalan (SC) (Con.), (Sankaran-kovil (R)); K. S. Subramania Gounder (Con.), (Sankari); K. Gopal Komar (Ind.), (Sathiamangalam); S. B. Adityan (Ind.), (Sethupalam); K. Kamara Nadar (Con.), (Sewar); T. Sivagna-

nam Pillai (Con.), (Sendamangalam); B. Bhakthavathsalu Naidu (Con.), (Sholinghur); O. Muthiah Pillai (Con.), (Sirkali); K. B. S. Mani (SC) (Con.), (Sirkali (R)); D. Subramania Baljumar (Ind.), (Sivaganga); S. Ramasami Naidu (Con.), (Sivakasi); M. Bhaktavatsalam (Con.), (Sriperumbudur); K. Vasudevan (Con.), (Srirangam); A. P. C. Veerabahu (Con.), (Srivetkuntam); R. Krishnasami Naidu (Con.), (Srivilliputhur); A. Chinnasami (SC) (Con.), (Srivilliputhur (R)); Smt. Kulanthai Ammal (Con.), (Sukur); A. Y. S. Parithatha Nadar (Con.), (Tanjore); N. S. Sundararajan (Con.), (Taramangalam); K. Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.), (Tenkasi); N. R. Thilagarsan (Con.), (Thent); N. M. Velappan (SC) (Con.), (Thent (R)); K. Vinayakam (Con.), (Thiagarayanagar); A. V. P. Perilavala Guruvu Reddi (Ind.), (Thirumangalam); Ramiah (Con.), (Thirumayam); S. Chinnakuruppa Thevar (Con.), (Thirupparankundam); A. Vedaratnam (Con.), (Thiruthiruppurudi); V. Vedayyan (SC) (Con.), (Thiruthiruppurudi (R)); A. V. P. Asalthambi (Ind.), (Thousand Lights); M. A. Manickavelu (Con.), (Thurinjapuram); Veerappa Kounder (Ind.), (Tindivanam); M. Jagannathan (SC) (Ind.), (Tindivanam (R)); M. S. Selvaraj (Con.), (Tiruchendur); T. M. Kallannan (Con.), (Tiruchengode); R. Kandasami (SC) (Con.), (Tiruchengode (R)); F. P. Mathuram (Ind.), (Tiruchirappalli I); M. Kalyanasundaram (C.P.I.), (Tiruchirappalli II); S. A. M. Annamalai Odayar (Ind.), (Tirukolur); Kuppasami (SC) (Con.), (Tirukolur (R)); N. V. Chokkalingam (Con.), (Tirukoshtiyur); Smt. Rajathi Kunjithapatham (Con.), (Tirunelveli); Somasundaram (SC) (Con.), (Tirunelveli (R)); R. C. Samanna Gounder (Con.), (Tirupattur); K. N. Palanisami (Con.), (Tiruppur); K. R. M. Karisamanickam Ambalam (Ind.), (Tiruvadanai); Ekambara Mudali (Con.), (Tiruvallur); Arunachalam (SC) (Con.), (Tiruvallur (R)); P. V. Shanmugam (Ind.), (Tiruvannamalai); C. Sathanam (SC) (Ind.), (Tiruvannamalai (R)); K. Swaminatha Merikondar (Con.), (Tiruvarur); Subbiah (Con.), (T. Palur); K. S. G. Raja Shereef (Con.), (Tropicane); Ponnusami (Con.), (Tuticorin); S. T. Subbaya Gounder (Ind.), (Udamalpet); M. Muni Reddi (Ind.), (Udannapalli); Kandasami Padayachi (Con.), (Uthandurpet); P. K. Mookiah Thevar (Ind.), (Uthampalayam); K. Pandiaraj (Con.), (Uthampalayam); V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Ind.), (Uthamerur); T. Thiruvendakassamy Naicker (Ind.), (Vadamadurai); A. Govindasamy Nayagar (Ind.), (Valavanur); A. A. Basheer (Con.), (Vaniyambadi); Smt. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran (Con.), (Vedasandur); M. B. Kandasamy Mudaliar (Con.), (Veerapandy); M. P. Sarathi (Ind.), (Vellore); M. William (Con.), (Vilvan-kod); Sarangapani (Con.), (Vilupuram); M. Selvaraj (Ind.), (Vridhachalam); Ramachandra Reddier (Con.), (Wandiwash); D. Dasaratham (SC) (Con.), (Wandiwash (R)); M. Mayandi Nadar (Con.), (Washanmangal); S. Lakshmana Gounder (Con.), (Yerandi); Kolanda Gounder (SC) (Con.), (Yerandi (R)).

* Later resigned.

MANIPUR TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

An estimate of party strength is given below: Congress 11; Praja Socialist Party 1; Communist Party of India 4; Independents 14.

Athulbo (Ind.), (Aimol); Hemam Nilamani Singh (Cong.), (Bishenpur-Moirang); Sorokhambam Chourjit Singh (Cong.), (Charangpat Khomjom); Paolen (Ind.), (Churachandpur); Muhammad Amzad Ali (Cong.), (Irinbung-Yairipok-Top Chingtha); Elangbam Nadi Singh (Cong.), (Hijanglam Soongnu); Sinam Bijo Singh (Cong.), (Jir); Khundongbam Itocha Singh (C.P.I.),

(Kakching Wangjing); Lalaram Kulechandra Singh (Ind.), (Keisamthong); Kongrallatpam Borthakur Sharma (Ind.), (Khurai); Malrenbam Kolreng Singh (Cong.), (Kumbi-Thanja); Tongbram Kundo Singh (C.P.I.), (Lamlai-Keirao); Allmuddin (Cong.), (Lilong); Ngoano Thoiso (Ind.), (Mao East); Silo Larho (Cong.), (Mao West); Mantrimaayum Kanglensana Singh (P.S.P.), (Nambol-Keinou); Rishang (Ind.), (Phaisat); Norgthombam Ibomeha Singh (Ind.), (Sagol-band); Athokpam Thabi Singh (C.P.I.), (Sagol-mang); Kholram Helitombi Singh (C.P.I.),

(Salam-Khumbong-Konthoujam); Khwairakham Shobha Singh (Cong.), (Sekmai-Lamaang); Thokhom Chandrasekhar Singh (Ind.), (Singjam); Kabipu Kabul (Ind.), (Tamenglong); Paokhohang (Ind.), (Tengnoupal); Vungkhom (Ind.), (Thanlong); Waikhom Nimaichand Singh (Ind.), (Thoubal-Chandrakhong); Nglangyar (Cong.), (Ukhru); Hidonguasum Dwiijomani Sharma (Cong.), (Uripok-Lalambung Thangmeiband); Lalram Achou Singh (Ind.), (Wangkhei-Kongba); Ningthoujam Tomehou Singh (Ind.), (Wangot-Mayang Imphal).

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : P. Sitaramalah.

Dy. Chairman : K. K. Shetty.

Graduates' Constituency

G. Veerappa (Davangere); M. L. Sreekanthiah (Bangalore); A. N. Rama Rao (Bangalore).

Teachers' Constituency

M. P. L. Sastry (Bangalore); M. C. Mahadevaswamy (Mysore); H. B. Abdul Gaffar (Bangalore).

Local Authorities' Constituencies

KOLAR DISTRICT.

C. H. Venkataramanappa (Kolar); D. Venkataramiah (Kolar).

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

T. N. Kempa Honniah (Tumkur).

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Vacant.

MANDYA DISTRICT.

J. Deviah (Mandya Town).

MYSORE DISTRICT.

P. Sitharamiah (Mysore); T. Venkataramanalah (Mysore).

HAASAN DISTRICT.

Y. Dharmappa (Hasan).

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT.

N. P. Govinda Gowda (Chikmagalur).

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

K. V. Narasappa (Shikaripur).

CHITALDURG CUM BELLARY.

K. Rangappa (Holakere Taluk); K. Sanjeeva Reddy (Chitaldurg).

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

S. C. Edke (Bagalkot).

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

H. F. Kattimani (Dharwar).

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

D. C. Shaha (Nipani).

Elected by Legislative Assembly

H. C. Boriah (Chitaldurg Town); Vacant (Lakkavalli); H. M. Gangadhariah (Tumkur); Vacant (Bellary); M. N. Jois (Mysore City); Srinathi S. Veeramma (Bangalore); M. N. Mahanta Devaru (Mysore); Vacant (Channarayana); S. C. Sooryanarayana Chetty (Holenarasipura); Vacant (Tumkur); P. Thirumalai Gowda (Maddur Town, Sinapura); K. M. Nanjundappa (Mellur); M. Velluri (Bangalore); G. K. Mogali (Byapur); V. S. Thimmareddi (Puragad); Raghavendrachari (Hyderabad); K. Kanthappa Shetty (Mangalore); S. S. Narayana Murthy (South Coorg).

Nominated

N. A. Iyengar (Retired Senior Surgeon); T. Chowdhiah (Aithana Viduan); G. H. Veeranna (Natakarnata); Rumale Chennabasaviah; L. Ramiah; Gorur Ramaswamiengar; Syed Ghouse Mohyuddin (Editor, Alkalam); N. Narasayaya.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : S. R. Kanthi.

An estimate of party position is given below: Congress 150; Praja Socialist Party 18; Communist Party of India 1; Scheduled Castes Federation 2; Peasants and Workers Party 2; Independents 35.

Anna Rao (Cong.), (Afzalpur); Chandrashekhara Sangshettappa (Cong.), (Aland); Ramchandra Veerappa (SC) (Cong.), (Aland (R)); J. C. Ramaswami Reddy (Cong.), (Anekal); Ramchandra Gopal Karnat (Cong.), (Ankola); Puttegowda alias Puttaswamygowda (Ind.), (Arakal); A. R. Karisiddappa (Cong.), (Arakere); Jayawantrao Bhooj Rao Pawar (Ind.), (Athani); Patil Venkangouda Hananantgouda (Cong.), (Badami); Muralan Dasappa Thammanna (Cong.), (Bagalkot); Smt. Sushilabai Hirachand Shah (Cong.), (Bagewadi); Manjappa Shetty (Cong.), (Baikur); K. V. Byregowda (Cong.), (Bangalore North); Y. Ramakrishna (SC) (Cong.), (Bangalore North (R)); A. V. Narasimhareddy (Cong.), (Bangalore South); B. Basavalingappa (SC) (Cong.), (Bangalore South (R)); E. Narayana Gowda (Ind.), (Bangarpet); L. S. Venkaji Rao (Cong.), (Basavangudi); Vithal Shitaram Patil (P.W.P.), (Belgaum I); Samaji Nagendra Omanni (P.W.P.), (Belgaum II); Sunthanker Balakrishna Rangarao (Ind.), (Belgaum City); Mandhuv Gangappa (Ind.), (Bellary); D. Ratnavarma Hoggade (Cong.), (Bellangadi); B. N. Borannagowda (Cong.), (Belur); H. K. Siddiah (SC) (Cong.), (Belur (R)); D. T. Seetharama Rao (Cong.), (Bhadraavati); Balwantrao (Ind.), (Bhaloti); B. Sham Sunder (SC) (Ind.), (Bhaloti (R)); Maqsood Ali Khan (Cong.), (Bidar); Dr. Sardar Basavraj Karbasappa (Ind.), (Bijapur); G. M. Chinnaaswamy (Ind.),

(Bilgere); Desai Rachappa Mallappa (Cong.), (Bilgi); Jagajeevandas Shetty (Cong.), (Brahmarwar); Mahmood Shariff (Cong.), (Broadway); Smt. Lakshmidevi Ramanna (Cong.), (Chamarajpet); B. K. Puttarimalah (P.S.P.), (Channarayana); A. Bhermappa Naik (Cong.), (Challakere); T. Hanumalah (SC) (Cong.), (Challakere (R)); U. M. Madappa (P.S.P.), (Chamarajanagar); B. Rachiah (SC) (Cong.), (Chamarajanagar (R)); N. Huchamasthigowda (Cong.), (Chandrasekharapura); Kundur Rudrappa (Cong.), (Chennagiri); G. E. Hoover (Ind.), (Chickpet); C. K. Rajalahshetty (P.S.P.), (Chiknaikanahalli); S. Muni Raju (Cong.), (Chikballapur); A. Muniyappa (SC) (Cong.), (Chikballapur (R)); A. M. Basave Gowda (Ind.), (Chikmagalur); L. H. Thimma Bovi (SC) (Cong.), (Chikmagalur (R)); Kothavale Shankarrao Dadasaheb alias Dadoda (Cong.), (Chikodi); Veerendra Patel Bassappa (Cong.), (Chincholi); T. K. Gangi Reddy (Ind.), (Chitalamani); G. Sivappa (Cong.), (Chitaldurg); G. Duggappa (SC) (Cong.), (Chitaldurg (R)); Smt. Vijaya Raghvender Rao (Cong.), (Chitalpur); V. Srinivasa Shetty (P.S.P.), (Coondapur); V. P. Deena dayalu Naidu (Cong.), (Cubbonpet); K. T. Jambanna (P.S.P.), (Davangere); Sivanna (Cong.), (Deodur); M. B. Inamati (Cong.), (Dharwar); T. S. Iddalingalya (Cong.), (Doddaballapur); Gadag Kuberappa Parappa (Cong.), (Gadag); Smt. Dyavamma (Cong.), (Gandasi); Smt. Nagarathamma (Cong.), (Gandhinagar); Desai Bhimsain Rao (Cong.), (Gangavati); K. H. Venkata Reddy (Ind.), (Gauribidanur); Karalingannavar Niringappa Appayya (Cong.), (Gokak I); Panchagavi Appanna Bannappa (Cong.), (Gokak II); C. J. Muckkannappa (Ind.), (Gubbi); Mohamad Ali Mehtab Ali (Cong.), (Gulbarga); Pattanaschetti Madivalappa Rudrappa (Cong.), (Guledgud); Smt. K. S. Nagarathamma (Ind.), (Gundlupet); M. P. Marlawamiah (Cong.),

(Hadagalli); Patil Basangouda Rudragouda (Ind.), (Hanay); M. Ramappa (P.S.P.), (Harihar); M. M. J. Sadyojathappalah (P.S.P.), (Harpanahalli); M. Danappa (SC) (P.S.P.), (Harpanahalli (R)); K. T. Dasappa (Ind.), (Hasan); Smt. Mallar Shiddavva (Cong.), (Haveri); K. L. Narasimhaiah (Cong.), (Hebbur); Gubbi Shankarrao Basalingappagouda (Cong.), (Hirekerur); K. Kenchappa (P.S.P.), (Hiriyur); Y. Veerappa (P.S.P.), (Holenarasipura); Jukaku Shamsuddin Husain Saib (Cong.), (Honnar); H. S. Rudrappa (Cong.), (Honnali); A. S. Dudhiya Naik (SC) (Cong.), (Honnali (R)); S. R. Ramiah (Cong.), (Hosakote); Smt. Rukmaniamma (SC) (Cong.), (Hosakote (R)); B. S. Shankarappa (Ind.), (Hosur); Dr. R. Nagana Gowda (Cong.), (Hospet); Patil Mudgouda Ramanagouda (Cong.), (Hubli); Mohasin Fakaruddin Husenah (Cong.), (Hubli City); Patil Malagouda Punagouda (Cong.), (Hukeri); Smt. Bhogale Champabai Piraji (SC) (Cong.), (Hukeri (R)); Mahadeo Rao (P.S.P.), (Hulsur); Mulidhar Rao (Cong.), (Humnabad); Kanthi Shivalingappa Rudrappa (Cong.), (Hunur); D. Devaraje Urs (Cong.), (Hunsur); N. Rachiah (SC) (Cong.), (Hunsur (R)); Kabbadi Jatappa Laxman (Cong.), (Indi); Surpur Mallappa Karabasappa (SC) (Cong.), (Indi (R)); Jatti Basappa Danappa (Cong.), (Jamkhand); Sharanagouda Sidramayya (Ind.), (Jewargi); D. H. Rudrappa (Cong.), (Kadur); Tambakada Basavanneppa Ramappa* (Cong.), (Kalgatgi); Shankarshi hi Rachappa (Cong.), (Kalgri); Smt. Annappurna Bai (Cong.), (Kalyani); M. Linga Gowda (P.S.P.), (Kanakapura); Kanthappa Kedanje Hegde (Cong.), (Karkal); Manjappa Ullal (SC) (Cong.), (Karkal (R)); Gaokar Sakharam Dattatraya (Cong.), (Karwar); F. X. Pinto Denis (Cong.), (Kawp); Birje Laxman Balaji (Ind.), (Khanapur); D. Abdul Rasheed (Cong.), (Kolar); M. C. Narasimhan (C.P.I.),

* Death was reported on 28th June, 1957.

(Kolar Gold Fields); C. M. Arumugham (SC) (S.C.F.), (Kolar Gold Fields (R)); T. P. Boriah (Cong.), (Kollegal); Smt. Kempamma (SC) (Cong.), (Kollegal (R)); Patil Mallikarjun (Cong.), (Koppal); H. M. Channabasappa (Cong.), (Krishnarajanagar); M. K. Bomme Gowda (Cong.), (Krishnarajapet); Smt. V. Mirjankar Vasantaleka (Cong.), (Kumta); Kambl Timmanna Kenchappa (Cong.), (Kundgol); T. N. Mudlagirigowda (Cong.), (Kunigal); Smt. Allam Sumangalamma (Cong.), (Kurugodu); Pundlikappa Kavarappa (Cong.), (Kushtagi); Basanagowda (Cong.), (Lingsugur); H. K. Veeranna Gowdh (Cong.), (Maddur); Mall Mariyappa (Cong.), (Madhugiri); R. Channigaramalah (SC) (Cong.), (Madhugiri (R)); B. Singri Gowda (P.S.P.), (Magadi); H. V. Veeregowda (Cong.), (Malavalli); M. Mallikarjunaswamy (SC) (Cong.), (Malavalli (R)); H. C. Linga Reddy (Cong.), (Malur); T. Parthasarathy (Ind.), (Malleswararam); G. S. Bomme Gowda (Ind.), (Mandya); Valkunte Balliga (Cong.), (Mangalore I); Gajanan Pandit (Cong.), (Mangalore II); Smt. Baswarajeshwari (Cong.), (Maravi); K. Mallappa (Cong.), (Mercara); S. Nijalingappa (Cong.), (Molakalmuru); Sidhanthi Praneesh Gurubhatt (Cong.), (Muddebihal); Hiralal Bandulal Shah (Cong.), (Mudhol); B. L. Narayana Swamy (Ind.), (Mulbagal); Narayanappa (SC) (Cong.), (Mulbagal (R)); Hulikoti Channabasappa Sadashivappa (Cong.), (Mundargi); K. Puttaswamy (Cong.),

(Mysore); A. Mohamed Sait (Ind.), (Mysore City North); K. S. Suryanarayana Rao (Cong.), (Mysore City); T. Marappa (Cong.), (Nagamangla); P. Mahadeviah (Cong.), (Nanjangud); Adiveppagowda Shiddangowda Patil (Cong.), (Nargund); Ramanagowda Marigowda Patil (Cong.), (Navalgund); Alur Hanumanthappa (Cong.), (Nelamangala); Lokasevaniratha M. Hanumanthiah (SC) (Cong.), (Nelamangala (R)); Nalk Balawant Dattoha (Ind.), (Nipani); G. Venkate Gowda (Ind.), (Palayam); Dr. K. Nagappa Alva (Cong.), (Panemangalore); B. Chamalah (P.S.P.), (Pandavapura); Padaki Shankar Rao Bindoor Rao (Ind.), (Parasagad); N. B. Somanna (Cong.), (Periyapatna); K. Venkatramana Gowda (Cong.), (Puttur); Subbaya Nalk (ST) (Cong.), (Puttur (R)); Patil Vasant Rao Lakhgonda (Ind.), (Raibag); Talwalkar Sampat Rao Pradhanji (SC) (S.C.F.), (Raibag (R)); Syed Easa (Cong.), (Raichur); Bhimanna (SC) (Cong.), (Raichur (R)); K. Hanumanthappa (Cong.), (Ramanagaram); Pattan Mahadevappa Shivabasappa (Ind.), (Ramdurg); Patil Kallanagowda Fakiragowda (Cong.), (Rambennur); Smt. Sambrani Yallawwa (SC) (Cong.), (Ramibennur (R)); A. J. Dodameti (Cong.), (Ron); Khot Balaji Govind (Ind.), (Sadagol); D. Mookappa (Cong.), (Sagar); Koulaji Hemappa Virabhadrapappa (Cong.), (Sampgaon I); Nagurn Mugut Bab Nabl Sab (Cong.), (Sampgaon II); H. Rayana Gowda (Cong.), (Sandur);

Mallappa Lingappa (Cong.), (Serum); Jamananda Sarwesh (SC) (Ind.), (Serum (R)); J. Venkatesappa (Ind.), (Siddaghatta); Patil Shankaragowda Yeshawantagowda (Cong.), (Sindgi); Basawant Rao Basangowda (Cong.), (Sindhannur); T. Taregowda (Cong.), (Sira); P. Anjanappa (SC) (Cong.), (Sira (R)); B. E. Ramalah (Cong.), (Struguppa); Virupakshappa (Cong.), (Shahpur); Patil Rudragowda Chanabasangowda (Cong.), (Shiggaon); Smt. Rathnamma (Cong.), (Shimoga); Smt. Magadi Leelavati Venkatesh (Cong.), (Shirahatti); Kumar Nalk Venkatesappa Nalk (Cong.), (Shorapur); R. M. Dodmane Hegde (Cong.), (Siri); N. G. Narasimhegowda (P.S.P.), (Sravanabelagola); Kaddal Manappa (Cong.), (Sringeri); A. G. Chunchegowda (Ind.), (Sravanapatna); B. R. Karkera (Cong.), (Surathkal); Patil Kumargowda Adiveppagowda (Ind.), (Talikote); T. B. Parameshwariah (Cong.), (Tarikere); A. R. Badri Narayan (Cong.), (Thirthahalli); Channabasappa Jagadevappa Ambli (Cong.), (Tikola); K. P. Revannasiddappa (P.S.P.), (Tiptur); M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Cong.), (T. Narapur); G. N. Puttanna (P.S.P.), (Tumkur); T. Subramanya (Cong.), (Turukere); Upendra Nayak (P.S.P.), (Udipi); Smt. Grace Tucker (Cong.), (Uloor); C. M. Poonacha (Cong.), (Virajpet); S. Kariappa (Cong.), (Virupakshapur); Basawantarayya (Ind.), (Yadgi); Alwandi Shankargowda (Cong.), (Yelburga).

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Pandit Nilkantha Das.

Dy. Speaker: J. Adumani Mangara.

An estimate of party position is given below: Congress 56; Praja Socialist Party 11; Communist Party of India 9; Ganatantra Parishad 51; Independents 13.

Upendranath Jena (G.P.), (Anandpur); Birkishore Jena (SC), (G.P.), (Anandpur (R)); Kumud Chandra Singh (Ind.), (Angul); Narendra Kumar Nayak (SC), (C.P.I.), (Angul (R)); Harihar Dass (C.P.I.), (Aika); Radhanath Rath (Cong.), (Athgarh); Khetramohan Panigrahy (G.P.), (Athmalik); Bhanja Deo Raja Sailendra Narayan (Cong.), (Aul); Sundar Mohun Hemrom (ST), (Ind.), (Bahalda (R)); Prasanna Kumar Dash (P.S.P.), (Baisinga); Panchanan Das (SC), (Cong.), (Baisinga (R)); Rabindramohan Das (P.S.P.), (Balasore); Balkunthanath Mohanty (P.S.P.), (Balikuda); Lokanath Patra (ST), (G.P.), (Balliguda (R)); Radha Mohan Nalk (ST), (G.P.), (Bangiripani (R)); Jogesh Chandra Rout (Cong.), (Banki); Rani Sahiba Kanaklata Debi (G.P.), (Baramba); Jadumoni Mangaraj (Cong.), (Barchana); Nikunjabihari Singh (G.P.), (Bargah); Mahanand Bahadur (SC), (G.P.), (Bargah (R)); Harihar Mohanty (P.S.P.), (Baripada); Majhi Samal (ST), (Ind.), (Baripada (R)); Akshaya Narayan Praharaj (Cong.), (Basta); Lingaraj Panigrahi (Cong.), (Berhampur); Dandapani Das (SC), (Cong.), (Berhampur (R)); Satyananda Champatiray (Cong.), (Begunia); Nityananda Mohapatra (Ind.), (Bhadrak); Govinda Pradhan (C.P.I.), (Bhanjanagar); Suma Nalk (SC), (C.P.I.), (Bhanjanagar (R)); Natabar Banchhor (C.P.I.), (Bhadi); Chandrasekhar Pradhan (G.P.), (Bhawanipatna); Karunakar Bhoi (ST), (G.P.), (Bhawanipatna (R)); Durgasanker Das (Cong.), (Bhogra); Satyapriya Mohanty (Cong.), (Bhubaneswar); Bankabihari Das (P. S. P.), (Binjharpur); Nirmal Munda (ST), (Ind.), (Bira (R)); Nanda Kishore Mishra (G.P.), (Bolangir); Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (ST), (G.P.), (Bolangir (R)); Arjun Nalk (ST), (G.P.), (Boma (R)); Padma Charan Samantinsin (Cong.), (Brammagiri); Rajaballava Misra (G.P.), (Champua); Gurucharan Nalk (ST), (G.P.), (Champua (R)); Nilamoni Routrey (Cong.), (Chandbali); Nandakishore Jena (SC), (Cong.), (Chandbali (R)); Yatriaj Praharaj (Cong.),

(Chhatrapur); Biren Mitra (Cong.), (Cuttack City); Rajakrishna Bose (Cong.), (Cuttack Sadar); Punamanda Samal (SC), (Cong.), (Cuttack Sadar (R)); Raja Bahadur Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja (Cong.), (Dasapalla); Sridhar Nayak (SC), (G.P.), (Dasapalla (R)); Smt. Nani Joyotimanjari Debi (G.P.), (Deogarh); Thakur Jayadeb (ST), (G.P.), (Deogarh (R)); Muralidhar Jena (Cong.), (Dhamnagar); Madan Mohan Pattnaik (Cong.), (Dharamatala); Mayadhar Sinha (SC), (Cong.), (Dharamatala (R)); Birkishore Deo (G.P.), (Dharmagarh); Janardan Majhi (ST), (G.P.), (Dharmagarh (R)); Raja Shankar Pratap Singhdeo Mahindra Bahadur (G.P.), (Dhenkanal); Kalia Dehuri (ST), (G.P.), (Dhenkanal (R)); Smt. Anangamanjari Devi (Cong.), (Digapahandi); Mohan Nalk (SC), (Cong.), (Digapahandi (R)); Pakanati Venkata Jagannatharao (Cong.), (Dura); Lokanath Choudhury (C.P.I.), (Ernama); Sarangadhar Padhan (ST), (G.P.), (G. Udaigiri (R)); Norasimho Patro (Cong.), (Gunupur); Sanyasi Charan Pidikaka (ST), (Cong.), (Gunupur (R)); Brundaban Nayak (Cong.), (Hinjili); Nilamani Pradhan (Cong.), (Jagatsingh Pur); Kandericharan Mallick (SC), (P.S.P.), (Jagatsingh Pur (R)); Gadadhar Dutta (Cong.), (Jajpur); Santanu Kumar Das (SC), (Cong.), (Jajpur (R)); Prasanna Kumar Pal (P.S.P.), (Jaleswar); Bijayakumar Pani (Cong.), (Jaruguda); Manohar Nalk (ST), (G.P.), (Jaruguda (R)); Mochifam Tiria (ST), (G.P.), (Jashipur (R)); Harihara Misra (G.P.), (Jeypur); Lotchano Naiko (SC), (G.P.), (Jeypur (R)); Mohan Das (C.P.I.), (Kakatpur); Bharat Das (SC), (C.P.I.), (Kakatpur (R)); Lalasheb Nalin Chandra Bhanja Deo (G.P.), (Karanjia); Kishorchandra Deo (G.P.), (Kasipur); Manik Bai Nalk (SC), (G.P.), (Kasipur (R)); Purusottam Panda (G.P.), (Katarbaga); Dinabandhu Sahu (Cong.), (Kendrapara); Pranlal Malli (SC), (Cong.), (Kendrapara (R)); Janardan Bhanja Deo (G.P.), (Keonjhar); Krishnachandra Mahapatra (ST), (Ind.), (Keonjhar (R)); Narayan Sahu (Ind.), (Khalikote); Harbar Singh Mardaraj Bhamarabar Ray (Cong.), (Khandapara); Prannath Pattnaik (C.P.I.), (Khurda); Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (G.P.), (K. Nagar); Rama Chandra Mara-

darajodev (Cong.), (Kodala East); Harihar Das (Cong.), (Kodala West); Lachumano Pujari (ST), (G.P.), (Koraput (R)); Ram Prasad Mishra (G.P.), (Lovinghata); Madkamal Guru (ST), (G.P.), (Malkangiri (R)); Anup Singh Deo (Cong.), (Navapara); Gharlam Majhi (ST), (Cong.), (Navapara (R)); Krishnachandra Singh Mansadhata (Ind.), (Nayagarh); Nilambar Das (Cong.), (Niyigiri); Sadasiba Tripathy (Cong.), (Nowrangpur); Harijan Miru (SC), (Cong.), (Nowrangpur (R)); Rudhakraishna Biswasroy (Cong.), (Omekote); Lal Mitroday Singh Barha (ST), (G.P.), (Padampur); Bir Bikramaditya Singh Barha (ST), (Cong.), (Padampur (R)); Lakshmana Gauda (G.P.), (Padua); Mrutyunjay Pal (G.P.), (Pal-Lahara); Nalla Kurmanalkulu (Ind.), (Parlakimedi); Ainthu Sahoo (G.P.), (Patnagarh); Asharam Bhoi (ST), (G.P.), (Patnagarh (R)); Loknath Misra (Cong.), (Palkura); Himansu Shekhar Padhi (G.P.), (Phulbani); Anirudha Dipa (SC), (G.P.), (Phulbani (R)); Ram Chandra Pattnaik (Ind.), (Pipili); Gopinath Bhoi (SC), (Cong.), (Pipili (R)); Mallu Santa (ST), (Cong.), (Pottangi (R)); Harihara Behinipati (P.S.P.), (Puri); Hardev Triya (ST), (Ind.), (Ratnangpur (R)); Shanti Prakas Oram (ST), (Ind.), (Rajanganpur (R)); Ananta Charan Tripathy (Ind.), (Rajnagar); Smt. Basant Manjari Debi (Cong.), (Ranpur); Kamayya Mandangi (ST), (Cong.), (Rayagahala (R)); Ram Bhuya (ST), (Cong.), (R. Udaigiri (R)); Pradiptakishore Das (P.S.P.), (Salepur); Behera Balidhara (SC), (P.S.P.), (Salepur (R)); Lakshmi Prasad Misra (G.P.), (Sambalpur); Bhikhar Ghasi (G.P.), (Sambalpur (R)); Nilkantha Das (Cong.), (Satyabadi); Anantaram Nanda (G.P.), (Sonapur); Daulata Ganda (SC), (G.P.), (Sonapur (R)); Hare Krishna Mahatab (Cong.), (Soro); Chitanya Sethi (SC), (Cong.), (Soro (R)); Udit Pratap Shekhar Deo (G.P.), (Sundergarh); Gangadhar Pradhan (ST), (G.P.), (Sundergarh (R)); Bijayananda Pattnaik (Cong.), (Surude); Prabhatmohan Pradhan (Cong.), (Talehar); Nishamani Khuntia (P.S.P.), (Trikota); Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (G.P.), (Tullaghar); Mahanand Achyutanand (SC), (G.P.), (Tullaghar (R)); Manmohan Tudu (ST), (Cong.), (Udala (R)).

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Strength : 46.

Chairman : Sardar Kapoor Singh, B.A., LL.B. (Legislative Assembly).

Dy. Chairman : Bashir-Ud-Din, B.Sc., B.T. (Nominated).

Ministers : Mohan Lal (Legislative Assembly); Captain Rao Birender Singh (Local Authorities).

Deputy Ministers : Professor Yashwant Rai (Nominated); Yaspal* (Legislative Assembly).

Secretary : R. L. Nirola.

Asst. Secretary : Sardar Sukhendra Singh.

Private Secretary to Chairman : Sardar Kartar Singh Mann.

A. C. Ball, (Legislative Assembly); Sardar Autar Singh, (Peepsu Assembly); Shrimati Balwant Kaur, (Nominated); Balwant Rai Ahluwalia, (Legislative Assembly); Chaman Lal, M.A., (Teachers); Darbari Lal Gupta, (Local Authorities); Des Raj, (Peepsu Assembly); Dr. Dina Nath Saggar, (Local Authorities); Sardar Gulab Singh, (Local Authorities); Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, (Local Authorities); Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh Chahal, (Peepsu Assembly); Sardar Gurcharn Singh, (Teachers); Giani Gurdit Singh, (Peepsu Assembly); Hans Raj Kapur, (Legislative Assembly); Major Sardar Harinder Singh (Legislative Assembly); Hari Singh, (Local Authorities); Mrs. Ila Rani Ahooja, (Graduates); Chaudhri Kartar Singh, (Legislative Assembly); Kishori Lal Sethi.

(Legislative Assembly); Milkhi Ram, (Peepsu Assembly); Mohan Lal, (Nominated); Rao Mohar Singh, (Local Authorities); Sardar Naginder Singh, (Local Authorities); Premnakh Das, (Local Authorities); Ram Chandra, (Graduates); Pandit Ram Dhan Sharma, (Nominated); Chaudhri Sahib Ram, (Legislative Assembly); Sant Ram, (Peepsu Assembly); Suraj Bhan, (Graduates); Chaudhri Surja Ram, (Nominated); Sardar Teja Singh Namdhari, (Legislative Assembly); Tek Chand, (Local Authorities); Chaudhri Ude Singh, (Teachers); Miss V. G. Bhan, (Nominated); Bhai Vir Singh, (Nominated).

Vacant (Local Authorities)—3.

Vacant (Legislative Assembly)—2.

* Has now resigned from Government.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon.

Dy. Speaker : Sarup Singh.

An estimate of party position is given below : Congress 118; Praja Socialist Party 1; Communist Party of India 6; Bhartiya Jan Sangh 9; Scheduled Castes Federation 5; Independents 13.

Elections in the double member Kulu constituency were still to be held.

Sahi Ram (B.J.S.), (Abohar); Achhar Singh Chhillua (C.P.I.), (Ajnala); Smt. Krishana (Cong.), (Amb); Dev Raj Anand (Cong.), (Ambala Cantonment); Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Cong.), (Ambala City); Sardar Sarup Singh (Cong.), (Amritsar City Civil Lines); Dr. Baldev Parkash (J.S.), (Amritsar City East); Sardar Waryam Singh (Cong.), (Amritsar Sadar); Charan Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Amritsar Sadar (R)); Balramjidas Tandan (J.S.), (Amritsar City West); Balu Ram (Cong.), (Anandpur); Sri Chand (Cong.), (Bahadurgarh); Sardar Kartar Singh Diwana (Cong.), (Barnala); Gorakh Nath (Cong.), (Batala); Jathedar Sohan Singh Jalasman (Cong.), (Beas); Sardar Gurmit Singh (Cong.), (Bhagapurana); Sardar Sohan Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Bhagapurana (R)); Harbans Lal (Cong.), (Bhalinda); Ram Kanwar (Cong.), (Bhivani); Chambel Singh (Cong.), (Butana); Sardar Niranjan Singh Talib (Cong.), (Chandigarh); Attar Singh (J.S.), (Dadri); Sis Ram (SC) (J.S.), (Dadri (R)); Giani Kartar Singh (Cong.), (Dasuya); Sardar Waryam Singh (Cong.), (Dera Baba Nanak); Thakur Mehr Singh (Cong.), (Dera Gopipur); Hari Ram (Cong.), (Dharamsala); Sardar Harbans Singh (Cong.), (Dhuri); Sardar Jangir Singh (SC) (C.P.I.), (Dhuri (R)); Sardar Mehr Singh (Cong.), (Faridkot); Mani Ram Godara (Cong.), (Fatehabad); Sardar Joginder Singh (Cong.), (Fatehgarh); Radha Krishan (Cong.), (Fazilka); Kundan Lal Bhandari (Cong.), (Ferozepur); Mohammed Yasin Khan (Cong.), (Ferozepur Jhirka); Choudhary Lehri Singh (Cong.), (Ganaur); Sardar Bhag Singh Canadian (C.P.I.), (Garhsankar); Dasondha Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Garhsankar (R)); Multan Singh (Cong.), (Gharanda); Bharat Singh (Ind.), (Gohana); Chajju Ram (SC) (Ind.), (Gohana (R)); Prabodh Chander (Cong.), (Gurdaspur);

Sunder Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Gurdaspur (R)); Rao Gajraj Singh (Cong.), (Gurgaon); Sardar Bhaktawar Singh (Cong.), (Guru Har Sahai); Smt. Sarla Devi (Cong.), (Hamirpur); Rup Singh (SC) (Ind.), (Hamirpur (R)); Sardar Sarop Singh (Cong.), (Hansa); Sardar Dalbir Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Hansa (R)); Sumer Singh (Cong.), (Hasanpur); Balwant Rai Tayal (Cong.), (Hassur City); Smt. Sneh Lata (Cong.), (Hissar Sadar); Sardar Balbir Singh (Ind.), (Hoshiarpur); Karam Chand (SC) (S.C.F.), (Hoshiarpur (R)); Amar Nath Vidyalkar (Cong.), (Jagadhri); Ram Parkash (SC) (Cong.), (Jagadhri (R)); Smt. Har Parkash Kaur (Cong.), (Jagraon); Smt. Jagdish Kaur (Ind.), (Jaula); Abhai Singh (Cong.), (Jatusana); Sher Singh (Cong.), (Jhajjar); Phul Singh (SC) (C.P.I.), (Jhajjar (R)); Sardar Inder Singh (S.C.F.), (Jind); Bhalla Ram (SC), (S.C.F.), (Jind (R)); Lal Chand Sabharwal (J.S.), (Jullundur City North-East); Lalajagat Narain (Ind.), (Jullundur City South-West); Smt. Om Praliba Jain (Cong.), (Kaithal); Nanhu Ram (Cong.), (Kalanaur); Amar Nath (Cong.), (Kangra); Baba Harnam Singh (Cong.), (Kapurthala); Ram Piara (Cong.), (Karnal); Sardar Karam Singh 'Kirt' (Cong.), (Kartarpur); Sardar Gurbanta Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Kartarpur (R)); Sardar Gurwaryam Singh (Ind.), (Khalra); (Kulu Double Member) (Elections to be held later); Lajpat Rai (J.S.), (Ludhiana City); Har Bhagwan Maudgil (Cong.), (Ludhiana North); Sardar Ram Dayal Singh (Cong.), (Ludhiana South); Smt. Parkash Kaur (Cong.), (Majitha); Sardar Chanda Singh (Cong.), (Malout); Sardar Teja Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Malout (R)); Sardar Harcharan Singh (Cong.), (Manasa); Sardar Kirpal Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Manasa (R)); Sardar Jagraj Singh (Cong.), (Moga); Sardar Nihal Singh (Cong.), (Mohindergarh); Ralla Ram (Cong.), (Mukerian); Guran Das (SC) (Cong.), (Mukerian (R)); Sardar Harcharan Singh (Cong.), (Muktsar); Sardar Balwant Singh (Cong.), (Nabha); Sardar Umrao Singh (Cong.), (Nakodar); Sant Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Nakodar (R)); Sadhu Ram (Cong.), (Naraingarh); Koshan Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Naraingarh (R)); Devki Nandan (J.S.), (Narnaul); Sardar Hargurand Singh (Cong.), (Nawanshahr); Jagat Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Nawan-

shahr (R)); Abdul Ghani (Cong.), (Nuh); Sardar Darbara Singh (Cong.), (Nurmahal); Ram Chandra (Cong.), (Nurpur); Inder Singh Lehri (Cong.), (Pakka Kalan); Sardar Dhanna Singh Gulshan (SC) (Cong.), (Pakka Kalan (R)); Bakshi Partap Singh (Cong.), (Palampur); Gurudatt (Cong.), (Palwal); Bhule Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Palwal (R)); Dr. Parma Nand (Cong.), (Panpat); Mohan Lal (Cong.), (Pataudi); Bhagirath Lal (Cong.), (Pathankot); Raja Surindera Singh (Cong.), (Patiala); Sardar Narain Singh Shahbaspuri (Cong.), (Patti); Jagdish Chander (Cong.), (Pehowa); Hans Raj Sharma (Cong.), (Phagwara); Sardar Udham Singh (Cong.), (Phillaur); Ram Nath Seth (Cong.), (Phul); Bhag Singh (S.C.F.), (Pundri); Hukam Singh (C.P.I.), (Rat); Sardar Wazir Singh (Cong.), (Ravkot); Sardar Bhag Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Raikot (R)); Baru Ram (S.C.F.), (Rajpura); Sardar Prem Singh Prem (Cong.), (Rajpura); Smt. Sumitra Devi (Cong.), (Rivari); Mangal Sen (J.S.), (Rohtak); Sant Sadhu Singh (Ind.), (Rupar); Master Pratap Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Rupar (R)); Sri Krishana (Cong.), (Safidon); Sardar Bhupender Singh Mann (Cong.), (Samana); Harchand Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Samana (R)); Dharam Singh Rathil (Ind.), (Sambhalka); Suraj Bhan (Ind.), (Sampla); Sardar Jagir Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Samrala (R)); Sardar Ajmer Singh (Cong.), (Samrala); Sardar Rajinder Singh (Cong.), (Sangrur); Sardar Partap Singh Kairon (Cong.), (Sarhali); Dev Datt Puri (Cong.), (Sadhaura); Muni Lal (P.S.F.), (Simla); Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala (Cong.), (Sirhind); Mihan Singh Gill (SC) (Cong.), (Sirhind (R)); Ram Dayal (Ind.), (Sirsa); Keera Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Sirsa (R)); Sri Ram Sharma (Cong.), (Sonepat); Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Cong.), (Sri Goringpur); Sardar Atma Singh (Cong.), (Sultanpur); Raja Mahesh Inder Singh (Ind.), (Sunam); Sardar Pritam Singh Sahoke (SC) (Cong.), (Sunam (R)); Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Cong.), (Tarn Taran); Sardar Niranjan Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Tarn Taran (R)); Banarsi Dass (Cong.), (Thanesar); Ram Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Thanesar (R)); Suraj Mal (Cong.), (Tohana); Chander Bhaa (Ind.), (Tosham); Ram Krishan (C.P.I.), (Una); Sardar Gurdit Singh (Cong.), (Zira); Smt. Jaswant Kaur (SC) (Cong.), (Zira (R)).

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Ram Niwas Miriha.

Secretary : M. R. Purohit.

An estimate of party position is given below: Congress 119; Praja Socialist Party 1; Communist Party of India 1; Bhartiya Jan Sangh 7; Ram Rajya Parishad 16; Independents 32.

Dalpat Singh (Ind.), (Adu); Madho Singh (Cong.), (Ahore); Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind.), (Ajmer City East); Arjan Das (Ind.), (Ajmer City West); Bhairon Lal (ST), (Cong.), (Aklera); Sampatraj (Cong.), (Aklera); Chhotu Singh (Cong.), (Alwar); Sahdeo (Cong.), (Amber); Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (SC), (Cong.), (Amber); Jai Singh Ranawat (Cong.), (Asind); Bhogi Lal Pandya (Cong.), (Aspur); Nathuram (ST), (Cong.), (Bagidora); Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.), (Bairath); Dewa (SC), (Cong.), (Bali); Moti (Ind.), (Bali); Anope Singh (R.R.P.), (Bali); Rawat (SC), (Cong.), (Baloira); Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Cong.), (Bandikui); Tej Mal (Cong.), (Banera); Badri Prasad Gupta (Cong.), (Baner); Mogli (ST), (Ind.), (Bannawa); Smt. Anant Devi (SC), (Cong.), (Baran); Dalip Singh (Cong.), (Baran); Subedar Singh (Cong.), (Bar); Tan Singh (R.R.P.), (Barmer); Gordhan Singh (SC), (Cong.), (Bayana); Sribhan Singh (Cong.), (Bayana); Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Cong.), (Beawar); Sugan Chand (Cong.), (Begun); Chander Singh (Ind.), (Behror); Hoti Lal (Ind.), (Bharatpur); Smt. Kamla Bai (Cong.), (Bhawa); Fatch Singh (Ind.), (Bhim); Murlidhar Vyas (P.S.P.), (Bikaner City); Bhairon Singh (Cong.), (Bilara); Sajjan Singh (Cong.), (Bundi); Daya Krishna (J.S.), (Chhabra); Dhanna Lal Harit (SC), (Cong.), (Chhabra); Lal Singh Saktawat (Cong.), (Chittorgarh); Valli Mohammed (Cong.), (Chohan); Mohar Singh (Ind.), (Churu); Rawata (SC), (Cong.), (Churu); Ramchandra (SC), (Cong.), (Dag); Harishchandra (Cong.), (Dag); Madan Singh (R.R.P.), (Dania Ramgarh); Gajja (ST), (Ind.), (Dausa); Ram Dhan (Ind.), (Dausa); Motilal Chaudhry (Cong.), (Deedwana); Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Cong.), (Derg); Smt. Gauri Punia (Cong.), (Degana); Bahadur Singh (Cong.), (Dholpur); Narendra Singh (R.R.P.), (Dudu); Ladu Chamar (SC), (R.R.P.), (Dudu); Daulat Rai (Cong.), (Dungargarh); Balmukund (ST), (Ind.), (Dungar-

Dy. Speaker : Niranjannath Acharya.

pur (R)); Abdul Ghaflar Khan (Cong.), (Fatehpur); Prithi Raj (ST), (Ind.), (Gangapur); Rishi Chand (Ind.), (Gangapur); Dev Nath (Cong.), (Ganganagar); Harideo Joshi (Cong.), (Ghalot); Laxman (Cong.), (Goonda); Shiv Nath Singh (Cong.), (Gudah); Ramdan (Cong.), (Guda Malani); Sheopat Singh (Ind.), (Hanumangarh); Ram Kishore Vyas (Cong.), (Hawamahar); Bhanwarlal (Cong.), (Hindoli); Modulal (ST), (Cong.), (Hindoli); Hukam Singh (Ind.), (Jaisalmer); Narpat Singh (R.R.P.), (Jalore); Hansiya (SC), (R.R.P.), (Jalore); Doongasi Dass (Ind.), (Jamwa Ramgarh); Ram Lal Banawal (SC), (Cong.), (Jamwa Ramgarh); Manak Chand (Cong.), (Jawal); Jayandra Singh (Cong.), (Jhalrapatan); Narottam Lal Joshi (Cong.), (Jhunjhunu); Anand Singh (Cong.), (Jodhpur City I); Barkutullah Khan (Cong.), (Jodhpur City II); Satish Chandra Agarwal (J.S.), (Johri Bazar); Mathi Singh (Ind.), (Kaman); Jai Chand (SC), (Cong.), (Kapastin); Bhawan Shanker (Cong.), (Kapastin); Smt. Satwant Kaur (Cong.), (Karanpur); Umed Lal (SC), (Cong.), (Karauli); Brijendrapal (Ind.), (Kerai); Hari Bhaupadhyaya (Cong.), (Kerai); Hazari (SC), (Cong.), (Kerai); Manroop (SC), (Ind.), (Kharehi); Vene (Ind.), (Kharehi); Shis Ram Oia (Cong.), (Khetri); Mahadeo Prasad Banks (SC), (Cong.), (Khetri); Purshottam Lal (Cong.), (Kishanpole); Smt. Chandra Kala (Cong.), (Kishanpole); Rameshwar Dayal (Cong.), (Kotah); Ram Karan Singh (J.S.), (Kotpulli); Shri Manohar (Cong.), (Kumbhalgarh); Heera (ST), (Ind.), (Kushalgarh); Gokul Chand (SC), (Cong.), (Lachmangarh); Bholu Nath (Cong.), (Lachmangarh); Kishan Singh (Cong.), (Lachmangarh); Ram Niwas Mirdha (Cong.), (Ladnu); Nathu Lal (ST), (R.R.P.), (Lalsol); Prabhu Lal (R.R.P.), (Lalsol); Poonam Chand (Cong.), (Luni); Bhimsen (Cong.), (Lunkaransar); Gopi Sahal (ST), (Cong.), (Mahwa); Tilka Ram Paliwal (Cong.), (Mahwa); Damodar Lal Vyas (Cong.), (Malpura); Lachhu Ram (C.P.I.), (Mandawa); Kalu (ST), (R.R.P.), (Mandal); Shivcharan Dass (R.R.P.), (Mandal); Ganpati Lal Verma (Cong.), (Mandalgarh); Narsin Singh (Cong.), (Masuda); Janardhan Rai (Cong.), (Marvi); Gopal Lal (Cong.), (Merh); Nathu Ram Mirdha (Cong.), (Nagar); Jwala Prasad

(Cong.), (Nasirabad); Kishan Lal (Cong.), (Nathdwara); Sri Ram (Ind.), (Navalgarh); Kishanlal Shah (Cong.), (Nawan); Jeth Mal (SC), (Cong.), (Nawan); Gyan Chand Modi (Cong.), (Neem-Ka-Thana); Narayan Lal (SC), (Cong.), (Neem-Ka-Thana); Niwas Sharda (Cong.), (Nimbahera); Dharampal (SC), (Cong.), (Nohar); Ram Kishan (Ind.), (Nohar); Girdhari Lal (Ind.), (Nokha); Roopa Ram (SC), (Ind.), (Nokha); Parsh Ram (Cong.), (Osian); Mool Chand (Cong.), (Padi); Vidyasagar (Cong.), (Phalsia); Kesari Singh (R.R.P.), (Phalodi); Suraj Mal (SC), (R.R.P.), (Phalodi); P. K. Choudhary (Cong.), (Phulera); Smt. Sumitra (Cong.), (Pilani); Ram Narayan (ST), (J.S.), (Pipalda); Rikhab Chand (Cong.), (Pipalda); Amra (ST), (Cong.), (Pratapgarh); Anritlal Payak (Cong.), (Pratapgarh); Smt. Prabha (Cong.), (Pushkar); Shanker Lal (Cong.), (Rajpur); Chuni Lal (Cong.), (Raisinghnagar); Raghubir Singh (R.R.P.), (Rajgarh); Sri Kishan (ST), (Cong.), (Rajgarh); Mahendra Singh (Ind.), (Rajakhara); Niranjan Nath (Cong.), (Rajamand); Smt. Ganga Devi (Cong.), (Rangarh); Mangal Singh (R.R.P.), (Raniwara); Kishana (Ind.), (Ratangarh); Bheekabhai (ST), (Cong.), (Sagwara); Phoolu (ST), (Cong.), (Salumber); Sohanlal (Cong.), (Salumber); Lakshmi Chand (R.R.P.), (Sanchole); Devilal (Cong.), (Sarada); Chandan Mal Baid (Cong.), (Sardar-Shahar); Abid Ali (Cong.), (Sawai Madhopur); Mangi Lal (SC), (Cong.), (Sawai Madhopur); Kana (SC), (Cong.), (Shahpura); Ram Prasad Ladha (Cong.), (Shahpura); Jagdish Prasad (J.S.), (Sikar); Ramdeo Singh (Cong.), (Singrawal); Mohabbatsingh (Cong.), (Sirohi); Veerka (SC), (Ind.), (Sirohi); Teja Ram (Cong.), (Soyat); Bhairon Singh (J.S.), (Sri Madhopur); Smt. Shanno Devi (Ind.), (Sujargarh); Rajaram (Cong.), (Suratgarh); Gajjan Ram Yadav (Cong.), (Tijara); Sampat Ram (SC), (Cong.), (Tijara); Narain Singh (Cong.), (Tonk); Laloo Ram (SC), (Cong.), (Tonk); Mohanlal Sukhadia (Cong.), (Udaipur); Sardar Singh (R.R.P.), (Uniar); Gulab-singh (Cong.), (Vallabhnagar); Hari Prasad (SC), (Cong.), (Vallabhnagar); Tej Pal (SC), (Cong.), (Weir); Raja Mansingh (Ind.), (Weir).

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Sachindra Lal Singh (Agartala Sadar I); Sonthan Sarkar (Agartala Sadar II); Sudan Chandra Deb Barona (Agartala Sadar III); Krishnadas Bhattacharjee (Agartala Town I); Tarit Mohon Das Gupta (Agartala Town II); Upendra Kumar Roy (Belonia); Mahendra Deb Barma (Burgan); Sirajul Hoque Choudhury (Bishalgarh); Agnore Deb Barma (Chorlam Constituency); Karunamoy Nath Chaudhury

(Dharmanagar North); Gaya Prasad Tirbedi (Dharmanagar South); Padma Kumar Rang-khal (Dumbarnagar); Gokulcharan Sinha (Fatik-ring); Manindra Lal Bhowmik (Katalsahar); Rabindra Chandra Deb Barma (Kalyanpur); Sunil Chandra Dutta (Kamalpur); Rai Prasad Choudhury (Kanchanpur); Nripendra Kumar Chakraborty (Khawai); Dharma Roy Deb Barma (Kulathour); Mahammad Abdul Wazid

(Kurth); Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (Mohan-pur); Hiuira Aung Mag (Muhuripur); Hemanta Deb (Old Agartala); Kumud Bandhu Bhattacharyya (Padhakishorepur); Kallipada Banerjee (Sabroom); Ershad Ali Choudhury (Salgarh); Atikul Islam (Sonamura North); Monchor Ali (Sonamura South); Bir Chandra Deb Barma (Takarjala); Ram Charan Deb Barma (Telam-mura)

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(An estimate of party strength is as follows: Congress 53; Independents 7; Progressive Parliamentary Party 7; Jan Sangh 1; Socialist Party 2).

Chairman : Chandra Bhal.

Dy. Chairman : Nizam Uddin.

Secretary : P. S. Pachauri.

Elected by Legislative Assembly

Badri Prasad Karker; Balak Ram Vaish; Mahfus Ahmad Kidwai; Chandra Bhal; Kunwar Guru Narain; Kedar Nath Khetan; Khushal Singh; Krishna Chandra Joshi; Laita Prasad Sonakar; Kunwar Mahabir Singh; Pratap Chandra Asad; Pura Chand Vidyasankar; Ram Narain Pandey; Ram Nandan Singh; Uma Shankar Singh; vacant; Ajay Kumar Basu; Srimati Shanti Devi Agarwal; Srimati Shanti Devi; Rana Shiv Amber Singh; M. J. Mukerjee; Shyam Sunder Lal; Vishwa Nath; Srimati Savitari Shyam.

U.P. West Graduates

Brijendra Swarup; Dr. Ishwari Prasad; Virendra Swarup.

U.P. East Graduates

Shiva Prasad Sinha; Pushkar Nath Bhatt; Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi.

U.P. West Teachers

Dr. Piere Lal Srivastava; Kanhaiya Lal Gupta; Shanti Swarup Agarwal.

U.P. East Teachers

Shiva Kumar Lal Srivastava; Hirdaya Narain Singh; Shyam Behari Viragi.

North-West Local Authorities

Pitambar Dass; Telu Ram; Madan Mohan Lal; Mahmood Aslam Khan.

North-East Local Authorities

Indra Singh Nayal; Ram Ghulam; Babu Abdul Majid; Ram Lakhan.

West Local Authorities

Prem Chandra Sharma; (Hakim) Brij Lal Varman; Abdul Shakoor Najmi; Jagdish Chandra Verma.

Central Local Authorities

Jamilur Rahman Kidwai; Lal Suresh Singh; Ram Kishore Bastogi; Bansidhar Shukla.

South Local Authorities

Lallu Ram Dwivedi; Prasad Narain Anad; Panna Lal Gupta; Narottam Das Tandon.

East Local Authorities

Jagannath Acharya; Parmatma Nand Singh; Nizamuddin; Prabhu Narain Singh.

Nominated

Ambika Prasad Bajpai; Sahaspati Upadhyaya; Syed Mohammad Nasir; Kayastulal Aneri; Dr. Bir Bhan Shastri; Bai Uma Nath Baid; Maharsikumar Dr. Vijay of Vistaspur; Srimati Tara Agarwal; Srimati Mahadevi Verma; Sardar Santosh Singh; vacant; Prithvi Nath.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, A. G. Kher; Dy. Speaker, R. N. Tripathi.

An estimate of party position is given below : Congress 287; Praja Socialist Party 44; Communist Party of India 8; Bharatiya Jan Sangh 17; Independents 74.

Allahabux (Ind.), (Afzalgarh); Jagbir Singh (P.S.P.), (Agota); Adil Ram Singhal (Cong.), (Agra City I); Ambesh Chattrapati (SC) (Cong.), (Agra City II (R)); Deokinandan Vibhav (Cong.), (Agra City II); Raj Narain (Cong.), (Ahaura); Balwan Singh (Ind.), (Akbarpur); Devi Prasad (Ind.), (Akbarpur); Smt. Ram Rati Devi (SC) (Cong.), (Akbarpur (R)); Kalyan Chandra Mohiley alias Chhunan Guru (P.S.P.), (Allahabad City South); Kallash Narain Gupta (Cong.), (Allahabad City North); Bhup Kishore (Ind.), (Aliqan); Anant Ram Verma (Cong.), (Aliqan); Govind Singh (J.S.), (Almorah); Kama Kant Singh (Cong.), (Amethi); Ram Kumar (Ind.), (Amroha); Madan Gopal (Cong.), (Amein); Din Dayal (Cong.), (Anupshahr); Dharam Singh (Cong.), (Anupshahr (R)); Nawal Kishore (Cong.), (Aonla); Smt. Amola Devi (Cong.), (Atheha); Nek Ram Sharma (Cong.), (Atrauli); Padmakar (P.S.P.), (Atrauli); Bhajan Lal (Ind.), (Auraiya); Shukh Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Auraiya (R)); Bisram (P.S.P.), (Azamgarh); Ram Sanehi Bhatiya (Cong.), (Babera); Chandrika Prasad (Cong.), (Bachhrawan); Rameshwar Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Bachhrawan (SC)); Ghansyam (Ind.), (Badrinath); Raja Mahendra Ripudaman Singh (Ind.), (Bah); Raghubir Singh (Cong.), (Bajpatti); Birendra Bikram Singh (Ind.), (Bahraich South); Zargham Halder (P.S.P.), (Bahraich North); Ram Murti (Cong.), (Baheri); Budhi Singh (P.S.P.), (Bahjoi); Gauri Shanker (P.S.P.), (Ballia); Din Dayal Karun (SC) (Cong.), (Balrampur); Dashedrai Prasad (SC) (J.S.), (Balrampur (R)); Ramesh Chand (Cong.), (Barsathi); Mohammad Hussain (Cong.), (Bareilly 'antomment'); Jagdish Saran Agarwal (Cong.), (Bareilly City); Nattha Ram (SC) (Ind.), (Bara Banki (R)); Bhagauti Prasad (Ind.), (Bara Banki); Abdul Sami (Cong.), (Baraunna); Dupankar Acharya (Ind.), (Baraut); Udal Shankar (Cong.), (Basti); Ram Lakhan Miya (Cong.), (Bansi West); Pahalawan Singh (Cong.), (Banda); Prabhoo Dayal (Cong.), (Banganga East); Mohd. Sulaiman (Cong.), (Banganga West); Obalder Rahman (Cong.), (Bansi East); Sohan Lal Dhuisiya (Cong.), (Bansi East (R)); Ganesh Prasad (Cong.), (Bansgaon); Shrimati Jasoda (SC) (Cong.), (Bansgaon); Shoo Mangal Singh (Cong.), (Bansdoh West); Ram Lachhan (Cong.), (Bansdoh East); Bhagwati Singh Visharad (P.S.P.), (Bhagwant Nagar); Ghasi Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Bharthana (R)); Meharban Singh (Cong.), (Bharthana); Bhagwati Prasad (Cong.), (Bhanwarpur); Ghuayr Ali Khan (P.S.P.), (Bhawan); Vishal Singh (Cong.), (Bhitauli); Ram Saroop (Ind.), (Bhoginpur); Ganesh Chandra (Cong.), (Bhongaon); Awdhesh Chandra Singh (Cong.), (Bhojpur); Smt. Chandrawati (Cong.), (Bijnor); Narain Das (SC) (Cong.), (Bikapur West (R)); Bril Basti Lal (Cong.), (Bikapur West); Awadesh Pratap Singh (Ind.), (Bikapur East); Chandra Nas Misra (Cong.), (Bilgram); Abdul Rauf Lari (Ind.), (Binaikpur); Suresh Prakash Singh (Cong.), (Biswan); Ganesh Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Biswan (R)); Jagdish Narain (Cong.), (Bisari); Mahi Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Bisari (R)); Smt. Bril Rani Devi (Cong.), (Bilauhar); Murl Dhar (SC) (Cong.), (Bilhar (R)); Gajendra Singh (P.S.P.), (Bidhuna); Kesho Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Bisauli (R)); Shiv Raj Singh (Cong.), (Bisauli); Tilka Ram (Ind.), (Budaun); Behari Lal (SC) (P.S.P.), (Bisalpur (R)); Munendra Pal Singh (P.S.P.), (Bisalpur); Baboo Ram (Cong.), (Bhojipura); Raghuraj Singh (P.S.P.), (Bulandshahr); Kunwar Asghar Ali (Ind.), (Budhana); Gokul Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Chail (R)); Syed Muzaffar Hasan (Cong.), (Chail); Rampratap Tripathi (Cong.), (Chandauli); Ram Lakhan (SC) (Cong.), (Chandauli (R)); Nardoo Singh (Ind.), (Chandpur); Hamid Ullah Khan (Cong.), (Charda); Ramlet Singh (Cong.), (Chhata); Kotwal Singh Bhadoria (P.S.P.), (Chhaurawan); Smt. Kallashpati (Cong.), (Chikar); Raj Kumar (Cong.), (Chunar); Smt.

Satyawati (Cong.), (Dadri); Sheo Shankar Singh (Ind.), (Dalmau); Mohan Singh (Cong.), (Dampur); Kr. Mahnood Ali Khan (Cong.), (Dasna); Harish Chandra Singh (Cong.), (Dataganj); Himmat Singh (J.S.), (Debari); Shiva Ram (Cong.), (Derapur); Yashpal Singh (Ind.), (Deoband); Hardeva (SC) (Cong.), (Deoband (R)); Bril Bhushan Saran (Cong.), (Dehra Dun); Smt. Vinay Laxmi (Cong.), (Deoprayag); Mohammad Faruq Chisti (Cong.), (Devria North); Deep Narain (Cong.), (Deoria South); Khub Singh (Cong.), (Dhampur); Girdhari Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Dhampur (R)); Jagannath Prasad (P.S.P.), (Dhaura); Baleshwari Prasad Singh (Ind.), (Domariaganj South); Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Cong.), (Demariaganj North); Ram Nath Pathak (Cong.), (Duaba); Gangra Prasad (Ind.), (Etah); Bhuvaneswar Bhushan (J.S.), (Etawah); Gangra Dhar (SC) (Cong.), (Etampur (R)); Ram Singh (Ind.), (Etampur); Madan Mohan (Cong.), (Faizabad); Smt. Dulara Devi (SC) (Cong.), (Fakharpur (R)); Partab Bahadur Singh (Ind.), (Fakharpur); Nathu Singh (Cong.), (Faridpur); Sunder Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Faridpur (R)); Ram Kishan (Cong.), (Farrukhabad); Lakshmi Narain Bansal (Cong.), (Fatehabad); Sheornai Ball Singh (Cong.), (Fatehpur); Smt. Sukhrani (SC) (Cong.), (Fatehpur (R)); Visheshwara Nand Swami (P.S.P.), (Fatehpur Sikri); Jagannath Lahari (Ind.), (Firozabad); Jagmohan Singh (Cong.), (Ganga Salan); Shri Niwas (Cong.), (Gangiri); Lachman Rao Kadam (Cong.), (Garolia); Nageshwar Prasad (Cong.), (Gatwara); Jwala Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Ghatampur (R)); Bril Behari Mehrotra (Cong.), (Ghatampur); Teja Singh (Cong.), (Ghaziabad); Pabbar Ram (C.P.I.), (Ghaziipur); Jaldeo Singh (P.S.P.), (Ghairi); Jharkhande Rai (C.P.I.), (Ghosi); Jugul Kishore (Cong.), (Goverdhan); Ram Abhilaikh (J.S.), (Gonda North); Ragho Ram (Ind.), (Gonda South); Gangra Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Gonda South (R)); Rajendra Singh (J.S.), (Gondwa); Mukti Nath (Cong.), (Gopalpur); Istifa Hussain (Cong.), (Gorakhpur); Jamuna Singh (P.S.P.), (Gunnaur); Bochan Ram Gupta (Cong.), (Gyanpur); Vechan Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Gyanpur (R)); Jang Bahadur (Ind.), (Haidergarh); Bajrang Behari Lal (SC) (Ind.), (Haidergarh (R)); Surendra Dutt Baljpal (Cong.), (Hamirpur); Lutf Ali Khand (Cong.), (Hapur); Veer Sen (SC) (Cong.), (Hapur (R)); Bulaki Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Hardoi (R)); Mahesh Singh (Cong.), (Hardoi); Shanti Prapana Sharma (Cong.), (Hardwar); Jal Gopal (Cong.), (Harora); Smt. Shakuntala Devi (SC) (Cong.), (Harora (R)); Ram Bahadur (Cong.), (Harraya West); Sita Ram Shukla (Cong.), (Harraya East); Bhikha Lal (SC) (C.P.I.), (Hasanganj (R)); Sajwan Lal (C.P.I.), (Hasanganj); Jagdish Prasad (Cong.), (Hasanpur); Srikanth Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Hasanpur (R)); Surya Ball (Cong.), (Hata); Nand Kumar Deo Vashishtha (Cong.), (Hathras); Hardayal Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Hathras (R)); Bishamber Singh (Cong.), (Hastinapur); Kishori Raman Singh (Ind.), (Iglas); Raj Kishore (SC) (Cong.), (Ikaura (R)); Shee Saran Lal (Cong.), (Ikaura); Kallash Kumar Singh (Cong.), (Islamnagar); Gaya Bux (J.S.), (Issauli); Hardayal Singh (Ind.), (Jalalabad); Govind Narain Tiwari (P.S.P.), (Jalaun); Chitrani Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Jalesar (R)); Raghuvir Singh (P.S.P.), (Jalesar); Dev Narain Bharti (Ind.), (Jamaur); Ahmad Baksh (Cong.), (Jansath); Ram Das (SC) (Cong.), (Jansath (R)); Ram Swarup (Cong.), (Jasrana); Abhe Ram (Ind.), (Jaswant Nagar); Yadendra Dutt Dutty (J.S.), (Jawanpur); Said Ahmad (Cong.), (Jawalapur); Atma Ram Govind Kher (Cong.), (Jawasi); Kashi Prasad (Cong.), (Kadipur); Sri Shankar (SC) (Cong.), (Kadipur (R)); Sultan Alam Khan (Cong.), (Kaimganj); Hukum Singh (Cong.), (Kaisarganj); Gharib Das (SC) (P.S.P.), (Kalpi (R)); Virendra Shah Ju Deo (Ind.), (Kalpi); Chittar Singh (Cong.), (Konch); Dwarka (SC) (P.S.P.), (Kannauj (R)); Hori Lal (P.S.P.), (Kannauj); Uma Shankar (Cong.), (Kannpur City I); Brahma Datta Dixit (Cong.), (Kannpur City II); S. A. Hasan (Cong.), (Kannpur City III); S. G. Datta (Cong.), (Kannpur City IV); Jawahar

Lal Rohatgi (Cong.), (Kannpur City V); Moti Lal (Ind.), (Kannpur Rural); Jitendra Pratap Singh (Cong.), (Kanuth); Aziz Imam (Cong.), (Kantli); Ram Kishim (SC) (Cong.), (Kantli (R)); Bishwanath Singh Gautam (Cong.), (Karanda); Smt. Kamal Kumari Gondi (Cong.), (Karchana); Nathu Singh (P.S.P.), (Karhal); Ram Din (SC) (P.S.P.), (Karhal (R)); Jagpat Singh (Cong.), (Karvi); Smt. Sia Dulari (SC) (Cong.), (Karvi (R)); Lakshman Datt (Cong.), (Kashipur); Kall Charan (Cong.), (Kasganj); Raj Behari Singh (Cong.), (Kaswar Raja); Raj Narain Singh (Ind.), (Kaswar Sarkari); Loknath (Cong.), (Katehar); Narendra Singh (Cong.), (Kedarnath); Ram Samjhawan (SC) (Cong.), (Kerakal (R)); Lal Bahadur (Cong.), (Kerakal); Charan Singh (Cong.), (Kolana); Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Cong.), (Kewari); Dasdeo (Cong.), (Khaga); Tembreshwari Prasad alias Bachcha Saheb (J.S.), (Khairabad); Sri Krishan Dutt Pallwal (Ind.), (Khairagarh); Virendra Verma (Cong.), (Khalilabad); Smt. Genda Devi (SC) (Cong.), (Khalilabad (R)); Raja Ram Sharma (Cong.), (Khalilabad); Shabbir Hasan (Cong.), (Khajaha); Room Singh (Ind.), (Khara Bajehra); Sheo Prasad Nagar (P.S.P.), (Kheri); Gopall (SC) (Ind.), (Kherja (R)); Chatter Singh (Ind.), (Kherja); Jageshwar (SC) (Cong.), (Kishanpur (R)); Raghunath Sahal (Cong.), (Kishanpur); Hari Singh (SC) (Cong.), (Kithore (R)); Smt. Sharadha Devi (Cong.), (Kithore); Ram Prasad Deshmukh (SC) (Cong.), (Kivri (R)); Mohan Lal Gautam (Cong.), (Kotli); Udal (C.P.I.), (Kotlaah); Ruku Uddin Khan (Cong.), (Kondhaur); Mandhata (Cong.), (Kopachit); M. A. Latif Nowani (Cong.), (Kopaganj); Gaya Prasad (SC) (Ind.), (Kunda (R)); Nand Ram (Ind.), (Kunda); Pratap Bhan Prakash Singh (Ind.), (Laharpur); Ramanath Khara (Ind.), (Lalitpur); Gajju Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Lalitpur (R)); Tej Bahadur (Ind.), (Lalganj); Bhani Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Lalganj (R)); Smt. Prabhawati Devi (Cong.), (Lambhua); Ram Prasad (Cong.), (Lansdowne); Basant Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Lucknow Cantonment (R)); Shiam Manohar Misra (Cong.), (Lucknow Cantonment); Mahavir Prasad Srivastava (Cong.), (Lucknow City Central); Triloki Singh (P.S.P.), (Lucknow City East); Syed Ali Zahir (Cong.), (Lucknow City West); Rauf Jafri (Cong.), (Machhlishahr); Keshaban (Cong.), (Maghar); Baldeo Singh (Ind.), (Mahadeva); Kamta Prasad Vidhyarth (Cong.), (Mahachich); Bril Gopal (Cong.), (Mahoba); Mohan Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Mahoba (R)); Amar Nath (Ind.), (Maharajan); Duryodhan (SC) (Ind.), (Maharajan (R)); Murl Dhar (SC) (Cong.), (Mahul (R)); Ram Bachan (Cong.), (Mahul); Dhanush Dhari (Cong.), (Mahuli); Mallikhan Singh (J.S.), (Mainpur); Ram Pal Trivedi (Cong.), (Maitabad); Keshav Pandey (Cong.), (Maniram); Jawahar Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Manhanpur (R)); Smt. Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna (Cong.), (Manhanpur); Raghuvendra Pratap Singh (Ind.), (Mankapur); Lakshmi Raman Acharya (Cong.), (Mal); Shyam Lal (SC) (Cong.), (Mat (R)); Sri Nath (Cong.), (Mathura); Smt. Tara Devi (Cong.), (Mathura); Sudama Prasad Goswami (Cong.), (Mau); Smt. Balni Bai (SC) (Cong.), (Mau (R)); Ram Gopal (Cong.), (Maudaha); Smt. Prakash Wati Sud (Cong.), (Meerut Cantonment); Kallash Prakash (Cong.), (Meerut City); Jokhal (SC) (Cong.), (Meja (R)); Mangala Prasad (Cong.), (Meja); Amresh Chand (Cong.), (Mirzapur); Avdhesh Kumar (Ind.), (Mirrkh); Moolchand (SC) (Ind.), (Mirrkh (R)); Vichitra Narayan Sharma (Cong.), (Modinagar); Shyam Lal (Cong.), (Moghalisari); Raghuvir (SC) (C.P.E.), (Mohammadabad (R)); V. Shankar Singh (Cong.), (Mohammadabad); Chandrajit (C.P.I.), (Mohammadabad (Gohna)); Nath Ji (SC) (Cong.), (Mohammadabad (Gohna (R)); Jagdish Narain Datta Singh (J.S.), (Mohmadi); Manna Lal (SC) (J.S.), (Mohmadi (R)); Khayali Ram (SC) (P.S.P.), (Mohannal-ganj (R)); Ram Saran Yadava (P.S.P.), (Mohannal-ganj); Haimuddin (Ind.), (Moradabad City); Khammani Singh (Ind.), (Moradabad Rural); Gulab Singh (Ind.), (Musoorie); Mahmud Ali Khan (Cong.), (Musaffarabad); Dwarka Prasad (Cong.), (Musaffarnagar);

Gur Prasad Singh (Cong.), (*Musafirkhana*); Ram Ball (SC) (Ind.), (*Musafirkhana* (II)); Kripa Shankar (Cong.), (*Nagar*); Ram Lal (SC) (Cong.), (*Nagar* (II)); Govind Sahai (Cong.), (*Nagina*); Narayan Dutt Tewari (P.S.P.), (*Nainital*); Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim (Cong.), (*Najibabad*); Ch. Data Ram (Cong.), (*Nakur*); Budhi Lal (Ind.), (*Nanpara*); Mathura Prasad (Cong.), (*Naugurh*); Gopi Krishna Azad (Cong.), (*Narain*); Ram Sunder (P.S.P.), (*Natthapur*); Sheoraj Bahadur (P.S.P.), (*Nawabganj*); Shamsul Islam (Cong.), (*Nidhpur*); Surath Bahadur Shah (P.S.P.), (*Nighasan*); Chandra Ball Brahmchari (Cong.), (*Nizamabad*); Chandradeo (Cong.), (*Padrauna North*); Genda Singh (P.S.P.), (*Padrauna East*); Ramayan (P.S.P.), (*Padrauna South*); Brinjara (P.S.P.), (*Padrauna West*); Lachhmi Narain (Ind.), (*Paharapur*); Hari Har Bakhshi Singh (Cong.), (*Pal*); Babu Lal Kushmesh (SC) (Cong.), (*Parabganj* (II)); Smt. Bindumati Devi (Cong.), (*Parabganj*); Ram Kinkar (SC) (Cong.), (*Patti* (II)); Harkesh Bahadur (Cong.), (*Patti*); Chandar Singh (Cong.), (*Pauri*); Gauri Ram (Cong.), (*Pharenda West*); Dwarka Prasad (Cong.), (*Pharenda East*); Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (SC) (Cong.), (*Phulpur* (II)); Shiv Murti (Cong.), (*Phulpur*); Kamle (SC) (Ind.), (*Powayan* (II)); Raj Kumar Surendra Singh (Ind.), (*Powayan*); Niranjan Singh (Cong.), (*Pilibhit*); Achhaiber (Cong.), (*Piparaich*); Ram Surat (SC) (Cong.), (*Piparaich* (II)); Khushi Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Pithoragarh* (II)); Narendra Singh (Cong.), (*Pithoragarh*); Ram Adhar Tewari (Cong.), (*Pratapgarh North*); Bhagwati Prasad (Cong.), (*Pratapgarh South*); Purneshwardin Verma (Ind.), (*Purwa*); Jamuna Prasad (J.S.), (*Rae Bareilly North*); Aslam Khan (Ind.), (*Rampur*); Jang Bahadur (Cong.), (*Ranikhet South*); Hari Dutt (Cong.), (*Ranikhet North*); Doogar Singh (Cong.), (*Rath*); Ram Lakhan (Cong.), (*Rari*); Ganga Prasad Singh (Cong.), (*Rasra*); Ram Ratan (SC) (Cong.), (*Rasra* (II)); Jayandar Singh Bisht (Cong.), (*Rawain*); Anand Brahma Shah (J.S.), (*Robertganj*); Shobh Nath (SC) (J.S.), (*Robertganj* (II)); Wasil Naqvi (Cong.), (*Rokha*); Din Dayal Shastri (Cong.), (*Roorkee*); Mukut Behari Lal (J.S.), (*Rudauli*); Tika Ram (Ind.), (*Sadabad*); Raghuran Tej Bahadur Slugh, alias Lal Saheo (Ind.), (*Sadullahnagar*); Mulla (SC) (C.P.I.), (*Safipur* (II)); Sheo Gopal (Ind.), (*Safipur*); Indra Bhushan (Ind.), (*Sagri*); Mansurul Nabi (Cong.), (*Saharanpur*); Ulfat Singh (Ind.), (*Sahaswan*); Tirmal Singh (Cong.), (*Sahawar*); Atma (Cong.), (*Saidpur*); Ugrasen (Ind.), (*Salempur West*); Sheo Bachan (Cong.), (*Salempur South*); Ayodhya Prasad Arya (Cong.), (*Salempur East*); Smt. Sumita Chauhan (Cong.), (*Salon*); Ram Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (*Salon* (II)); Mahmood Husain Khan (Ind.), (*Sambhal*); Mohan Lal Verma (P.S.P.), (*Sandila*); Shambhoo Dayal (SC) (P.S.P.), (*Sardhana* (II)); Rana Fateh Singh (Cong.), (*Sardhana*); Ramji Lal Sahayak (SC) (Cong.), (*Sardhana* (II)); Guptar Singh (Cong.), (*Sareni*); Smt. Saraswati Devi (Cong.), (*Sarju*); Jamuna (P.S.P.), (*Shadiabad*); Dev Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Shadiabad* (II)); Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (SC) (Cong.), (*Shahabad* (II)); Smt. Vidya Vati Bajpai (Cong.), (*Shahabad*); Baldeo Singh Arya (SC) (Cong.), (*Shahabad* (II)); Kalyan Rai (Cong.), (*Shahabad*); Kunwar Shripal (Ind.), (*Shahganj*); Mata Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (*Shahganj* (II)); Ashfaq Ali (Ind.), (*Shahjahanpur*); Rajendra Singh Yadav (P.S.P.), (*Shamsabad*); Smt. Sajjan Devi Mahnot (Cong.), (*Sheopur*); Badam Singh (SC) (Cong.), (*Shikarpur* (II)); Rajendra Datt (Cong.), (*Shikarpur*); Layaq Singh (Ind.), (*Shikohabad*); Irtaza Husain (Cong.), (*Siana*); Tarachand Maheshwari (Cong.), (*Sidault*); Balju Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Sidault* (II)); Raj Deo (Cong.), (*Sidhuwa Jobna*); Sheo Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (*Sidhuwa Jobna* (II)); Malkhan Singh (Cong.), (*Sikandra Rao*); Ram Chander Vikal (Cong.), (*Sikandrabad*); Jagannath (Cong.), (*Sikandarpur*); Ramji Sahai (Cong.), (*Silhat*); Dr. Sita Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Silhat* (II)); Valdyia Dharam Datt (Cong.), (*Sirauli*); Chhotey Lal Pallwal (Cong.), (*Sirhpura*); Harish Chandra (Cong.), (*Sitapur*); Chhedil Lal (SC) (P.S.P.), (*Srinagar* (II)); Banshi Dhar (P.S.P.), (*Srinagar*); Parma Nand Stuba (Cong.), (*Soraon West*); Sangram Singh (Cong.), (*Soraon East*); Mahmood Ali Khan (Cong.), (*Suar Tanda*); Kuer Krishna (Cong.), (*Sultanpur*); Ram Narain Tripathi (Ind.), (*Surkhpur*); Deo Datta Singh (Cong.), (*Tappal*); Pratap Singh (P.S.P.), (*Tanakpur*); Jai Ram Varma (Cong.), (*Tanda*); Sukhran (SC) (Cong.), (*Tanda* (II)); Sita Prasad (Cong.), (*Tarabganj*); Surat Chand (Cong.), (*Tehri*); Kishan Singh (Cong.), (*Thakurdwara*); Balak Ram (Ind.), (*Tilhar*); Madan (Ind.), (*Tilpur*); Dharmipal Singh (J.S.), (*Tulshipur*); Sri Krishan Goyal (Cong.), (*Ujhani*); Ch. Khazan Singh (P.S.P.), (*Unnao*); Mobarik Ali Khan (Ind.), (*Usehat*); Ali Jarrar Jeffery (Cong.), (*Utraula*); Sampurnanandji (Cong.), (*Varanasi City South*); Mohammad Abdussamad (Cong.), (*Varanasi City North*); Bashist Narain Sharma (P.S.P.), (*Zamania*).

Nominated (Anglo-Indian): A. C. Grice.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji.

Dy. Chairman: Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Ray.

Local Authorities' Constituencies

B. S. Prasad (*Darjeeling*); Sachindra Nath Misra (*West Bengal North*); Vacant (*Nadia-Murshidabad*); Nagendra Kumar Bhattacharjee (*Nadia-Murshidabad*); Kali Pada Mookerjee (*Calcutta 24 Parganas*); Sarat Chandra Sawoo (*Calcutta 24 Parganas*); Sudhiredra Nath Majumdar (*Calcutta 24 Parganas*); Hridoy Bhuvan Chakravarty (*Calcutta 24 Parganas*); Devaprasad Chatterjee (*Calcutta 24 Parganas*); Jogindralal Saha (*Calcutta 24 Parganas*); Vacant (*Hooghly-Howrah*); Rabindralal Sinha (*Hooghly-Howrah*); Sunil Kumar Banerjee (*Hooghly-Howrah*); Vacant (*Burdwan Division North*); Pranabeswar Sarkar (*Burdwan Division North*); Biman Behari Lal Singha (*Burdwan Division North*); Annada Prasad Choudhuri (*Burdwan Division North*).

Graduates' Constituencies

Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya (*Calcutta*); Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji (*West Bengal South*); Charu Chandra Sanyal (*West Bengal North*); Chittaranjan Roy (*West Bengal West*).

Teachers' Constituencies

Kamini Kumar Ghose (*Calcutta*); Monoranjan Sen Gupta (*Burdwan Division*); Satya Priya Roy (*Presidency Division South*); Anila Debi (*Presidency Division North*).

Bengal Legislative Assembly

Janab Abdul Halim; Dr. Narendranath Bagchi; Monoranjan Gupta; Krishna Kumar Chatterjee; Dr. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty; K. P. Chattopadhyay; Janab Mohammad Sayeed Mia; Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Ray; Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri; Janab Mirza Abdur Rashid; Kamala Charan Mookerjee; Ram Kumar Bhuiwala; Kamada Kinkar Mukherjee; Vacant; Lakshman Prodhan; Surendra Kumar Roy; Asutosh Ghosh.

Nominated by Governor

Vacant; Tara Sankar Banerjee; Gurugobinda Basu; Santi Das; Vacant; Labanyaprovra Dutt; Janab Musharruf Hossain; Janab Shaikh Mohammad Jan; Pannalal Sarangi.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Sankar Das Banerjee; Dy. Speaker, Asutosh Mullick.

An estimate of party position is given below :—
Congress 152; Praja Socialist Party 21;
Communist Party of India 48; Forward Block
(Marxist) 8; Independents 25.

Som Nath Lahiri (C.P.I.), (Alipore); Pijush Kanti Mukherjee (Cong.), (Alipur Duars); Gopinada Charan Maiti (P.S.P.), (Amta East); Arabinda Roy (Cong.), (Amta West); Radhakrishna Pal (Cong.), (Arambagh); Sagar Chandra Mahato (Ind.), (Arsha); Shih Das Ghatak (Cong.), (Asansol); Kanailal Das (Cong.), (Ausgram); Md. Zia Ul-Huque (Cong.), (Baduria); Amal Kumar Ganguli (C.P.I.), (Baganur); Bhim Chandra Mahato (Ind.), (Balarampur); Jnanendra Mazumdar (C.P.I.), (Ballygunge); Dharendra Nath Banerjee (Ind.), (Balurghat); Hakkal Mardil (ST) (Cong.), (Batalurghat); Monilal Basu (Cong.), (Bally); Bijoy Krishna Modak (C.P.I.), (Balagarh); Dr. Ananth Bandhu Ray (Cong.), (Bankura); Sishuram Mondal (SC) (Cong.), (Bankura); Iswar Das Ja'an (Cong.), (Bara Bazar); Khagendra Kumar Roy (Houdhury (C.P.I.), (Baruipur); Gangadhar Naskar (SC) (C.P.I.), (Baruipur); Jyoti Boso (C.P.I.), (Baranagar); Chitto Basu (F.B.M.), (Barasat); Profullanath Banerjee (Cong.), (Basmath); Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyaya (C.P.I.), (Behala); Rama Shankar Prasad (C.P.I.), (Behalghata); Jayant Boso (C.P.I.), (Behalghata); Ganes Ghosh (C.P.I.), (Belgachia); Parimal Ghosh (Cong.), (Beldanga); Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Cong.), (Berhampur); Gopaladan Trivedi (Cong.), (Bhatnagar); Hafizur Rahman Kazi (Cong.), (Bhagabangola); Boukes Majumdar (Cong.), (Bhadreswar); Pasanta Kumar Panda (P.S.P.), (Bhagabangpur); Bhikari Mandal (SC) (Cong.), (Bhagabangpur); Smt. Abhila Kundo (Cong.), (Bhatar); Sitaram Gupta (C.P.I.), (Bhatpara); Hem Chandra Naskar (Cong.), (Bhangar); Sidhartha Shankar Roy (Cong.), (Bhowanipur); Niranjan Sen Gupta (C.P.I.), (Bijpur); Sudhir Kumar Pandey (C.P.I.), (Binpur); Jamadar Hasla (ST) (C.P.I.), (Binpur); Provash Chandra Roy (C.P.I.), (Bishnupur); Rabindra Nath Roy (SC) (C.P.I.), (Bishnupur); Anarendra Nath Sarkar (Cong.), (Bolpur); Ajit Kumar Ganguli (C.P.I.), (Bongton); Manindra Bhuvan Biswas (SC) (Cong.), (Bongon (R)); Bidhan Chandra Roy (Cong.), (Bong Bazar); Bankim Mukherjee (C.P.I.), (Budge Budge); Benoy Krishna Chowdhury (C.P.I.), (Burdwan); Sudhir Chandra Ray Chowdhury (P.S.P.), (Burdla North); Amarendra Nath Basu (Ind.), (Burdla South); Abhis Shokur (Cong.), (Canning); Khagendra Nath Naskar (SC) (Cong.), (Canning); Harendra Kumar Chattopadhyay (Ind.), (Chandernagore); Suresh Chandra Banerjee (P.S.P.), (Chakdaha); Dharendra Nath Chattopadhyay (Cong.), (Chhatna); Kamalakanta Hemran (ST) (Cong.), (Chhatna); Bhupati Majumdar (Cong.), (Chhatnarah); Mohammad Ataque Chowdhury (Cong.), (Chopra); Bijoy Singh Nahar (Cong.), (Chowringhee); Natendra Nath Das (P.S.P.), (Contai North); Ras Behari Pal (Cong.), (Contai South); Naziruddin Ahmed (Cong.), (Cooh Behar); Satish Chandra Roy Singha (SC) (Cong.), (Cooh Behar); Deben Sen (P.S.P.), (Cossipore); Charu Chandra Mahanty (Cong.), (Dantan); Prakash Rau Deo (Ind.), (Daringul); Bhabanirajan Panja (Cong.), (Daspur); Mohini Mohan Pati (Cong.), (Debra); Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed (Cong.), (Deganya); Atul Krishna Roy (SC) (Cong.), (Deganya); Radha Nath Das (SC) (Cong.), (Dhanakali); D. N. Mukherjee (Cong.), (Dhaniakali); Bhawan Prasanna Talukdar (Cong.), (Dinhata); Umesh Chandra Mandal (SC) (Cong.), (Dinhata (R)); Ramanuj Halder (P.S.P.), (Diamond Harbour); Tarapada De (C.P.I.), (Dumur); Pabitra Mohan Roy (P.S.P.), (Dum Dum); Bhubad Chandra Kar Mahapatra (P.S.P.), (Egra); Narendra Nath Sen (Cong.), (Ekhalpur); Sant Gopal Sen (Cong.), (Englishbazar); Abu Asad Md. Obaidul Ghani (C.P.I.), (Entally);

Jagadananda Roy (P.S.P.), (Falkata); Khagendra Nath Das (Cong.), (Falta); Mohammad Ulasuddin (Cong.), (Farakka); Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Cong.), (Fort); Pramatha Nath Dhibar (SC) (F.B.M.), (Galsi); Phakir Chandra Roy (Ind.), (Galsi); Satindra Nath Basu (Cong.), (Gangarampur); Lakshan Chandra Hasda (ST) (Cong.), (Gangarampur); Shaikh Abdulla Farooque (C.P.I.), (Garden Reach); Saroj Roy (C.P.I.), (Gabhata); Kumari Tusar Tudu (ST) (Cong.), (Garheta); Harendra Nath Dolui (SC) (Cong.), (Ghatul); Lakshman Chandra Sarkar (Cong.), (Ghatul); Muzaffar Hussain (Cong.), (Goalpokhari); Surendra Nath Mahata (Cong.), (Gopballarpore); Jagatjati Hasda (ST) (Cong.), (Gopballarpore (R)); Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Cong.), (Habra); Razi Elias (Ind.), (Harsichandrapur); Jiazi A. Hameed (Cong.), (Haricharpara); Pramatha Ranjan Thakur (SC) (Cong.), (Haringhata); Sinarajit Bandyopadhyay (Cong.), (Haringhata); Jahangir Kabir (Cong.), (Harora); Hemanta Kumar Ghosal (C.P.I.), (Hasnabad); Rajkrisna Mondal (SC) (Cong.), (Hasnabad); Taher Hossain (Ind.), (Hirapur); Samur Mukhopadhyay (C.P.I.), (Howrah North); Bankim Chandra Kar (Cong.), (Howrah West); Beni Chandra Dutta (Cong.), (Howrah East); Kanailal Bhattacharjee (F.B.M.), (Howrah South); Basanta Lal Chatterjee (C.P.I.), (Itahar); Bindaban Behari Basu (F.B.M.), (Jagballarpur); Golam Soleman (Cong.), (Jalangi); Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Cong.), (Jalpaiguri); Sarojendra Deb Ralut (SC) (Cong.), (Jalpaiguri); Amarendra Mondal (SC) (P.S.P.), (Jamuria); Baidyanath Mondal (SC) (Cong.), (Jamuria); Shyamapada Bhattacharjee (Cong.), (Jangipur); Kulher Chand Haldar (SC) (Cong.), (Jangipur); Kanai Dey (Cong.), (Jangipara); Biswanath Saha (SC) (Cong.), (Jangipara); Nepal Ray (Cong.), (Jorabagan); Debendra Nath Mahato (Cong.), (Jhalda); Mahendra Mahata (Cong.), (Jorasank); Subodh Banerjee (Ind.), (Jornagar); Renujada Halder (SC) (Ind.), (Jornagar); Smt. Maya Banerjee (Cong.), (Kakdwip); Smt. Manikuntala Sen (C.P.I.), (Kakighat); Hare Krishna Konar (C.P.I.), (Kalna); Jamadar Majhi (ST) (C.P.I.), (Kalna); Narbahadur Gurung (Ind.), (Kakimping); Debendra Nath Brahmanandol (ST) (Cong.), (Kakchini); Smt. Anima Hoar (Cong.), (Kakchimi); Mahilur Rahaman Chowdhury (Cong.), (Kakuchak); Sudhir Mandal (SC) (Cong.), (Kandi); Binul Ch Sinha (Cong.), (Kandi); Bijoylal Chattopadhyaya (Cong.), (Karimpur); Phaula Chandra Sinha (Cong.), (Karandighi); Ledu Majhi (ST) (Ind.), (Kashipur); Budhan Majhi (ST) (Cong.), (Kashipur); Tarapada Chaudhuri (Cong.), (Katra); Golam Yezdani (Ind.), (Kharba); Panchanan Dignati (SC) (Cong.), (Khanakul); Prafulla Chandra Sen (Cong.), (Khanakul); Narayan Chobey (C.P.I.), (Kharapur); Mrityunjoy Jana (Cong.), (Kharapur Local); Krishna Prasad Mandal (SC) (Cong.), (Kharapur Local); Saktari Mitra (P.S.P.), (Khadah); Abhis Sattar (Cong.), (Ketagram); Sankar Das (SC) (Cong.), (Ketagram); Jagannath Kolay (Cong.), (Kotulpur); Jagannath Majumdar (Cong.), (Krishnagar); Benarashi Prasad Jha (P.S.P.), (Kulti); Hannadhwaj Dharma (Cong.), (Kulpi); Radhanath Chatteral (C.P.I.), (Labpur); Syed Karam Ali Meerza (Cong.), (Labpala); Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (SC) (Cong.), (Magrahat); Abul Hasheem (Cong.), (Magrahat); Sudhir Chandra Bhandari (C.P.I.), (Maheshdola); Prafulla Chandra Ghose (P.S.P.), (Maheshdola); Mahatab Chand Das (SC) (Cong.), (Maheshdola); Jaineswar Ray (SC) (Cong.), (Mamaqura); Nikunja Behari Gupta (Cong.), (Maldah); Matia Murnu (ST) (Cong.), (Maldah); Budhu Bhaskar (ST) (Cong.), (Mal (R)); Mangru Bhagat (ST) (C.P.I.), (Mal); Bhakta Chandra Roy (Ind.), (Mantewar);

Ranendra Nath Sen (C.P.I.), (Manicktola); Chaitan Majhi (ST) (Ind.), (Manbazar (R)); Satya Kinkar Mahato (Ind.), (Manbazar); Brindaban Gayan (SC) (Cong.), (Mathurapur (R)); Bhushan Chandra Das (Cong.), (Mathurapur); Pramanik Sarada Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Mathabanga (R)); Ananga Mohan Das (Cong.), (Mayna); Satyendra Prasanna Chattopadhyay (Cong.), (Mekliganj); Smt. Anjali Khan (Cong.), (Midnapur); Jatindra Chandra Chakravorty (Ind.), (Mukhipara); Durgapada Sinha (Cong.), (Murshidabad); Niranjan Modak (Cong.), (Nabadwip); Gopal Basu (C.P.I.), (Nahati); S. M. Fazlur Rahman (Cong.), (Nakashipara); Mahananda Haldar (SC) (Cong.), (Nakashipara (R)); Mohammad Yakub Hossain (Cong.), (Nahati); Sisir Kumar Saha (SC) (Cong.), (Nahati); Bhupal Chandra Panda (C.P.I.), (Nandigram South); Shri Subodh Chandra Maiti (Cong.), (Nandigram North); Mohammod Israil (Cong.), (Naoda); Panchanan Bhattacharjee (P.S.P.), (Naopara); Dhawajadhar Mondal (SC) (Cong.), (Ondal (R)); Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya (Cong.), (Ondal); Gokul Behari Das (Cong.), (Ondal); Asutosh Mullick (SC) (Cong.), (Onda (R)); Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Cong.), (Panskura East); Syamadas Bhattacharyya (Cong.), (Panskura West); Gurupada Khan (SC) (Cong.), (Patrasayer (R)); Bhobataran Chakravarty (Cong.), (Patrasayer); Sisir Kumar Das (P.S.P.), (Patashipore); Bimalnanda Tarkatirtha (Cong.), (Purbasthali); Smt. Labanya Prava Ghosh (Ind.), (Purdia); Nakul Chandra Saha (SC) (Ind.), (Purdia (R)); Nepal Bouri (SC) (Cong.), (Raghuathapur (R)); Shankar Narayan Singha Deo (Cong.), (Raghuathapur); Khagendra Nath Bandyopadhyay (Cong.), (Rajnagar); Nishati Majhi (SC) (Cong.), (Rajnagar (R)); Hazi Badriddin Ahmed (Cong.), (Raiganj); Syama Prasad Barman (SC) (Cong.), (Raiganj); Smt. Sudharani Dutta (Cong.), (Raipur); Jadu Nath Murnu (ST) (Cong.), (Raipur (R)); Dasarathi Tah (P.S.P.), (Rainga); Gobardhan Pakray (SC) (P.S.P.), (Rainga (R)); Gobardhan Das (SC) (C.P.I.), (Rampurhat); Durgapada Das (Ind.), (Rampurhat); Trailokyanath Prodan (Cong.), (Ramnagar); Badrudduhs Syed (Ind.), (Raniganj); Binoy Kumar Chatterjee (Cong.), (Ranaghat); Sunil Das (P.S.P.), (Rasbehari Avenue); Sourindra Mohan Misra (Cong.), (Ratua); Dhaneewar Saha (SC) (Cong.), (Ratua (R)); Gopal Chandra Das Adhikari (Cong.), (Subong); Shyama Prasanna Bhattacharjee (C.P.I.), (Sankrail); Apurba Lal Majumdar (SC) (F.B.M.), (Sankrail (R)); Haridas Dey (Cong.), (Santipur); Haran Chandra Mondal (SC) (Ind.), (Sandesh-Khali (R)); Panchugopal Bhaduri (C.P.I.), (Serampore); T. Wangdi (ST) (Cong.), (Siliguri (R)); Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar (C.P.I.), (Siliguri); Provakar Pal (Cong.), (Singur); Hemanta Kumar Bose (F.B.M.), (Shampukur); Monoranjan Misra (Ind.), (Sujaipur); Suhrid Mallik Chowdhury (Ind.), (Sukeas Street); Mihir Lal Chatterji (P.S.P.), (Suri); Turki Hansda (ST) (C.P.I.), (Suri (R)); Lutfal Hoque (Cong.), (Suti); Mohammad Ishaque (Cong.), (Syampur); Saabindu Bera (F.B.M.), (Syampur); Dharendra Nath Dhar (C.P.I.), (Tallaha); Ajoy Kumar Mukherji (Cong.), (Tantik); Parbati Chandra Hazra (Cong.), (Tarakeswar); Sankaradas Bandyopadhyay (Cong.), (Tehatta); Krishna Kumar Shukla (Cong.), (Tatagarh); Haridas Mitra (P.S.P.), (Tollygunge); Jatindra Nath Sinha Sarkar (Cong.), (Tufanganj); Abani Kumar Basu (Cong.), (Tuberia); Bijoy Bhuvan Mandal (SC) (F.B.M.), (Tuberia (R)); Monoranjan Hazra (C.P.I.), (Tatpara); Dr. Narayan Chandra Roy (C.P.I.), (Tidyanagar); Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay (Cong.), (Vishnupur); Kiran Chandra Dhar (SC) (Cong.), (Vishnupur (R)).

Nominated (Anglo-Indian representation):
R. E. Patel, O. Noronha, C. I. Blanche, Miss Permante.

PONDICHERY STATE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elections were held in 1955 July. There are 39 members in all. An estimate of party position is: District Congress 20, People's Front 16, Independents 3.

President M Kamichetty Sri Parassourama Varaprasadarao Naidou

Chandrasekara Chettiar (Con) (*Archuack-Tavalakuppam*), Annousamy (P F) (*Arian kuppam*), V Ramalingam Pillai (Con) (*Badra kalamman*), Eduard Goubert (Con) (*Bahour*), Ramalingam (Con) (*Calapet*), Murugaswamy Clemenceau (P F) (*Couroussou Coupom*), Arunachalam (Con) (*Darbaranyeswarar Koil*), Thiagaraja Naicker (Con) (*Fmbalam and Kalamana-*

dapam), M M Hussaine (P F) (*Fifth Busy Street*), Y Jagannadha Rao (Con) (*Yanam*), M Mohamed Yusoff (Con) (*Karikai Central*), Evariste Dossama (P F) (*Karikai South*), K Sheikh Dawood Maricar (Con) (*Karikai Town North*), Gurusamy Pillai alias Somu Pillai Karai Kovil Pithu (Con) (*Karikovil Pathu*), Barathidasan (P F) (*Kaysikudai*), V Ramaswamy Pillai (Con) (*Kolucherry Mathakovil*), R J Purushottam Reddier (Con) (*Kuruv nallam Karambuttur*), L Bharathan (Con) (*Mahe*), Thandapani Kounder (Con) (*Mannadivpet Town*), V Subblah (P F) (*Muruga pakkam*), Arul Raj (Con) (*Muthialpet*), P Shanmugham (Con) (*Nedungadu*), Govindaraju (P F) (*Nellitope Town*), D Ratnasabapathy

Pillai (Con) (*Neraty Commune*); Venkatasubba Reddier (Con) (*Nellapakkam Town*), Asappu Balravasamy (Con) (*Oulgaret Town*), Joseph Latour (P F) (*Ouppalam*), Pakkiri Mohammed (P F) (*Oussoudou*), M Padmanabhan (Con) (*Palloor*), V N Purushothaman (Con) (*Pandakal*), K S V Prasad Rao Naidou (Con) (*Yanam*), N Sethuraman Chettiar (P F) (*Rajbhavan*), V Narayanassamy (P F) (*Reddarpalayam Town*); N Ranganathan (P F) (*Saram and Lavespat*); Thirukamu Reddi (Con) (*Sellipet and Soutloukeny*), U Rangaswami Pillai (Con) (*Thirumalarayanpattinam North*), S Dakshinamoorthy Mudalliar (Con) (*Thirumalarayanpattinam South*), F Srinivasa Pillai (Con) (*Thirumens Alagar*), Louis Xavary (Con) (*Thilainur Town*)

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

The first Parliament, constituted in May 1952 after the first general election was dissolved by the President on April 4, 1957 soon after the conclusion of its 15th session.

Over half the membership of the second Parliament is new.

The political and economic consolidation of the country under the new Constitution was achieved during the tenure of the first Parliament.

On the political plane, the outstanding achievement of the first Parliament was the reorganisation of States which, by redrawing the internal political boundaries has completed the process of political integration initiated under Sardar Patel. The distinction between the Part "A" and Part "B" States was ended and the Part "C" States were abolished. The institution of Rajpramukha, the last symbol of the old princely order, was terminated. The formation of larger and more compact States, grouped in zonal councils has made the planning and execution of economic policy more effective.

It was in and through Parliament that the bitter reorganisation controversy was stilled. The ultimate decision to form a bilingual Bombay State was in particular a triumph of and for Parliament.

On the economic plane the first Parliament adopted in 1955 a resolution proclaiming the objective of a socialist pattern of society. This was preceded by a vital amendment to Article 31 of the Constitution, the compensation clause—and the nationalisation of the airlines and followed by the enunciation of the new industrial policy, and the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank and the life insurance companies.

The Parliament made the country plan-conscious and was in time able to elicit the co-operation of the Opposition in support of the first Five-Year Plan.

Two factors stand out on the debit side. The Opposition robust and challenging at first became largely ineffective and all but collapsed after the death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, the only real orator the House possessed and the one man that welded the various Opposition groups into a cohesive force. The Opposition started with an initial strength of about 135 members in a House of 500. But gradually many of these were absorbed into the Congress. In this category were a number of P.S.P., K.F.P., Akali and Independent members. No opposition party had the minimum strength of 50 required for official recognition. The Communists were the largest single group—a position they retain in the new House.

In respect of legislative activity the work of Parliament became more businesslike following adherence to agreed time tables adopted by the Business Advisory Committee in which all the parties are represented. But in its concern for legislation the House found or was perhaps given little time to discuss broad policy. The one exception is foreign affairs. There was a foreign affairs debate in every session, which by and large revealed a remarkable unanimity of opinion behind the Prime Minister. It also created a growing awareness and understanding of the country's external relations.

But foreign affairs apart, discussion on other policy matters was limited. Many important and valuable reports of committees and commissions were never debated. The recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation have helped to tune up the administration. But parliamentary debate would render them more effective.

The provisions for half hour discussions and for 'calling attention' were exploited to some advantage. But this is not enough. Parliament is still too much a law making machine. A few informal consultative committees of Parliament

were constituted for various Ministries. But private discussion has obvious limitations.

Having said all this it must be admitted that the legislative record of the first Parliament was impressive. A tremendous amount of legislation was put on the statute book, some of this of great social and economic consequence. The Hindu personal law was codified, untouchability was made an offence and the civil and criminal procedure codes overhauled. There were also enactments to regulate the conduct of companies, forward markets and stock exchanges. Statutory retrenchment benefits were provided to labour.

Other important bills passed include the Estate Duty Bill, the Press Bill, the Displaced Persons Compensation Bill, the Citizenship Bill, a series of bills amending the Representation of the People Act, the University Grants Commission Bill, the Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill, the Children's Bill, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Bill and a bill to ban horror comics.

The first Parliament evolved certain traditions and precedents. Some of these flow from the attempted impeachment of the former Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, the resignation of the Railway Minister Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri—which upheld the principle of Ministerial responsibility—and the clarification of the relationship between the two Houses. In respect of the last, the constitutional equality of both chambers was established except in regard to financial matters where the Lok Sabha is supreme.

In the last five years the library of Parliament and its research and reference section have expanded considerably. More interesting is the fact that these facilities are being increasingly used. A number of parliamentary delegations went abroad and Indian Members of Parliament participated with distinction in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and as members of our delegation to the U.N.

RAJYA SABHA

Total no. of seats : 232.

Chairman : Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Dy. Chairman : S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao.

Secretary : S. N. Mukerjee.

Dy. Secretary : B. N. Banerjee.

Under-Secretaries : P. N. Krishna Mani ; I. Krishna ; L. M. Dutt ; M. S. Panigrahi ; M. A. Amladi.

The names of the members of the Rajya Sabha given below are grouped in three columns. The first column shows the names of those whose term of office will expire on 2nd April 1958. The second column shows the names of those whose term of office will expire on 2nd April 1960. The third column shows the names of those whose term of office will expire on 2nd April 1962.

ANDHRA PRADESH—18

Kishen Chand
Mudumala Henry Samuel
S. Channa Reddy
K. Suryanarayana
Pydah Venkata Narayana
T. J. M. Wilson

Makineni Basavapunnaiiah
Shaik Galib
Akbar Ali Khan
Alluri Satyanarayana Raju
Veeramachineni Prasud Rao
J. V. K. Vallabharao

Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour
V. C. Kesava Rao
Adduru Balarami Reddy
Narotham Reddy
Villuri Venkataramana
Shrimati Yashoda Reddy

ASSAM—7

Maulana M. Tayyebulla
R. Thanhlira

Suresh Chandra Deb
Shrimati Bedavati Buragohain
Mahendramohan Chaudhury

Shrimati Pushpalata Das
Purna Chandra Sharma

BIHAR—22

Kazi Ahmad Hussain
Kameshwara Singh
Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha
Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
Krishna Mohan Pyare Sinha
Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
Rama Bahadur Sinha
Shil Bhadra Yajee

Theodore Bodra
Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon
Kailash Bihari Lall
Mahesh Saran
Dr. Purna Chandra Mitra
Rajendra Pratap Sinha
Prof. R. D. Sinha Dinkar

R. G. Agarwala
M. John
Kishori Ram
Syed Mazhar Imam
Ganga Sharan Sinha
Tajamul Husain
Shah Mohd. Umar

BOMBAY—27

Abid Ali
Narayandas Daga
Somnath P. Dave
Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh
Magunlal Bhagwanji Joshi
Shriyans Prasad Jain
Kazi Karimuddin
Chandulal P. Parikh
Sonusing Dhansing Patil

Narasingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh
Rajabhai Vitthalrao Dangre
Venkat Krishna Dhage
Dr. M. D. D. Gilder
Laxji Lakhamsi
Premji Thobhanbhai Leuva
Deekinandan Narayan
Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
Dr. D. H. Varlawa

Pandurang Nathuji Rajabhoj
Dr. Waman Sheodas Barlingay
T. R. Deogirikar
G. R. Kulkarni
Dhairyashilrao Yashwantrao Pawar
Prof. Dr. Raghu Vira
Manilal Chaturbhai Shah
Meghji Pethraji Shah
M. D. Tumpaliwar

KERALA—9

Shrimati K. Bharathi
C. Narayana Pillai
A. V. Kunhambu

K. Madhava Menon
P. Narayanan Nair
N. C. Sekhar

Dr. P. J. Thomas
M. N. Govindan Nair
K. P. Madhavan Nair

MADHYA PRADESH—16

Rameshwar Umarao Agnibhoj
Benarsi Das Chaturvedi
Bheron Prasad
Trimbak Damodar Pustake
V. S. Sarwate
Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand

Dr. R. P. Dube
Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya
Captain Awadesh Pratap Singh
Thakur Bhunu Pratap Singh
Gopikrishan Vijalvargiya

Mohammad Ali
Shrimati Krishna Kumari
Dr. Raghunir Singh
Ram Sahai
Shrimati Rukmani Bai

MADRAS—17

Janab M. Muhammad Ismail Saheb
S. Chattanatha Karayalar
K. L. Narasimham
G. Rajagopalan
H. D. Rajah
V. M. Surendra Ram

K. S. Hegde
T. V. Kamalaswamy
P. S. Rajagopal Naidu
N. Ramakrishna Iyer
T. Bhaskara Rao
T. S. Pattabiraman

Dawood Ali Mirza
Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti
V. M. Obaidullah Sahib
S. Venkataraman

MYSORE—12

Lalchand Hirachand Doshi
Bhalachandra Maheswar Gupte
B. P. Basappa Shetty
Mohammed Valiulla

B. C. Nanjundalya
Raghavendraro
B. Shiva Rao
Shrimati Violet Alva

Janardhan Rao Desai
Dr. N. S. Hardiker
S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
M. Govinda Reddy

ORISSA—10

Lingaraj Mishra
Bodh Ram Dube
Bhubanananda Das

Prafulla Chandra Bhanj Deo
Biswanath Das
Govind Chandra Misra
Swapnananda Panigrahi

Bhagirathi Mahapatra
Maheswara Nalk
Abhimanyu Rath

PUNJAB—11

Sardar Guraj Singh Dhillon
Hans Raj
Jagan Nath Kaushal
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Dr. Anup Singh
Jathedar Udharn Singh Nagoke
M. H. S. Nihal Singh
Sardar Raghbir Singh Panjhzari

Diwan Chaman Lall
Jugal Kishore
Sardar Zail Singh

RAJASTHAN—10

Maulana Abdul Shakoor
Swami Keshvanand
His Highness Rai-Rayan Maharawal Shri
Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur
Shrimati Lilavati Munshi

Adityendra
Jai Narain Vyas
Vijay Singh

Shrimati Sharda Bhargava
Dr. K. L. Shrimall
Jaswant Singh

UTTAR PRADESH—34

Jagannath Prasad Agrawal
Nawab Singh Chauhan
A. Dharam Das
Indra Vidyavachaspati
Shyam Dhar Misra
B. K. Mukerjee
Tarkeshwar Pande
Govind Ballabh Pant
Mahabir Prasad
Pandit Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
Thakur Das

Amar Nath Agrawal
Amolakh Chand
Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
Maulana Mohammad Faruqi
R. C. Gupta
Ahmad Said Khan
Purushottam Das Tandon
Braj Bihari Sharma
Pandit Bal Krishna Sharma
Babu Gopinath Singh
Hira Ballabhji Tripathi

Akhtar Husain
Shrimati Anis Kidwai
Jashaud Singh Bleht
Shrimati Chandravati Lakhnapal
Jaspat Roy Kapoor
Dr. Hriday Nath Kunzru
Har Prasad Saksena
P. N. Sapru
Shrimati Savitry Devi Nigam
Algu Rai Shastri
Ram Kripal Singh
Ram Prasad Tamta

WEST BENGAL—16

Beni Prasad Agarwal
Santosh Kumar Basu
Bhupesh Gupta
Shrimati Maya Devi Chetty
Sitaram Daga

C. C. Biswas
Rajpat Singh Doogar
Dr. Nalinaksha Dutt
Abdur Rezzak Khan
Mriganka Mohan Sur

Nihar Ranjan Roy
P. D. Himatsingka
Mehr Chand Khanna
Surendra Mohan Ghose
Prof. Humayun Kabir
Satyendra Prasad Ray

JAMMU AND KASHMIR—4

Sardar Budh Singh
Pir Mohammed Khan

Trilochan Dutta

Aga Syed Mohammad Jalali

DELHI—3

Begum Saddiqa Kidwai

Onkar Nath

S. K. Dey

HIMACHAL PRADESH—2

C. L. Varma

Shrimati Lila Devi

MANIPUR—1

L. Lalit Madhob Sharma

TRIPURA—1

Abdul Latif

MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT—11

Dr. P. V. Kane
Kakasaheb Kalelkar
Maithilisharan Gupta
Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji

Prof. S. N. Bose
Prithvi Raj Kapoor
M. Satyanarayana
Prof. A. R. Wadia

B. V. (Mama) Warerker
Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale
N. R. Malkani

LOK SABHA

Speaker, M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. Dy. Speaker, Sardar Hukum Singh. Secretary, M. N. Kaul.

An estimate of party strength is as follows: Congress 365, Praja Socialist Party 19, Communist Party of India 27, Bhartiya Jan Sangh 4, Peoples' Democratic Front (Andhra) 2, Jharkhand (Bihar) 6, Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party (C.N.S.J.P.) (Bihar) 3, Peasants and Workers Party 4, Scheduled Castes Federation (Bombay and Mysore) 6, Hindu Mahasabha 1, Ganatantra Parishad (Orissa) 7, Forward Bloc (Marxist) (West Bengal) 2, Independents 42. Elections to the Lok Sabha for two seats from Himachal Pradesh and two from Punjab were not complete.

ANDHRA-43

K. Ashanna (Cong.), (Adilabad); Pendekanti Venkata Subbiah (Cong.), (Adoni); T. Nagi Reddy (C.P.I.), (Anantapur); M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Cong.), (Chittoor); M. V. Gangadharasiva (SC) (Cong.), (Chittoor) (R); V. Rami Reddi (Cong.), (Cuddapah); Kumari Mothey Vedakumari (Cong.), (Eluru); M. Sulasuryanarayana (Cong.), (Golugonda); Kankipati Veeranna Padala (ST) (Cong.), (Golugonda) (R); Duggirala Bala Rama Krishnaiah (Cong.), (Guduvada); K. Raghuramanna (Cong.), (Guntur); K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy (Cong.), (Hindupur); Vinayak Rao (Cong.), (Hydrabad); M. Thirumala Rao (Cong.), (Kakinada); B. S. Murthy (SC) (Cong.), (Kakinada) (R); Srinaga Rao (Cong.), (Karimnagar); M. R. Krishna (SC) (Cong.), (Karimnagar); Vittal Rao (P.D.F.), (Khammam); Osman Ali Khan (Cong.), (Kurnool); E. Madhusudan Rao (Cong.), (Mahabubabad); J. Rameswar Rao (Cong.), (Mahabubnagar); Pulli Ramaswamy (SC) (Cong.), (Mahabubnagar) (R); Chegireddi Balli Reddy (Cong.), (Markapur); Mandali Venkata Krishna Rao (Cong.), (Masulipatnam); P. Haumanth Rao (Cong.), (Medak); D. Venkateswar Rao (P.D.F.), (Nalgonda); Devanpalli Rajiah (SC) (Cong.), (Nalgonda) (R); Uddaraju Ramam (C.P.I.), (Narsapur); Harish Chandra Heda (Cong.), (Nizamabad); Rebala Lakshmi Narasareddi (Cong.), (Nellore); A. Anjanappa (SC) (Cong.), (Nellore) (R); Ronda Narappa Reddy (Cong.), (Ongole); Dippala Suridra (ST) (Ind.), (Parvathipuram); B. Satyanarayana (ST) (Cong.), (Parvathipuram) (R); T. N. Viswanatha Reddi (Cong.), (Rajampet); D. Satyanarayana Raju (Cong.), (Rajahmundry); Ahmed Mohiuddin (Cong.), (Secunderabad); B. Rajagopala Rao (Cong.), (Srikakulam); N. G. Ranga (Cong.), (Tenali); Smt. Sangam Laxmibai (Cong.), (Vicarabad); Smt. Kommaraju Achamma (Cong.), (Vijayawada); P. V. G. Raju (Ind.), (Visakhapatnam); Sadath Ali Khan (Cong.), (Warangal).

ASSAM-12

Hoover Hynlewa (ST) (Ind.), (Autonomous Districts) (R); Dwarika Nath Tewari (Cong.), (Cachar); Nibaran Chandra Laskar (SC) (Cong.), (Cachar) (R); Bijoy Chandra Bhagwati (Cong.), (Darrang); Jogendra Nath Hazarika (Cong.), (Dibrugarh); Amjad Ali (P.S.P.), (Dhubri); Hem Barua (P.S.P.), (Gauhati); Smt. Rani Manjula Debi (Cong.), (Goalpara); Dharanidhar Basumatari (ST) (Cong.), (Goalpara) (R); Smt. Mofda Ahmed (Cong.), (Jorhat); Liladhar Katak (Cong.), (Nagaong); Profulla Chandra Borua (Cong.), (Sibsagar).

BIHAR-53

Satyendra Narayan Singh (Cong.), (Aurangabad); Bibhuti Mishra (Cong.), (Bagaha); Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Cong.), (Banka); Smt. Tarakeshwari Devi Sinha (Cong.), (Barh); Mathura Prasad Mishra (Cong.), (Begusarai); Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala (Cong.), (Bhagalpur); Kamal Singh (Ind.), (Buxar); Bepin Behary Verma (Cong.), (Champaran); Bhola Raut (SC) (Cong.), (Champaran) (R); Rajendra Singh (P.S.P.), (Chapra); Smt. Vijaya Raju (Janta), (Chhota); Shroenarayan Das (Cong.), (Darbhanga); Rameshwar Sahu (SC) (Cong.), (Darbhanga) (R); Prabhat Chandra Bose (Cong.), (Dhamek); Suresh Chandra Choudhary (Jharkhand), (Dumka); Debi Soren (ST) (Jharkhand), (Dumka) (R); Brajeshwar Prasad (Cong.),

(Gaya); Quazi S. A. Matin (Janta), (Giridih); Dr. Syed Mahamud (Cong.), (Gopalganj); Rajeshwar Patel (Cong.), (Hajipur); Chandramani Lal Chaudhary (SC) (Cong.), (Hajipur) (R); Smt. Lalita Rajya Laxmi (Janta), (Hazaribagh); Shyam Nandan Mishra (Cong.), (Jainagar); M. K. Ghosh (Cong.), (Jamshedpur); Awadhesh Kumar Singh (Cong.), (Katihar); Dwarka Nath Tiwari (Cong.), (Kesaria); Jiyalal Mandal (Cong.), (Khatia); Mohamammad Tahir (Cong.), (Kishanganj); Ignacio Beck (ST) (Jharkhand), (Lohardaga) (R); Anirudh Singh (Cong.), (Madhubani); Mahendra Nath Singh (Cong.), (Maharajganj); Banarsi Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Monghyr); Nayana Tara Das (SC) (Cong.), (Monghyr) (R); Shyammandan Sahay (Cong.), (Muzaffarpur); Kailash Patil Singh (Cong.), (Nalanda); Smt. Satyabhama Devi (Cong.), (Navada); Ramdhani Das (SC) (Cong.), (Navada) (R); Gajendra Prasad Sinha (Cong.), (Palamau); Sarangdhar Sinha (Cong.), (Patna); Digvijaya Narain Singh (Cong.), (Purpur); Phanigopal Sen Gupta (Cong.), (Purnea); Paika Murnu (ST) (Cong.), (Rajmahal) (R); M. R. Masani (Jharkhand), (Ranchi East); Jalpal Singh (ST) (Jharkhand), (Ranchi West) (R); Lalit Narain Mishra (Cong.), (Saharsa); Bholl Sardar (SC) (Cong.), (Saharsa) (R); Satya Narain Sinha (Cong.), (Samastipur); Jagjivan Ram (SC) (Cong.), (Sasaram) (R); Balliram Bhagat (Cong.), (Shahabad); Charan Shambhu (ST) (Jharkhand), (Singbhum) (R); Acharya J. B. Kripalani (P.S.P.), (Siwan) (R); Jhulan Singh (Cong.), (Siwan).

BOMBAY-66

Indulal Kanalyalal Yagnik (Ind.), (Ahmedabad); Karsandas Ukabhai Parmar (SC) (Ind.), (Ahmedabad) (R); Raghunath Keshav Khadilkar (Ind.), (Ahmednagar); Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar (Cong.), (Akola); Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar (SC) (Cong.), (Akola) (R); Dr. Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh (Cong.), (Amravati); Smt. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel (Cong.), (Anand); Swami Ramanand Tirth (Cong.), (Aurangabad); Akbarbhai Dalumlya Chawda (Cong.), (Banaskantha); Keshavnar Marutirao Jadhe (Cong.), (Baramati); Fatehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad (Cong.), (Baroda); Ramchandra Martand Hajarnavis (Cong.), (Bhandara); Balkrishna Ramchandra Wankar (SC) (Cong.), (Bhandara) (R); Rakkannaji Dhondiba (Cong.), (Bhir); Shripad Anrit Dango (C.P.I.), (Bombay City Central); Gopal Kaluji Manav (SC) (S.C.F.), (Bombay City Central) (R); V. K. Krishna Menon (Cong.), (Bombay City North); Sadashib Kanoli Patil (Cong.), (Bombay City South); Chandrashekar Manishanker Bhat (Cong.), (Broach); Shiloram Rango Rane (Cong.), (Buldana); Nanubhai Nichebhai Patel (ST) (Cong.), (Bulsar) (R); V. N. Swami (Cong.), (Chanda); Uttamrao Laxman Patil (J.S.), (Dhule); Taljibhai Koyabhai Dindod (ST) (Cong.), (Dhule) (R); Naushir Cursetji Bhurucha (P.S.P.), (East Khandesh); Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah (Cong.), (Gernar); Balvantsi Gopalji Mohta (Cong.), (Gohilwad); Jalukhlal Lalshanker Hatli (Cong.), (Halar); Saif Faiz Tyabji (Cong.), (Jalna); Thakorsinh Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji Dabhi (Ind.), (Kaira); Dalisheb Ramrao Chavan (P.W.P.), (Karad); Balasheb Dagaduji Salunke (S.C.F.), (Khed); Rajaram Balkrishna Raut (P.W.P.), (Kolaba); Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mohagaonkar (P.W.P.), (Kolhapur); Shankarrao Khanderao Dige (SC) (S.C.F.), (Kolhapur) (R); Bhavanji Arjan Khimji (Cong.), (Kutch); Bapu Chandrasen Kamble (Ind.), (Kopargao); Manubhai Mansukhlal Shah (Cong.), (Madhya Saurashtra); Yadvav Narayan Jadhav (P.S.P.), (Malegaon); Chhaganlal Madaribhai Kedaria (ST) (Cong.), (Mandvi); Purushottamdas Rachaoudas Patel (Ind.), (Mehsana); Balwant alias Balasheb Pandurang Patil (P.W.P.), (Miraj); Smt. Anasuyabai Purshottam Kale (Cong.), (Nagpur); Harihar Rao Sonule (S.C.F.), (Nanded); Deorao Namdeorao Kamble (SC) (Cong.), (Nanded) (R); Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad (S.C.F.), (Nasik); Venkat Rao Srinivas Rao (Cong.), (Osmanabad); Maneklal Mangalal

(Gandhi) (Cong.), (Panchmahals); Nagorao (Cong.), (Parbhani); Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore (Ind.), (Patan); Narayan Ganesh Gore (P.S.P.), (Poona); Nath Babu Patil (P.S.P.), (Rajapur); Krishnarao Gulabrao Deshmukh (Cong.), (Ramtek); Premjibhai Ranchoddas Assar (J.S.), (Ratnagiri); Gulzarilal Bulakhiram Nanda (Cong.), (Sabarkantha); Nana Ramchandra Patil (C.P.I.), (Satara); Jayawant Ghanasham More (Ind.), (Sholapur); Tayappa Hari Mohawane (SC) (Cong.), (Sholapur) (R); Narendra Pragji Nathwani (Cong.), (Sorath); Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (Cong.), (Surat); Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar (C.P.I.), (Thana); Laxman Mahadya Matra (ST) (C.P.I.), (Thana) (R); Kamalnayan Jammalal Hajaj (Cong.), (Wardha); Laxman Vedu Valvi (ST) (P.S.P.), (West Khandesh) (R); Deorao Yeshwant Gohokar (Cong.), (Yestmal); Ghanshyamlal Chhotatal Oza (Cong.), (Zalawad).

KERALA-18

P. T. Punnose (C.P.I.), (Ambalapuzha); Dr. K. B. Menon (P.S.P.), (Badagara); M. K. Kumar (C.P.I.), (Chirayinkul); A. M. Thomas (Cong.), (Ernakulam); A. K. Gopalan (C.P.I.), (Kaseragod); Mathew Manlangadan (Cong.), (Kottayam); Kuttilkhanan Nair (Cong.), (Kozhikode); Pocker Kuttilkhanan (Ind.), (Manjeri); George Thomas Kottukapally (Cong.), (Muvattupuzha); Narayanankutty (C.P.I.), (Mukundapuram); P. Kunhan (SC) (C.P.I.), (Palghat); V. E. Kacharan (SC) (Cong.), (Palghat) (R); V. P. Nair (C.P.I.), (Quilon); K. Kodiyal (SC) (C.P.I.), (Quilon) (R); M. K. Jina Chandran (Cong.), (Tellicherry); P. K. Vasudevan Nair (C.P.I.), (Thiruvella); K. Krishnan (C.P.I.), (Trichur); Baswara Iyer (Ind.), (Trivandrum).

MADHYA PRADESH-36

Chintaman Dhivruji (Cong.), (Balaghat); Vidyacharan Shukla (Cong.), (Baloda Bazar); Smt. Minimata (SC) (Cong.), (Baloda Bazar) (R); Surti Kistaiya (ST) (Cong.), (Bastar) (R); Smt. Maimoona Sultan (Cong.), (Bhopal); Reshamla (Cong.), (Bilaspur); Bhikulal Lakshminchad (Cong.), (Chhindwara); Narayanrao Wadiwa (ST) (Cong.), (Chhindwara) (R); Mohan Lal Bakhtwal (Cong.), (Durg); Smt. Vijaya Raju Seindia (Cong.), (Guna); Radhacharan (Cong.), (Gwalior); Soora Prasad alias Surya Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (Gwalior) (R); Maganlal Radhakishan Bagdi (Cong.), (Hoshangabad); Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala (Cong.), (Indore); Seth Govinddas (Cong.), (Jabalpur); Amar Singh Sahagal (Cong.), (Jaisi); Amarsingh (ST) (Cong.), (Jhabua) (R); Kam Sahani (Cong.), (Kharwarah); Moti Lal Malviya (SC) (Cong.), (Kharwarah) (R); Mangrubabu Uike (ST) (Cong.), (Mandla) (R); Manaklal (Cong.), (Mandsaur); Ramsingh Varma (Cong.), (Nimar); Baboolal Surajmani (Cong.), (Nimar) (Khandwa); Raja Virendra Bahadur Singh (Cong.), (Raipur); Rani Keshar Kumari Devi (ST) (Cong.), (Raipur) (R); Shiv Datt (Cong.), (Rewa); Jwala Prasad Jyotishli (Cong.), (Sagar); Smt. Sahodra Bai Murlidhar (SC) (Cong.), (Sagar) (R); Anand Chandra Joshi (Cong.), (Shahdol); Kamal Narain Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Shahdol) (R); Liladhar (Cong.), (Shajapur); Kanhallal (SC) (Cong.), (Shajapur) (R); Brijnarain (H.M.), (Shipuri); Majra Kumar Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo (Cong.), (Surguja); Babunath Singh (ST) (Cong.), (Surguja) (R); Radhelal Vyas (Cong.), (Tijjain).

MADRAS-41

R. Kanagasabai Pillal (Cong.), (Chidambaram); L. Elayaperumal (SC) (Cong.), (Chidambaram) (R); Dr. A. Krishnaswamy (Ind.), (Chingleput); N. Sivaraaj (SC) (Ind.), (Chingleput) (R); Smt. Parvathi Krishnan (C.P.I.), (Coimbatore); T. D. Muthukumarasamy Naidu (Ind.), (Cuddalore); Gulam Mohideen (Cong.), (Dindigul); Balakrishnan (SC) (Cong.), (Dindigul) (R); Ramasami Gounder (Cong.), (Gobichettipalayam); K. Periasami Gounder (Cong.), (Karur); C. E. Narasimhan (Cong.), (Krishnagiri); C. R. Pattabhiraman (Cong.), (Kumbakonam); S. C. C. Anthony Pillal (Ind.), (Madras North); T. T.

* Death was reported on 16th March 1957.

Krishnamachari (Cong.), (*Madras South*); K. T. K. Thangamani (C.P.I.), (*Madurai*); K. R. Sambandam (Cong.), (*Nagapattinam*); M. Ayyakannu (SC) (Cong.), (*Nagapattinam*); R.); Thanulingom Nadar (Cong.), (*Nagercoil*); E. V. K. Sampath (Ind.), (*Namakkal*); S. R. Arumugam (SC) (Cong.), (*Namakkal*); C. Nanjappan (Cong.), (*Nagpur*); M. Palaniandi (Cong.), (*Perambalur*); Narayanasamy (Cong.), (*Periyakulam*); P. R. Ramakrishnan (Cong.), (*Pollachi*); K. Ramanathan Chettiar (Cong.), (*Pudukottai*); P. Subbiah Ambalam (Cong.), (*Ramanathapuram*); S. V. Ramaswami (Cong.), (*Salem*); U. Muthuramalinga Thevar (Ind.), (*Srivilliputhur*); R. S. Arumugam (SC) (Cong.), (*Srivilliputhur*); Vacant (*Tanjore*); M. Sankarapandian (Cong.), (*Tenkasi*); Dharmalingam (Ind.), (*Thiruvannamalai*); Shanmugham (Ind.), (*Tindivanam*); T. Ganapathy (Cong.), (*Tiruchendur*); Dr. P. Subbarayan (Cong.), (*Tiruchengode*); M. K. M. Abdul Salam (Cong.), (*Tiruchirappalli*); Thanu Pillai (Cong.), (*Tirunelveli*); A. Duraisamy Gounder (Cong.), (*Tirupattur*); R. Govindarajulu Naidu (Cong.), (*Tiruvallur*); N. R. Muniswami (Cong.), (*Vellore*); M. Muthukrishnan (SC) (Cong.), (*Vellore*).

MYISORE-26

H. C. Dasappa (Cong.), (*Bangalore*); N. Keshava Iyengar (Cong.), (*Bangalore City*); B. N. Datar (Cong.), (*Belgaum*); T. Subramanyam (Cong.), (*Bellary*); Bidari Ramappa Balappa (Cong.), (*Bijsapur South*); Suganthi Murikappa Siddappa (Ind.), (*Bijsapur North*); Katti Datta Appa (S.C.F.), (*Chikodi*); Musheer-ul-Mulk J. M. Mahamed Imam Sab (P.S.P.), (*Chitaldrug*); Neshwi Thimmappa Rudrapa (Cong.), (*Dharwar South*); D. P. Karmarkar (Cong.), (*Dharwar North*); Mahadevappa Yeshwant Rao (Cong.), (*Gulbarga*); Shankar Rao (SC) (Cong.), (*Gulbarga*); Siddanjanappa (Cong.), (*Hassan*); Joachim Alva (Cong.), (*Kanara*); K. C. Reddi (Cong.), (*Kolar*); Dodd Thimmalaiah (SC) (Cong.), (*Kolar*); Sangappa Andaneppa (Cong.), (*Koppal*); M. K. Shivannappa (Cong.), (*Mandya*); K. R. Achar (Cong.), (*Mangalore*); M. Shankariah (Cong.), (*Myisore*); S. M. Siddiah (SC) (Cong.), (*Myisore*); G. S. Melkote (Cong.), (*Roichur*); K. G. Wodeyar (Cong.), (*Shimoga*); C. R. Basappa (Cong.), (*Tiptur*); M. V. Krishnappa (Cong.), (*Tumkur*); U. Srinivasa Malliah (Cong.), (*Udipi*).

ORISSA-20

Badkumar Pratap Ganga Deb (G.P.), (*Angul*); Bhagabat Sahu (Cong.), (*Balasore*); Kanhu Charan Jena (SC) (Cong.), (*Balasore*); Nrusinha Charan Samantinsinhar (Cong.), (*Bhubaneswar*); Nityananda Kanungo (Cong.), (*Cuttack*); Surendra Mohanty (G.P.), (*Dhenkanal*); Umacharan Patnaik (Ind.), (*Ganjam*); Mohan Nayak (SC) (Cong.), (*Ganjam*); Pratap Keshari Deo (G.P.), (*Kalahandi*); Bijaya Chandra Padhan (ST) (G.P.), (*Kalahandi*); Surendranath Dwivedy (P.S.P.), (*Kendrapara*); Balabhai Charan Mallick (SC) (P.S.P.), (*Kendrapara*); Laxminarayan Bhanji Deo (Ind.), (*Konjhar*); Rachakonda Jagannath Rao (Cong.), (*Koraput*); Toyaka Sanganna (ST) (Cong.), (*Koraput*); Ramchandra Majhi (ST) (Ind.), (*Majurkhanj*); Chintamani Panigrahi (C.P.I.), (*Puri*); Bradhakar Supakar (G.P.), (*Sambalpur*); Banamali Kumbhar (SC) (G.P.), (*Sambalpur*); Chandramani Kalo (ST) (G.P.), (*Sundergarh*).

PUNJAB-22

Smt. Subhadra Joshi (Cong.), (*Ambala*); Chuni Lal (SC) (Cong.), (*Ambala*); Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir (Cong.), (*Amritsar*); Sardar Hukan Singh (Cong.), (*Bhatinda*); Sardar Ajit Singh (SC) (Cong.), (*Bhatinda*); Sardar Iqbal Singh (Cong.), (*Ferozepur*); Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma (Cong.), (*Gurdaspur*); Maulana Abul Kalam Asad (Cong.), (*Gurgaon*); Thakurdas Bhargava (Cong.), (*Hissar*); Sardar Baldev Singh (Cong.), (*Hoshiarpur*); Partap Singh (C.P.I.), (*Jhajjar*); Sardar Swaran Singh (Cong.), (*Jullundur*); Sadhu Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Jullundur*); Mool Chand Jain (Cong.), (*Kaithal*); Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhad (Cong.), (*Ludhiana*); Bahadur Singh (SC) (Cong.), (*Ludhiana*); Ram Krishan (Cong.), (*Mohinderghar*); Achint Ram (Cong.), (*Patiala*);

Ranbir Singh (Cong.), (*Rohtak*); Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia (Cong.), (*Tarn-Taran*).

RAJASTHAN-22

Mukat Behari Lal (Cong.), (*Ajmer*); Shobha Ram (Cong.), (*Alwar*); Bhogil (ST) (Cong.), (*Banswara*); H.H. Maharaja Raghunath Singh (Ind.), (*Burner*); Raj Bahadur (Cong.), (*Bharatpur*); Ramesh Chandra Vyas (Cong.), (*Bhilwara*); Karni Singh (Ind.), (*Bikaner*); Panna Lal (SC) (Cong.), (*Bikaner*); Gajadhar Hajarimal Somani (Cong.), (*Dausa*); Harish Chandra (Ind.), (*Jaipur*); Suraj Ratan Damani (Cong.), (*Jalore*); Radhey Shyam Morarka (Cong.), (*Jhunjhunu*); Jaswant Raj Mehta (Cong.), (*Jodhpur*); Nemichandra Kasliwal (Cong.), (*Kotah*); Onkarlal Jamma Lal (SC) (Cong.), (*Kotah*); Mathuradas Mathur (Cong.), (*Nagaur*); Harish Chandra Mathur (Cong.), (*Palit*); Hiralal Shastri (Cong.), (*Sawai Madhopur*); Jagannath Singh (Cong.), (*Sawai Madhopur*); Rameshwar Tania (Cong.), (*Sikar*); Manakia Lal Verma (Cong.), (*Udaipur*); Deen Bandhu (ST) (Cong.), (*Udaipur*).

UTTAR PRADESH-36

Seth Achal Singh (Cong.), (*Agra*); Lal Bahadur Shastri (Cong.), (*Alahabad*); A. J. Y. Khwaja (Cong.), (*Aligarh*); Nardoo (SC) (Cong.), (*Aligarh*); Vacant (*Almorah*); Hifzul Rahman (Cong.), (*Amroha*); Kalka (Cong.), (*Azamgarh*); Vishwanath Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (*Azamgarh*); Jogendra Singh (Cong.), (*Bahraich*); Attal Behari Bajpal (J.S.), (*Balrampur*); Raja Dinesh Singh (Cong.), (*Bandra*); Ram Sewak Yadav (Ind.), (*Bara Banki*); Swami Ramanand (SC) (Cong.), (*Bara Banki*); Radha Mohan (Cong.), (*Ballia*); Satish Chandra (Cong.), (*Barilly*); Keshava Deva Malaviya (Cong.), (*Basti*); Ram Garib (SC) (Ind.), (*Basti*); Jagdish Awasthi (Ind.), (*Bilaur*); Abdul Lateef (Cong.), (*Bijnor*); Chaudhary Badan Singh (Cong.), (*Bisauli*); Raghunath Sahai (Cong.), (*Budaun*); Raghubar Dayal Mishra (Cong.), (*Bulandshahr*); Kanahya Lal Halmiki (SC) (Cong.), (*Bulandshahr*); Tribhuvan Narayan (Cong.), (*Chandauli*); Mahavir Tyagi (Cong.), (*Dehra Dun*); Ramji Verma (P.S.P.), (*Deoria*); Ram Shankar Lal (Cong.), (*Domaria-ganj*); Rohan Lal (Cong.), (*Etah*); Arjun Singh (Ind.), (*Etawah*); Tula Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Etawah*); Raja Ram (Cong.), (*Faizabad*); Panna Lal (SC) (Cong.), (*Faizabad*); Anwar Harvani (Cong.), (*Fatehpur*); Mool Chand (Cong.), (*Farrukhabad*); Brji Raj Singh (Ind.), (*Firozabad*); Bhakta Darshan (Cong.), (*Garhwal*); Har Prasad Singh (Cong.), (*Ghaziपुर*); Umrao Singh (Cong.), (*Ghosi*); Sinhasan Singh (Cong.), (*Gorakhpur*); Mahadeo Prasad (SC) (Cong.), (*Gorakhpur*); Dinesh Pratap Singh (Cong.), (*Gonda*); Mannoolal (Cong.), (*Hamirpur*); Lachchhiram (SC) (Cong.), (*Hamirpur*); Krishna Chandra Sharma (Cong.), (*Hapur*); Chheda Lal (Cong.), (*Hardoi*); Sheodeen (SC) (J.S.), (*Hardoi*); Kashinath Pande (Cong.), (*Hata*); Krishan Chandra (Cong.), (*Jalesar*); Birbal Singh (Cong.), (*Jaunpur*); Ganapati Ram (SC) (Cong.), (*Jaunpur*); Dr. Sushila Nayar (Cong.), (*Jhansi*); S. M. Banerjee (Ind.), (*Kanpur*); Bhagwan Din (Cong.), (*Kasarganj*); Khushwaqt Ralafias Bhatalal (P.S.P.), (*Kheri*); Pullin Behari Banerjee (Cong.), (*Lucknow*); Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena (Ind.), (*Maharajganj*); Rani Das Dhangar (P.S.P.), (*Mainpuri*); Raja Mahendra Pratap (Ind.), (*Mathura*); Shah Nawaz Khan (Cong.), (*Meerut*); J. N. Wilson (Cong.), (*Mirzapur*); Rup Narain (SC) (Cong.), (*Mirzapur*); Ram Saran (Cong.), (*Moradabad*); Dr. Balkrishna Vishwanath Keekar (Cong.), (*Musaftarkhana*); Sumat Prasad (Cong.), (*Musaftarnagar*); C. D. Pande (Cong.), (*Naini Tal*); Jawaharlal Nehru (Cong.), (*Phulpur*); Masuriya Din (SC) (Cong.), (*Phulpur*); Mohan Sarup (P.S.P.), (*Pilibhit*); Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay (Cong.), (*Pratapgarh*); Feroze Gandhi (Cong.), (*Rae Bareilly*); Raja Syed Ahmad Mehdi (Cong.), (*Rampur*); Sarju Pande (C.P.I.), (*Raura*); Ajit Prasad Jain (Cong.), (*Saharanpur*); Sunder Lal (SC) (Cong.), (*Saharanpur*); Bishwanath Roy (Cong.), (*Salemput*); Vishnu Sharan Dubish (Cong.), (*Sardhana*); Bishan Chandra Seth (Ind.), (*Shahjahanpur*); Narain

Din (SC) (Cong.), (*Shahjahanpur*); Smt. Uma Nehru (Cong.), (*Silapuri*); Paragi Lal (SC) (Cong.), (*Silapuri*); Govind Malvia (Cong.), (*Sultanpur*); H.H. Maharaja Manbrendra Shah (Cong.), (*Tehri Garhwal*); Vishambhar Dyal (Cong.), (*Unnao*); Smt. Ganga Devi (SC) (Cong.), (*Unnao*); Raghunath Singh (Cong.), (*Varanasi*).

WEST BENGAL-36

Atulya Ghosh (Cong.), (*Asansol*); Mono Mohon Das (SC) (Cong.), (*Asansol*); Ramgati Bandyopadhyaya (Cong.), (*Bankura*); Pashupati Mandal (SC) (Cong.), (*Bankura*); Arun Chandra Guha (Cong.), (*Barasat*); Bimal Coomarr Ghose (P.S.P.), (*Barrackpore*); Smt. Benu Chakravarty (C.P.I.), (*Basirhat*); Paresah Nath Koyal (SC) (Ind.), (*Basirhat*); Anil Kumar Chaudhuri (Cong.), (*Berhampore*); Kamal Krishna Das (SC) (Cong.), (*Birbhum*); Rajal Subban ghose (F.B. (M)), (*Burdwan*); Harendra Nath Mukherjee (C.P.I.), (*Calcutta Central*); Sadhan Chandra Gupta (C.P.I.), (*Calcutta East*); Asoko Kumar Sen (Cong.), (*Calcutta North-West*); Biren Roy (Ind.), (*Calcutta South-West*); Pramathanath Bandyopadhyaya (P.S.P.), (*Contai*); Santosh Banerjee (Cong.), (*Cooch Behar*); Upendranath Barman (SC) (Cong.), (*Cooch Behar*); T. Manasa (Cong.), (*Darjeeling*); Purnendu Sekhar Nasker (SC) (Cong.), (*Diamond Harbour*); Kansari Halder (SC) (C.P.I.), (*Diamond Harbour*); Nikunja Behari Maity (Cong.), (*Ghatal*); Muhammed Elias (C.P.I.), (*Hooch*); Provat Kar (C.P.I.), (*Hooch*); Smt. Renuka Ray (Cong.), (*Malda*); Narasingha Malla Ugal Sarda Deb (Cong.), (*Midnapur*); Subodh Hansda (ST) (Cong.), (*Midnapur*); Muhammed Khuda Hukhsit (Cong.), (*Murshidabad*); Smt. Ila Pal Chowdhury (Cong.), (*Nabadwip*); Bibhut Bhushan Dasgupta (Ind.), (*Purulia*); Jitendra Nath Lahiri (Cong.), (*Serampore*); Satish Chandra Samanta (Cong.), (*Tamluk*); Aurobindo Ghosal (F.B. (M)), (*Uluberia*); Chapala Kanta Bhattacharjee (Cong.), (*West Dinajpur*); Mardil Seiku (ST) (Cong.), (*West Dinajpur*).

ANDAMANS

Lachhman Singh (Nominated).

DELHI-5

Smt. Sucheta Kripalani (Cong.), (*New Delhi*); Radha Raman (Cong.), (*Chandni Chowk*); Brahm Perkash (Cong.), (*Delhi Sadar*); C. Krishnan Nair (Cong.), (*Outer Delhi*); Naval Prabhakar (SC) (Cong.), (*Outer Delhi*).

HIMACHAL PRADESH-4

Dr. Y. S. Parmar (Cong.), (*Mahasu*); Nek Ram (Cong.), (*Mahasu*).

LACCADIVES

Koyilatt Nallakoya (Nominated).

MANIPUR-2

Laisram Achou Singh (Ind.), (*Inner Manipur*); Rungsuang Sulsa (ST) (Cong.), (*Outer Manipur*).

TRIPURA-2

Dasharatha Deb (C.P.I.), (*Tripura*); Bangshi Deb Barma (ST) (Cong.), (*Tripura*).

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

S. A. Dange, Jogendra Singh, Mahavir Tyagi, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Radha Charan Sharma, Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Gopalrao Khedkar, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, B. R. Morarka, M. Thirumala Rao, J. Rameshwar Rao, C. R. Narasimhan, Amjad Ali, R. Ramanathan Chettiar, B. G. Mehta, Ahmed Mohiuddin, Mrs. Renuka Ray, Uma Charan Patnaik, Raghubir Sahai, Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary, Govind Malaviya, R. L. Jangde, N. C. Kasliwal, Dodd Thimmalaiah, M. L. Dwivedi, A. E. T. Barrow, V. P. Nayar, R. K. Khadilkar, B. K. Gaikwad, Shradhakar Supakar.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

T. N. Singh (Chairman), Ram Subhas Singh, N. C. Laskar, N. G. Ranga, Radhelal Vyas, A. C. Guha, N. R. M. Swamy, Upendranath Barman, J. M. Mohamed Imam, H. C. Dasappa, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Prabhat Kar, Jalpal Singh, N. Siva Raj, Vijayaranga Raju, Shrimati Pushpalata Das, P. T. Louve, Shyam Dhar Misra, R. M. Deshmukh, M. Govinda Reddy, Jaswant Singh, J. V. K. Vallabharao.

INDIAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Station
EMBASSIES				
AFGHANISTAN.	S. N. Haksar.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arad, Kabul.	Kabul.
ARGENTINA.	N. Raghavan.	Ambassador and concurrently Minister to Chile.	Embassy of India, Lavalle 462 (5th floor), Buenos Aires.	Buenos Aires.
BELGIUM.	B. N. Kaul.	Ambassador (Concurrently Minister to Luxembourg).	Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels.	Brussels.
BRAZIL.	L. R. S. Singh.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Apt. 801-802, Rio de Janeiro.	Rio de Janeiro.
BURMA.	Lalji Mehrotra.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Randeria Buildings, Phayre Street, P. Box No. 751, Rangoon.	Rangoon.
CAMBODIA.	Kewal Singh.	Ambassador	Embassy of India.	Pnom-penh.
CHINA.	R. K. Nehru.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking.	Peking.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	J. N. Khosla.	Minister (Charge d'Affaires) ..	Embassy of India 22, Thunovska, Prague III.	Prague.
EGYPT.	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung.	Ambassador (Concurrently Minister to the Republic of Lebanon, and Libya).	Embassy of India, No. 29, Sharia Hassan Pasha (Flat 7), Zamalak, P. Box No. 718, Cairo.	Cairo.
ETHIOPIA.	Niranjan Singh Gill.	Ambassador	P.O. 528, Addis Ababa.	Addis Ababa.
FRANCE.	K. M. Panikkar.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneq, Paris.	Paris.
GERMANY (Federal Republic).	A. C. N. Namblar.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzstrasse, Bonn.	Bonn.
GREECE	J. A. Thivy.	Ambassador	—	Rome.
INDONESIA.	G. Parthasarathy.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. Box No. 118, 44 Kebon Serih, Djakarta.	Djakarta.
IRAN.	R. F. H. B. Tyabji.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Tehran.	Tehran.
IRAQ.	B. S. Mani.	Ambassador (Concurrently accredited to Jordan as Minister).	8/8, Saif-ul-Deen el-Hilly Street, Waziriah, Baghdad.	Baghdad.
IRELAND.	Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit.	Ambassador (Also High Commissioner in U.K. Resident in London).		
ITALY.	J. A. Thivy.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francesco Denso, 86, Rome.	Rome.
JAPAN.	C. S. Jha.	Ambassador	Embassy of India (Naigaf Building), 5th Floor, No. 13-20, Chome Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.	Tokyo.
MEXICO.	G. L. Mehta.	Ambassador (Also Ambassador in U.S.A. Resident at Washington. First Secretary acts as O.D.A. during absence of Ambassador from Mexico).		
MOROCCO.	J. K. Ganju.	First Secretary.		Rabat.
NEPAL.	R. G. Rajwade. Bhagwan Sahay.	Charge d'Affaires Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu.	Kathmandu.
NETHERLANDS.	B. K. Kapur.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenvorstweg 2, The Hague.	The Hague.
NORWAY.	Maharao Radan Singhji of Kutch	Ambassador	Embassy of India.	Oslo.
POLAND.*	S. K. Roy.	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of India.	Warsaw.
SAUDI ARABIA.	M. K. Kidwai.	Ambassador	Embassy of India	Jedda.
SPAIN.	K. M. Panikkar	Ambassador		Paris.
SUDAN.	C. P. Matthen.	Ambassador		Khartoum.
SWITZERLAND.	Dr. M. S. Mehta.	Ambassador (Concurrently accredited as Minister to the Vatican and Austria).	Embassy of India, 59, Thurstrasse, Berne.	Berne.
SYRIA.	S. K. Banerji.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shara-I-Aakim, Damascus, Syria.	Damascus.
THAILAND.	A. M. Sahay.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 87, Phayathai Road, Bangkok.	Bangkok.
TURKEY.	V. H. Coelho.	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of India, No. 44, Kistirmak Sokak, Kocetepo, Ankara.	Ankara.

* Ambassador to Russia is concurrently accredited to Poland as Ambassador (Residence: Moscow).

Country or Town	Name	Designation	Address	Station
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	G. L. Mehta.	Ambassador (Concurrently accredited to Mexico).	Embassy of India, 2107 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, 8 D.C.	Washington.
U.S.S.R.	K. P. S. Menon.	Ambassador (Concurrently accredited to Hungary as Minister and Poland as Ambassador).	Embassy of India, No. 6 and 8, Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow.	Moscow.
YUGOSLAVIA.	B. Dayal.	Ambassador (Concurrently accredited as Minister to Rumania and Bulgaria).	Embassy of India, Hotel Majestic, Belgrade.	Belgrade.
HIGH COMMISSIONS				
AUSTRALIA.	P. A. Menon.	High Commissioner (Concurrently accredited to New Zealand).	Civic Centre, Canberra.	Canberra.
CANADA.	M. A. Rauf.	High Commissioner	200, McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario.	Ottawa.
CEYLON.	Y. D. Gundevia.	High Commissioner	Gaffoor Building, Fort, Colombo, P.O. Box No. 47, Colombo.	Colombo.
GHANA.	Narendra Singh.	Acting Commissioner	Accra.	Accra.
NEW ZEALAND.	P. A. Menon.	High Commissioner (Also High Commissioner in Australia. Resident in Canberra).		
PAKISTAN (Karachi).	C. C. Desai.	High Commissioner	Valika Mahal, Jehangir Sethna Road, New Town, Karachi 5.	Karachi.
	D. N. Chatterjee.	Dy. High Commissioner.		
LAHORE.	P. L. Bhandari.	Dy. High Commissioner	144, Upper Mall, Lahore.	Lahore.
DACCA.	S. N. Maitra.	Dy. High Commissioner	Baitul Aman, Mymensing Road, P.O. Ramna, Dacca.	Dacca.
HYDERABAD (Sind).	Madan Lal Mehta.	Assistant High Commissioner.		
RAJASHAHI (E. Bengal).	S. C. Nandi.	Assistant High Commissioner.		
UNITED KINGDOM.	Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit.	High Commissioner (Concurrently Ambassador to Ireland).	India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.	London.
LEGATIONS				
ALBANIA.	J. A. Thivy.	Minister.		Rome.
AUSTRIA.	Dr. M. S. Mehta.	Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (Also Ambassador in Switzerland and Minister to the Vatican. Resident in Berne).	Legation of India, 17, Geyergasse (Entrance 2, Splitzseegasse), Vienna.	Vienna.
BULGARIA.	R. Dayal.	Minister (Also Ambassador in Yugoslavia and Minister in Rumania. Resident in Belgrade).		
CHILE.	N. Raghavan.	Minister (Also Ambassador to Argentina. Resident in Buenos Aires).		
DENMARK.	I. S. Chopra.	Minister (Also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden and Minister in Finland. Resident in Stockholm).		
FINLAND.	I. S. Chopra.	Minister (Also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden and Minister in Denmark. Resident in Stockholm).		
HUNGARY.	K. P. S. Menon.	Minister (Also Ambassador in U.S.S.R. and Poland. Resident in Moscow).		
	M. A. Rahman.	Charge d'Affaires		Budapest.
JORDAN.	B. S. Mani.	Minister (Also Ambassador to Iraq. Resident in Baghdad).		
LAOS.	Raja Bahadur Sardar Singh of Khetri.	Minister.		Vientian.
LEBANON.	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung.	Minister (Also Ambassador to Egypt and Minister in Libya. Resident in Cairo).		
LIBYA.	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung.	Minister (Also Ambassador to Egypt and Minister in Lebanon. Resident in Cairo).	Information Service of India, Rue-Bilas, Opposite American University on Tram Line, Beirut.	

Country or Town	Name	Designation	Address	Station
LUXEMBOURG.	B. N. Kaul.	Minister (Also Ambassador to Belgium. Resident in Brussels).		
PHILIPPINES.	Maj.-Gen. M. S. Chopra.	Minister.	Legation of India, 914, Nebraska, Manila.	Manila.
RUMANIA.	B. Dayal.	Minister (Also Ambassador to Yugoslavia and Minister in Bulgaria. Resident in Belgrade).		
SWEDEN.	I. S. Chopra.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (with personal rank of Ambassador). (Concurrently Minister to Denmark and Finland).	Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm.	Stockholm.
VATICAN.	Dr. M. S. Mehta.	Minister (Concurrently accredited Ambassador in Switzerland and Minister in Austria. Resident in Berne).		
SPECIAL MISSIONS				
BHUTAN.	Apa B. Pant.	Political Officer (Also Political Officer in Sikkim. Resident in Sikkim).		
SIKKIM.	Apa B. Pant.	Political Officer in Sikkim (Also Political Officer in Bhutan).	Gangtok via Siliguri (West Bengal).	Gangtok.
UNITED NATIONS.	A. S. Lall.	Permanent Representative of Government of India at the United Nations Headquarters (with rank of Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary).	India Delegation to the United Nations, New India House, 3-East 64th Street, New York.	New York.
COMMISSIONS				
ADEN.	A. S. Dhawan.	Commissioner for the Government of India.	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden.	Aden.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.	Prem Krishen.	Commissioner for the Government of India (Accredited to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as Commissioner and the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi as Consul-General).	India House, Duke Street, P.B. No. 2274, Nairobi (Kenya).	Nairobi.
BRITISH WEST INDIES (Including British Guiana).	N V. Rajkumar.	Commissioner for the Government of India.	Hajal Building, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.	Port of Spain.
FIJI.	Devi Dayal Bhatia.	Commissioner for the Government of India.	Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Walmanu Road, Suva.	Suva.
HONG KONG.	B P. Adarkar.	Commissioner for the Government of India.	Dina House, Duddel Street, Hong Kong.	Hong Kong
MAURITIUS.	Maj.-Gen. B. Chatterji.	Commissioner for the Government of India.	Camp-de-Mars, Port Louis, Mauritius.	Port Louis.
MALAYA.	V. M. M. Nair.	Commissioner for the Government of India.	India House, 31, Grang Road, P.B. No. 836, Singapore.	Singapore.
NYASALAND.	Prem Krishen.	Commissioner (Also Commissioner in British East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Consul-General in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi. Resident in Nairobi).		
NORTHERN RHODESIA.	Prem Krishen.	Commissioner (Also Commissioner in British East Africa, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Consul-General in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi. Resident in Nairobi).		

Country or Town	Name.	Designation.	Address.	Station.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.	Prem Krishen.	Commissioner (Also Commissioner in British East Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and Consul-General in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi).		Nairobi.
CONSULATES-GENERAL & CONSULATES				
ALEXANDRIA.	Vacant.	Consul-General.		Alexandria.
BASEA.	Puran Singh.	Consul (Hony.).		Basra.
BELGIAN CONGO.	Prem Krishen.	Consul-General (Also Commissioner in British East Africa, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia and Consul-General in Ruanda Urundi. Resident in Nairobi).		
COPENHAGEN.	Victor B. Strand.	Honorary Consul-General for India.	Consulate-General of India, c/o Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm.	
GENEVA.	K. V. Padmanabhan.	Consul-General	Consulate-General of India, 1-3, Rue Chantepoulade, Geneva.	Geneva.
HAMBURG.	B. Sitaraman.	Consul	14 Burchardstrasse, Hamburg	
HELSINKI.	Juho Savio.	Consul-General (Hony) ..	Strandvagen, 471 V, Stockholm	
KOBE.	A. N. Subramaniam.	Consul	Consulate of India, 45/1, Kitanocho 4, Chome	Kobe.
KHORRAMSHAHR.	B. S. Hussain.	Consul	Consulate-General of India, Khorramshahr.	Khorramshahr.
LHASA (Tibet).	Major S. L. Chhiber.	Acting Consul-General for India.	Consulate-General of India, Lhasa, P.O. (Gyantse, Tibet).	Lhasa.
MADAGASCAR.	S. N. Chopra.	Consul-General	Consulate-General of India, P.O. Box No. 1108, Tananarive, Madagascar.	Tananarive.
NEW YORK.	M. Gopala Menon.	Consul-General for India (with personal rank of Minister).	Consulate-General of India, 3-East, 64th Street, New York.	New York.
RUANDA URUNDI.	Prem Krishen.	Consul-General (Also Commissioner in British East Africa, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Consul-General in Belgian Congo. Resident in Nairobi).		
SAIGON.	S. S. Gupta.	Consul-General	Consulate-General of India, 213 Rue Catinat, Saigon.	Saigon.
SAN FRANCISCO.	Raghunath Sinha.	Consul-General for India ..	Consulate-General of India, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.	San Francisco.
SHANGHAI.	V. S. Charry.	Consul-General for India ..	Consulate-General of India, 219/12 The Bund, Shanghai (China), via Hongkong.	Shanghai.
SOUBABAYA	P. L. Bhall	Consul	Djalan Rajr Gubong 32, Sourabaya	Sourabaya.
VIET NAM (Democratic Republic of).	M. P. Mathur.	Consul-General (with personal rank of Counsellor).		Hanoi.
MUSCAT.	M. Bhavandas.	Consul		
MEDAN.	Mehar Singh.	Consul	Consulate of India, 46, Dajalan Djokla, Medan (Indonesia).	Medan.
VICE-CONSULATES				
JALALABAD (Afghanistan).	D. Sareen.	Vice-Consul for India ..	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.
KANDAHAR (Afghanistan).	A. K. Bakshi.	Vice-Consul for India ..	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.	Kandahar.
MANDALAY.	K. L. S. Pandit.	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India.	Mandalay.
ZAHIDAN.	S. D. Kapoor.	Vice-Consul for India ..	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan (East Iran), via Tehran.	Zahidan.
AGENCIES				
MALAYA.	Pirthi Singh.	Asst. Commissioner for the Government of India.	Post Box No. 59, Oriental Building, 2nd Floor, Kuala Lumpur.	Kuala Lumpur.
GYANTSE.	Min Gyur Tempo.	Indian Trade Agent & Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim.	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet), via Siliguri (West Bengal).	Gyantse.
GARTOK.	Lakshman Singh.	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim.	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet). (This is a touring office and as such communications intended for this office may be forwarded to the address:—c/o The P.O. in Sikkim, Gangtok (Sikkim)).	Gartok.
YATUNG.	Capt. K. C. Johorey.	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim.	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet).	Yatung.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Designation and address	Tel. Address	Sphere of activities
<i>Europe.</i>		
T. SWAMINATHAN, I.C.S. —The Minister (Economist) to the High Commissioner for India in the U.K., "India House", Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.	HICOMIND London.	The United Kingdom and Eire.
S. G. RAMACHANDRAN, I.F.S. —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneq, Paris XVI ^e me (France).	INDATRACOM Paris.	France and Norway.
First Secretary to the Embassy of India, via Francesco Denze 36, Rome (Italy).	INDEMBASSY Rome.	Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia.
DR. S. P. CHHARLANI —The Minister (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in Germany, 262, Koblenzstrasse, Bonn.	INDEMBASSY Bonn.	Germany.
B. SITARAMAN —Consulate of India, 603/5, Sprinkenhof, Hamburg-1 (Germany).	INDIA Hamburg.	State of Hamburg, Bremen and Schleswig Holstein.
Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in Belgium, 585, Avenue Louise, Brussels.	INDEMBASSY Brussels.	Belgium.
Commercial Attache to the Embassy of India, Strandvagen 47, IV, Stockholm (Sweden).	INDEMBASSY Stockholm.	Sweden, Finland and Denmark.
M. V. DEO, I.A.S. —First Secretary (Commercial) to the Consulate-General of India, 2, Place des Eaux-Vives, Geneva.	CONGENDIA Geneva.	Switzerland.
C. SIVA RAO , Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 22, Thunovaska, Prague 111.	INDEMBASSY Prague.	Czechoslovakia.
First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, No. 6 and 8, Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow.	INDEMBASSY Moscow.	U.S.S.R.
V. C. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN —First Secretary (Commercial) to the Legation of India, 17, Geyergasse (Spitzzeegasse), Vienna.	INDELEGATION Vienna.	Austria.
<i>America.</i>		
M. K. ROY —Second Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Canada, 200, McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario (Canada).	HICOMIND Ottawa.	Canada.
S. KRISHNAMURTI, I.F.S. —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington-8. D.C. (U.S.A.).	INDEMBASSY Washington.	U.S.A. and Mexico.
<i>Africa.</i>		
Vacant.—The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Jubilee Insurance Building, Post Box No. 614, Mombasa (Kenya).	INDECOM Mombasa.	East Africa (Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika), Zanzibar, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
K. R. F. KHILNANI I.F.S. —The Consul-General for India in Egypt and Indian Government Trade Commissioner, 1, Sulliman Pasha Street, Cairo.	CONGENDIA Cairo.	Egypt, Lebanon, Cyprus and Libya.
<i>Australia and New Zealand.</i>		
H. A. SUJAN —The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Prudential Building, 89-49, Martin Place, Sydney (Australia).	AUSTRIND Sydney.	Australia and its overseas territories including Norfolk and Nauru.
Vacant.—The First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in New Zealand, Windsor Building, 49, Willis Street, Wellington (New Zealand).	TRACOMIND Wellington.	New Zealand.
<i>Asia.</i>		
D. HEJMADI —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in Japan, Empire House (Naigai Building), Marunouchi, Tokyo (Japan).	INDEMBASSY Tokyo.	Japan.
K. RANGASWAMY —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, Gaffoor Building, P.O. Box No. 47, Fort, Colombo (Ceylon).	TRADIND Colombo.	Ceylon.
N. KRIVAN —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Randeria Building, Phayre Street, Post Box No. 751, Rangoon (Burma).	INDEMBASSY Rangoon.	Burma.
P. DAS GUPTA —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Chartered Bank Chambers, 'Valika Mahal', N. J. Setna Road, New Town, Karachi-5 (West Pakistan).	INTRACOM Karachi.	Pakistan.
B. M. GHOSH —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 3-Ramakrishna Mission Road, Dacca (East Pakistan).	GOODWILL Dacca.	East Pakistan.
D. M. JIJRIKAR, I.C.S. —The First Secretary (Commercial) to the Commissioner of India in Malaya, India House, 31-Grang Road, P.B. No. 836, Singapore (Malaya).	REPINDIA Singapore.	Malaya.
N. P. JAIN, I.F.S. —First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 37-Phyathal Road, Bangkok (Thailand).	INDEMBASSY Bangkok.	Thailand.
Commercial Section.—Legation of India, 914-Nebraska, Manila (Philippines).	INDELEGATION Manila.	Philippines.
P. VAIDYANATHAN —The Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, P.B. No. 178, 44, Lebon Sirih, Djakarta (Indonesia).	INDEMBASSY Djakarta.	Indonesia.
A. S. DEWAN —The Commissioner for the Government of India in Aden, Aden.	COMIND Aden.	Aden, British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland.
R. AXEL KHAN —Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Tehran (Iran).	INDEMBASSY Tehran.	Iran.
P. T. B. MENON —Commercial Attache to the Embassy of India, 8/8, Saif-ul-Deen-el Hilly Street, Waziriah, Baghdad.	INDEMBASSY Baghdad.	Iraq, Jordan (Amman), Persian Gulf (Kuwait, Bahrain, Basrah), Arab Sheikhdoms, Qatar and Trucial Oman.
Vacant.—First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min, Lulang, Peking.	INDEMBASSY Peking.	China.
T. V. GOPALAPATHY —Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Tower Court, 11th Floor, Hysan Avenue, Hongkong.	COMIND Hongkong.	Hongkong.

N.B. 1.—The following officers are looking after India's trade interests in Tibet.

(i) Commercial Secretary to the Indian Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok.

(ii) Indian Trade Agent, Yatung (Tibet).

N.B. 2.—In places where there are no separate Commercial Representatives, Diplomatic and Consular Officers look after India's trade interests.

EMBASSIES IN INDIA

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
AFGHANISTAN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. First Secretary Press Attache	His Excellency Sardar Ala General Mohamed Omer. Gulab Shah. Vacant.	42, Friend's Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi. 80, G.S.S. Park, New Delhi. 52, E.S.S. Park, New Delhi.
ARGENTINA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Counsellor First Secretary Attache	H. E. Adolfo Scilingo. Osvaldo C. Falco. Oscar Omar Ferrer. Oscar A. Maggi.	Claridge's Hotel, 12, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
BELGIUM.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Count Geoffrey d'Aspremont-Lynden.	24, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
BRAZIL.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Jose Cochrane de Alencar.	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
BURMA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. First Secretary (Consul General) First Secretary (Commercial) Military, Naval and Air Attache Minister Plenipotentiary	His Excellency U. Than Aung U. Maung Maung Soe. U. Aung Gyaw. Col. T. Barrington. Var Kamel.	Block "A", Curzon Road, New Delhi.
CAMBODIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Pan Tzu-li.	25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
CHINA.	New Delhi.	Counsellor Counsellor Commercial Counsellor Cultural Counsellor Military Attache First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary Ambassador Counsellor Commercial Counsellor Trade Representative. First Secretary First Secretary Third Secretary Third Secretary Commercial Attache and Dy Trade Representative.	Fu Hao. Yoh Cheng-chang. Tu Yu-yun. Liu Lin. Chang Tung. Chang Chih-Yi. Ma Mu-ming. Fang Chieh-hsin. Po Yi. His Excellency Ing Jiri Nosek. Dr. Jan Benes. J. Vesely. Pavel Kanka. Jan Pec. B. Laska. Z. Klima. R. Stolar.	28, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Counsellor Commercial Counsellor Trade Representative. First Secretary First Secretary Third Secretary Third Secretary Commercial Attache and Dy Trade Representative.	His Excellency Ing Jiri Nosek. Dr. Jan Benes. J. Vesely. Pavel Kanka. Jan Pec. B. Laska. Z. Klima. R. Stolar.	25, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
EGYPT.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr. Mostafa Kamal	Maidon's Hotel, Delhi.
ETHIOPIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador	His Highness Ras H. S. Imru.	20, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi 2.
FRANCE.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Minister Counsellor Counsellor (Commercial) Military Attache Second Counsellor Ambassador Counsellor	H.E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog. Gaspard De Villelume. Guy Chaumet. Col. G. Rochard. Yves Delahaye. H. E. Dr. Wilhelm Melchers. Dr. Herbert Richter.	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Paul Economou	99, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
GREECE.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. First Secretary (Now Charge d'Affaires a.i.) Second Secretary Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Minister Counsellor Counsellor for Economic Affairs Press Attache Air Attache Military Attache Cultural Attache	Gouras. Dimitra Papadakis. Ath Couzopoulos. H.E. Mr R. H. Abdul Kadir. Dr. S. H. Tajibnapis. Dr. Ribowo. Suka. Colonel R. Iskandar. Lt.-Col. A. Thalib. Soejono Kromodimoeljo.	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
INDONESIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Minister Counsellor Counsellor for Economic Affairs Press Attache Air Attache Military Attache Cultural Attache	His Excellency Ali Asghar Hekmat. M. T. Moqtaderi. His Excellency Mohammad Salim Al-Radi. Yasoub Rafiq. Adnan Raouf. A. S. Murad. Dr. E. Mizzan.	50-A, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
IRAN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Ali Asghar Hekmat.	5, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
IRAQ.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Third Secretary Third Secretary Attache	His Excellency Mohammad Salim Al-Radi. Yasoub Rafiq. Adnan Raouf. A. S. Murad.	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
ITALY.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Counsellor	His Excellency Dr. Paolo Cortese.	55-A, Jor Bagh, New Delhi. 175, Golf Links Road, New Delhi.
JAPAN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Counsellor First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary (Commercial)	His Excellency Seiji Yoshizawa. Akira Shigemitsu. Junzo Mori. Masami Ota. Hirosuke Hiraoka.	17, York Road, New Delhi. Plot No. 4 & 5, Block 50-G, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
MEXICO.	New Delhi.	Charge d'Affaires <i>ad interim</i> ..	Luis Fernandez MacGregor.	36, 75/76, Theatre Communication Bldg., Connaught Place, New Delhi.
MONGOLIA(OUTER)	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Puntsaein Shagdarsuren.	4, Nizamuddin Extension East, New Delhi.
NEPAL.	New Delhi.	Ambassador First Secretary Military Attache Second Secretary	H.E. Lt-Gen. Daman S. J.B.Rana. B. R. Bhandary. Col. U. B. Basnyat. G. M. Singh.	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
NETHERLANDS.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Counsellor	His Excellency H. A. Helb. Vacant.	4, Batendone Road, New Delhi.
NORWAY.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Knut Lykke.	21, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.
POLAND.	New Delhi.	Attache Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Counsellor Cultural Counsellor First Secretary Press Attache Commercial Counsellor	Bjorn Kristvik. H. E. Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy. B. Musielak. W. Zukrowski. S. Soltyslak. H. Walenda. J. Drobot.	22, Golf Link Area, New Delhi.
SPAIN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Counsellor	His Excellency Count de Artdzn. Mario Ponce De Leon.	11, Swiss Hotel, Alipur Road, Delhi.
SAUDI ARABIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Third Secretary First Attache Adm. Official (Records) Adm. Official (Hq) Ambassador	Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan. Abdul Mohsin Al-Kathiri. A. A. Fozan. Shaikh Hussein Suleman. Ahmed A. Alkazli. H. E. S. R. Abdulla.	6, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
SUDAN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Counsellor	Her Excellency Mrs. Alva Myrdal. Bo Gunnar Jarnstedt.	147, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.
SWEDEN.	New Delhi.	Attache Ambassador	Gustaf Ekholm. His Excellency Dr. C. A. Rezzonico.	27, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
SWITZERLAND.	New Delhi.	Ambassador	His Excellency Omar Abou-Richeh.	Connaught Place, Radial Road, No. 1, New Delhi.
SYRIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador-Designate First Counsellor Secretary	Dr. Adib Daoudy. Sayfi Hamwi.	51, Kautliya Marg, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi.
THAILAND.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Bun Charoenchai	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
TURKEY.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Second Secretary Commercial Attache	Kadri Resen. Samim Sahin. Adil K. Gulcur.	Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Counsellor Commercial Counsellor and Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. Commercial Counsellor Counsellors Military Attache Naval Attache First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary (Commercial) First Secretary (Commercial) First Secretary (Commercial)	His Excellency Mikhail Alexeevich Menshikov. Guerman I. Ashurov. V.P. Mignunov. Vasil A. Sergeev Josif P. Balkov; David V. Ter-Avanesyan; Leonid P. Vladimirov. Col. Georgi M. Perov. Commodore L. N. Balyakin. Denis N. Polyakov. Ivan M. Khartchenko. Alexander S. Bryntsev. Peter M. Petrov. Boris M. Koulikov. Nikolai I. Kudin. Nikolai I. Vasilav.	6, Canning Road, New Delhi.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister-Counsellor Counsellor (Public Affairs) Counsellor for Economic Affairs Counsellor for Special Affairs Counsellor for Administrative Affairs Counsellor for Political Affairs Army Attache Air Attache Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air First Secretary (Administrative) First Secretary (Political) First Secretary (Economic) Ambassador	His Excellency Ellsworth Bunker. Frederic P. Bartlett. W. Kenneth Bruce. J. Robert Fluker. Graham R. Hall. Leo F. Gentner. Edward P. Maffitt. Col. Kenneth I. Curtis. Col. Woodrow W. Ramsey. Captain Walker A. Sottle, Jr. Richard E. Morrissey. Alfred E. Wellens. J. Bruce Hamilton. His Excellency Bogdan Crnobrnja.	Bahawalpur House, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.
YUGOSLAVIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador	His Excellency Bogdan Crnobrnja.	18, Sunder Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

LEGATIONS IN INDIA

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
AUSTRIA.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ..	Albin Lennkh.	2-5, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
CHILE.	New Delhi.	Attache	Klaus R. Ziegler.	Swiss Hotel, Delhi.
CUBA.	Berne.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. . . .	Miguel Serrano Fernandez.	Cuban Embassy, Budenplatz 2, Berne (Switzerland).
DENMARK.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. .	Jorge Govantes.	1, Humayun Road, New Delhi.
FINLAND.	New Delhi.	Attache	His Excellency Viggo Tholsen.	1, Humayun Road, New Delhi 2.
HOLY SEE.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. .	Kaj Repadorph.	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 2.
		Secretary of the Legation ..	His Excellency Aaro Pakaslahti.	
		Apostolic Internuncio ..	Erikki Hedmanson.	
		First Secretary	The Most Rev. James R. Knox.	
			The V. Rev. Monsignor John Gordon.	
		First Secretary	The V. Rev. Monsignor Constant Maltoni.	
		Second Secretary	The Very Rev. Monsignor E. Cassidy.	
HUNGARY.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. .	His Excellency Mr. Aladar Tamas.	10/11, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Dezso Beke.	
LAOS.	New Delhi.	Attache	Zsigmond Kaziner.	4, Lower Circular Road, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi.
PHILIPPINES.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. .	His Excellency Khampan Panya.	210, Claridges Hotel, New Delhi.
		Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. .	Dr. Melquiades J Gamboa.	7-3B, Poorvi Marg, Delhi.
		Second Secretary and Consul ..	Felipe Mabilangan.	85, Jorbagh, New Delhi.
		Commercial Attache	Marino S. Umali.	55/48, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi.
		Armed Forces Attache	Lt.-Col. Filemon C. Reodica.	
		Press Attache	Paul Katigbak.	E-22, Jangpura Extension.
		Administrative Officer	Enrique D. Bautista.	Maldens Hotel, Delhi.
RUMANIA.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. .	Mihail Magheru.	48, Golf Link Area, New Delhi.

HIGH COMMISSIONS IN INDIA

Country.	Station	Designation.	Name.	Address.
AUSTRALIA.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency P. R. Heydon.	Australian High Commission, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	W. G. A. Landale.	
		Press Attache	R. D. B. Mitchell.	
CANADA.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency C. A. Ronning.	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	J. M. Teakles.	
	Bombay.	Acting Commercial Secretary ..	J. H. Nelson.	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay.
		Trade Commissioner	T. F. Harris.	2, Scindia House, New Delhi.
CEYLON.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency Sir Richard Aluwihare.	
		Counsellor	G. S. Peiris.	
		Secretary, Public Relations ..	E. R. Appathurai.	
PAKISTAN.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency Milan Zia-ud-Din.	8-B, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
		Deputy High Commissioner ..	Vacant.	
		Military Adviser	Colonel Mohammed Nawaz.	
		Air Adviser	Wing/Comdr. S. A. Aziz.	
		Commercial Secretary	Vacant.	
		Press Attache	M. I. Butt.	
		Cultural Attache	Khalid Ali.	
		Welfare Attache	Col. Nur Khan.	
		Liaison Officer	Wilayat Husain.	
	Chandigarh.	Deputy High Commissioner ..	Abdul Rahman.	Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
	Calcutta.	Deputy High Commissioner ..	Kamruddin Ahmed.	9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta 17.
	Bombay.	Assistant High Commissioner ..	Shah Nawaz.	249, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
	Shillong.	Assistant High Commissioner ..	Ataullah.	Dahla House, Kench's Terrace, Shillong.
UNITED KINGDOM.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Malcolm John MacDonald.	Tees January Marg, New Delhi.
		Deputy High Commissioner (Minister).	W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E.	

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
		Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner and Senior U.K. Trade Commissioner in India (Minister).	G. J. MacMahon, C.M.G.	
		Financial Adviser to the High Commissioner and United Kingdom Treasury Representative in South Asia (Minister).	L. Waight, C.M.G.	
		Counsellor (Commercial) and Principal Trade Commissioner.	E. A. Midgley, M.B.E.	
		Counsellors	J. V. Rob., E. G. Norris.	
		Naval Adviser	Capt. J. C. A. Ingram, D.S.O.	
		Military Adviser	Brigadier J. A. C. D'Apice, O.B.E.	
		Air Adviser	Group Captain J. H. Chaplin, D.S.O., D.F.C.	
		Counsellor (Information) and Director, British Information Services.	J. T. Hughes.	
		Senior Secretary	V. C. Martin.	
		Labour Adviser	J. S. P. Mackenzie.	
		Adviser on Works and Services.	R. W. R. Adams.	
		First Secretary (Commercial) and Trade Commissioner.	J. W. P. Childell.	
		First Secretary	P. Gautrey.	
		First Secretary	J. R. Williams.	
		First Secretary	S. J. Whitwell, M.C.	
		First Secretary	R. Walker.	
		First Secretary (Commercial) and Trade Commissioner	J. A. Allen, M.B.E.	
		First Secretary (Information) and Dy. Director, British Information Services	W. Nicoll.	
		First Secretary (Information)	A. C. Hall.	
		First Secretary (Information)	G. d'Arnaud Taylor.	
		First Secretary	S. E. D. Barff, O.B.E.	
		First Secretary (Commercial) and Trade Commissioner	W. R. Lythgo.	
		Deputy High Commissioner	D. J. B. Hack.	
Calcutta.		Counsellor	A. F. Morley, C.M.G., O.B.E.	1, Harrington Street, Calcutta 16.
Bombay.		First Secretary	H. Smedley, M.B.E.	
		First Secretary	B. H. Wimbie.	
		Deputy High Commissioner	H. A. Twist, O.B.E.	Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
		First Secretary	R. G. Britten.	
		First Secretary	B. G. Cox.	
		First Secretary (Information)	J. C. E. Hyde.	
		Second Secretary	R. W. S. Carr.	
		Second Secretary (Information)	T. J. Sigaworth.	
Madras.		Deputy High Commissioner	R. G. Chisholm.	No. 6, Armenian Street, Madras.
		First Secretary	K. B. Crook.	

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
AFGHANISTAN.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Abdul Raouf Nassir Zial.	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.
BELGIUM.	Bombay.	Consul	F. Standaert.	"Morena", 11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	W. Labeye.	6, Camac Street, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Gérant, I/C	H. Th. De Greeff.	
		Consul, Hony.	M. Nevens.	1-E, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras.
BURMA.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	U. Zaw Win.	12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Vice-Consul	Saw Charles Pru.	6, Rutland Gate (1st Street), Nungambakam, Madras.
		Vice-Consul	U. Win Baw.	237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
CHINA.†	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Lu Shih.	10, Bomanji Petit Road, Bombay 26.
	Bombay.	Consul-General	Chang Chi Ping.	"Marcoopia", 5, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Jindrich Tisler.	
		Vice-Consul	Stanislau Soucek.	
DENMARK.	Bombay.	Hon. Consul	E. B. Mogensen.	Eros Cinema Building, 42, Queen's Road.
	Calcutta.	Ag. Consul	F. Sommer.	F2, Clive Building, Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box No. 384, Calcutta.
	Cochin.	Hon. Consul	Archibald Allan Henry Campbell.	C/o Pierce Lewis & Co., Ltd., Cochin.
	Madras.	Ag. Consul	G. Bixon.	Mercantile Bank Building, 1st Line Beach, Madras.

† There is also a trade agency at Kalimpong (10½ miles, Kalimpong).

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Haji Hasham Ismail.	208, D. Wachha Road, Mistry Court, Opp. C.O.I., Bombay 1.
EGYPT.	Bombay.	Vice-Consul Consul-General	Abdul Rashid Ismail. Mohamed Haouf Fahmy.	Cambatta Building, 124D, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.
EL SALVADOR.	Calcutta.	Consul	Karanjakesha Bonerjee.	12, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta 8.
FINLAND.	Bombay.	Consul Trade Commissioner	C. H. Campbell. O. J. Vihma.	Chartered Bank Building, Post Box No. 78, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1. Chartered Bank Building, Post Box No. 78, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.
FRANCE.	Calcutta.	Consul	R. B. Hogarth.	P.O. Box 209, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
	Bombay.	Consul-General	Henri Dumont.	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th Floor, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Jacques Clostermann.	26, Park Mansion, Park Street, Calcutta 18.
	Madras.	Consul	Roger London.	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras.
GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC).	Bombay.	Consul-General Consul Consul Vice-Consul Vice-Consul Vice-Consul	Dr. Hellmuth Dietmar Reichsfreiherr Friedrich von Dungen. Ernst Kunisch. Dr. Werner Ungerer. Friedrich Doell. Heiny Scheitherr.	Rusi Mansion, 29, Wodehouse Rd., Bombay 1.
	Calcutta.	Consul-General Consul (Commercial) Vice-Consul Vice-Consul Consul	Dr. Leopold Kraft von Dellmensingen. Dr. Hans Ulrich Meyer. Dr. Alfred Rabe. Dr. Heinrich Pohris. Dr. Philipp Koenigs.	59-C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 20. Bombay Mutual Bldg., 378, Netaji S. Bose Road, Madras 1.
GREECE.	Bombay.	Consul-General	G. Loucatos.	Mercantile Chambers, 1st Floor, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	B. Matthews.	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
HAITI.	Calcutta.	Consul	Murari Churn Law.	No. 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6.
INDONESIA.	Bombay.	Consul	S. Yahya Pontoh.	17, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.
IRAN.	Bombay.	Consul-General	H. E. M. Ghavam.	Dorchester, Queen's Road, Bombay.
IRAQ.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Fadhil Wahid.	"Panorama", 208, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6.
ISRAEL.	Bombay.	Chancellor Consul	Ayub Al Haidari. A. Caspi.	50, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.
ITALY.	Bombay.	Consul	Dr. Vittorio Lavison.	Dineshaw Wachha Road, Fort, P.O. Box No. 1521, Bombay 1.
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Dr. Ettore Di Vittorio.	8, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta 27.
JAPAN.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	T. Takano.	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta 16.
	Bombay.	Consul Consul-General Consul	K. Fukuda. Vacant. R. Ishikawa.	"Megh Doot", 95B, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay 2.
JORDAN.	Bombay.	(Interests being looked after by the Iraqi Consulate-General.)		
LUXEMBURG.	Bombay.	Vice-Consul	R. C. L. Van Damme.	2nd Floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
NEPAL.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	J. B. Shah.	19, Woodlands, Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta 27.
NETHERLANDS.	Bombay.	Vice-Consul Consul-General Consul Chancellor Consul Consul Consul	D. B. Basnyat. E. L. Hechtermans. Vacant. H. B. M. E. Nijdam. Ph. H. Rogaar. C. Hardebeck. A. Sinclair Rose.	298, Bazargate Street, City Ice Building, P.O. Box 260, Fort, Bombay 1. (Tel. Nos. 251576, 251577, 251578).
	Calcutta.	Consul		5, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
	Cochin.	Consul		P.O. Box 28, Cochin.
	Madras.	Consul		North Bly. Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.
NICARAGUA.	Bombay.	Consul	C. H. A. B. Hardecastle.	Alice Building, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay.
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul Consul	J. K. Rege. K. C. Dey.	Olive Bldg., Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
NORWAY.	Bombay.	Consul-General Trade Commissioner Consul-General Vice-Consul Vice-Consul Consul	M. Bolstad. Vacant. S. Gylseth. C. Gylseth. A. A. H. Campbell. J. B. Galloway.	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
	Cochin.			P.B. No. 2211, Cochin.
	Madras.			Post Box No. 42, Madras.

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
PANAMA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Raul Briceno.	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. (Tel. No. 262125).
PERU.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Santiago Marcenaro.	Suite 918/919, Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta 1.
SPAIN.	Bombay.	Consul	J. Paniego Ecay.	"Oceana", 163, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul	Priyindra Nath Ray Chowdury.	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Vice-Consul	Gilbert Augustine Pais.	"Lawdale", 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras.
SWEDEN.	Bombay.	Consul-General	S. G. Gothberg.	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul	T. Knutsson.	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Consul	W. Tham.	8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, George Town, Madras.
		Consul	C. Blomquist.	
SWITZERLAND.	Bombay.	Consul-General	J. Piffaretti.	Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
	Calcutta.	Consul	E. Breuleux.	16, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
	Cochin.	Consular Agent	F. Wichser.	C/o Volkart Brothers, P.O. Box No. 8, Cochin.
	Madras.	Consular Agent	W. Braem.	C/o Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras 23.
SYRIA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Sobhi El-Ejel.	Mustafa Buildings, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
TURKEY.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Rahim Karim Mistry.	208, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Backbay Reclamation.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	William T. Turner.	Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
		Consul	Leslie C. Tihany.	
		Consul	John V. Lund.	
		Consul	Robert J. Barnard.	
		Consul	Joyce E. Herrmann.	
		Consul	David T. Schnelder.	
		Consul	Henry C. Palm, Jr.	
		Consul	Angus M. Thuermer.	
		Consul	Rudolph Days.	
		Vice Consul	Albert A. Lakeland, Jr.	
		Vice Consul	Spiros A. Siatacas.	
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Gordon H. Mattison.	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta 16.
		Consul (Executive Officer)	Katherine W. Bracken.	
		Consul (Administrative Officer)	James A. Dibrell.	
		Consul (Economic Officer)	Robert M. Schnelder.	
		Consul (Consular Officer)	Charles M. Hanson, Jr.	
		Consul (Pub. Affairs Officer)	Joseph A. Kitchin.	
		Vice Consul (Pol. Officer)	Charles W. Naas.	
	Madras.	Consul-General	Henry C. Ramsey.	150-B, Mount Road, Madras 2.
		Consul	Paul C. Sherbert.	
YUGOSLAVIA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	A. Djomparin.	120, Dinshaw Vachha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

U. N. BODIES IN INDIA

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE FOR INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND NEPAL

Address:—21, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Dissemination of objective information on the aims and activities of the United Nations through all information media is the main function of the New Delhi Centre of the United Nations.

Director: Eugenio Soler-Alonso.

Deputy Director: Purnendu Basu.

Regional Films Officer for Asia & the Far East: Maurice T. Liu.

Regional Radio Officer: Mrs. Ma-Tha-N-E-Fend.

U. N. CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Address:—Area Office for India, Afghanistan and Ceylon, Patiala House, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

The UNICEF was brought into being as a U.N. Agency to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in the war-devastated countries. The UNICEF, which is now a permanent part of the U.N. Organisation, has as its principal objective the furtherance of mother

and child health through long-range programmes, in which its assistance is requested by the Governments and countries concerned.

Chief of Area Office: T. G. Davies.

Field Representatives: Alan E. McBain; Poul F. Larsen; Ratko Pleio; H. L. Shapiro. (New Delhi); Fredrick C. Collins; G. Kondapi (Calcutta).

OTHER U. N. BODIES

International Labour Office (Indig. Office): Mandi House, New Delhi.

The Branch Office was established in 1928. It maintains close relations with the Government authorities, and employers' and workers' organisations, and acts as a clearing house of information on questions concerning labour and social policy.

It publishes every month a "News Service" in English and Hindi, dealing with the current activities of the International Labour Organisation. It also issues from time to time a Bulletin containing digests of important documents and studies of the I.L.O. The Office has also a good reference library. It also undertakes the sale of I.L.O. publications.

Director: V. K. B. Menon.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; South Asia Science Co-operation Office: 21, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Director: W. J. Ellis.

Deputy Director: Vacant.

Office of the FAO Representative in India and Director, Regional Information Centre: 21, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

F.A.O. Representative in India and Director, Regional Information Centre: P. V. Acharya.

World Health Organisation Regional Office for South-East Asia: Patiala House, Princes Park, New Delhi.

Regional Director: Dr. C. Mani.

Director, Office of Health Services: Dr. A. Barkhuus.

Chief, Office of Administration & Finance: A. G. B. Sutherland.

Regional Public Health Administrator: Dr. L. G. Eddy.

Regional Public Health Administrator: Dr. R. H. Bland.

TRADE COMMISSIONS

UNITED KINGDOM

Delhi:—Gerald John MacMahon, C.M.G., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Economic Adviser to the U.K. High Commissioner.

B. R. D. McIntosh, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, at New Delhi
J. W. P. Chiddell, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

D. J. R. Hack, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.
Address: Eastern House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi 2.

Telegrams: "TRADCOM".

Calcutta:—G. W. Brazendale, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Charge at Calcutta.

R. H. Edmondson, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner
Address: 1, Harrington Street, Calcutta 16.

Telegrams: "TRADCOM".

Bombay:—C. H. Baylis, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Charge at Bombay.

G. R. Iatham, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Address: Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telegrams: "TRADCOM".

Madras:—L. A. C. News, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Address: 2, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Telegrams: "BRITRACOM".

AUSTRALIA

Bombay:—D. L. Crawford, Trade Commissioner; D. M. Walker, Assistant Trade Commissioner; P. F. Davison, Assistant Trade Commissioner (Public Relations).

Address: Mercantile Bank Building, 52/66, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, P. O. Box 217.
Calcutta:—J. L. Chapman, Trade Commissioner; S. Malipant, Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Address: 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, P. O. Box 808.

CANADA

New Delhi:—John H. Nelson, Ag Commercial Secretary.

Address: Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4, Auranzeb Road, P. O. Box 11.

Cable Address: "CANADIAN."

Bombay:—T. F. Harris, Trade Commissioner.

Address: Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, P. O. Box 886.

Cable Address: "CANADIAN."

CEYLON

Ceylon Trade Commissioner, Bombay: E. L. F. de J. Seneviratne.

Address: Ceylon House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

In addition to fostering foreign trade, the office of the Trade Agent looks after the Kashmir Government Arts Emporium, Kashmir Information Bureau and the Kashmir Visitors' Bureau, the latter organisation propagating tourism and giving every assistance to those intending to holiday in the "Happy Valley".

Trade Agent: Dr. S. S. Nishat.

Address: Manchaji Wadia Building, 129, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Trade Commissioner: 5, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi; S. Amar Singh.

Trade Agent: 12, Chowringhee, Calcutta; V. N. Sena.

Trade Agent, Kashmir House, Court Road, Amritsar: Mani Ram.

Trade Agent, Pathankot: D. N. Kachroo.

NEW ZEALAND

Trade Commissioner in India: John B. McGuire.

Asst. Trade Commissioner: C. C. Petersen.
Address: 2nd floor, Mercantile Bank Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "ZEALANDIA."

AFGHANISTAN

Commercial Attache, Royal Afghan Consulate-General: M. S. Kazmi.

Address: 115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6.

AUSTRIA

Austrian Trade Representative in India: Robert Schmidt.

Address: Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Bombay, P. O. Box 1385.

Telephone: 203483.

BELGIUM

Consul-General for Belgium with Jurisdiction over commercial matters: F. Standaert.

Address: "Morena," 11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

BULGARIA

Trade Representation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Address: "Commonwealth," Nariman Point, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade Representative: J. Vesoly.

Deputy Trade Representative: B. Stolar.

Address: 65, Golf Link Area, New Delhi.

Acting Trade Commissioner: J. Kopocky.

Address: Kasturi Bldgs, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

Trade Commissioner: O. Galvia.

Address: P-38, Mission Row Extn., Calcutta 13.

Trade Commissioner: J. Krunel.

Address: 35/5, Mount Road, Madras 2.

DENMARK

Trade Commissioner: K. Packness.

Assistant Trade Commissioner: Henning Meldgaard Wenkel.

Address: Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5. Tel.: 35854

Grams: Dantra.com.

EGYPT

Commercial Secretary to the Government of Egypt in India:

Address: Egyptian Embassy, 6, Ratendon Road, New Delhi.

FRANCE

New Delhi:—The Commercial Counsellor to the French Embassy, 63, Cornwallis Road.

Bombay:—The Trade Commissioner for France, "Adelphi," 4th Floor, 3, Queen's Road.

Calcutta:—The Trade Commissioner for France, 13, Park Mansions, Park Street.

Madras:—The Trade Commissioner for France, Paradise Building, 36, Mount Road, Madras.

GERMANY

Trade Commissioner: Consul Ernst Kunisch

Deputy Trade Commissioner: Vice-Consul Helny Scheithner.

Assistant Trade Commissioner: E. Vogeler.

Address: Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Rusti Mansion, 29, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

HUNGARY

Trade Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic:—G. Sinka (Trade Commissioner).

Deputy Trade Commissioner: Dr. F. Konrad.

Address: 45, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 6.

Trade Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic in India: O. Kallós.

Address: 18, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.

INDONESIA

Consul for Indonesia: S. Yahya Pontoh.

Address: "Lincoln Annex" 17, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

ISRAEL

Consul for Israel: A. Caspi.

Address: "Kallias," 50, Pedder Road, Bombay 26.

ITALY

Consul for Italy with Jurisdiction over Commercial matters: Dr. Vittorio Lavison.

Address: Behind Ritz Hotel, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Telephone: 36877-78.

Commercial Counsellor, New Delhi: Dr. Ernesto Toti Lombardo.

Address: Italian Embassy, Commercial Section, 155, Golf Links Area, New Delhi 2.

Consul-General (Commercial): Dr. Ettore Di Vittorio.

Address: 3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore.

Italian Trade Commissioner: Dr. Ermanno d'Alcaudro, 10, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta.

JAPAN

Consul General: Vacant.

Consul: Ryoko Ishikawa.

Vice-Consul: Daizo Kawasaki.

Address: "Megh-Doot", 95-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay 2.

NETHERLANDS

Consulate-General for the Netherlands: Vacant.

Address: 298, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NORWAY

Trade Commissioner for Norway: Vacant.

Address: Royal Norwegian Consulate-General, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PANAMA

Trade Commissioner for Panama in Charge of Economic Affairs: Raul Briceño.

Address: 9, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. (Tel. No. 262126).

RUMANIA

Trade Representative of the Rumanian People's Republic in India: D. Niculescu, Commercial Counsellor of the Legation of the Rumanian People's Republic, 45, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.

Trade Representation of the Rumanian People's Republic in India: Steelcrete House, Dinsha Wacha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

SPAIN

Assistant Spanish Trade Commissioner: I. Ali Prados.

Address: Spanish Consulate, Office of the Trade Commissioner, "Mistry Court," Dinshaw Wacha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

SWEDEN

Trade Commissioner for Sweden: Bengt Rosio.

Address: Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Calcutta: Ingvar Blom; 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Trade Commissioner: Dr. E. W. Dutschler.

Secretary to the Swiss Trade Commissioner: F. Schraner.

Address: Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. Box 102.

U.S.A.

Economic Section.

Address: American Consulate General, Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

U.S.S.R.

Trade Representation of the U.S.S.R. in India: House 21, Block 48, East-West Road, Chanakya-puri, New Delhi 2.

Cables: "Vneshtorg," New Delhi. **Calcutta Branch and Calcutta Showrooms of the U.S.S.R. Machinery and Equipment:** 1, Bishop Lefroy Road, (Larger Bldg.), Calcutta 20.

Cables: "Vneshtorg," Calcutta.

Bombay Branch: "Avantia," 46, Pedder Road, Bombay 26. **Cables:** "Vneshtorg," Bombay.

Bombay Showrooms of the U.S.S.R. Machinery and Equipment: Vasundhara House, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26.

AKHIL BHARAT HINDU MAHASABHA

(Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan, Reading Road, New Delhi.)

President : N. C. Chatterjee.*

Acting President : Mahant Digvijaynath.

Vice-Presidents : Debendranath Mookerjee, Prof Ram Singh; Capt. Keshabchander; Bhagirath Motha.

General Secretary : V. G. Deshpande (Calcutta).

Organising Secretary : Brij Narain Brajesh, M.P.

Treasurer : Seth Bishan Chand, M.P.

Total membership of Party : 3,00,000.

Strength in the Lok Sabha : 3.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The aim of the Hindu Mahasabha is the protection and promotion of all that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of Hindu Rashtra, Hindu culture and Hindu polity, and as a means to that end, to achieve Hindu Raj and re-establish the integrity of the State of Bharat by constitutional means.

Besides the establishment of 'Akhand Hindustan' the aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha are defined as follows :

The establishment of a really democratic State in Hindustan, based on the culture and Socialist tradition of the land ;

The organisation and consolidation of all sections of the people into one organised whole ;

The creation of a new social order in which all nationals will enjoy equal rights and opportunities and share equal responsibilities ;

The assurance to each national of the dignity of human values and full freedom of thought, expression, association and worship ;

The revival and promotion of the ancient Indian motto of plain living and high thinking, and the glorious ideals of Aryan womanhood ;

Adoption of (Sanskrit-Nishta) Hindi as the national language and Devanagari as the national script of India,

Removal of all forms of social inequalities and disabilities ;

Reclamation of all those who have left the Hindu fold and welcoming of others into the community ;

Ending of gross inequalities in the distribution of wealth, assurance of a decent standard of living to each national, and securing for workers and peasants their rightful share in the economy of the country ;

Industrialisation of the country as rapidly as possible ;

Promotion of cow protection and abolition of cow slaughter ;

Cultivation of friendly relations with other nations with a view to maintaining international peace and progress.

The present Constitution of India is borrowed from the Constitutions of America, England, France and other Western countries and is not suited to the genius of the people. The Hindu Mahasabha would undertake the task of amending the Constitution so that it may be in consonance with the tradition and culture of the land and make Bharat a truly democratic Hindu State.

The Hindu Mahasabha wants to discourage all separatist tendencies and hence would amend the Constitution so that Bharat may be a well-knit homogeneous State with a strong centre and not a loose combination of autonomous States. Bharat itself would be a State and the units would be provinces and not States.

The Hindu Mahasabha believes in the policy of formation of provinces on a linguistic basis and the readjustment of boundaries of the existing provinces wherever necessary, with due regard to the problems of defence and security, the area, population and economic stability of the province concerned and the rehabilitation of the refugees.

The distinction between States as Parts 'A', 'B' and 'C' would be removed and all parts of India would enjoy the fullest democratic rights without any distinction.

The Hindu Mahasabha proposes to come out of the Commonwealth in order to make Bharat a really free nation. It will enter into treaty relations with the United Kingdom and other countries for mutual help and co-operation.

India's foreign policy will be guided by the principle of enlightened self interest and reciprocity.

The Hindu Mahasabha will adopt the policy of reciprocity towards Pakistan.

The Hindu Mahasabha will endeavour to build up a strong defence in the present disturbed condition of the international situation and with this object in view, will develop the country as a first rate military power in order to make its voice felt in the United Nations Organisation.

The Hindu Mahasabha will make military education compulsory for all young men between the ages of 18 and 25, who are physically fit and special attention will be paid to industries connected with war machines and materials of all types.

The Hindu Mahasabha will relax the rigours of the Arms Act and issue licences liberally to the inhabitants in border areas.

The Hindu Mahasabha recognises the sanctity of private property and guarantees its possession and inheritance to its owners.

All key industries such as electricity, railway, coal and steel mines and industries dealing with war materials and weapons will be owned and controlled by the State. The remaining industries will remain open for private enterprise. In running these industries the Mahasabha assures all investors full facilities to start new industries with State aid and partial exemption from taxation in the initial stages.

The Hindu Mahasabha is convinced that controls, without guaranteeing adequate supply of controlled commodities to the public, have only a nuisance value and also often actually lead to blackmarketing and corruption.

The Hindu Mahasabha will give priority to rehabilitation of refugees and would even levy a special tax, if necessary, for the purpose. The Hindu Mahasabha guarantees compensation to all evacuees who have lost their property in Pakistan and will settle the problem of evacuees' properties at Government level speedily. The Hindu Mahasabha also declares that the refugees will become full-fledged citizens of Bharat. The Hindu Mahasabha will take effective steps to recover abducted women from Pakistan.

The Party lays special stress on the reconversion of those who had left Hinduism. It believes that the activities of non-Indian missionaries are harmful to the country. The Party, therefore, demands a ban on foreign missions and the nationalization of Christian churches.

* Resignation was reported on 18th March, 1957.

ALL INDIA SCHEDULED CASTES FEDERATION*

(26, Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.)

President : Vacant.

General Secretary : Haridas Awode.

The object of the All India Scheduled Castes Federation is the attainment by the Scheduled Castes of a status equal to that of others in all walks of life.

To organize the peasants, landless labourers and workers.

To undertake educational work, starting of schools, colleges.

To keep a record of instances of tyranny and oppression committed on the Scheduled Castes.

At a meeting in Nagpur on Apr. 22, 1957 the Working Committee decided to convene a meeting of the general body at Nagpur on Oct. 3, 1957 to form a new political party to be named 'National Republican Party'.

The General Secretary explained that the step was being taken to fulfil the wish of the late Dr. Ambedkar who had announced after embracing

Buddhism that the Federation would be dissolved.

The Republican Party would work for the betterment of the downtrodden.

Strength in the Lok Sabha : 2.

Strength in the Rajya Sabha : 2.

Total strength in State Legislatures : 12.

Has the largest following in Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh.

Total number of votes polled in General Election :

Lok Sabha : 25,01,964.

State Assemblies : 18,09,742.

Total : 43,10,706.

A new constitution was adopted in August 1955 and was expected to come into force in April 1957 or any other date fixed by the Working Committee.

The S.C.F. supports the principle that States should be linguistically homogeneous. But it is

not necessary to have one State for all people speaking the same language.

The north Indian States are very large while the States in the south are comparatively small. The north may tend to dominate with the result that there will be disaffection in the south and possibly a movement for secession.

The party therefore suggests that U.P. should be divided into three States and Bihar and M.P. (enlarged) into two States each.

Bombay city should form part of Maharashtra. But if it is separated it should not come under Central rule.

Maharashtra should be divided into three parts : western, central and eastern.

There should be a second capital for India—Hyderabad-Secunderabad-Bolarum. This will make people in the south feel near enough to the Central Government.

* Is due for dissolution at the meeting of the party scheduled for Oct. 8, 1957.

BHARATIYA JAN SANGH

(Ajmere Gate, Delhi.)

President, Principal Deva Prasad Ghosh.
General Secretary, Din Dayal Upadhyay.
Secretaries, Atalbehari Bajpai, M.P.; Jagannath-rao Joshi.

Office Secretary, J. P. Mathur.

Total membership of party in country, 600,000.

Strength in the Lok Sabha : 4.

Total strength in State Legislatures : 56

No. of votes polled in elections to Lok Sabha : Over 72 lakhs.

Has branches in all the States. The Praja Parishad of Kashmir is affiliated to it.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The party put forward the following programme in its election manifesto in the 1957 general elections.

Opposition to copying U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. systems.

Promotion of private enterprise with adequate checks against concentration of power. The present trends will lead to State capitalism.

Top priority to food, defence, unemployment. Country should be self-sufficient in defence equipment and producer and consumer goods.

Right to work should be a fundamental right. Unemployment benefits.

Is opposed to the mechanization of agriculture. Economic power should be decentralized.

Spheres of small-scale and large-scale industry should be clearly demarcated. Will promote small-scale industry by reserving markets, encouraging cooperative industries, giving protection to handloom industry.

Nationalisation of basic industries and defence industries. Other industries subject to supervision and regulation. Is opposed to nationalisation of banking and road transport. The present trend in the nationalisation of industry will destroy democracy.

Indianization of foreign-owned industries (e.g. tea, coffee and rubber plantations). In others, two-thirds of investment and staff should be Indian. A ceiling on the profit which can be remitted abroad.

Co-sharing and Co-partnership in industry. Adequate representation of labour on boards of

management. Encouragement of labour unions and automatic recognition. A permanent Wage Board. Periodic revision of scales of pay. Rs. 100 as the minimum wage at present. Social security legislation. Special allowance for hazardous jobs. Abolition of the employees' contribution to the Employees State Insurance scheme. Equal pay for equal work.

Rs. 2,000 as maximum expendable income for individual— to be brought about through taxation and compulsory loans and investment.

Restriction on import of consumer goods sp. luxury goods. Encouragement of swadeshi. Only swadeshi goods to be used in Government offices.

Generally opposed to indirect taxation. Abolition of Sales Tax and excise duty on the necessities of life such as cloth.

Parity in price between agricultural and industrial goods. Upholds abolition of zamindari and distribution of land to the landless. Rehabilitation grants. Cooperative banks and insurance of villagers and cattle.

Compulsory military training. Establishment of defence industries. Abolition of untouchability and fighting caste feeling to bring about unity in Hindu society. Nationalise non-Hindus by inculcating Bharatiya culture. Will implement recommendations of the Niyogi Committee.

Stands for unitary rather than federal conceptions.

Part of land revenue to Panchayats.

Will abolish Legislative Councils and repeal the Preventive Detention Act and the Public Safety Acts and amend sections 107, 108, 109 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Sections 124A and 153 of the I.P.C. to protect civil liberty.

All India services in health, forests and engineering.

Rs. 500 a month as a Minister's salary. Will separate judiciary from executive, abolish honorary magistrates and preserve the system of benches of High Courts.

Strict reciprocity towards Pakistan.

Will press for decent treatment of minorities in Pakistan.

Will press for full compensation for property left by refugees in Pakistan, and no concession in the matter of loans or canal dues.

Kashmir an integral part of India.

No plebiscite in Kashmir; and no special position to Kashmir in the Indian Union: same status as other States.

Neutrality in foreign affairs. Friendly relations with all. Opposition to colonialism and Communist expansion.

Cooperation with U.N.O. Amendment of the Charter to make U.N.O. truly representative of the people. Permanent seat for India in the Security Council. Full support for people in revolt against Western Colonialism or Russian imperialism.

All steps including police action to liberate Goa.

On the question of displaced persons, stands for (i) immediate payment of small claims, (ii) Revaluation of shops and houses, (iii) Crediting rents realised towards prices of the tenements, (iv) Realisation of values of properties in easy instalments spread over thirty years, (v) No recovery of amounts up to Rs. 2,000 given as help. Recommends demanding territory from Pakistan for resettling the refugees.

Is opposed to the extension in the fifteen-year limit laid down for the replacement of English by Hindi. Will have a five-year plan for the development of Hindi and other Bharatiya languages. Stands for the inclusion of Sindhi in the list of Bharatiya languages.

Stands for giving Hindi its rightful place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Stands for (1) primary education through the mother tongue, (2) secondary and higher education through the regional language and Hindi as compulsory subject, (3) making learning of one regional language compulsory for Hindi-speaking students, (4) compulsory course of Sanskrit studies, (5) recognition of graduates of Hindi and of other recognised Indian languages as on par with English, (6) autonomy of educational institutions and universities.

Free and compulsory education at the primary and secondary stages. Free education to poor but deserving students at the higher stages.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

(7/4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.)

Politbureau : Ajoy Ghosh, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, C. Rajeswar Rao, S. A. Dange, P. Ramamurty, P. Sundarayya, Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Harkishan Singh Surjeet, Bhupesh Gupta.

The Central Committee which is the executive body of the party has a membership of 39, including the nine members of the Politbureau given above.

General Secretary : Ajoy Ghosh.

Membership of party in country, about 125,000.

Members in the Lok Sabha, 30 (including one independent).

Members in the Rajya Sabha, 11.

Total number in State Assemblies, over 208.

In addition there are 9 independents elected with the support of the Communist Party (five of these in Kerala).

Number of votes in General Election, Lok Sabha : 127,46,056 (including those for independents supported by party). **Assemblies :** 10,433,032 (including those for independents).

The party emerged as the strongest after the Congress both in terms of the seats won and the votes polled.

The number of seats that the Party and its allies held in the various State Assemblies were as follows :

Andhra 26, Assam 4, Bihar 7, Bombay 21, Kerala 65, Madhya Pradesh 3, Madras 4, Mysore

2, Orissa 9, Punjab 6, Rajasthan 2, U.P. 9, W. Bengal 40, Tripura 15, Manipur 4.

In Kerala the Communist Party which was the most numerous single party and also the majority party formed the Government.

The Election Manifesto issued by the Party in January, 1957 stated :

"A determined effort has to be made in the coming elections to put an end to the monopoly position which the Congress enjoys. This position has meant callous betrayal of pledges, defiance of popular will, stifling of political life . . .

"In those States where the democratic movement is especially strong, the Communist Party will strive to create conditions in which democratic governments, based on a coalition of democratic parties and individuals, can be formed . . .

"In other States, the Party's endeavour will be to strengthen its own position and the position of the democratic opposition in the legislatures."

In Kerala and West Bengal the Communist Party fought the elections on the slogan of an alternative Government.

In West Bengal the Communist Party formed an alliance with the Praja Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, R.S.P. and Independents on the basis of a common programme and the formation of an alternative Government.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The aims are described in the Political Resolution adopted at the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of India held at Palghat from the 19th to the 29th of April, 1956.

This resolution welcomes the foreign policy of the Government which champions the cause of world peace, Asian independence and solidarity, and Indian freedom. The Communist Party will rouse and unite the people to help the country to carry these policies forward through nationwide campaigns around a charter of demands, which will include a demand for breaking with the British Commonwealth.

In the domestic sphere, the Communist Party while taking note that agricultural and industrial production has risen, there is no all-round strengthening of the national economy so that the standard of life of the vast majority of the people continues to be low. The greater part of the heritage from colonialism is yet to be liquidated.

The Communist Party feels that while taking steps to curb imperialism and feudalism, the Government of India simultaneously compromises and sometimes allies itself with them and attacks the living standards and democratic rights of the people.

Hence, the Communist Party will support all those measures of the Government which weaken imperialism and feudalism, curb monopoly and strengthen the national economy. At the same time, it will vigorously combat the policies of compromise with imperialism, of concessions to foreign and native monopolists, or of alliance with the landlords.

In order that the Communist Party may pursue this policy and play its rightful role as the spearhead of the democratic movement, it must come forward as an independent national force. It must act as a party of Opposition in relation to the present Government.

The immediate programme in the domestic sphere is to unite the masses who follow variously the Congress, the P.S.P., the Socialist Party and the Communist Party or no particular party for concrete policies and measures which help to strengthen the freedom and independence of India, to rebuild the national economy and improve the condition of the people.

The country's national regeneration demands immediately the implementation of the following minimum programme :

INDUSTRY

(1) Priority to development of heavy and basic industries, which includes iron and steel, machine-making, including fabrication of steel plants, heavy chemicals, oil, coal, minerals and power, which should be in the State sector.

(2) Protection to national industries against foreign competition.

(3) Location of industries should be so arranged that while taking into account natural advantages, balanced development of various regions is provided for. In backward States where private capital cannot be mobilised even for large-scale light industries, these should be undertaken by the State.

(4) Development of armaments, aircraft and ship-building industries by the State with a view to strengthening national independence.

(5) Pending the development of heavy and basic industries, increased consumer demands should be met, as far as possible, by maximum utilisation of existing capacities in organised industries and by encouragement of small-scale and village industries.

RESOURCES

(6) In order to augment the resources for national reconstruction, certain industries and undertakings should be nationalised. To begin with, banking, general insurance, coal-mining as a whole, aluminium industry, manganese, copper, iron and gold-mining as well as British-controlled jute mills and plantations, should be immediately nationalised.

(7) Impose a ceiling on export of profits, and take over profits in excess of the ceiling as compulsory loan.

(8) Impose a ceiling on profits of all big industries and commercial undertakings, and take over profits in excess as compulsory loan.

(9) These, together with the reserves of large companies to form a National Development Pool, to be invested in the State and private sectors in accordance with national needs.

(10) State monopoly of foreign trade in the principal commodities. This would give the State the profits from such trade. It also enables it to diversify our foreign trade and develop it on the basis of mutual advantage.

Further promotion of State trading in the internal market.

(11) Heavier taxation on corporation profits, tax on personal wealth and tax on capital gains. Steeply graded income-tax, and fixation of ceilings on personal and family incomes.

(12) Postponement of payment of compensation to big landlords.

(13) Cancellation of Privy Purse to Princes.

(14) Requisition of the hoarded wealth of the Princes as compulsory loans.

(15) Reduction of the salaries and allowances of highly-paid officials.

PEASANTS

(16) Immediate carrying out of urgent agrarian reforms and substantial reduction of the burden of the rents and usurious interests.

(17) Immediate fixation of ceiling on land-holdings and distribution, without any payment, of the land in excess to the agricultural labour and peasants.

(18) Setting up agricultural labour and peasant committees to implement land reforms.

(19) Planned free distribution of all Government cultivable waste-land to poor peasants and agricultural labourers within a period of three years and State aid for bringing these under cultivation.

(20) Substantial scaling down of debts owed by peasants to landlords and money-lenders by cancellation of unconscionable debts. Arrangements for the liquidation of remaining debts in easy instalments spread over a number of years. Setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards for this purpose.

(21) Wide extension of co-operatives for rural credit, marketing of produce as well as for supply of agricultural machinery and implements, fertilisers, etc. The existing co-operative law to be drastically amended in a democratic direction, by drastically curtailing the powers of the bureaucratic officials of the co-operative department.

(22) Fixation of minimum wage for agricultural labour, and its enforcement by encouraging the organisations of agricultural labourers.

(23) Guaranteeing of a fair price to the peasants for their produce.

WORKING CLASS

(24) The present rationalisation drive in major industries like jute and cotton textiles, in the name of stepping up exports, should be stopped.

(25) The present policy of wage-freeze should be given up. A national minimum wage should be fixed, and workers should be assisted in securing fair wages which should be above the minimum.

(26) Pending such fixation, an immediate increase by 25 per cent to all workers' wages in view of the increased productivity of labour. The dearness allowance should be amalgamated with basic wages.

(27) Social insurance schemes to be rapidly extended to cover all industries and types of benefits and not merely confined to health. The benefit of the present health insurance scheme should be extended to the workers' family members.

(28) Provision for unemployment benefits.

DEMOCRACY

It is necessary to :

(29) Abolish Upper Houses in the Legislatures ; introduce proportional representation in all elections, right of recall, secret ballot even for Panchayat elections ; and officials at various levels to be under the control of elected local bodies.

Union territories, as long as they continue, must have a democratic set-up and not be administered by Commissioners with nominated Advisory Councils.

(30) Ensure the right to organise, hold meetings and demonstrations and for this purpose repeal all repressive laws and measures.

(31) Drastically revise the Police Code, curtailing the powers of the police to arrest, shoot, lathi-charge and ban meetings and processions.

(32) Repeal the Dramatic Performances Act of 1876, and police censorship of plays, restrictions on renting of halls, etc.

(33) Repeal of legislation which encourages regimentation ; active encouragement to trade unions to unite and form one trade union in each industry or undertaking on the basis of internal trade union democracy.

(34) Assure trade union rights to all workers. The National Security and Safeguarding Rules under which workers in Government undertakings and departments are arbitrarily and summarily dismissed, must be repealed. Declaration of areas like Chittaranjan and Hirakud as prohibited areas must be rescinded.

(35) Give workers and employees an effective voice in the management and direction of industrial enterprises. Committees of elected representatives of workers and employees should be recognised on an equal footing with the administration.

(36) Entrust trade unions with the management and administration of Employees' State Insurance and other social amenity schemes.

(37) Associate, with an effective voice, in rural areas the kisan sabhas and organisations of agricultural labour, in the implementation of agrarian reforms, in the execution of local development schemes.

(38) Vest the local organs of the people like Village Panchayats, Local Boards and Municipalities with powers to discharge their responsibilities. The power of Government officials should be curtailed so that they function as the servants of the elected representatives of the people in the local boards.

(39) Entrust all local developmental work, such as Community Project Scheme, N.E.S., etc., to the Panchayats and reduce the present high administrative cost.

GANATANTRA PARISHAD

(Cuttack 1, Orissa.)

President Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.

General Secretary Harhar Patel.

Joint Secretary: Lokanath Misra.

The aims and objects are:

Promoting the political, economic, social and moral well-being and advancement of the people.

Formation of homogeneous administrative units on economic, linguistic and cultural basis.

Safeguarding the civil, political and cultural rights of minorities and backward areas and classes.

Removing corruption and black-marketing, inefficiency, jobbery, nepotism, indifference and unresponsiveness from the administration.

Restoring civil liberties and faith in justice and democracy among the people.

Abolition of land revenue and the introduction of graduated progressive taxation on agricultural income with a view to achieving a ceiling on income from agricultural resources at Rs 4,800.

Secure minimum holding to the cultivating

tenants and for the purpose exempt from taxation agricultural holding yielding income upto Rs 1,600.

Increased production, adequate and proper wages to agricultural labour, soil preservation, reclamation of cultivable waste land, flood control, provision for rural credit, establishment of multipurpose co-operatives and improvement of fodder crops.

Nationalisation of the industries which have been established mostly through Government aid, nationalisation of mines to be worked in future, nationalisation of industries in which competition between the State and individuals will not be conducive to public benefit, nationalisation of industries which can be run more efficiently and produce more cheaply under Government management.

Ensure adequate market for cottage industry products, protection to cottage industries from competition from big industries, adoption of the principle of co-management and profit sharing by capital and labour, encouraging trade union-

ism to ensure better wages; ensuring dignity of labour and proper conditions of work; checking monopolistic tendencies in industry; extension of industrial aid to deserving enterprises;

Safeguarding the interests of the middle class; reduction of taxation, social security services for the people, economic and social uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, separation of the executive and the judiciary, protection of minorities, administrative reforms, free and compulsory primary education, higher pay for teachers, establishment of more colleges, educational and technical institutions, provision for more stipends and loans for students, abolition of the Kendu Leaf Control Order, abolition of monopolies in minor forest products and the supply of bamboo, coal and timber, etc. from the forests to the people in time of need.

Restoration of Saralkolla and Kharswan to Orissa and the integration of the outlying Orissa tracts with Orissa, shifting cultivation, conversion of Bhogra land into rovti, adequate compensation to the people for land acquisition, etc.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.)

President U. N. Dhebar

General Secretaries: Shriram Narayan, K. P.

Madhavan Nair, M. M. Chowdhury

Working Committee: Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. Bhabhan Chandra Roy, Jagjivan Ram, Nabakrushna Choudhary, K. P. Madhavan Nair, A. V. Kuttimalu Amma, Giani Gurmukh Singh, Mussafir, Morari Desai, Balvantray Mehta, Shriram Narayan, Srikrishna Sinha, Kamraj Nadar, Hafeez Md Ibrahim, Mohindra M. Chowdhury, Adityendra, T. R. Deogirikar, Indira Gandhi, S. K. Patil

Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees: K. Rajaram Naidu (Tamilnad), T. R. Deogirikar (Maharashtra), Narotham Reddy (Hyderabad), A. Ghosh (Bengal), M. S. Patel (Gujarat), Venkatappa (Mysore), Biran Mitra (Orissa), Seth Govind Das (Maharashtra), Subhadra Joshi (Delhi), M. D. Tumpallwar (Nagpur), Shobha Ram (Rajasthan), K. L. Khadiwala (Madhya Bharat), C. J. Ambali (Karnatak), B. P. Challa (Assam), M. D. Upadhyaya (Uttar Pradesh), Mukut Beharilal Bhargava (Ajmer), A. Satyanarain Raju (Andhra), Nand Kumar Singh (Bihar), K. K. Shah (Bombay), Purnanand (Himachal Pradesh), C. K. Govindan Nair (Malayala), Giani Gurmukh Singh Mussafir (Punjab), Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar (Vidharbha), Yadvindra Singh (Vindhya Pradesh), A. P. Udayabhanu (Travancore-Cochin), Anna Rao Gannukhi (Hyderabad-Karnatak Ad Hoc), K. Madhava Menon (Kerala), Devi Singh Chauhan (Mharashtra), S. Chenniah (Mysore Regional), Jal Narayan Vyas (Rajasthan Regional).

Central Parliamentary Board: U. N. Dhebar, Govind Ballabh Pant, Jawaharlal Nehru, Morari Desai, Maulana Azad, Jagjivan Ram, K. P. Madhavan Nair (Secretary).

Leader, Congress Party, Lok Sabha, Jawaharlal Nehru, **Deputy Leader,** Abul Kalam Azad, **Secretaries,** Ram Subhag Singh, T. Subramaniam, Amar Nath Agarwal

Total membership of Party in country: 88,00,000 (approx.)

Strength in Lok Sabha: 266

Strength in Rajya Sabha: 168 (estimate).

Total strength in State Legislatures: 2,026 (Part A States) (at the end of the General Election).

Total number of votes polled in the General Election
Lok Sabha 5,40,56,046, State Assemblies 4,70,32,427

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The ideology, outlook and policy may be described as follows

The object of the Indian National Congress is the well being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Socialist, Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights, aiming at world peace and fellowship

The provision of the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, and of opportunity for cultural growth for all people

With a view to achieving the above objects planning should take place with a view to the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control and there is equitable distribution of national wealth

The national aim is a welfare state and a socialist economy

Full employment should be achieved in ten years.

The State should initiate and operate large-scale schemes, providing services such as power, transport; have over-all control of resources, social purposes and trends, maintain strategic controls; prevent private trusts and cartels, maintain standards of labour and production, the public sector must progressively play a greater part particularly in the establishment of basic industries; the private sector should function in terms of the national plan.

Special stress on the development of steel, building of heavy machines, coal and heavy chemicals Extensive mineral surveys.

Organization of industry, commerce, agriculture on a co-operative basis.

Participation of workers in management of industry

Perspective planning; flexible short-term plans in the context of a long-term plan.

Backward areas and regions should be specially helped to develop themselves.

The Congress Party's industrial policy in general is embodied in the Government of India resolution a lengthy summary of which is given in the article dealing with industrial structure and policy

The per capita income should be doubled in fifteen years

Relief in a secular state, all citizens to have equal rights, removal of barriers which divide people on the basis of religion, caste, class or region

Separatist tendencies which hinder national unity should be discouraged Caste, communalism and provincialism should go

Abolition of old and out dated agrarian systems of tenure, security of tenure and fair rents for tenants and tillers of the soil.

Land reform should be effected quickly, agricultural prices stabilized at a reasonable level and facilities for rural credit greatly enlarged The Government would play its part through the nationalization of the Imperial Bank.

There should be a ceiling on holdings

Co-operative farming, the village as the unit of co-operative management.

Local administration through Panchayats.

Promotion of small scale and cottage industries as supplier of consumer goods and source of employment, organization of cottage industries in industrial co-operatives

Supply of adequate quantities of yarn to handloom weavers.

State trading should be undertaken whenever the balance of advantages lies in favour of such a course

Control of distribution is essential in times of scarcity

Time, skill, resources of the people must be organized on a voluntary basis for the economic and social betterment of the community.

Redirection of public expenditure, imposition of estate duties and of tax on wealth and spending for the removal of inequalities and the provision of resources for the Second Plan.

There should be a reasonable relationship of maximum and minimum incomes.

A certain minimum standard of living should be guaranteed to every citizen.

* Has resigned.

A measure of austerity and avoidance of waste is necessary so that the maximum use could be made of the nation's resources.

Better housing for workers.

Effective machinery to commend good work and condemn bad work in the public services.

Summary method to deal with corruption.

Basic education would provide the future pattern of primary as well as secondary education. Primary Schools will be converted to the Basic type in a well-planned manner within ten years.

Multi-purpose schools will be established.

Manual work as part of curriculum of higher education; no degree or diploma without manual work.

The medium of instruction at the primary stage must be the mother tongue. Where the mother tongue of a child is not identical with the regional language instruction in the mother tongue should be made available, provided there are a reasonable number of persons demanding such instruction.

At the secondary stage instruction should ordinarily be in the regional language, though other languages could be used if there is a large enough demand.

At the university stage, the regional language should be the medium, though Hindi and even English could be used as this will facilitate inter-provincial cultural intercourse.

In the teaching of scientific and technical subjects the transition from English to Hindi or the regional language should be gradual.

Hindi should be a compulsory second language at the Secondary stage.

The study of English should be taken up at the secondary school stage and continued at the university.

Progressively, examinations for the all-India services should be held in English, Hindi and the regional languages. Candidates who have chosen Hindi or a regional language should pass separately in English.

Successful non-Hindi candidates should take a test in Hindi at an early stage.

Hindi Prachar Sabhas in the headquarters of every Taluka in the south.

It is necessary for people in Hindi-speaking areas to learn at least one regional language.

Proper representation to minorities in legislatures and other public bodies.

Removal of social disabilities of women.

Social and legal disabilities hindering the progress of women should be removed and women should be placed on a footing of equality in the matter of marriage, property, inheritance and divorce through a series of Hindu law reform bills.

Need for action in the matter of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis where there is a demand representing the agreed views of the people of the area. Economic, administrative and financial considerations must be taken into account.

The Congress supports Bhoodan and Sampattidan.

The Congress gives active help to movements for communal unity, uplift of Harijans and Adivasis, promotion of cottage and village industries, organization of co-operatives, and in the developmental programme of the Five Year Plans.

The Congress is committed to prohibition.

Independent line in foreign policy, friendly relations with all countries.

India's relations with foreign countries will be governed by the Pancha Shil. They should

also be the basis of the relations between all nations.

Regional military pacts which happen to serve specific interests of the Great Powers will not promote the cause of peace.

India will not be aligned to any power bloc, and will not take part in other people's wars.

China must be admitted to the United Nations. Membership should, in fact, be universal.

Foreign establishments on Indian soil must revert to India.

Only peaceful methods will be used for the liberation of Goa.

In general, people under colonial rule should be free.

Racialism should end.

The Kashmir dispute must be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir.

On the reorganization of States, specific ideas are embodied in the States Reorganization Act. Language is an important but not dominating factor. Major consideration now is economic development. Also, there are bilingual areas; any attempt to set up rigid unilingual States here is unjust.

Unilingual States may exist where this is considered desirable. But unilingualism cannot be made a fetish.

It is also desirable to encourage where feasible the formation of bilingual States with regional councils for each linguistic area. In this sense any union of two States is specially welcome.

Formation of regions within a State may be necessary for the full development of a language or culture.

On the whole, it is best not to have relatively small units.

PEASANTS AND WORKERS PARTY OF INDIA

(Shivaji Nagar, Sangli.)

General Secretary D. B. Dosal

AIMS AND OBJECTS

To establish complete independence by severing all connections with British Imperialism.

To establish a People's Democratic Government of Workers and Peasants and all other classes which are firmly opposed to Anglo-American domination and are inside the World Peace Front.

To reorganise India on a linguistic basis, fully recognising the right of nations to self-determination.

To provide constitutional protection to the language and culture of all minorities.

To abolish all vestiges of Princely rule and feudalism.

India and Pakistan to give mutual aid to each other with a view to furthering the interests of the toiling masses of both the States.

Abolish Landlordism without compensation, redistribute land, abolish usury, guarantee minimum living wages to agricultural labourers.

To confiscate foreign capital invested in big industrial concerns, banks, means of communications, plantations, mines, etc.

Nationalise big monopolist industries, banks and insurance companies, to secure for workers a control in the management, to guarantee a living wage, seven hour day, old age pension, sickness benefits, etc to workers.

Guarantee right of work to everybody.

Control profits of private enterprises.

Abolish bureaucracy, officials to be elected by the people with a right to recall.

Creation of peoples' militia.

Equal rights to women, and enforcement of the principle of 'equal pay for equal work'.

Total Membership - As a Marxist Party the membership of the Party is strictly restricted to those who are active workers and devote a major part of their time to party work. The rest are put in the class of sympathisers.

Both classes of members together number about 5,000.

(See also under 'General Elections')

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY

(18, Windsor Place, New Delhi.)

Chairman : Ganga Sharan Sinha, M.P.

Deputy Chairman, K. B. Karanth.

General Secretary : Triloki Singh.

Jt. Secretaries : Farid Ansari, Prem Bhasin, Dr. K. B. Menon, M.P.

National Executive : Asoka Mehta, Ganga Sharan Sinha, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Surendranath Dwivedi, M.P., P. S. Chinna Dural, H. V. Kamat, K. B. Karant, Triloki Singh, Farid Ansari, Dr. K. B. Menon, Sarangadhar Das, Prem Bhasin, V. S. Dandekar, Ajit Roy, Hareshwar Goswami, Pattom Thanu Pillai, Peter Alvares, S. M. Joshi, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, M.P., Basawan Sinha, K. S. Tilak, Mir Mushtaq Ahmed, Mukut Behari Lal, Thakur Niranjan Singh, Ishwarlal Desai.

There are 22 provincial branches. There are also district branches, the number of which was 336 in 1955-56. The number of organized constituency branches would be about 2,000.

The Party also functions through three different fronts: the peasants (Hind Kisan Panchayat), labour (Hind Mazdoor Sabha), youth (Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha).

The P.S.P. supports the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, which has also the affiliations of unions organized by other parties. The P.S.P. believes that a trade union should be free of all outside influence. The strength of the HMS would be about 6 lakhs. The P.S.P. also functions in a number of smaller unions which are not affiliated to any of the national unions—especially in the railways, posts and telegraphs, banks, insurance and defence industries.

The official organ of the Party is the *Janata*, an English weekly. Provincial branches have journals of their own published in the regional languages.

The central office has a publications department which brings out pamphlets, brochures, etc. on relevant subjects.

There is an International Affairs Committee of the Party which keeps liaison with socialist parties in other countries and concerns itself with international affairs.

The P.S.P. is a member of the Asian Socialist Conference. The P.S.P. maintains an observer status with the Socialist International.

Total membership of the Party, 280,825.

Strength in the Lok Sabha, 19.

Strength in the Rajya Sabha, 8.

Total strength in State Legislatures, 205.

Andhra 2, Assam 8, West Bengal 22, Bihar 35, Bombay 38, Madras 2, Mysore 18, Uttar Pradesh 45, Orissa 11, Madhya Pradesh 12, Rajasthan 1, Punjab 2, Kerala 9.

Total number of votes polled in General Elections :
Lok Sabha, 1,18,59,225.

State Assemblies, 1,18,92,500.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The Party believes the reconstruction of the country can best be achieved on the basis of an equalitarian social order free from political and economic exploitation and ensuring personal freedom.

The yearnings of the people for clean and efficient administration and expanding and equitable economy can be realised only through decentralisation in administration and economy.

Local initiative and local control must, therefore, be the pivot of our administration and economy.

Village or a group of small villages should be the unit of both administration and economy. Inside the village there has to be full democratic functioning.

Local governments based on the elective principle will be the chief instruments of change in the rural set-up. Local bodies will be endowed with legislative and administrative power, and power over welfare and development departments. Such of those as qualify for it will also be in control of the police except special armed constabularies. After five years of Socialist rule the office of district collector and deputy commissioner will be abolished. This type of functionary would thereafter work under a panchayat. The local authority will have a share of the revenue amounting to about a fourth of the revenue of the State.

To vitalise rural economy, land must belong to the tiller of the soil. It must be redistributed in economic holdings.

Redistribution will be completed in a five-year period by a Socialist Government; family of five persons will be left with a maximum of three times the unit of land that a family can cultivate without employing hired labour or mechanical tools.

The Party will foster and encourage co-operative farming and distribution.

There will be co-operatives of various kinds and degrees, operated primarily through the village panchayat.

To bring undeveloped land under cultivation a food army of a million persons will be raised. It will be clothed and housed by the State and a modest salary will also be permitted. After two years when the reclamation is over the food army will have turned into farmers of model villages. There will be an additional production of four million tons of food, and a trained technical personnel of over 10,000 persons.

About irrigation, the main emphasis will be on minor irrigation, particularly earth works. These will be constructed by the voluntary labour of almost the entire adult population who will give an hour's free work.

The Socialist Government will try and implement a policy of parity between agricultural and industrial prices.

The Government will also make efforts to replace land revenue whenever possible by a graded income-tax.

Economic development should be effected mainly with the help of local resources in men, material and skill.

To this end the Party advocates decentralisation of industry.

It also envisages the development of a new technology based on small machines operated by power, capable of distribution in small units.

A new type of machine will have to be devised, and a scientific and technical research department will be put on the job of discovering suitable types.

Such a technology not only harmonises with the economic and social conditions in our country, but would create circumstances which would eliminate bureaucratic control.

As regards key industries, foreign trade and the sectors of economy where capital tends to accumulate and power concentrate the policy of the Party will be one of nationalisation.

To enable democratic checks and participation, nationalisation will generally be worked out through autonomous corporations in whose control and conduct the workers, technicians, consumers and other allied interests are represented.

The Party stands for a free trade union movement, that is, trade unionism free from the control of government, employers and political parties.

All incomes must be subject to a ceiling: This will be imposed at Rs. 2,000 at the present level of prices. Other incomes will be adjusted. This may be brought about either through taxation or straight-forward fixation.

Fulllest realisation of civil liberties is one of the major objectives of the Party.

The law relating to evidence and criminal procedure will be so altered as to make the processes of justice quicker and cheaper.

The office of Governor and Rajpramukh will be abolished. The distinction between Parts A, B and C States will also be removed. The second chambers in States will also go. Territorial adjustments will be made on a basis of language, economic viability and good administration.

The spirit of austerity and of swadeshi, so far as goods manufactured by decentralised industries are concerned, will be fostered.

The principle of swadeshi can be extended to centralised private enterprise on the basis of fair price and standard of goods. Both public finance and foreign trade will be so reorganised as to work out the above policy.

Economic equality and social mobility with democratic functioning are the ultimate guiding principles.

In foreign policy, the party favours a policy of neutrality and non-involvement and co-operation with like-minded forces in other countries.

In defence the policy will be one of maintaining minimum armed forces and building up of a popular militia.

THE SIKHS

Broadly speaking there are three groups among the Sikhs. One group forming the main body of the Shiromani Akali Dal is led by Master Tara Singh who is also its President. It is in favour of maintaining the separate identity of the Sikh community.

The Akali president, Master Tara Singh is also president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee.

At a meeting in Amritsar on 24th Nov. 1956, the Akali Dal adopted by an overwhelming majority four amendments to its constitution by which members were enabled to join the Congress and exclude politics from the Dal's domain.

On account of the general settlement there is now no difference between the Akali Sikhs and the Congress Sikhs.

In between these two is the Chief Khalsa Diwan with Sardar Mangal Singh Mann as President. It is older than either of the two mentioned above, and was started by the late Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia.

Outside the Punjab there is a U. P. Sikh Pratindh Board with its headquarters in Luck-

now. The President of this body is Dr. Tarlok Singh.

The Sikh point of view as such is underlined by two memoranda. The first is a four-page memorandum presented by Sikh members of the Minorities Advisory Committee of the now defunct Constituent Assembly to the sub-committee which was specifically set up to consider the Sikh case.

This memorandum can be regarded as the most authoritative statement of the demands made by the Sikhs from time to time since independence. (Quoted in earlier editions).

About the same time as Sikh members of the Constituent Assembly handed in their memorandum four Sikh scholars issued a lengthy statement discussing the question of what the Sikhs really wanted.

Among the most urgently-needed relief were the following. 1. An announcement that the question of the Gurudwaras left behind in Pakistan was being taken up by the Government of India with the Pakistan Government. The Nankana Sahib Gurudwara should be created a free city like the Vatican. The other Gurudwaras in Pakistan should be administered by the Nankana Sahib authorities. An equiva-

lent of the land attached to the Nankana Sahib and other Sikh shrines in Pakistan should be allotted to the S.G.P.C. in the Punjab thus giving the Sikhs an opportunity to re-establish their educational and social life; 2. As the worst sufferers among land-holders they should be given a generous share in the new colony areas in Hissar and Karnal Districts to make up for their losses in the colony areas of Pakistan; 3. All Sikh refugees no matter where they come from West Punjab, N.W.F.P., Bahawalpur or Sind should be accommodated in the Punjab. This will provide a homeland for Sikhs in India; 4. In their rehabilitation policy Government should make no distinction between landlords and tenants.

The Akalis and Sikhs in general have accepted the new Punjab of the States Reorganization Act (Pre-reorganization Punjab and PEPSU) and the idea of the regional formula with a zonal council for the Hindi and Punjabi speaking areas. A Gurudwara Act, on an all-India basis is also being talked about. The Sikhs will be in a majority in the Punjabi-speaking zone, where the court language will be Punjabi in the Gurumukhi script. It is estimated that the Sikhs will form about 57 per cent of the population of the Punjabi zone.

SOCIALIST PARTY

(CENTRAL OFFICE: 3-6-19 HIMAYATNAGAR, HYDERABAD)

Chairman: Gopal Narain Saxena.

General Secretary: Bipinpal Das.

Joint Secretaries: R. M. Manakalath and Rangnath.

Treasurer: I. Narayan.

National Committee:

Rammanohar Lohia, B. S. Mahadev Singh, Rajnarain, Keshav Gore, S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai, Jagdish Joshi, Vijayarama Raju, Jyotish Joarder, Smt Alamelu Ammal, Kamalnath Jha, Bhupendra Narayan Mandal, Gopal Gowda, S. K. Saxena, Hiralal Jain, Rabi Roy, Shamsi Minal, L. Narayan, Chotelal Bharadwaj, Balasubramaniam, Shiva Prasad Chanpuria, Dal Shrungar Dube, Madhu Limaye and Balshwar Dayal.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

National: To establish a socialist society through a democratic and peaceful revolution.

International: To end inequality among the nations and establish a World Parliament and a socialist world.

The Socialist Party's planning will be directed towards raising living standards as a whole simultaneously and not sector by sector as attempted by the Congress Government.

It accepts large-scale industry wherever necessary and power driven small industry wherever possible.

The Socialist Party will take measures to narrow down existing differences of incomes aiming at a ratio of 1 : 10.

Will democratise the constitution as well as the administration in the directions both of decentralisation and people's control.

As a first step towards a four pillar State, police powers will be transferred to District and village control, and district and village councils will acquire a quarter share in all revenues and expenditures for the republic.

The police will not be allowed to open fire on the people except in the event of armed insurrection or killing by the crowd.

Believes that people's right to civil disobedience must be recognised as much as

Government's right to arrest and imprison under due processes of law.

All Government employees except the army and armed police will have unfettered political rights.

Justice must be made cheaper and of quicker despatch.

Private ownership of land about 3 times the size of the minimum holding, that is a holding which a family of five can cultivate without employing hired labour or heavy mechanisation, will be permitted. All lands in excess of these will be distributed among poor peasants and landless labourers. Common lands which have been usurped by private individuals will be returned to the village. Land tax on profitless agriculture and uneconomic holdings will be abolished.

More land will be brought under cultivation with the help of a food army.

Agricultural labourers will have a guaranteed fair wage. Ejectments will be banned.

Will nationalise all main industries like iron and steel, engineering, sugar, textiles, cement, mines, electric power and chemicals. All foreign capital invested in the country will be nationalised.

Rejects the concept of property compensation, and accepts instead the concept of rehabilitation compensation.

In the nationalised sector workers will have adequate and effective representation in the State Corporations. In the private sector too representation will be provided in the management, but this would not in any way affect the right to strike or other rights inherent in collective bargaining.

Will fight for a "Fair day's wage for a fair day's work".

Will meet the challenge of unemployment adequately, and until then the Party will agitate for payment of reasonable unemployment relief to the unemployed.

Believes that education upto middle standard should be free and compulsory, and is opposed to the continuance of expensive educational

institutions like the ones at Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Delhi, Ooty and other places.

Will bring all primary schools under the control of municipalities and district boards.

English must be eliminated forthwith from all Government and public use.

The medical profession will be progressively socialised and the Socialist Government will provide for free medical treatment to large sections of the population.

Will prohibit the plying of rickshaws.

Women will be given equal status with men in all matters, political, social and economic.

In the rural areas water pumps will be fitted to wells so that women who draw water save time.

Is committed to the principle of the equal irrelevance of capitalism and communism for promoting a new human civilisation. It wishes to build a third camp that keeps away from the Atlantic and Soviet systems and does not prefer one to the other and would strive to create a civilisation of free men in an equal world.

Aims at India's dissociation from the Commonwealth.

Is certain that no solution to the problems of Goa, Pakistan and Indians overseas is possible without a change of the present Government.

Will enact legislation providing the right of recall.

The Socialist legislator or successful candidate pledges to wipe out illiteracy in his constituency under a phased 10 year programme.

He will equip his constituency with regularly functioning manure pits and Wardha latrines.

He will organise minor earth-works, particularly for irrigation, wherever possible and they will also help set up small-unit industry preferably run on power.

Socialist legislators will also make themselves responsible for such fulfilment of the above plans as is possible through agitation within and outside the Legislatures. If their efforts do not succeed, they will undertake civil disobedience.

BY-ELECTIONS

Below we give an analysis of the results of the by-elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies between the two General Elections of 1952 and 1957.

Lok Sabha: There were 48 by-elections to the

Lok Sabha. Of these the Congress won 28, the others 14.

Legislative Assemblies: There were 239 by-elections; the Congress won 144 of them; the others 95.

In the by-elections to the Lok Sabha the Congress suffered a net loss of 6 seats, in the by-elections to the State Assemblies it made a net gain of 3 seats.

SOME WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Address : 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.

Office bearers (1957-58) :

President : Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon.

Vice-Presidents : H. H. Maharani Vijayaraje Scindia, Smt. Kushilalal Pal, Smt. Avabai Wadia, Smt. B. Tarabai, Smt. Jayashri Rajji, Smt. Indirabai Deodhar.

Hon. Gen. Secretary : Smt. Pushpa R. Mehta (8, Lodi Gardens, New Delhi).

Hon. Treasurer : Smt. M. S. H. Jhabwala.

Member-in-charge, Departments :

Child Care, Smt. Kama'a Nhabkar.

Women in Jobs, Professions & Industries : Smt. Kundrani.

Legislation, Smt. Mithan J. Iam.

International Relations, Smt. Mithan J. Iam.

Asian African Conference, Smt. Avabai Wadia.

Sarojini Naidu-Margaret Cousins Memorial Fund, Smt. Raksha Saran.

Handicrafts, Smt. Visalakshi Narayanswamy.

Constitution, Smt. Urmila Mehta.

Village Mobile Health Van Committee (AIWC - Skippo), Smt. Vidya Killawala.

Editor "Roshni" (English), Smt. Tapti Mukerjee.

Editor "Roshni" (Hindi), Smt. Chandrakala Sahai.

The Conference was started in 1926 and is the oldest women's voluntary welfare organization in the country.

It publishes a quarterly journal in English and Hindi called *Roshni*.

There are 39 branches in :

Ajmer, Andhra, Assam, Baroda, Bengal Central, Bengal West, Berar, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Bihar, Bombay, Calcutta, M.P. North, M.P. South, Cochin, Delhi, Gujarat, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jath, Junagadh, Karnatak, Kolhapur, Konkan, Madras, Maharashtra, Malabar, Mysore, Orissa, Phalton, East Punjab, Patiala, Rajasthan, Sangli, Tamilnad, U.P. Agra and Kashmir with about 275 constituent branches and 54,600 membership.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

Founded in 1925.

Affiliated to the International Council of Women.

Head Quarters Office : Room No. 39, Theatre Communications Bldg. (Radial Road No. 1), Connaught Place, New Delhi 1.

Present Office Bearers :—

President : Smt. Saraladevi Sarabhai;

Vice-Presidents : Smt. Taraben M. Premchand, Smt. Niroj B. Shome; Smt. Leah J. Jhirad, Smt. Leelavati K. Munshi; Smt. Achamma J. Matthal. *Hon. Genl. Secy.* : Smt. Lalita Dixit; *Hon. Treasurer* : Smt. Vishnu Sahai.

Affiliated State Councils : Bombay State Women's Council, Bombay; West Bengal Council of Women, Calcutta; N.C.W.,

Lucknow; National Council of Women in India (U.P. Branch), Allahabad; National Council of Women in India, Nagpur; National Council of Women in India, Jamshedpur; Orissa Nari Seva Sangha, Cuttack; National Council of Women in India, Jaipur (Rajasthan); Delhi State Council of Women, Delhi; Assam Provincial Mahila Samity, Gauhati; Bihar Council of Women, Patna.

Affiliated Organisations :—Trained Nurses Association of India, Young Women's Christian Association of India, Association for Moral & Social Hygiene in India.

Standing Sectional Committees on : (Convenors).

Child Welfare : Miss. Leah J. Jhirad, *Food & Nutrition* : Miss. Corley, *Village Welfare* : Smt. Leelabai Phadke, *Trades & Professions* : Smt. Mary Clubwalla Jadhav, *Education* : Smt. Manorama Singh, *Health & Hygiene* : Dr. (Mrs.) K. Bahagal, *Legislation* : Smt. Shudha Mazumdar.

BOMBAY STATE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Address : Town Hall, Bombay 1.

Office bearers :

President : Mrs. Zarina E. Currimbhoy.

Vice-President : Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustonji.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. Padmavati B. Saraiya.

Executive Secretary : Mrs. Dolly P. F. Masani.

There are branches in Ahmedabad and Poona.

Thirty-five societies are affiliated to the B.S.W.C.

There are committees for :

Rescue, Home Industries Depot, Labour, Parliamentary Affairs, Education, Children's Holiday Library, Health, Haj, Entertainment, Child Welfare, Social Education, Children's Films, Small Savings and Bapu Ghar.

B.S.W.C. has 1,012 members.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This is an international organization with the headquarters in Geneva. Membership is open to all. Benefits given to all. Governing Body should consist of only Christians.

Address : Parliament Street, New Delhi.

Office bearers :

President : Mrs. Achamma Matthal.

Vice-Presidents : Rani Maharaj Singh; Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur; Mrs. L. Pithavadian; Mrs. J. C. Chatterji; Mrs. Tharyan Verghese; Mrs. R. K. Sirkar.

National Gen. Secy. : Miss Ivy Khan.

There are 70 branches in India in all the large towns and cities. In addition there are 32 Youth groups known as "Y-Deepas."

Holiday Homes are to be found in the hill stations of Ootacamund, Coonoor, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Naini Tal and Simla.

Hostels are maintained in 32 centres.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

Affiliated to the International Federation of University Women, with headquarters in London.

Address : C/o the "Hitwada", Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Office bearers :

President : Mrs. V. Deshpande.

Vice-President : Mrs. Deena Ahmadullah.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. V. Munje.

Hon. Gen. Secy. : Mrs. K. Mani.

There are branches (organized on University basis) in :

Bombay, Madras, Poona, Nagpur, Delhi, Lucknow, and Allahabad. *Sub-Branch* : Kodalkanal.

One of the chief aims of the Indian Federation is to promote friendship and understanding among the University women of different nationalities. Number of University women in India is about 40,000.

There are sub-branches in Kodalkanal and Guntur.

SIR RATAN TATA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Address : Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

Office bearers :

President : Lady Nawajbai Ratan Tata.

Vice-President : Lady Jerbal S. Billimoria.

Hon. Gen. Secy. : Mrs. Dinbai F. S. Patuck.

Hon. Treasurer : Miss Shirin S. Talati.

The Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute founded in 1928 by the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata is a unique centre raised to the memory of an illustrious member of the famous House of Tatas.

For 20 years, this Institute has helped to partially solve the problem of poverty and distress among Parsi families from the lower income groups, by encouraging girls and women to earn a living through suitable industries.

The average number of women employed during 1956 was 220 the wages paid Rs. 1,32,251.

The amenities provided were : towards meals, Rs. 36,430; towards conveyance, Rs. 4,928; Bonus, Rs. 750; Prizes, Rs. 28,078.

The departments run by the Institute are :

Catering, confectionery, laundry, dyeing, hand embroidery, machine embroidery, dress making and sewing.

The Institute started a perfumery department in October 1954.

Total sales during 1956 amounted to Rs. 9,90,174 which included Catering & Confectionery Rs. 8,29,478; Hand Embroidery Rs. 74,811; Sewing Rs. 31,380; Laundry Rs. 9,486; and Dyeing Rs. 11,624 and Machine Embroidery Rs. 33,045.

LATE PARTICULARS

Under this we publish articles and give notes on items which could not be included in the body of the text.

BHOODAN

The position of the Bhoodan Yagna Movement upto 31st December 1956 is shown in the table below.

The headquarters of the movement are at Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, Shram-Bharti, P.O. Khadigram, via Jamui, Dist. Monghyr, Bihar.

State	Land collection		Land distribution		Sampattidan in Rupees	No of Gramdars*	No. of Jeevandanias Loksevak
	Acres	Donors	Acres	No. of families			
Assam	1,551	1,118	66	134	3,517	48	16
Andhra-Telangana	2,37,278	16,943	44,362	10,693	2,26,460	75	9
Utkal	3,43,198	1,02,695	94,278	17,334	41,209	1,792	56
Uttar Pradesh	4,05,103	26,452	1,26,655	40,767	66,139	—	9
Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	29,056	4,706	2,261	1,378	9,568	12	148
Delhi	396	175	157	95	14,809	—	—
Punjab	16,856	4,140	1,378	337	92,080	—	16
Bihar	21,54,878	2,96,489	1,61,138	75,974	1,69,110	84	1,317
West Bengal	12,210	7,094	2,823	2,394	38,749	8	46
Greater Bombay	1,310	29	—	—	1,49,035	—	—
Gujarat, Saurashtra (Bombay)	99,033	20,737	20,794	4,640	75,616	223	43
Marathwada, Vidarbha (Bombay)	1,36,926	24,348	51,320	8,204	82,182	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1,621	121	—	—	—	—	—
Madras, Tamilnad	72,047	23,615	—	—	3,45,347	219	—
Mahakosal, Vinudhya (M.P.)	1,06,791	40,252	26,401	6,342	2,357	21	6
M.B., Bhopal (M.P.)	61,946	9,088	3,097	907	27,595	—	—
Mysore (Karnatak, Munglai, Mysore)	24,232	5,689	1,901	457	16,789	7	3
Rajasthan	4,09,676	7,412	31,851	5,106	81,608	11	52
Total	41,84,234	5,91,903	5,67,572	1,74,768	14,42,160	2,509	1,969

* The figures for gramdan are upto April 1957.

SOME CORPORATIONS

THE INDUSTRIAL CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

(Fort House, 221, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1)

The Corporation was established in 1955 with the object of assisting industrial enterprises in the private sector by providing finance in the form of long or medium-term loans or equity participations, sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares and securities, guaranteeing loans from other private investment sources, furnishing managerial, technical and administrative advice and assisting in obtaining managerial, technical and administrative services to Indian industry.

The Authorised Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 25 crores and Paid-up Capital Rs. 5 crores in five lakhs Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each. Of this, Rs. 2 crores are taken up by Indian institutional investors, Directors and their friends and associates, and Rs. 1.5 crores by the Indian public. British and American subscriptions to the Share Capital amount to Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively.

The Government of India have advanced to the Corporation a loan of Rs. 7.5 crores, free of interest, repayable in 15 equal instalments, commencing after the expiry of 15 years from the date of the advance. The World Bank has placed at the disposal of the Corporation a loan of \$10 million in foreign currencies.

The Second Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1956, discloses that the Corporation sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 601 lakhs in one form or another in respect of 24 applications, and a further 15 applications involving a total of Rs. 6 crores were under examination.

The operations sanctioned were as follows :—

No of Operations	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)
10 Loans	295
7 Underwriting of Ordinary and Preference Shares	238
8 Direct subscription to shares	68
Total	Rs. 601 lakhs

The accounts for the close of the year 1956 disclose a Net Profit of Rs. 21,64,583, which together with the amount of Rs. 7,16,566 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of Rs. 28,81,149. The Directors appropriated Rs. 5 lakhs for General Reserve and recommended a maiden Dividend of 3½ per cent (tax-free) absorbing Rs. 17,50,000 and leaving Rs. 6,31,149 to be carried forward.

Directors : Dr. Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudalliar, (Chairman), Ardeshir Darabshaw Shroff, Ghanashyamas Birla, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sir Biren Mookerjee, Sir Allan Elliott Lockhart, C.I.E., Sir William Robert Cockburn, Russell G. Smith, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Sir Badridas Goenka, C.I.E., L. K. Jha, I.C.S., (Government Director), D. G. Moore, (Alternate Director for Sir W. R. Cockburn), V. M. White, (Alternate Director for R. G. Smith).

General Manager : P. S. Beale.

THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

(Main Office : Reserve Bank Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi; Bombay Office : Liberty Buildings, 41-42 Marine Lines; Calcutta Office : P-11 Mission Row Extension; Madras Office : 38 Whites Road, Royapettah).

Authorized Capital : Rs. 10 crores.

Issued and paid up Capital : Rs. 5 crores.

Board of Directors : K. R. K. Menon (Chairman), V. P. Varde, S. V. Ramamurti, G. D. Ambekar, S. P. Virmani, M. R. Bhilde, I.C.S., L. S. Valdayanathan, S. C. Roy, M. Ct. Muthiah, S. K. Basu, B. Venkatappaiah, L. K. Jha, I.C.S.

General Manager : H. V. Venkatasubbiah.

Secretary : Dalip Singh.

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1956 :

Interest, Discount, Commission etc. : Rs. 67,62,534-4-0.

Total expenses : Rs. 34,94,103-11-0.

Revenue for Doubtful Debts : Rs. 22,50,000.

Net profit (subject to provision for taxation) : Rs. 10,18,430-9-0.

The Industrial Finance Corporation was established in 1948 under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act of 1948, with the object of providing medium and long term loans to approved industrial concerns.

Total amount of loans sanctioned by IFC up to end of June 1956 exceeds Rs. 43,00,00,000. Amount sanctioned in 1955-56 alone exceeds Rs. 15,00,00,000.

Interest on loans is 6½ per cent less rebate of ½ per cent for prompt repayment.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Ministry of Commerce & Industry, King Edward Road, New Delhi).

The National Industrial Development Corporation Private Ltd., was incorporated on 20th October 1954 and was registered as a private limited company with an authorised capital

of Rs. 1,00,00,000 of which 10,000 shares only of Rs. 100 each have been fully subscribed by the Government of India.

Chairman: Morarji Desai, *Vice-Chairman:* Manubhai M. Shah,

The Directors of the Corporation include both Government officials and non-officials and are nominated by the Government of India.

Managing Director, L. K. Jha, I.C.S.; *Secretary:* S. Gopalan.

THE NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

(Rani Jhansi Road, P.O. Box No. 349, New Delhi).

A Government of India concern, started in February 1955.

Authorised capital: Rs. 50 lakhs.

Paid-up: Rs. 10 lakhs. A further issue of Rs. 10 lakh worth of shares is to be made. All shares are held by the Government of India.

Number of applications received upto 28th Feb., 1957 for machinery on Hire-Purchase involve 8,904 machines costing Rs. 2,28,98,476.

Chairman: Satish Chandra, I.C.S.

Directors: Mrs. Pupul Jayakar (Hony. Director, All India Handloom Board, New Delhi), Dr. P. C. Alexander, I.A.S., (Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi), R. G. Mundkur (Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi), B. D. Kumar (Director of Coordination & Statistics, D.G., S. & D., New Delhi), A. S. E. Iyer (Managing Director, National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd., New Delhi).

Managing Director, A. S. E. Iyer; *Manager, Government Purchase Division,* P. C. Basu; *Manager, Hire Purchase Division,* Sagor Chand; *Manager, Marketing Division,* Baldev Singh; *Manager, Industrial Estate Division,* V. Nehra.

Until January 25, 1957, about Rs. 6.8 lakhs were received as earnest money from small industrial units wanting to take advantage of the scheme. This amount was in respect of 529 machines out of which orders had been placed for 442 valued at over Rs. 37.56 lakhs. Nearly 127 machines valued at Rs. 7.26 lakhs, have been already delivered under the scheme to small-scale industries.

In addition, orders for over 630 machines valued at over Rs. 21.8 lakhs have been placed for keeping machines in stock. These include machines like lathes, drilling machines, power presses, generators and induction motors.

THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

(New Delhi)

Incorporated on the 18th May, 1956.

The authorised capital is Rs. one crore.

1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each.

The President of India holds all the shares excepting two held by the Managing Director and the Chairman on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

The objects of the Corporation are to export from and import into India such goods and commodities as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine. It also effects the purchase, sale and transport of and general trade in such goods and commodities in India or abroad.

Within ten months of its formation, the State Trading Corporation established itself as the biggest single concern in the country's export-import business and is rapidly extending its activities.

The total value of the contracts by the Corporation far exceeds Rs. 12.5 crores for imports and Rs. 25.7 crores for exports.

Regional offices of the Corporation have been opened at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kakinada, Masulipatam, Vishakapatnam, Kandla, Bhavnagar and Nagpur.

It employs 55 officers and a staff of 225 persons at the headquarters. The total strength of the personnel in its branch offices is 135. Its inspectors are functioning in Pakistan.

Imports were arranged as follows:

Cement from Poland, Japan, Pakistan and Burma, gypsum from Pakistan, soda ash from Pakistan, caustic soda from China and the U.K., ammonium sulphate from the U.S.A. and the U.K., Chilean nitrate from Chile, raw silk from China and Japan.

Board of Directors: K. B. Lall, I.C.S. (*Chairman*), D. Sandilya (*Managing Director*), Satish Chandra, I.C.S., N. Subrahmanyam, I.C.S., V. N. Rajan, I.C.S., Nagendra Singh, I.C.S., H. D. Singh, A. Bakshi.

Secretary, S. G. Bose Mullick.

Divisional Manager, Minerals, S. N. Sen.

Divisional Manager, B. & T., K. K. Nasta.

Divisional Manager, Cement, A. N. Puri.

Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, A. N. Kaul.

Head of the Research and Statistics Division, R. C. Dube.

FINANCE

The following table shows the budget estimates of the Government of India for 1957-58 at a glance:

(IN LAKHS OF RS.)

REVENUE

	Budget 1956-57	Revised 1956-57	Budget 1957-58
Customs	1,50,00	1,71,00	1,62,00 + 6,00*
Union Excise Duties	1,70,35	1,88,73	2,09,43 + 49,00*
Corporation Tax	48,24	48,24	50,50 + 4,25*
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	86,35	82,61	85,96 + 2,75 9
Estate Duty	18	11	15,00*
Taxes on Wealth	2,10	2,24	2,50
Opium	5,49	5,24	4,90
Interest	11,06	15,49	43,21
Civil Administration	23,87	24,48	36,02
Currency and Mint	2,39	2,70	2,95
Civil Works	19,39	19,32	27,65
Other Sources of Revenue			
Posts and Telegraphs—Net Contribution to General Revenues	1,60	5,80	3,09 + 85*
Railways—Net Contribution to General Revenues	6,57	6,03	6,67
TOTAL REVENUE ..	5,27,39	5,71,49	6,34,97 + 77,85*

* Effect of budget proposals.

HEADS OF REVENUE

Here are some heads of revenue not shown above or not shown separately (figures in thousands of rupees):

Land revenue, 58,31; State excise duties 1,39,33; Stamps 2,41,27; Forest 2,23,42; Registration 8,01; Taxes on Vehicles 30,72; Other taxes and duties 2,23,38; Posts & telegraphs (gross) 61,22,00; Administration of Justice 8,80; Jails and convict settlements 1,21; Police 23,27; Ports and Pilotage 48,79; Lighthouses and Lightships 43,00; Education 36,21; Medical 30,56; Public Health 13,48; Agriculture 67,57; Veterinary 19,09; Co-operation 20; Aviation 84,01; Broadcasting 1,57,48; Miscellaneous departments 3,34,82; Currency 32,93,51; Mint 3,08,80; Multi-purpose River scheme 1,59; Electricity Schemes 9,61; Receipts in aid of Superannuation 73,10; Stationery & Printing 36,48; Road and Water Transport Schemes (Gross) 57,05; Defence Receipts (effective) 13,39,53; Defence Receipts (non-effective) 7,72.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE

Here are some heads of expenditure not shown above or not shown separately (figures in thousands of rupees):

Civil works 14,97,71; Multi-purpose river schemes 90,58; Famine 25; Territorial & Political pensions 27,95; Privy purses and allowances to Indian rulers 5,54,48; Superannuation allowances & pensions 3,35,11; Army 1,66,56,61; Navy 15,97,61; Air Force 69,81,49; Defence Services (non-effective) 13,81,89; Grants-in-aid to States 25,16,66; Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments 6,10; Extraordinary charges 10,00,00; Community Development Projects 13,14,88; Civil Defence 100; Pre-partition payments 70,00.

EXPENDITURE

Direct Demands on Revenue	37,15	37,92	41,80
Irrigation	5	8	10
Debt Services	35,50	38,21	85,00
Civil Administration	1,35,91	1,33,84	1,91,02
Currency and Mint	3,76	5,02	6,72
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	15,90	14,54	15,03
Pensions	8,84	8,98	9,17
Miscellaneous—			
Expenditure on Displaced Persons ..	21,42	21,86	22,50
Other Expenditure	30,23	28,32	44,05
Defence Services	2,03,97	2,02,95	2,52,71
Grant to States, etc.	38,00	29,60	25,23
Extraordinary Items	14,70	12,43	23,86
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	5,45,43	5,33,55	6,68,09
SURPLUS (+)	- 18,04	- 37,94	- 33,12
DEFICIT (-)			+ 77,85*

* Effect of Budget proposals.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Below are some Demands for Grants and Appropriations (figures are in thousands of rupees):
 Posts and Telegraphs Department 61,18,93;
 Meteorology 1,52,29; Overseas Communications Service 1,21,59; Aviation 3,56,63; Archaeology 96,93; Other Scientific Departments 2,76,24;
 Education 25,86,61; Tribal areas 5,82,02;
 External Affairs 8,30,47; Territorial and Political Pensions 27,95; Forest 2,07,02; Agriculture 16,15,06; Civil Veterinary Services 1,44,35;
 Medical Services 3,88,17; Public health 9,17,85;
 Cabinet 36,56; Police 4,47,43; Census 8,49;
 Andaman and Nicobars 2,74,27; Broadcasting 3,79,89; Employment Exchanges and Resettlement Nil; Survey of India 1,64,85; Botanical Survey 10,67; Zoological Survey 10,24; Mines 46,63; Scientific Research 3,56,19; Displaced Persons 22,50,26; Ports and Pilotage 63,17; Lighthouses and Lightships 1,38,56; Central Road Fund 4,28,19; Communications (including national highways) 5,72,68; Stationery and Printing 9,89,77; Parliament 1,61,20; Secretariat of Vice-President 62; Staff, Household and allowances of President 18,38; Union Public Service Commission 36,74.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Receipts are as follows (in lakhs of rupees):

	Revised 1956-57	Budget 1957-58
New Loans	1,89,23	1,94,93
Net Receipts from:		
Treasury Bills	2,70,00	3,65,00
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates ..	3,20	4,30
Post Office Savings Bank	38,00	1,00
Post Office Cash Certificates	- 83	- 68
National Savings Certificates	19,75	23,70
Defence Savings Certificates	- 2	- 4
National Plan Certificates	9,50	11,00
Other Unfunded Debt	18,16	19,12
Railway Depreciation Fund		
Revenue Reserve Fund (Railways) ..	11,85	- 9,34
Railway Development Fund		
Telephone Development Fund	27	- 10
P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	30	31
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00	5,00
Income-tax Deposits (net)	- 95	14,58
Discount Sinking Fund (net)	- 1,21	1,59
Payment by Reserve Bank for Rupee Coin ..	5,00	5,00
Repayment of Loans by States	35,38	44,12
Other Loan Repayments	11,33	11,80
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	1,04,97	1,79,44
15-Year Annuity Certificates	47	80
Inter-State Debt Settlement—India, Burma ..		
Total ..	7,13,75	9,10,70
Deficit on Capital Account		
	7,13,75	9,10,70

Disbursements are as follows (in lakhs of rupees):

	Revised 1956-57	Budget 1957-58
Capital Outlay—		
Railways	1,03,81	1,24,17
Irrigation	20	17
Posts & Telegraphs	9,85	9,85
Industrial Development	79,91	1,85,42
Aviation	3,18	2,88
Broadcasting	1,40	1,65
Ports	5,41	5,29
Mint	31	72
New Capital at Delhi	7,94	7,98
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,37	3,72
Electricity Schemes	55	37
Civil Works	18,03	11,37
Commutation of Pensions	- 31	- 31
Sterling Pensions	- 9,01	- 8,85
Defence Capital Outlay	21,88	23,54
Schemes of Government Trading	29,95	49,85
Development Grants	12,78	10,15
Displaced Persons	21,19	19,91
Shipping Tankers	20	1,64
Other Civil Heads	26	38
Discharge of Permanent Debt	83,81	39,74
Advance to State Governments	2,32,76	2,48,37
Other Loans and Advances	63,98	60,23
Inter-State Debt Settlement	3,07	1,45
Total ..	6,97,31	8,83,86
Surplus on Capital Account	16,44	26,84
	7,13,75	9,10,70

SPECIFIC ALLOTMENTS

The following specific allotments for 1957-58 may be noted (figures in lakhs of rupees):

	Budget 1957-58	Budget 1957-58	Budget 1957-58
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	50.00	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	28.00
Corporation for Mineral and Sand Separation Industry	0.50	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	50.00
Salt Works	40.00	Second Steel Plant	63.33.00
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	30.00	Thorium Uranium Plant	0.10
National Instruments Factory	20.00	Pilot Plant at Ghatilsia	1.00
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	60.00.00	Acquisition of Land for atomic Energy Establishment	10.00
Overseas Communications Service	36.00	Durgapur Steel Project	33.50.00
Eastern Shipping Corporation	1,20.00	Atomic Reactor	1,65.00
Government Housing Factory	01	Coal Production Programme	76.31
Air Corporation (Indian Air Lines)	509.84	Buildings for the Atomic Energy Establishment	22.40
Air Corporation (Air India International)	155.00	Zerlina Reactor	40.00
Oil Exploration Scheme	2,90.93	Institute of Small Scale Industries	85.00
Civil Explosive Factory	10.00	Purchase of Shares in Orissa Mining Corporation	22.60
		State Financial Corporation, Punjab and Delhi	16.00
		Two Coal Washeries	100.00
		Equipment for Geological Survey of India	10.00
		Establishment of Second Shipyard	3.00
		Purchase of Shares in Neyveli Lignite Corporation	4,00.00
		Purchase of Shares in Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	2,00.00
		Purchase of Shares in Heavy Electricals (P.) Ltd.	1,00.00
		Western Shipping Corporation	2,00.00
		Total ..	1,85,42.88

DEBT POSITION

At end of 1956-57: Rs. 28.40 crores.

At end of 1957-58: Rs. 33.82 crores.

A broad analysis is given below (figures in rupees crores):

	As on March 31, 1957	As on March 31, 1958
Rupee Loans:		
Current Loans	15,88.45	16,54.38
Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances	8,65.25	12,30.25
Special Floating Loan	212.60	212.60
Expired Loans	11.33	14.25
Total	26,77.63	31,11.58

Sterling Loans:

Current Loans	56	53
War Contribution	20.62	20.62
Capital portion of Railway Annuities	1.07	48
Expired Loans	02	02
Total	22.27	21.65
Dollar Loans	1,82.95	1,89.18
Loan from U.S.S.R.	6.83	89.26
Grand Total	28,39.68	33,61.67

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS

The obligations are as follows (figures in rupees crores):

	Revised 1956-57	Budget 1957-58
IN INDIA:		
Public Debt.—		
Loans	15,88.45	16,54.38
Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances	8,65.25	12,30.25
Total public debt (India)	24,53.70	28,84.63
Unfunded Debt —		
Service Funds	30	28
P.O. Savings Bank Deposits and Defence Savings Bank Deposits	3,26.63	3,67.63
P.O. Cash and Defence Savings Certificates	2.97	2.27
National Savings Certificates	2,38.12	2,61.82
National Plan Certificates	25.88	36.38
State Provident Funds	1,76.18	1,94.54
Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	44.60	48.90
Other items	14.97	15.75
Total Unfunded Debt (India)	8,29.65	9,28.07

Deposits.—

Depreciation, Development and Reserve funds	2,15.41	2,05.43
Other deposits	15.34	29.85
Total deposits (India)	2,30.75	2,35.28
Total obligations in India	35,14.10	40,47.98

IN ENGLAND:

Public Debt.—		
Loans	56	53
War contribution	20.62	20.62
Capital portion of railway annuities in purchase of railways	1.07	48
Total public debt (England)	22.25	21.63
DOLLAR LOANS	1,32.95	1,89.18
LOAN FROM U.S.S.R.	6.83	39.26
Total interest-bearing obligations	36,76.13	42,98.05

The interest-yielding assets are as follows (figures in crores of rupees):

	Revised 1956-57	Budget 1957-58
Capital advanced to Railways	10,72.79	11,06.06
Capital advanced to other commercial departments	1,50.10	1,72.28
Investments in commercial concerns	1,38.04	3,21.06
Capital advanced to States	10,30.24	12,34.49
Other interest-bearing loans	1,57.08	2,05.49
Deposits with U.K. for redemption of Railway annuities	1.07	48
Purchase of annuities for sterling pensions	50.60	53.67
Debt due from Pakistan	300.00	300.00
Total interest-yielding assets	29,06.80	34,84.33
Cash and securities held on Treasury account	50.41	50.38
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	7,18.83	7,63.34

CENTRAL HELP TO STATES

The following allotments to States are provided for in the 1957-58 budget (figures in lakhs of rupees):

Share of taxes and duties: 82.74
 Grants and subventions from revenue: 1,03.02
 Grants and subventions from capital: 18.74
 Loans: 2,63.08
 Grand total of allotments to States: 4,57.56
 Lump sum grants to States are as follows (figures in lakhs of rupees):

Grow More Food 2.65; Community Projects 4.42; National Extension Services 7.50; Basic and Social Education 520; Welfare of Backward Classes 493; Key Village 47; Improvement of land records and agricultural statistics 12; Training of village level workers 80; Co-operative training and experiment 45; Soil conservation 57; Higher agricultural education 79; National malaria control 3.20; National malaria control 1.15; Industrial Housing 2.10; Local

works 16.27; Central Road Fund 5.39. Total lump sum grants and subventions 1,21.76.

Lump sum loans as follows:

Irrigation 65.01; Miscellaneous Development 48.00; Grow More Food 37.93; Rehabilitation 8.21; Industrial Housing 10.40; Community Development Projects 9.00; Natural Calamities 5.00; Handloom and Small-scale Industries 5.76; Other loans 63.77. Total loans: 2,53.08

ALLOTMENTS BY CENTRE STATE-WISE (1956-57)

The following table shows some allotments by State* (figures in lakhs of rupees):

	Income-tax	Union Excise	Grants and subventions	Loans	Total
Madras	5.51	1.88	1.66	92	10.10
Andhra	3.11	1.08	1.33	24	5.89
Bombay	9.01	1.89	2.29	4.65	19.15
W. Bengal	6.37	1.80	3.97	14.55	26.44
U.P.	8.92	3.82	3.41	3.71	19.72
Punjab	1.84	67	3.31	29.04	25.93
Bihar	5.52	2.11	4.41	3.73	15.99
M.P.	2.97	1.12	2.68	71	7.60
Assam	1.27	48	3.87	47	6.14
Orissa	1.98	77	2.76	15.28	20.25
Hyderabad	2.55	96	1.46	23	5.23
Rajasthan	1.98	80	1.80	1.75	6.81
Mysore	11	4	4.62	—	4.23
M.B.	99	42	1.00	24	2.60
Travancore-Cochin	—	—	3.98	18	4.23
Saurashtra	—	—	8.66	36	4.05
PEPSU	42	18	48	50	1.60

* Pre-reorganization

TAX CHANGES

The following are the new tax proposals:

1. Import Duties: The rates of import duties on about 90 items have been raised by small amounts. At the same time, the rates of several hundred items in the Customs Tariff have been rationalised by giving the rates a simpler form and by merging the surcharges into the basic rates. These changes will yield a revenue of about Rs. 6 crores.

2. Excise Duties: The excise duty on motor spirit has been raised from 98 nP. per imperial gallon inclusive of surcharge to 125 nP. per imp. gallon to give an additional revenue of Rs. 6.65 crores in a full year; that on refined diesel oil from 25 nP. per l. G. to 40 nP., to yield Rs. 1.90 crores and on diesel oil, not otherwise specified, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per ton to give an estimated yield of Rs. 35 lakhs. The duty on kerosene has been increased fractionally from 18.75 nP. per l.G. to 20 nP., to yield Rs. 20 lakhs.

The duty on cement has been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per ton (yield Rs. 6.7 crores), on steel ingots from Rs. 4 to Rs. 40 per ton (yield Rs. 5.7 crores) and on sugar from Rs. 6.52 to Rs. 11.25 per cwt. (Rs. 18.55 crores).

The excise duty of Rs. 70 per ton on vegetable non-essential oils has been increased to Rs. 112 per ton to yield Rs. 3.15 crores.

The duty on tea has been raised as follows to give an additional revenue of Rs. 2.45 crores in a year: (a) loose tea—from 6.25 nP. per lb. to 10 nP. per lb.; (b) package tea converted from duty-paid loose tea—from 18.75 nP. per lb. to 35 nP. per lb.; (c) package tea—from 25 nP. per lb. to 45 nP. per lb. Likewise the duty on coffee has been raised from 18.75 nP. per lb. to 35 nP. to give Rs. 80 lakhs.

The excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been raised to yield an aggregate revenue of Rs. 6.15 crores in a full year as follows: (a) if other than flue-cured and used for the manufacture of cigarettes or smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes—from 58 nP. to 75 nP. per lb.; (b) if not flue-cured and not actually used for the manufacture of cigarettes or smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes, and such tobacco cured in whole leaf form and packed or tied in bundles, hanks or bunches or in the form of twists or coils—from 37 nP. to 50 nP. per lb.; (c) if other than flue-cured and not otherwise specified—from 87 nP. to 100 nP. per lb.

The previous duty on matches has been raised to gain a revenue of Rs. 6.2 crores in a full year and on paper to yield Rs. 2 crores.

All these changes in excise duties are estimated to yield Rs. 60.80 crores in a full year and Rs. 53.20 crores for the remaining part of 1957-58, out of which Rs. 4.2 crores will be payable to the States as their share in respect of tobacco and matches.

3. Income-Tax: Certain adjustments in personal income-tax and super-tax rates have been proposed, applying a standard schedule of rates to all incomes and imposing a higher surcharge on unearned incomes. The net effect is that the total of the income-tax, super-tax and surcharge for the highest slab will be brought down from the old level of 91.8 per cent to 84 per cent, for unearned and 77 per cent for earned incomes. The surcharge will be 5 per cent, on the tax computed at the standard schedule rates for earned incomes up to Rs. 1 lakh and 10 per cent, on incomes in excess of that sum. For unearned incomes, there will be a uniform surcharge of 20 per cent, over the standard schedule rates. But no surcharge on unearned income will be levied where the total income does not exceed Rs. 7,500.

The old income-tax base has been widened by reducing the taxable minimum from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 3,000 for individuals and the exemption limit for Hindu undivided families has been fixed at Rs. 6,000. At the same time the allowance for married people has been increased. The

extra tax-free slab applying to them has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. These changes in income-tax will bring about Rs. 5 crores.

Corporations: The income-tax payable by companies from the present level of four annas in the rupee to 30 per cent, and the Corporation tax from the present level of 2 annas 9 pies in the rupee to 20 per cent.

At the same time, the Excess Dividends Tax has been raised to 10 per cent, on distribution of dividends between 6 per cent and 10 per cent., to 20 per cent, on distribution between 10 per cent, and 18 per cent, and to 30 per cent, on the balance of the paid-up capital. But the tax on bonus share issues has been raised from the old level of 12½ per cent, to 30 per cent.

In regard to the rates of super-tax for inter-corporate dividends, they have been reduced from 17 per cent, for Indian companies and 20 per cent, for foreign companies to 10 per cent, for both on dividends received from Indian subsidiaries. Similarly for foreign companies operating through branches and earning other incomes, the rate of Corporation Tax will be reduced from 36 per cent, to 30 per cent.

To avoid the penal consequences of inadequate distribution of profits, the minimum percentage of available profits for industrial companies has been raised to 15 and for non-industrial companies retained at 60. For a company which derives profits partly from industrial activities and partly from other activities, the minimum distribution required will be 45 per cent, of available industrial profits and 60 per cent, of other available profits. Investment companies will be required to distribute 100 per cent, as usual. In cases where the accumulated profits and reserves are not less than the paid-up capital or the value of the fixed assets required to be distributed the minimum percentage has been reduced from 100 to 45 for industrial companies and 90 for others.

Other minor changes are also made in regard to exemption from income-tax of employer's contribution to a recognised provident fund, increase in the percentage of the income that will qualify for reliefs of income-tax if saved in the provident fund or insurance and limitation on the carry-forward losses. Altogether the changes in the taxation of companies will bring in additional receipts amounting to Rs. 7½ crores.

4. Tax on Wealth: This tax based on wealth will be payable by individuals, Hindu undivided families and companies. In the case of individuals, values up to Rs. 2 lakhs and in the case of Hindu undivided families values up to Rs. 3 lakhs will be exempted. In respect of wealth exceeding that amount the rate will be ½ per cent, for the first Rs. 10 lakhs, one per cent, for the next 10 lakhs and 1½ per cent on the balance. In the case of companies, there will be no tax on assets up to a value of Rs. 5 lakhs; on values above that the rate will be ½ per cent. The yield from this tax is estimated at about Rs. 15 crores.

5. Tax on Expenditure: This tax, designed mainly to restrain ostentatious expenditure and to promote savings, is levied on individuals and Hindu undivided families whose income for income-tax purposes is not less than Rs. 60,000. It covers all expenditure incurred in excess of certain sums which will vary with the size of the family. The amounts excluded are a basic amount of Rs. 24,000 for an assessee and his wife and Rs. 5,000 for each dependent child. It is based on a slab system, the rate for each slab increasing progressively with the increase in the level of expenditure. Thus, for excess expenditure up to Rs. 10,000 the rate will be 10 per cent, and for higher slabs the rate will increase progressively. This tax is applicable from the financial year 1958-59.

6. Railway Tax: A tax on railway passenger fares is also being levied at the rate of 5 per cent for distances upto 30 miles, 15 per cent for distances between 31 miles and 500 miles; and 10 per cent for longer distances. There will be no tax on season tickets. It is

expected to yield Rs. 14 crores in a year and about Rs. 8 crores for the remaining part of 1957-58, which will be distributed entirely to the States.

7. Postal Rates: Certain charges are made in postal and telegram rates to yield a revenue of Rs. 85 lakhs. (a) The rate has been raised from 5 nP. for single and 10 nP. for the reply post cards to 6 nP. and 12 nP. respectively. Postage on local post cards has also been raised from 3 nP. for single and 6 nP. for reply post cards to 4 nP. and 8 nP. respectively. (b) For jackets containing bona fide books only, the postage on the initial weight slab of 5 tolas will be reduced from the old rate of 6 nP. to 5 nP. but on other jackets, the rate will be raised from 6 nP. to 8 nP. The postage on additional weight slabs in both these cases, are unchanged. (c) The rates on parcels are increased from the old rate of 50 nP. for every 40 tolas or fraction thereof to 60 nP. for the first 40 tolas or fraction thereof and to 50 nP. for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof. (d) On inland telegrams, the charge for every additional word over the minimum of 8 words has been raised from 7 nP. to 8 nP. for ordinary and from 14 nP. to 16 nP. for express telegrams.

SOURCES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The principal sources of Central revenue are: customs duties, excise duties levied by the Central Government, corporation tax, income tax (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty, the earnings from the mints, terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes (other than stamp duty) on transactions in stock exchange and future markets, stamp duty on bills of exchange, cheques, bills of lading, letters of credit, insurance policies, transfer of shares, etc., taxes on sale and purchase of newspapers and on advertisements in newspapers.

The railways and the posts and telegraphs contribute to the Central revenues. There are also the profits on the Government industrial undertakings.

About as much as 90 per cent of the revenue is derived from the customs, excise duties, corporation and income taxes.

The principal sources of revenue for the individual States are: State taxes (on agricultural income, lands and buildings, minerals rights, consumption or sale of electricity, sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, advertisements other than in newspapers, goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways, vehicles, animals, boats, tolls, professions, trades, luxuries, amusements), capitation taxes, stamp duties, excise duties on alcoholic liquors, opium and other narcotics.

A point about the Sales Tax is worth mentioning here. The Union has the power of declaring any commodity as essential for the life of the community and thereby vetoing any sales tax levied on it by a State Government. This power comes from the Essential Goods Act of 1952.

Then there are the subventions from the Central Government. Part of the proceeds of the income-tax are distributed among the States. The Jute growing States get part of the proceeds from the export duty on jute. There are also special grants which are made to certain States.

Collection and appropriation of taxes are not always vested in the same authority. Some taxes are levied by the Central Government but collected and appropriated by the States (stamp duties, excise duties, duties on medicines and toilet preparations). Some are levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States (succession and estate duties on property other than agricultural, terminal taxes on passengers, railway fares, freights, stock exchange, future markets, newspapers or advertisements). Corporation tax is collected and retained by the Union, but taxes on other incomes are levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and States.

The two biggest items of expenditure of the Central Government are outlay on development programmes (capital account) and defence.

Three important heads of expenditure of the States under the revenue account are: irrigation, security and social services.

Then there is public debt, now almost wholly internal—the rupee debt. This may be divided into three classes, long term loans and money market liabilities, the unfunded debt which includes provident funds, postal deposits, saving certificates, and last the deposits.

LAND REVENUE

The principle underlying the land revenue system in the country has been from time immemorial on the basis that government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from land is by way of rent. The official term for the method of collection is "Settlement". These were of three types. The permanent *Zamindari* system was mainly found in the Bengal area, Bihar, the U.P. and parts of Madras and covered roughly an area of 120 million acres equivalent to 19 per cent. of the total agricultural area of the sub-continent. In the second group were the temporarily settled *Zamindars* such as *Malsuzari*, *Maharwari*, *Khoti*, *Narwadari*, *Bhagdari*, *Tramti* and *Talukdari*. These were found mostly in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab, parts of U.P., the Bengal area and Bombay covering about 80 per cent. of the area of the country. The remaining 51 per cent. or approximately 285 million acres were under the *Ryotwari* system covering parts of Bombay and most parts of Madras, Berar, Assam and the Punjab area.

Most Governments have abolished the *Zamindari* system. To Madras goes the credit of being the first State to put a measure of this kind on the statute book. The Madras Bill received the assent of the Governor-General early in April, 1949. The validity of the *Zamindari* Abolition Act was contested in the various State High Courts and the Supreme Court so much so that the Constitution Act itself was amended to make such bills valid.

Land revenue was the mainstay of provincial finance till 1938-39 and still continues to be an important source of revenue.

Following the Planning Commission's recommendations, several State Governments introduced better charges in 1951 on land for which new facilities by way of irrigation were made available.

EXCISE

The excise revenue in the country can be classified into two divisions—one derived from the Central Excise Duties and belonging to the Central Government's finance and the other derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The latter is a provincial revenue. The budget for 1956-57 estimated the revenue at Rs. 170.45 crores. These duties are at present levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, steel ingots, tyres, tobacco, vegetable product, betel-nut, coffee, tea, cotton cloth, cement, art silk fabrics, footwear, soap, coal cess, etc. In accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the States are given a share in the excise duty on matches, tobacco and vanaspathi.

The Budget of the Government of India for 1944-45 brought in force important changes in the field of Central Excises. It raised the rates of duty on unmanufactured tobacco and on cigars and cheroots and included in the Central Excise Tariff betel-nuts, coffee and tea.

A further change in respect of tobacco was proposed in the following year. Accordingly, the highest class of fine-cured tobacco in the excise tariff was subdivided into three and subjected to a duty of Rs. 7-8, Rs. 5 or Rs. 3-8 per lb., according as it was intended for use in manufacturing cigarettes containing more than 60 per cent., more than 40 but not more than 60 per cent., or more than 20 but not more than 40 per cent. by weight of imported tobacco. In order to avoid double incidence, some of the provincial Governments reached

an agreement with the Centre by which they withdrew the provincial excise duty on tobacco in lieu of a share in the proceeds from the Centre's tobacco excise. Tobacco excise has been responsible for nearly half the receipts under Central Excise Duties.

The provincial excise revenue in the country is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The excise revenue has been pushed into the background by the prohibition policy of the State Governments.

The following are the details of revenue from Union excise duties in lakhs of rupees:—

	1955-56 Account	1956-57 Revised	1957-58 Budget
Motor Spirit ..	23.05	23.20	26.70
Kerosene ..	2.43	2.75	3.00
Sugar ..	18.58	20.00	21.50
Matches ..	10.08	10.00	10.00
Steel Ingots ..	69	65	65
Tyres ..	5.53	5.70	5.70
Tobacco ..	36.46	35.49	35.63
Vegetable Products ..	3.82	3.50	3.50
Coffee ..	93	1.05	1.20
Tea ..	3.17	3.50	4.00
Cotton Cloth ..	28.18	59.58	72.00
Coal Cess ..	2.38	2.45	2.45
Miscellaneous ..	76	55	55
	1,49.24	1,90.63	2,11.63
Deduct—Refunds ..	3.99	1.90	2.25
Total ..	1,45.25	1,88.73	2,09.38

CUSTOMS

The import tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule with broad distinctions indicating the treatment to be accorded to various classes of articles. The general rate of import duty is now about 35 per cent. On certain non-essential items where it is felt that the consumer can well pay a higher rate or where there is sufficient indigenous production to meet the country's needs, higher rates of duty are imposed. Certain items subject to protective duties and certain other items are declared duty-free or are subjected to a low rate of duty, in the interest of the indigenous industry or the economy of the country. Some items which are subjected to the heaviest rates of duty ranging from 75 to 200 per cent are tobacco manufactures, wines and spirits, artificial silk goods, gold-plated articles, fabrics containing gold or silver thread, shoes and stocking of silk or art-silk, boots and socks, parasols and sunshades, gold and silver thread manufactures, silver thread and wires, motorcars, clocks and watches, etc. In the case of protected items of which the more important are some chemicals, certain coal tar dyes, matches, silk and art silk fabrics, aluminium, cycles and certain items of machinery and parts, ball bearings, titanium dioxide, power and distribution transformers, the rates of duty are fixed at such amounts and for such periods as are found necessary having regard to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Grains and pulses and a number of raw materials for industry are on the free list, while specially low but varying rates of tax cover a large number of essential items like fuel oils, batching oils, lubricants, raw films, machinery, etc. Since 1954 the Government has been progressively following a policy of liberalising import controls and simultaneously raising the import duties.

Export duties cover a number of items of which tea is the most important. Duty on tea is levied on a slab system depending upon the price notified by the Government from time to time in the light of the market trends. The Government continue to keep under constant review the effect of such duties on the country's export trade and recently, in certain cases, duties have either been altered to improve the competitive position of the commodities concerned in world markets. At present export duties cover cotton, cotton waste, tea, mannanase ore, some oils and oleseeds, deoiled groundnut meal and certain oilcakes.

The trend of revenue from customs is given below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1950-51 ..	157.15
1951-52 ..	231.69
1952-53 ..	173.75
1953-54 ..	158.71
1954-55 ..	184.87
1955-56 ..	1,68.70
1956-57 (Budget) ..	1,50.00
1956-57 (Revised) ..	1,71.00
1957-58 (Budget) ..	1,62.00

INCOME-TAX

Income-tax is levied now not only on income as ordinarily understood but also on certain capital receipts which have been included in a special definition of "income." Tax at the rate fixed for the year of assessment is charged on the income of the "previous year." Both income-tax and super-tax are levied according to the slab system.

The more recent trend of collections is given below:—

Year	Rs.	1956-57
1949-50 (Accounts) ..	161.11	crores
1950-51 (Accounts) ..	173.22	"
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	187.00	"
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	185.28	"
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	164.38	"
1954-55 (Accounts) ..	159.59	"
1955-56 (Accounts) ..	168.40	"
1956-57 (Revised) ..	189.60	"
1957-58 (Budget) ..	197.60	"

While the Corporation tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre, the net proceeds of income-tax, except the tax attributable to Central emoluments and Union territories and any Central surcharge, are divisible between the Centre and the States. Fifty-five per cent of the net proceeds of such income-tax is paid to the States.

States' share for the first seven months and the last five months of 1956-57 was distributable as follows:

Andhra 5.49, Assam 2.25, Bihar 9.75, Bombay 17.50, Hyderabad 4.50, Madhya Bharat 1.75, Madhya Pradesh 5.25, Madras 9.53, Mysore 2.45, Orissa 3.50, PEPSEU 0.75, Punjab 3.25, Rajasthan 3.50, Saurashtra 1.00, Travancore-Cochin 2.50, Uttar Pradesh 15.75 and West Bengal 11.25.

For the last five months:

Andhra Pradesh 8.09, Assam 2.25; Bihar 9.40; Bombay 19.10; Madhya Pradesh 5.14; Madras 8.03; Mysore 5.99; Orissa 3.50; Punjab 4.00; Rajasthan 3.51; Kerala 3.84; Uttar Pradesh 15.75; West Bengal 11.60.

From 1957-58 onwards, the States' share of income-tax would be such as may be prescribed by the President by Order after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

The Income-Tax Investigation Commission submitted its report on the existing law of income-tax towards the end of 1948 and the same was published towards the end of 1949. A summary of the principal recommendations were given in a previous edition.

Substantial reductions in the levels of personal taxes, both earned and unearned, have been proposed by the Finance Minister in the Finance Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha on May 15, 1957.

The Bill specifies a basic schedule of taxes applicable to earned incomes in general. This is slab-for-slab lower than the existing schedule, both in respect of income-tax and super-tax.

If an individual has an unearned income, income-tax and super-tax will first be calculated in accordance with the basic schedule, and to this amount a separate unearned income surcharge will be added. This unearned income surcharge will be calculated at 20 per cent. of the tax on the unearned portion of the income, it being assumed for the calculation that this portion occupies the top brackets of the assessee's income.

No surcharge will be levied if the taxable income is below Rs. 7,500 in the case of an individual and Rs. 15,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family.

(Contd. in col. 3 next page).

GUIDE TO TAXES ON INCOME (1957-58)

The following table gives the rates of tax (Income-tax, super-tax and surcharge included) in 1956-57 and the proposed rates in percentages :

Slabs of income	1956-57	PROPOSED	
		Earned	Unearned
0 - 1,000	nil	nil	nil
1,001-2,000			
(A) Married individuals and Hindu undivided families	nil	nil	nil
(B) Others	4-91	3 15	3-6
2,001-3,000			
(A) Married individuals and Hindu undivided families :	4-91	nil	nil
(B) Others	4-91	3-15	3-60
3,001-5,000	4-91	3-15	3-60
5,001-7,500	11-48	6-3	7-20
7,501-10,000	14-70	9-45	10-80
10,001-12,500	21-33	11-55	12-20
12,501-15,000	21-33	14-70	16-80
15,001-20,000	26-25	18-90	21-60
20,001-25,000	32-81	31-50	30-00
25,001-30,000	45-04	42-00	48-00
30,001-40,000	45-04	47-25	54-00
40,001-50,000	59-06	57-75	66-00
50,001-60,000	65-60	63-00	72-00
60,001-70,000	72-19	68-25	78-00
70,001-80,000	75-47	73-50	84-00
80,001-90,000	78-75	73-50	84-00
90,001-100,000	82-03	73-50	84-00
100,001-120,000	85-31	77-00	84-00
120,001-150,000	88-61	77-00	84-00
Over Rs. 1,50,000	91-87	77-00	84-00

COMPANY TAX

Classes of Companies	1956-57		Proposed	
	Income tax and Surcharge	Corporation tax	Income tax and Surcharge	Corporation tax
1. Companies which have made prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment in India of dividends, and for the deduction of super tax from dividends paid to non-resident shareholders :				
(A) Companies in which the public are substantially interested with total income not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-				
(i) On dividend income derived from a subsidiary Indian company	26-25	11	31-5	10
(ii) On the balance of income	26-25	11	31-5	15
(B) Other Companies :—				
(i) On dividend income derived from a subsidiary Indian company	26-25	17	31-5	10
(ii) On the balance of income	26-25	17	31-5	20
2. Companies which have not made the prescribed arrangements referred to in (i) i.e. foreign companies				
(i) On dividend income derived from a subsidiary Indian company	26-25	20	31-5	10
(ii) On the balance of income ..	26-25	36	31-5	30

CORPORATION TAX

Rates of corporation tax for Indian companies on bonus shares or excessive dividend distributions.

	1956-57 rates	Proposed rates
On bonus shares	12½	30
On dividends distributed not in excess of 6 per cent. of the paid-up capital	nil	nil
On dividends distributed between 6 and 10 per cent. of paid-up capital	12½	10
On dividends distributed between 10 and 18 per cent. of paid-up capital	25	20
On dividends distributed over 18 per cent. of paid-up capital ..	37½	30

On earned incomes, there will be a general surcharge of five per cent. and a further charge of five per cent. on incomes in excess of Rs. 1 lakh. The surcharge will be leviable only if the total income exceeds Rs. 7,500 in the case of an individual and Rs. 15,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family.

The lowest slab for which a nil rate is prescribed in the schedule of rates is enlarged in the case of married individuals and Hindu undivided families from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

In 1956-57 all individuals whose total income was less than Rs. 4,200 were exempt from tax. This limit is proposed to be changed to Rs. 3,000, and in the case of Hindu undivided families it is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 6,000.

CHANGES IN TAX PROPOSALS

In response to the popular demand voiced in Parliament and outside, the Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, announced on May 31 certain concessions totalling Rs. 6-05 crores in 1957-58, which would reduce the total income from additional taxes to Rs. 88 crores.

Excise Duties : The increases proposed in the rates of excise duty on tea and coffee were withdrawn. The question of relief in respect of excise duty on tobacco is being examined and the difficulties that have been pointed out and found to be genuine will be remedied by administrative action.

With regard to matches, it was proposed to give adequate protection to small producers. Subsequently on June 12, the Centre reduced with immediate effect the excise duty. The reduced rates are (per gross of boxes) : 1. Matches in boxes containing 60 matches on an average, if manufactured in a factory whose output (a) does not exceed one hundred gross of boxes per day, but exceeds 25 gross of boxes per day—from Rs. 4-60 to Rs. 4-50; (b) does not exceed 25 gross of boxes per day—from Rs. 4-45 to Rs. 4-30; (2) Matches in boxes containing 40 matches on an average, if manufactured in a factory whose output (a) does not exceed one hundred gross of boxes per day, but exceeds 25 gross—from Rs. 3-05 to Rs. 2-95; (b) does not exceed 25 gross of boxes per day—from Rs. 2-95 to Rs. 2-80.

Postal Rates : The increases in the rates of post cards, including local cards and on parcels, have been dropped. Instead it is proposed that the initial slab of weight for inland letters, including business reply envelopes, should be raised from one tola to 1½ tolas and the rates for such inland letters should be raised from 13 nP. to 15 nP. The additional weights will also be computed in 1½ tolas, instead of 1 tola as before and the rate will be increased from 6 nP. to 10 nP.

Railway Fares : Exemption is granted from the tax on passenger fares for the first 15 miles. But there is a tax of 5 per cent. on journeys above 15 miles and upto and inclusive of 30 miles. The other slabs remain as proposed in the Finance Bill.

Income-Tax : While the minimum taxable limit remains at Rs. 3,000, it is decided to make a further addition to the marriage allowance already provided for. There is an allowance of Rs. 300 per child subject to a maximum of Rs. 600. But this allowance will not be admissible to persons with incomes above Rs. 20,000. In these cases, the marriage allowance of Rs. 2,000 provided for in the budget proposals will be withdrawn.

Wealth Tax : A wealth tax holiday is proposed for the first five years from the date of incorporation on the value of the assets pertaining to an industrial undertaking of a new company. However, such an undertaking should not be formed by the splitting up or the reconstruction of business already in existence or by transfer to a new business of buildings, machinery and plants already used in an existing business. It is also stated that investments of one company in another company should not be included for the purpose of wealth tax in the hands of investing company.

ESTATE DUTY

The question of levying an estate duty had been before the Government of India since 1946 when a bill was first introduced. This as well as the one introduced in 1948 lapsed. In August 1952, a third bill was introduced with the object of imposing an estate duty on property passing or deemed to pass on the death of a person. The underlying idea is to rectify to a large extent unequal distribution of wealth and to assist the States towards financing their development schemes. The Bill was passed in Parliament in September 1953. The Act came into effect from October 15, 1953 and is applicable to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The main features of the Act are that the levy of duty depends on the domicile of the deceased, the power to assess duty is vested in the Controller of Estate Duty, and the scale of duties is stipulated in the law itself. The Estate Duty proceeds go almost entirely to the States and do not affect the Central Budget. Pending the recommendations of the Finance Commission, a provisional distribution is being made on the basis of the States' share of income-tax. The Commission in their interim Report have also recommended the distribution of Estate Duty for 1957-58 on the same basis, pending re-adjustment in the light of their final recommendations. Like the Income-tax law, this legislation also provides for exemption limits and defines what items are eligible for exemption and to what extent.

The minimum exemption limit provided in the Act is Rs. 50,000 in respect of property which consists of an interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana Law and Rs. 100,000 in respect of all other property. The rates of duty are given below :—

Principal Value of Estate.	Rate of Duty.
<i>In the case of Joint Hindu Family property governed by Mitakshara, etc., law :</i>	
On the first Rs. 50,000	Nil
On the next Rs. 50,000	5%
On the next Rs. 50,000	7½%
On the next Rs. 50,000	10%
On the next Rs. 50,000	12½%
On the next Rs. 1 lakh	15%
On the next Rs. 2 lakhs	20%
On the next Rs. 5 lakhs	25%
On the next Rs. 10 lakhs	30%
On the next Rs. 20 lakhs	35%
On the balance	40%
<i>In the case of property of any other kind :</i>	
On the first Rs. 1 lakh	Nil
On the next Rs. 50,000	7½%
On the next Rs. 50,000	10%
On the next Rs. 1 lakh	12½%
On the next Rs. 2 lakhs	15%
On the next Rs. 5 lakhs	20%
On the next Rs. 10 lakhs	25%
On the next Rs. 20 lakhs	30%
On the next Rs. 40 lakhs	35%
On the balance	40%
<i>In the case of shares held by a deceased member in any such company referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 84.</i>	
If the principal value of the shares does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
If the principal value of the shares exceeds Rs. 5,000	7½%

SALES TAX

Sales tax is an alternative source of revenue consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the States. It is an important feature of the provincial revenues throughout the country. In West Bengal and Bihar the single-point sales tax has been favoured. Bombay switched over to the multi-point sales tax in 1953-54 but this has since been changed into a two-point sales tax.

(Receipts in lakhs of Rs.)		
	1952-53 Accounts	1954-55 Budget
Madras	13,23†	9,50†
Bombay	10,64	16,61
Madhya Pradesh	2,14	1,95
Uttar Pradesh	4,46	5,25
Bihar	3,71	2,72
Assam	81	72
Orissa	1,12	1,30
Punjab	1,71	2,14
West Bengal	5,26	4,00

† Figures for undivided Madras State.

‡ Does not include Andhra's figure of 3.15 lakhs.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET, 1956

On November 30, 1956 the Union Finance Minister presented a supplementary budget to the Lok Sabha through two inter-connected Finance Bills, which incorporated a capital gains tax, increased rates of super-tax on dividends, additional super-tax on the undistributed profits of Section 23-A non-investment companies, higher in port and excise duties on selected articles, enhanced stamp duties on the bills of

exchange and a provision for control over depreciation and other reserves of companies.

The proposals were expected to yield Rs. 16 crores per year.

Revival of capital gains tax from the financial year 1957-58 :— Finance Bill No. 3 proposed to revive with a few modifications the provision under the Income Tax Act for taxation of gains which resulted from the sale, exchange or transfer of capital assets during the period April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1948. The modified scheme was to apply to capital gains arising on or after April 1, 1956. The definition of "capital gains" remained unchanged, but some of the existing exemptions relating to the capital gains which arise on transfers of property on compulsory acquisition, distribution of assets on dissolution of partnerships or on liquidation of companies and on the sale of residential property possessed by the tax payer for seven years etc. would be withdrawn and be subject to tax.

While the effective basic rate of super-tax applicable to companies for the financial year 1957-58 would remain the same as in the financial year 1956-57, it was proposed to continue the special super-tax levied in the financial year 1956-57 on the companies with altered rates for 1957-58. Thus on the amount of dividends in excess of 6 per cent but less than 10 per cent the rates of super-tax would be the same as the then existing rate of 2 annas per rupee. For dividends over 10 per cent but within 18 per cent of the paid-up capital, the super-tax chargeable would be 4 annas per rupee instead of the present rate of 3 annas per rupee. On the amount of dividends in excess of 18 per cent of the paid-up capital, the super-tax would be 6 annas per rupee, in place of the then existing rate of 4 annas per rupee. The extra super-tax of 2 annas in the rupee for particular companies (levied during the financial year 1956-57) on the face value of the bonus shares issued by them would be continued for the financial year 1957-58 in regard to bonus shares and excess dividends which were not subjected to additional super-tax during the financial year 1956-57 for want of adequate total income were to be accounted during the financial year 1957-58.

In accordance with Section 23-A of the Income-tax Act, companies which do not distribute to their shareholders as dividends at least 60 per cent of their distributable profits within one year from the close of the accounting year, have to pay a special additional super-tax on the whole of its undistributed profits of the year. Before the new proposals came into force, such super-tax payable by an investment company was 8 annas in the rupee, and four annas in the case of other companies. According to the new proposals, the rate for non-investment companies was to be increased from 4 annas to 6 annas, while the rate for investment companies would continue to be 8 annas. It was also proposed that the minimum distribution of dividends for companies engaged in industrial activity was to be reduced from 60 per cent to 50 per cent.

The new proposals relating to increased customs and excise duties, and stamp duties on bills of exchange were incorporated in Finance Bill No. 2. Under customs, the duties on wines and spirits were raised from 25 to 50 per cent so as to yield about Rs. 70 lakhs per year. The increased duties on motor cycles and scooters, clocks and watches were expected to yield another Rs. 50 lakhs. An annual yield of Rs. 180 lakhs was expected from duties on items like coal-tar dyes and certain types of machinery.

The proposed increases in this group of articles were to be effected partly by changes in the present Finance Bill and partly by executive notification. The last proposal under the customs duties provided for an increased import duty on artificial silk yarn. This duty was to be Rs. 3 per lb. but the immediate effective rate would vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 per lb. according to deniers. It was estimated that the annual yield of this duty would be Rs. 160 lakhs.

On the whole, basing the estimates on current imports, the yield from the customs duties was likely to be about Rs. 9 crores.

Proposals under excise duties were expected to yield an income of Rs. 70 lakhs per year. The Finance Minister proposed a central excise duty on indigenous art silk yarn with a ceiling rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. which was to be brought down to 4 annas and 8 annas per lb.

A low excise duty of 2 annas per lb. was to be provided, by executive notification, for staple fibre and staple fibre yarn.

An excise duty of Rs. 3,000 each on the more expensive types of motor cars made in India was also proposed. The duty, however, would not affect small cars and trucks.

Before these proposals came into force the stamp duties on inland bills of exchange upto one year's maturity were at a flat rate of 2 annas per Rs. 1,000. Government proposed to increase the statutory rate for bills, both inland and foreign upto one year's maturity to Rs. 10 per Rs. 1,000 with proportionate reduction for bills of shorter duration. For some time, the intention of the Government was to operate on the basis of one half of this rate. The additional revenue from enhanced stamp duties would accrue to the State Governments.

The Finance Minister announced that banking companies would be exempted from the provision for compulsory deposits by companies, and indicated that the interest rate which was to be paid on the compulsory deposits would be the same as on Government securities.

It was also announced by the Finance Minister that no capital gains tax would be assessed if the value of the property was not more than Rs. 25,000 or if the value of the entire property of an assessee was not over Rs. 50,000.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT (1956)

	Unit	Installed Capacity	Production
Coal	000 tons	....	38,208
Iron Ore .. .. .	" "	....	4,248
Sugar*	" "	1,357	1,854
Wheat Flour	" "	1,475	518
Coffee .. .. .	" "	....	344
Tea	" lb.	....	6,64,000
Salt	" mds.	....	89,016
Vanaspatti	" tons	412	256
Cigarettes	nos lakhs	2,42,496	2,61,576
Cotton Yarn	000 lb.	12,051,209	10,71,204
Cotton Cloth	000 yd.	202,901	53,07,214
Hessian	" tons	72,158	415
Sacking .. .. .	" "	....	606
Other Manufactures .. .. .	" "	....	72
Woollen/Worsted Fabrics	" yds.	24,000	16,200
Woollen/Worsted Yarn	" lb.	18,996	25,440
Cotton & Hair Belting	" tons	124	86
Footwear--Western Type	" pairs	59,748	36,204
Footwear--Indigenous Type .. .. .	" "	....	29,112
Plywood--Tea Chests	" sq ft.	1,47,360	97,884
Commercial .. .. .	" "	....	25,836
Printing & Writing Paper	" tons	212	123
Wrapping Paper .. .. .	" "	....	31
Paper--Special Varieties .. .. .	" "	....	6
Paper Boards .. .. .	" "	....	34
Tanned Hides--Chrome	" pieces	1,680	742
Vegetable Tanned	" "	3,420	1,684
Leather Cloth	" "	7,800	2,618
Footwear (Rubber)	" pairs	43,100	36,100
Dipped Rubber goods	" doz.	45,600	26,000
Tyres - Automobile	000 nos.	1,018	938
" Cycle	" "	6,836	6,320
" Tractor	" "	26	31
" Aero	" "	5	4
" Cab	000 ft	1,248	371
Tubes--Automobiles	000 nos.	1,058	918
" Cycle	" "	8,251	6,373
" Tractor	" "	24	31
" Aero	" "	4	2
Hoses--Radiators	" "	590	248
" Vacuum Brake	" "	1,080	552
" Other Types	000 ft.	11,227	6,805
Fau Belts	000 nos.	865	725
Rubber Ply Tran & Convey Belting	" tons	624	1,680
Rubber Components of Rly. fittings	000 nos.	1,536	1,656
Ebonite Sheets, Rods & Tubes	000 lb.	1,159	210
Waterproofed Fabrics	000 yds.	6,624	2,574
Latex Foam Sponge	000 lb	1,474	1,777
Sulphuric Acid	000 tons	245	165
Caustic Soda	" "	66	39
Soda Ash	" "	90	84
Chlorine Liquid	" "	21	15
Bleaching Powder	" "	15	5
Bichromates	" "	7	3
Superphosphates	" "	266	81
Ammonium Sulphate	" "	470	389
Copper Sulphate	" "	3	2
Zinc Oxide	" "	14	5
Paints & Varnishes	" "	65	41
Matches	" cases	7,050	5,892
Soap	000 tons	253	110
Glue	000 cwt	48	22
Oxygen	lakh c ft.	4,896	3,283
Acetylene	lakh c ft.	1,044	553
Glycerine	000 tons	5	3
Viscos Yarn	" "	8	7
Staple Fibre	" "	8	8
Acetate yarn	" "	2	1
Phenol Formaldehyde Moulding Powder	000 lb.	1,975	2,206
Liver Extract--Injection	000 c c	1,03,404	25,142
Oral	000 lb.	542	280
Sheet Glass	000 sq ft.	1,01,280	47,737
Laboratory Glass	000 tons	6	2
Glass Shells	Lakh pieces	274	335
Other Glassware	000 tons	237	112
Cement	" "	5,704	4,813
White-ware	" "	17	15
Sanitary-ware	" "	3	3
Stone-ware	" "	73	44
Glazed Tiles	000 doz	870	456
Refractories	000 tons	330	3,180

* Sugar Season, 1955-56.

— Negligible.

.. Not known.

	Unit	Installed Capacity	Production
Insulators H. T.	000 nos.	512	62
Insulators L. T.	" "	7,325	4,730
Coated Abrasives	000 reams	180	98
Asbestos	000 tons	142	120
Pig Iron	" "	2,221	1,807
Direct Castings . . . . .	" "	....	122
Ferro-Alloys . . . . .	" "	....	29
Steel Ingots and Metal for Castings	" "	1,542	1,738
Semi-finished Steel	" "	1,366	1,484
Finished Steel	" "	1,730	1,316
Aluminium	" "	8	7
Antimony	" "	1	1
Copper—Virgin	" "	7	8
" Pipes & Tubes	" "	—	—
" Sheets & Circles	000 tons	46	2
Lead—Virgin	" "	6	2
" Pipes & Tubes	" "	5	—
Brass—Pipes & Tubes	" "	—	—
" Sheets & Circles	000 tons	....	14
Gold	000 oz.	....	206
Screws—Wood	000 gross	5,326	7,499
" Machine	" "	1,034	1,278
Razor Blades	lakhs "	4,146	2,652
Hurricane Lanterns	000 nos.	4,243	5,379
Oil Pressure Lamps	" "	94	84
Enamel-ware	000 pieces	30,000	15,432
Expanded Metal	000 tons	3	1
Duplicators	000 nos.	6	3
Crown Cork	000 gross	3,312	3,462
Diesel Engines	000 nos.	22	12
Power-driven Pumps	" "	68	47
Sewing Machines	" "	50	130
Machine Tools—Complete	000 Rs.	....	6,908
" Accessories . . . . .	" "	....	1,204
Twist-Drills	000 nos.	1,842	1,549
Calico Looms	" "	5	3
Ring Spinning Frames	" "	2	1
Grinding Wheels	000 lb.	3,584	2,478
Carding Engines	000 nos.	1	1
Arc Welding Electrodes	lakh ft.	960	1,876
Conduit Pipes	000 r. ft.	8,136	10,932
Dry Cells	lakhs	2,244	1,814
Storage Batteries	000 nos.	317	314
Electric Motors	000 h p.	340	589
Power Transformers	000 k v a.	934	911
Electric Lamps : Incandescent	000 nos.	43,080	29,848
" Fluorescent	" "	800	881
Electric Fans	" "	402	338
Radio Receivers	" "	360	353
Cables & Wires—Conductors Copper	000 tons	18	10
" " Aluminium	" "	13	11
Winding Wires	" "	1	1
Rubber & Plastic Cables & Flexibles	lakh yd.	1,728	1,058
House Service Meters	000 tons	334	230
Domestic Refrigerators	000 nos.	4	1
Cars	" "	—	13
Jeeps and Land Rovers	" "	43	4
Other Vehicles	" "	—	1
Trucks—Petrol	" "	—	4
" Diesel	" "	—	7
Passenger Buses—Petrol . . . . .	" "	....	—
" Diesel . . . . .	" "	....	3
Bicycles—Complete	" "	628	656
" Spare Parts	000 Rs.	....	23,226
Plastic Moulding	000 gross	....	3,004
P.V.C. Sheetings	000 sq. yd.	1,500	263
Linoleum	000 lin yd.	450	320
Alcohol—Power	000 bulk Gal.	14,352	10,243
" Rectified	" "	12,348	4,000
" Denatured . . . . .	" "	....	3,193
Electricity Generated	lakh kW.	323	90,108 (lakh kWh.)

—Negligible.

...Not known.

WORLD GOLD PRODUCTION*

Countries	1955	1956†
I. Commonwealth	21,924	22,980
(a) Australia	1,049	1,045
(b) Canada	4,542	4,379
(c) Gold Coast	687	638
(d) Indian Union	211	200
(e) New Zealand	27	25
(f) Southern Rhodesia	525	535
(g) Union of South Africa	14,601	15,891
(h) Others	282	287
II. Latin American Countries		
(a) Brazil	145	160
(b) Chile	123	85
(c) Colombia	381	440
(d) Mexico	379	350
(e) Peru	163	150
III. United States of America	1,877	1,850
IV. All countries	27,124	28,100
Commonwealth Percentage	80.8	81.8
Union of South Africa Percentage	53.8	56.0

* Excluding U.S.S.R. In thousands of fine oz. † Provisional figures.

WORLD SILVER PRODUCTION

(In Millions of Oz.)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
United States	39.8	37.7	35.6	36.5	37.5
Mexico	50.4	47.9	39.9	48.0	44.0
Canada	25.2	28.3	31.1	27.9	27.5
Peru	18.4	19.7	20.4	23.0	23.0
Bolivia	7.1	6.1	5.0	5.9	7.0
Other American Countries	7.4	9.4	7.7	6.1	6.0
Total — Western Hemisphere	148.3	149.1	139.7	147.4	145.0
Outside Western Hemisphere	67.0	72.1	73.3	74.1	85.0
World Production	215.3	221.2	213.0	221.5	230.0

World Silver Consumption

(In Millions of Oz.)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Arts and Industries :					
United States	95.0	105.0	85.0	100.0	100.0
Western Germany	10.4	11.0	24.2	31.5	40.8
Great Britain	9.1	11.9	12.2	14.0	13.0
France	10.5	14.5	15.0	11.0	12.0
Japan	3.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	8.0
Canada	3.8	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
Other Countries	9.8	14.7	11.3	12.0	26.0
TOTAL	142.1	168.3	157.4	179.1	204.3
Coinage :					
United States	57.3	42.8	53.2	8.2	31.1
Saudi Arabia	23.0	—	—	17.2	—
Western Germany	14.1	3.3	0.3	0.1	2.3
Mexico	7.1	18.6	—	2.3	4.9
Canada	3.0	3.8	0.9	0.5	2.8
Other Countries	9.8	22.3	23.7	15.0	15.0
Total Coinage	114.3	90.8	78.1	43.3	56.1
Total Consumption	256.4	259.1	235.5	222.4	260.4

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (1956-57)*

Rice : in terms of paddy 41,385,000 tons, in terms of milled rice 28,142,000 tons. Area under cultivation : 78,200,000 acres.

Wheat : 6,085,000 tons.

Millet (jawar, bajra) : area 68,856,000 acres; 10,853,000 tons.

Maize : area 9,244,000 acres; 3,020,000 tons.

Pulses (rabi, other than gram or tur) : 9,827,000 acres.

Pulses (kharif, other than tur) : 16,166,000 acres; 1,661,000 tons.

Sesamum : 5,433,000 acres; 451,000 tons.

Cotton : 4,900,000 bales.

Oilseeds : 1.8 million tons.

Jute : 4,205,000 bales.

Coarse food grains : an increase of 4 million tons over 1951-52.

Coffee : 40,500 tons. Export allocation : 14,050 tons.

Sugar : 20.5 lakh tons.

Food subsidies on imported food : 1951-54 : Rs. 68 crores; 1956-57 : Rs. 16.23 crores; No food subsidy in 1954-55; 1947-48 : Rs. 23.5 crores; 1948-49 : Rs. 43.7 crores; 1949-50 : Rs. 8.8 crores; 1950-51 : Rs. 15.9 crores.

Cost of wheat and rice purchased from abroad in 1956 : Rs. 40 crores, besides the wheat obtained from U.S.A. with aid funds.

Present policy is to import 2.5 lakh tons of wheat every month.

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES (1956-57)

The official index of wholesale prices in India (with year ended August 1939=100), which had exhibited an upward trend during 1955-56, continued to rise further during the year under review till December 1956.

The rate of increases was, however, less than in 1955-56. The index after rising from 345.4 in April, 1956, to 387.4 in March, 1956, advanced further to 428.8 in December, 1956, after which, however, it declined to 421.8 at the end of the year showing a net increase of 7.7 per cent during 1956-57 as compared with 12.2 per cent during 1955-56.

The annual average index for 1956-57 worked out to 414.0 revealing a rise of 15 per cent over the last year's average of 360.4. This advance in the general index was contributed by all the five constituent groups. The highest rise was in 'Food Articles' which moved up by 24 per cent to 388.5; 'Industrial Raw Materials' increased by 20 per cent to 501.9; 'Semi-Manufactures' by 19 per cent to 402.3; 'Manufactures' by 3 per cent to 384.6 and the 'Miscellaneous' group by 2 per cent to 559.3.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

The sharp decline in prices in 1954-55 was virtually reversed in 1955-56. On March 31, 1956, the general index of wholesale prices stood at 390.3 (Base: Year ended August, 1939=100), which was only a little below the level reached before the Korean War (397) or before the 1954-55 decline in prices (404.4). By November 24, 1956, the index advanced to 434.2. Over 1956 as a whole, the general index of wholesale prices increased by 18 per cent, from 373.4 to 421.9. On February 16, 1957, the index moved to 424.4. For the week ended April 27, it was 423.5, which showed a rise of 8.6 per cent over the level of the previous year. Thus, in recent months, the index has remained stable around 420.

To some extent, the rising price trend is attributable to external developments. Thus increases in prices for tea (+58%), raw jute (+30%) and manganese ore (+37%), the prices of which are governed largely by conditions abroad, contributed materially to the increase in the wholesale price index. Similarly, the increase in the prices of metals and metal products was largely the result of an increase in import prices. Besides, the prices of goods produced and consumed in the country have also moved up. Thus the all-India working class consumer price index (1949-50=100), which is little affected by external factors, has also advanced from 100 in March 1956 to 110 in November 1956.

The rise in prices has been particularly marked in the case of agricultural commodities, which registered a decline in production in 1955-56. Prices of cereals increased by 27.6 per cent in 1956 and of groundnut and groundnut oil prices by 26.5 and 31.8 per cent, respectively. The index for cotton manufactures, on the other hand, increased by 4.3 per cent, only, that for sugar remained more or less steady and the indices for gur and coffee declined by 19 per cent during the year.

* Estimates.

	Unit	Installed Capacity	Production
Insulators H. T.	000 nos.	512	62
Insulators L. T.	" "	7,325	4,730
Coated Abrasives	000 reams	180	95
Asbestos	000 tons	142	120
Pig Iron	" "	2,221	1,807
Direct Castings . . . . .	" "	....	122
Ferro-Alloys . . . . .	" "	....	29
Steel Ingots and Metal for Castings	" "	1,542	1,738
Semi-finished Steel	" "	1,366	1,484
Finished Steel	" "	1,730	1,816
Aluminium	" "	8	7
Antimony	" "	1	1
Copper—Virgin	" "	7	8
" Pipes & Tubes	" "	—	—
" Sheets & Circles	000 tons	46	2
Lead—Virgin	" "	6	2
" Pipes & Tubes	" "	5	—
Brass—Pipes & Tubes	" "	—	—
" Sheets & Circles	000 tons	....	14
Gold	000 oz.	....	206
Screws—Wood	000 gross	5,326	7,499
" Machine	" "	1,034	1,278
Razor Blades	lakhs	4,146	2,652
Hurricane Lanterns	000 nos.	4,243	5,379
Oil Pressure Lamps	" "	94	84
Enamel-ware	000 pieces	30,000	15,432
Expanded Metal	000 tons	3	1
Duplicators	000 nos.	6	3
Crown Cork	000 gross	3,312	3,462
Diesel Engines	000 nos.	22	12
Power-driven Pumps	" "	68	47
Sewing Machines	" "	50	130
Machine Tools—Complete	000 Rs.	....	6,998
" Accessories . . . . .	" "	....	1,204
Twist-Drills	000 nos.	1,842	1,549
Calico Looms	" "	5	3
Ring Spinning Frames	" "	2	1
Grinding Wheels	000 lb.	3,584	2,478
Carding Engines	000 nos.	1	1
Arc Welding Electrodes	lakh ft.	960	1,876
Conduit Pipes	000 r. ft.	8,136	10,932
Dry Cells	lakhs	2,244	1,814
Storage Batteries	000 nos.	317	314
Electric Motors	000 h p.	340	589
Power Transformers	000 k.v.a.	934	911
Electric Lamps: Incandescent	000 nos.	43,080	29,848
" Fluorescent	" "	800	881
Electric Fans	" "	402	338
Radio Receivers	" "	360	353
Cables & Wires—Conductors Copper	000 tons	18	10
" Aluminium	" "	13	11
Winding Wires	" "	1	1
Rubber & Plastic Cables & Flexibles	lakh yd.	1,728	1,058
House Service Meters	000 tons	334	230
Domestic Refrigerators	000 nos.	4	1
Cars	" "	—	13
Jeeps and Land Rovers	" "	43	4
Other Vehicles	" "	—	1
Trucks—Petrol	" "	—	4
" Diesel	" "	—	7
Passenger Buses—Petrol . . . . .	" "	....	—
" Diesel . . . . .	" "	....	3
Bicycles—Complete	" "	628	656
" Spare Parts	000 Rs.	....	23,226
Plastic Moulding	000 gross	....	3,604
P.V.C. Sheetings	000 sq. yd.	1,500	263
Linoleum	000 lin. yd.	450	320
Alcohol—Power	000 bulk Gal.	14,352	10,243
" Rectified	" "	12,348	4,000
" Denatured	" "	3,193
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Japan	3.5	5.6	5.8	0.2	8.0
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TOTAL	142.1	168.3	157.4	179.1	204.3
Coinage :					
United States	57.3	42.8	53.2	8.2	31.1
Saudi Arabia	23.0	—	—	17.2	—
Western Germany	14.1	3.3	0.3	0.1	2.3
Mexico	7.1	18.6	—	2.3	4.9
Canada	3.0	3.8	0.9	0.5	2.8
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* Estimates.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base 1949 = 100)

Centre	1956											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All India	97	97	100	103	104	106	107	109	108	109	110	109
Ahmedabad	92	90	93	96	95	97	98	102	103	105	105	104
Ajmer	92	89	89	91	91	93	97	99	99	100	99	99
Bangalore	105	105	108	111	112	113	115	117	118	118	120	122
Bombay	109	110	114	117	116	117	115	118	115	117	118	116
Calcutta	92	91	93	97	98	101	105	106	105	105	104	102
Cuttack	98	97	99	105	110	112	114	116	112	103	104	104
Delhi	105	104	105	106	106	107	109	111	112	116	117	115
Gauhati	87	87	89	93	95	96	98	101	101	102	103	103
Hyderabad City	103	105	112	118	114	116	118	119	121	119	125	126
Jamshedpur	100	99	103	104	104	106	107	108	113	111	111	108
Kanpur	85	82	83	86	85	88	91	93	93	94	93	91
Ludhiana	90	89	90	92	91	92	93	94	92	93	96	96
Madras City	103	103	105	110	110	113	114	115	114	112	114	115
Nagpur	100	102	103	105	105	106	106	107	107	108	108	108
Sholapur	91	93	99	100	100	104	105	110	111	115	119	119
Trichur	111	110	109	112	114	117	121	122	..	..	114	110

INSURANCE

The outstanding event of the year 1956-57 under review, in the insurance market, was the nationalisation of the entire life insurance business in India, including the foreign business of Indian insurers and the Indian business of foreign insurers.

The changeover was effected in two stages. By a special Ordinance promulgated in January 1956 (subsequently replaced by an Act of Parliament), the management of the life business of all insurers registered in India including provident societies and foreign offices, was taken over by the Government of India, thereby suspending the authority of the respective Boards of Directors. Some forty high officials of various insurance companies were designated as 'custodians' and put in charge of offices other than their own, to be administered under instructions from the Union Finance Ministry. This interim arrangement continued till August 1956.

Meanwhile Parliament passed an act called, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, enabling the Government to take over the proprietorship of the life insurance business of all insurers registered in India subject to a reasonable compensation being given to the original proprietors, and authorising the Government to establish a corporation to administer life insurance business in India.

The Act consists of 49 sections and three schedules setting out the authority, constitution and functions of the Corporation. The schedules give the formulae for reckoning the compensation payable to Indian and foreign insurers and to their chief and special agents and set out the basis for determining the value of the liabilities of foreign insurers in India. (For fuller details of the various provisions reference may be made to the article in the previous year's YEAR BOOK.)

The Corporation is named, The Life Insurance Corporation of India. It started functioning on the 1st of September 1956. It has fifteen members on its Board.

The first Board consists of the following members: G. B. Kamat, I.C.S., Finance Secretary to the Union Government (Chairman), K. K. Jha, I.C.S., B. K. Kaul, I.C.S., Md. H. Premji, Dhiren Mitra, M. M. Ramkrishna Rao, C. K. Jain, Vadilal L. Mehta, Lala Raghubar Swarni, Prof. D. G. Karve, A. Rajagopalan (ex-Controller of Insurance), L. S. Vaidyanathan, K. R. Srinivasan, V. M. Vora and D. P. Guddar. The last five are also officers of the Corporation, the first two being designated Managing Directors and the other three Executive Directors.

The Board has formed, from among themselves, two committees—an Executive Committee consisting of five members and an Investment Committee, consisting of seven members.

It was in Feb. 1957 that Mr. Kamat took the place of Mr. V. L. Mehta and was designated Deputy Chairman.

The central office of the Corporation is in Bombay where also are the Chairman, the two Managing Directors and the three Executive Directors.

The whole country is divided for administrative purposes into 5 zones—Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern and Central—with the Zonal Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Kanpur respectively.

These zonal offices are semi-autonomous. Each zonal office has several divisional offices and each division its branch offices and sub-offices to administer the existing business and develop and procure new business. In all there are 33 Divisional Offices, 180 Branch Offices and 59 Sub-offices.

The business procurement staff consists of Inspectors as whole-time workers on a salary basis, each with a number of agents allotted to him, who may be whole-time or part-time workers on a commission basis.

The existing foreign business is also being administered by the Corporation, though the original intention was to land it over to some leading general insurance companies in India. The Corporation is, it is understood in correspondence with various foreign Governments to get itself registered in those countries for procuring new business. It has recently opened a divisional office at Nairobi in British East Africa.

The Corporation has absorbed in its organisation, almost all the employees of the life departments of the former insurance companies. A Committee called the Jail Committee is at the moment (May 1957) engaged in the task of dividing the officials into various cadres. Their scales of remunerations are also under consideration. Chief and Special agencies have been abolished and such of them as wished to join the Corporation have been offered suitable posts in the Branch Offices.

The great body of the clerical and lower grade staff presented great difficulty in the way of integration. They were scattered among 150 different companies with different pay-scales and conditions of service. The terms and regulations announced by Government towards the end of 1956 did not seem acceptable. There were

prolonged negotiations and an agreed scheme was finally drawn up towards the end of May 1957.

In pursuance of one of the main objectives of the Corporation, viz. making available the benefits of life insurance to every family in the country, the Corporation has introduced a "Janata Life Policy" scheme which is to bring life insurance within the reach of the industrial and rural population in the country. The main features of the scheme are: (1) The sum assured under a policy can be as low as Rs. 250. (2) Medical examination would not be required in most cases. (3) Requirements of proof of age are greatly simplified. (4) Premiums payable monthly would be collected from the homes of the policyholders by authorised agents.

Several prominent labour leaders of the country and social workers have offered their co-operation in the task of popularising the scheme. It is hoped that eventually the Janata Policies will cover the whole country and bring new business of several crores.

In accordance with Sec. 17 of the Life Insurance Act the Union Finance Ministry has set up a tribunal to adjudicate on various matters referred to it including the quantum of compensation payable to the former life insurance companies by the Corporation.

The Chairman of the Tribunal is Mr. P. P. Deo, a retired judge of the Nagpur High Court. The members are Mr. K. R. Krishnaiah Chetty, a retired member of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and Mr. H. R. Agnihotri, a Commissioner of Income-tax. The head-quarters of the Tribunal are in Nagpur.

As already stated in one of the foregoing paragraphs, the number of insurance companies registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 was 312 on August 31, 1956, the day immediately preceding the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the number of Provident Societies was 71.

Out of these 312, 207 were Indian and 105 foreign. Of the Indian companies 107 were purely life offices, 38 composite offices (that is they carried on general insurance business as well as life insurance) and 62 were purely general insurance offices. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were 3, 12 and 90 respectively.

The Life Insurance Corporation absorbed all the life offices, Indian and foreign, the life departments of all except two of the composite offices, and also the 71 Provident Societies.

The affairs of the two composite offices, referred to above, to whom the provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956 are not applicable, continue to be managed by Government Administrators in accordance with Section 52A of the Insurance Act, 1938. They are, however barred from writing new life insurance business. When their affairs are finally set in order, their life departments will be taken up by the Life Insurance Corporation, and the general departments handed over to their respective shareholders.

As from September 1, 1956, insurance companies in India have carried on only general insurance business. There are 100 Indian insurers and 102 foreign insurers. There are no Provident Societies.

GENERAL INSURANCE

An equally outstanding event in the general insurance business in India is the establishment of a joint stock company to conduct only reinsurance business. A private limited company has been registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1956 (called, 'India Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.', with its registered office in the Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay. Its authorised capital is Rs. 10 crores, issued capital Rs. 2½ crores, subscribed capital Rs. 2 crores and the called-up capital Rs. one crore. Indian companies subscribing 80 per cent. of the capital and foreign companies registered in India the remaining 20 per cent. Two out of the twelve members on the Board of Directors represent foreign insurers. Members should cede to the Corporation 10 per cent. of their fire and marine acceptances and 5 per cent. of their accident acceptances.

The Corporation started business in January 1957. Mr. A. D. Shroff, Chairman of 'New India' is the Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. R. M. Desai, formerly General Manager of the Indian Mercantile, the General Manager and Mr. S. K. Desai, formerly Manager of 'Devkaran Nanjee' is the Manager.

This is the first purely Indian reinsurance company to be established in India. Its progress is, therefore, being watched with keen interest by the Government of India as the Government is interested in conserving as much as possible, foreign currency. The establishment of the Corporation will promote this objective as the Corporation will now under-write reinsurance risks—something that was previously done only in foreign countries.

NEW CODE

While the entire life business has thus passed into the public sector the general insurance business continues to make progress in the private sector. Government, however, partially controls its practices through the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its two committees—the Executive Committee and the Tariff Committee. The Executive Committee has recently prescribed certain rules to be adopted by all insurers in India so that business could be conducted on healthier lines. These measures are collectively called the 'New Code of Conduct', since there was already a 'Code' adopted by the Trade some years back, the terms of which were found to be inadequate for the purpose. The newly prescribed measures are, in brief, as follows:—

- All insurers should maintain certain minimum departmental reserves.
- They should maintain a certain minimum margin between their assets and liabilities, called the 'Minimum Security Margin'.
- Except in specified cases, they should collect the premium before assuming a risk.
- The Controller of Insurance should carry out an inspection of all insurers, as often and at such intervals as he considers necessary to ensure that the business is being conducted in accordance with law and tariff regulations, that a proper value is placed on the assets and liabilities and that they are complying with the directions of the Executive Committee.

The Board of Directors of almost all insurers have given a written undertaking to abide by the terms of the New Code, as required by the Executive Committee.

Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, which compels motorists to cover third party liabilities, has been considerably amended by the Amendment Act, 1956 with a view to correcting certain defects in the original Act.

Five more local insurance institutes have been established, in addition to the three already in existence and have been affiliated to the Federation of Insurance Institutes (J. C. Setalvad Memorial), Bombay. These eight institutes—two in Calcutta and one each in Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Jaipur—serve to disseminate insurance knowledge by holding debates, lectures and classes. They also encourage corporate life among its members through social activities. The Federation has recently announced a comprehensive plan to conduct examinations in all departments of the insurance business and offer diplomas to successful candidates in three grades—'Licentiate', 'Associate', and 'Fellow'. The first of these examinations was to be held in October 1957 for the 'Licentiate' diploma. Examinations for the other two higher diplomas would be held later.

The Government of India appointed a special committee called the Export Credit Guarantee Committee to study the question of the State's undertaking to insure certain risks in the export trade of the country which private insurers are unable or unwilling to cover. After a comprehensive study, the Committee has suggested a scheme for the institution of an export credit guarantees by the establishment of a State-owned export risks insurance corporation.

According to recent press reports, Government appear to have accepted this recommendation and are now working on plans to establish such a corporation.

The following statistics are compiled from official figures.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book.)

	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
Total Number of Companies	324		322		319		317		312	
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	222	Up to 7th Oct. 1952.	221	Up to 30th Nov. 1953.	215	Up to 15th Nov. 1954.	210	Up to 31st Oct. 1955.	207	Up to 31st Aug. 1956.
Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	102		101		104		107		105	
Average Sum assured of new Life Policy issued by Indian Companies during previous year ..	Rs. 2,575		Rs. 2,526		Rs. 2,565		Rs. 3,132		Rs. 2,960	
Average Sum Assured of new Life Policy issued by non-Indian Companies during previous year ..	Rs. 7,332		Rs. 7,333		Rs. 7,490		Rs. 7,487		Rs. 7,489	

LIFE BUSINESS

	New Business.					Total Business in Force.				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of Policies Issued ..	536,000	534,000	502,000	734,700	771,000	3,805,000	3,925,000	4,100,000	4,440,000	4,443,000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies ..	513,000	512,000	539,000	703,100	749,000	3,564,000	3,678,000	3,855,000	4,193,000	4,216,000
Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies ..	23,000	22,000	23,000	21,600	22,000	241,000	247,000	251,000	247,000	227,000
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sums Assured (including Reversionary Bonus additions) ..	147.86	145.63	155.21	236.33	238.29	873.35	915.90	966.39	1,026.25	1,122.76
Sums Assured with Indian Companies ..	131.38	120.28	138.18	220.09	220.85	765.17	789.88	833.31	918.96	984.23
Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies ..	16.48	16.40	17.03	16.24	17.44	118.18	126.02	133.03	137.29	138.53
Premium Income ..	8.14	7.80	8.40	11.93	12.39	43.53	44.88	47.63	51.38	51.18
Premium Income of Indian Companies ..	7.18	6.96	7.38	11.01	11.39	37.03	37.95	39.87	43.91	43.65
Premium Income of non-Indian Companies ..	.96	.84	1.02	0.94	1.00	6.50	6.93	7.76	7.47	7.53

ANNUITY BUSINESS

	1950 Rs. per annum	1951 Rs. per annum	1952 Rs. per annum	1953 Rs. per annum	1954 Rs. per annum	1955 Rs. per annum
Total Annuity Business in force at end of year	73,05,000	73,82,000	74,19,000	79,03,000	81,49,000	93,38,000
Amount Payable by Indian Companies ..	31,27,000	30,64,000	30,78,000	30,39,000	24,52,000	24,43,000
Amount Payable by non-Indian Companies ..	41,78,000	43,18,000	43,41,000	48,64,000	56,97,000	68,95,000
Total New Annuity Business in year ..	8,03,000	7,75,000	8,35,000	12,37,000	14,49,000	14,47,000
Share of Indian Companies ..	2,44,000	2,12,000	2,23,000	2,94,000	2,71,000	4,84,000
Share of non-Indian Companies ..	5,59,000	5,63,000	6,12,000	9,43,000	11,78,000	9,63,000

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Net Premium Income ..	16.30 Crores	16.63 Crores	21.80 Crores	21.24 Crores	21.63 Crores	22.68 Crores	23.68 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies ..	10.38 "	10.56 "	15.44 "	14.48 "	15.30 "	16.19 "	16.98 "
Total Net Premium Income of non-Indian Companies ..	5.92 "	6.07 "	6.36 "	6.76 "	6.33 "	6.59 "	6.70 "
Total Fire Premium Income ..	7.70 "	8.00 "	10.82 "	10.45 "	10.66 "	10.98 "	11.29 "
Total Marine Income ..	3.78 "	3.83 "	5.07 "	4.72 "	4.48 "	4.94 "	5.25 "
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income ..	4.82 "	4.80 "	5.91 "	6.06 "	6.49 "	6.76 "	7.14 "

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The total number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, up to 31st August 1956 was 312 of which 207 were Indian insurers and 105 were non-Indian insurers, as against 210 and 107 respectively in 1954.

Of the 105 non-Indian insurers 66 were constituted in the United Kingdom, 17 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 9 in the United States of America, 4 in Switzerland, 3 in France, 2 in Pakistan, and one each in Ceylon, N. Africa, Italy and Indonesia.

Most of the Indian insurers carried on life insurance business only. They were 107 in number, and of the remaining 100 Indian insurers, 38 carry on life business along with other insurance business, and 62 carry on insurance business other than life. Of the Indian insurers, 38 were either Mutual Insurance Companies or Co-operative Insurance Societies. Further there were a few pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, and the Postal Insurance Fund which are exempt from the operation of the Insurance Act.

As regards non-Indian insurers, most of them carried on insurance business other than life, 3 carried on life business only, and 12 carried on life business along with other insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The total net new life insurance business effected in India during the year 1955 amounted to 771,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 2,38,29 lakhs and having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 12.39 crores, of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 749,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 220.85 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of Rs. 11.39 crores. The new life business effected by non-Indian insurers amounted to 22,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 17.44 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of Rs. 1 crore.

The average sum insured per policy under the new policies issued in India by Indian insurers was Rs. 2,960 and under those issued by non-Indian insurers about Rs. 7,889.

The total net life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1955 amounted to 4,443,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs. 1,122.76 crores including bonus additions and having an annual premium income of Rs. 51.18 crores. Of this the share of Indian insurers is represented by 4,216,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 984.23 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 43.65 crores. The share of non-Indian insurers is represented

by 227,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 138.53 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 7.53 crores.

Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India also. The total new sums insured by these offices outside India in 1955 amounted to 35,000 policies insuring Rs. 20.33 crores. The total business remaining in force at the end of 1955 amounted to 276,000 policies insuring Rs. 92.04 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 4.61 crores.

The following table shows the New Sums Insured by Indian Life Offices in India, the Average Sum Insured per policy and the Total Sums Insured in force at the end of the year —

Year.	New Sums Insured.		Total Sums Insured in Force.
	Sum insured (in crores)	Average sum insured per policy.	Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939	45.96	1,511	232.42
1940	35.23	1,685	248.91
1941	36.68	1,841	256.43
1942	37.89	2,193	266.60
1943	65.24	2,258	310.95
1944	95.20	2,206	366.15
1945	122.78	2,128	459.43
1946	140.9	2,205	550
1947	126.5	2,177	603
1948	121.7	2,306	621
1949	180.0	2,341	662
1950	125.8	2,471	671
1951	131.4	2,758	755
1952	130.3	2,723	796
1953	138.2	2,565	833
1954	220.1	3,123	949
1955*	220.9	2,950	984

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1955 was for the amount of Rs. 14.47 lakhs, of which the share of Indian insurers was Rs. 4.84 lakhs. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of the year was Rs. 93.33 lakhs, of which the amount payable by Indian insurers was Rs. 34.43 lakhs, and by non-Indian insurers Rs. 58.90 lakhs.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian insurers during 1955, in respect of their life insurance business amounted to Rs. 68.29 crores, while the total outgo was Rs. 39.11 crores.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian insurers during the year 1955, in respect of their life insurance business was made up of:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars of Income.	Indian Insurers.	Non-Indian Insurers.
	Rs.	Rs.
Premium ..	50.52	7.75
Interest, Dividend and Rents ..	10.01	1.61
Other Receipts ..	3.54	.58
Total ..	64.07	9.94

The total outgo of these insurers during the year in respect of the life insurance business was made up of:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars of Outgo	Indian Insurers.	Non-Indian Insurers.
	Rs.	Rs.
Claims by death ..	4.38	.82
Claims by Maturity ..	10.78	2.59
Annuities ..	.19	.10
Surrender value ..	2.53	1.46
Expenses of Management ..	16.86	1.65
Depreciation and Transfer to Investment Reserves, etc. ..	1.60	.8
Miscellaneous ..	.22	.87
Transfer to Shareholders' Reserves and dividends ..	.38	.6
Total ..	36.94	7.63

The balances of Rs. 27.13 lakhs and Rs. 2.31 lakhs represent the increase in the life funds of Indian and non-Indian insurers.

INTEREST RATE & EXPENSE RATIO

The net rate of interest earned on the mean life insurance funds during the year 1955 by Indian insurers was 3.56 per cent. Non-Indian insurers realized 3.21 per cent. The net rates of interest realized on mean life insurance funds by the Indian insurers in each of five years were as follows:—

Year.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rate of Interest per annum ..	3.33	3.43	3.50	3.52	3.56

The total expenses of management of Indian insurers in respect of life insurance business, expressed as a percentage of the Premium

* The 1955 figures are incomplete.

income during each of five years was as follows:—

Year.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Expense Ratio ..	27.2	27.2	27.4	29.4	33.4

If the figures of half a dozen Insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the case of remaining Insurers would be as under:—

Year.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Expense Ratio ..	28.2	27.8	28.3	29.9	33.5

The net rates of interest realized in India on mean life insurance funds by the non-Indian Insurers in each of five years were as follows:—

Year.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rate of Interest per annum ..	8.19	8.35	8.30	8.06	8.21

The total expenses of management of non-Indian Insurers in respect of life insurance business in India expressed as a percentage of the premium income during each of five years was as follows:—

Year.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Expense Ratio ..	23.0	22.4	20.7	21.4	21.3

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The gross premium written direct in India in 1955 in all the three classes of business—Fire, Marine & Miscellaneous—registered a sharp increase compared with the previous year. The net premium also shows an all round increase.

The net premium income of all Insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1955 was Rs. 23.68 crores (Rs. 22.68 crores in 1954) of which the Indian Insurers' share was Rs. 16.98 crores and that of the non-Indian Insurers Rs. 6.70 crores. The total amount was composed of Rs. 11.29 crores from Fire, Rs. 5.25 crores from Marine, and Rs. 7.14 crores from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The Indian Insurers received Rs. 8.48 crores from Fire, Rs. 3.32 crores from Marine, and Rs. 5.18 crores from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The expense ratios for Fire, Marine, Miscellaneous were 34, 27 and 27 per cent. respectively in 1955 as against 34, 27 and 28 per cent. respectively in 1954. Commission ratios in 1954, were 16, 7 and 16 respectively as against 16, 8 and 16.

Some Indian Insurers who transact fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business also operate outside India. These Insurers had a net premium income of Rs. 9.49 crores in 1955 as against 9.07 crores in 1954, and Rs. 8.51 crores in 1953.

ASSETS OF INSURERS

The assets of all the Indian Insurers amounted to Rs. 366.39 crores on 31st December 1955, which were held invested in:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs.
Central Government Securities ..	1,37,29
Securities of Part "A" States ..	25,46
Securities of Part "B" States ..	5,13
British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities ..	7,42
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Securities ..	20,99
Mortgages on Property ..	15,08
Loans on Policies ..	27,98
Loans on Stocks and Shares ..	15
Other Loans ..	2,32
Shares in Indian Companies, Co-operatives, etc. ..	59,52
Land and House Property ..	17,40
Agents' Balances, outstanding Premium and Interest, etc. ..	18,55
Deposit, Cash and Stamps ..	20,53
Miscellaneous ..	8,98
Total ..	3,66,39

The following table shows the assets in India of non-Indian Insurers:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Insurers constituted in	Total Assets in India of	
	Life or composite companies	Non-life companies.
United Kingdom ..	32,36	4,47
Dominions and Colonies ..	19,60	1,69
U.S.A. ..	..	82
Switzerland ..	..	30
Indonesia ..	..	4
Italy ..	..	7
France ..	..	18
Pakistan ..	3,02	..
Total ..	54,98	7,57

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

As on 31st Aug. 1956 there were in existence 71 Provident Societies. Of these 25 were in West Bengal, 19 in Bombay State, 11 in Madras, the rest distributed over the other States.

The total new business effected by the societies during the year 1955 amounted to 25,349 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 2,20,41,700. The premium income received during the year on these policies amounted to Rs. 6,32,300. The business in force at the end of the year amounted to 73,003 policies, insuring a total sum of Rs. 5,28,70,400 including bonuses.

The total life insurance fund of these societies at the end of 1955 amounted to Rs. 1,20,67,000.

The net rate of interest realized on mean life funds of the societies in the year was 3.63 per cent, and the total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income was 42.5.

INSURANCE AGENTS

With the amendment of Section 42 of the Act, which came into force as from September 1, 1950 licences to Insurance Agents are being issued for a period of three years as against one year which was the practice followed till then. The fees for fresh licences as well as for renewals have been increased to Rs. 5.

Year.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of Agents.	177,164	246,086	280,162	279,774	312,896

Of the 102,122 licences issued in 1955, 86,050 were fresh and 16,072 were renewals.

Sec. 42A enjoins employers of Insurance agents (Principal, Chief, Special) to be registered. Certificates are issued to them, renewable annually. During 1955, the number of certificates issued to Principal Agents were 138 fresh and 634 renewals; to Chief Agents, 69 fresh and 259 renewals; to Special Agents, 3,358 fresh and 2,725 renewals. There were in 1955, 802 Principal Agents, 323 Chief Agents and 6,359 Special Agents as against 859, 449 and 5,633 respectively in 1951. Principal Agents are licensed to canvass general insurance business. With the formation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India on 1st September 1950, the posts of Chief and Special Agents have been abolished. The Principal Agency system is due to be abolished as from 1st September 1957 as per Section 42B(1) of the Insurance Act, 1938.

KERALA GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Because of the general curiosity about the Kerala Communist Government we give below brief notes on the legislative measures and the policy announcements of the Government:—

The Government proposes to set up a committee to go into the question of the revision of the pay of officers and lower ranks in Government services.

It was announced that the upper limit would be Rs. 1,000. A slightly higher salary for special posts could not be ruled out.

Private forests in the States would be nationalised.

A State Trading Corporation would be set up to ensure reasonable prices for agricultural products exported from the State.

Some 7.5 lakh acres of cultivable waste land and other fallow lands would be distributed to relieve unemployment.

The pay-scales of the employees of State Transport numbering a little over 3,000 were revised. The lowest grade is fixed at between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50. The non-pensionable employees were to get a gratuity. Daily rated workers attached to the permanent establishments were to be absorbed permanently on a monthly basis. Employees were to be associated with the management in such matters as fixing

schedules and running time. Appeal Boards would be constituted for hearing cases in which employees have been punished.

Certain jail regulations were modified. Hand-cuffing was abolished. Punishment would take the form of withholding or reducing amenities. The clothing worn by prisoners was to be without degrading or humiliating marks such as stripes. Prisoners could smoke in their wards or in latrines. They could send one letter every fortnight and one interview every week instead of one letter and one interview once in two months—which is the present rule. There would be no insisting on close hair cutting.

A committee was constituted to go into the modification of jail rules.

Industries like printing and banking would be brought within the minimum wages schedule.

KERALA BUDGET

Revenue: Rs. 27.9 crores.

Expenditure: Rs. 30.16 crores.

New taxes proposed:

Tax on agricultural wealth at the same rate as levied by the Centre; additional super tax ranging from one anna to four annas on companies with agricultural incomes between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10 lakhs; unification of the land revenue system in the whole of Kerala;

a surcharge of 5 per cent on agricultural income tax and super tax; a surcharge of 2½ per cent on sales of traders with a turn-over of Rs. 30,000 and over; a surcharge on profession tax of those with an income of Rs. 250 or over per month.

New measures announced:

Revision of salaries of primary teachers, the new scales ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per month. Private school teachers would also be paid directly by Government. Benefit of pension, at the time existing only in the Malabar area, now extended to the whole State.

Full fee concession extended to high school classes for students whose parents have an income below Rs. 1,200 a year.

Capital expenditure: Rs. 8.52 crores (Rs. 1.1 crores for industrial development).

Allotment for Second Five-Year Plan for 1957-58; Rs. 17.90 crores.

Government has proposed to the Planning Commission that the total investment under the Second Five-Year Plan should be increased to between Rs. 130 crores and Rs. 140 crores from the original Rs. 87 crores.

The Planning Commission is now going into the proposals specially to find how much more foreign exchange the proposals will involve.

NATIONAL INCOME

The fourth issue of the annual paper on national income released by the Central Statistical Organisation says that the national income was Rs. 10,030 crores in 1953-54, Rs. 10,280 crores in 1954-55 and Rs. 10,420 crores in 1955-56.

The per capita income at 1948-49 prices, according to the report, correspondingly rose from Rs. 268.7 in 1953-54 to Rs. 271.9 in 1954-55 and Rs. 272.1 in 1955-56.

The estimates for 1955-56 are based on partial material and are subject to revision.

According to the paper, during the First Five-Year Plan period (1951-52 to 1955-56) the national income in real terms increased by 17.7 per cent as against the original plan target

of 11 per cent. The corresponding rise in the per capita income was 10.5 per cent.

The absence of any pronounced rise in 1955-56 over 1954-55, was mainly due to the fall in agricultural production revealed by the latest available crop figures. The total contribution to national income at the 1948-49 prices by 'agriculture' showed a decline of Rs. 50 crores in 1955-56 over 1954-55, as compared to a rise of similar magnitude in 1954-55 over 1953-54. There was no appreciable change in the yearly increase in the over-all contribution by other sectors.

Expressed at current prices, the national income, says the paper, stood at Rs. 9,650 crores in 1955-56, and Rs. 9,620 crores in 1954-55, or Rs. 830 crores and Rs. 860 crores lower than

the 1953-54 level. The per capita income at current prices correspondingly declined from Rs. 280.7 in 1953-54 to Rs. 254.4 in 1954-55, and Rs. 252.0 in 1955-56. The fall in the national income at current prices in 1955-56 and 1954-55 was entirely due to price changes, the national income in real terms having shown a rise in both the years. The level of agricultural prices, in particular, was considerably lower in 1955-56 and 1954-55, compared to 1953-54 and this also accounted for the sharp decline in the income at current prices originating in the agricultural sector.

Though there was some progress during 1955-56 in small sectors like 'mining', 'organised banking and insurance', etc., it was not large enough to be disclosed by the figures presented in this paper.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Some statistics are given below :

Total no. of persons employed (April 1, 1955) : 263,000, Capital outlay : Rs. 81.41 crores.

Gross receipts (1954-55) : Rs. 46.57 crores; Working expenses : Rs. 43.97 crores. The accumulated surplus on April 1, 1955 : Rs. 17.18 crores.

For administration the country is divided into 13 circles. There are four telephone districts (Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras). The workshops are located in Bombay, Calcutta, Jabalpur.

No. of postal articles handled : about 293 crores (1954-55); total revenue : Rs. 27.93 crores.

No. of post offices : 40,700 (rural 43,269); no. of registered articles handled : 8.8 crores;

insured articles : 40 lakhs; money orders : 6.1 crores.

No. of telegraph offices : 8,792; no. of telegrams : about 3 crores (about 43 lakhs foreign); telegraph revenue : Rs. 6.7 crores (foreign telegrams Rs. 1.26 crores).

No. of telephones (Jan. 26, 1957) : 300,000; public call offices : 3,735 (March 31, 1956); departmental exchanges : 686 (March 31, 1955); no. of trunk calls (1954-55) : 1.51 crores; telephone revenue : Rs. 12.4 crores (1954-55).

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department maintained its steady progress in all phases of its activities during the year 1956-57. The staff employed by the Department rose from about 263,000 on 31st March 1955 to nearly 284,000 on 31st March 1956.

During 1956-57 the Department is estimated to handle a total number of 3,231 million postal

articles, to book nearly 34 million telegrams and to put through about 22 million trunk calls.

Post offices in rural areas continued to be opened during 1956-57 in accordance with the policy announced in June 1953. The total number of existing post offices on 31st March 1956 was 55,042. During the period from 1st April 1956 to 31st December 1956 a total number of 1,391 new post offices were opened and another 2,020 post offices are programmed to be opened by the 31st March 1957.

The total number of telephone exchanges on the 31st December 1956 was 889 as compared to 759 on the 31st December 1955 and 831 on 31st March 1956.

The number of telephones has increased from 247,000 on the 31st March 1955 to 278,000 on the 31st March 1956 and it was expected that the number will rise to 311,000 by 31st March 1957.

RAILWAY BUDGET 1957-58

The final budget estimates as presented by the Minister for Railways on 11th May, 1957 :

	(Rupees in crores)	
	Budget Estimate 1957-58	
	As proposed in March 1957	As now proposed
Gross Traffic Receipts	368.50	377.90
Working Expenses ..	244.16	244.16
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	14.12	14.12
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund ..	45.00	45.00
Total	303.23	303.28
Net Railway Revenues	65.22	74.62
Dividend to General Revenues	43.79	43.79
Net Surplus	21.43	30.83

Particulars under gross traffic earnings :		Rs. Crores
Passenger earnings :		
Upper Class	13.75	
Third Class	105.25	
Other coaching earnings ..	24.90	
Goods earnings	226.50	
Other sundry earnings	8.10	
Suspense	0.00	
Total	377.90	
Details of working expenses :		Rs. Crores
Administration	30.71	
Repairs and maintenance ..	93.92	
Operating Staff	50.30	
Operation (fuel)	50.76	
Operation other than Staff and Fuel	17.25	
Miscellaneous Expenses ..	25.24	
Labour Welfare	7.18	
Total	284.46	
Credits or recoveries	40.60	
Net	243.85	

Points from his speech :

1. Supplementary charge on goods and parcel traffic would be doubled from 1st July to 12½ per cent. This would fetch Rs. 9.5 crores during the current financial year.

2. The Second Year Plan for the railways has had to be expanded by Rs. 200 crores. One half of this rise represents the rise in the cost of essential materials. The other half arises from the need to raise the targetted carrying capacity from 162 to 180 million tons per annum during the Second Plan period.

3. Two concessions to passenger traffic. First, a single ticket to cover a blind passenger and his attendant. Second, similar concession to patients suffering from tuberculosis for their journeys for admission to and discharge from hospitals and sanatoria. Both the concessions will be subject to production of appropriate certificate.

4. A tax on railway fares was announced by the Finance Member in his budget speech : 5 per cent on distances upto 30 miles, 15 per cent on distances between 31 and 500 miles and 10 per cent for longer distances. Season tickets were to be exempt.

REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION

BELOW we give a few facts and figures 1956-57.*

Displaced persons from West Pakistan 47.40 lakhs; from East Pakistan 40.05 lakhs (including the post-census migration); total 87.45 lakhs.

Total amount spent on D.P.s upto end of March 1956: Rs. 287.15 crores. Provision for 1956-57: Rs. 66 crores.

The distribution of displaced persons among the various States was as follows (for the Western Zone based on the 1951 census figures, for the Eastern Zone on estimates in January 1956):

Assam 368,000; Bihar 74,000; Bombay 338,000; Madhya Pradesh 113,000; Madras 9,000; Orissa 35,000; Punjab 2,376,000; Uttar Pradesh 486,000; West Bengal 2,892,000; Hyderabad 4,000; Madhya Bharat 64,000; Mysore 7,000; PEPSU 350,000; Rajasthan 297,000; Saurashtra 60,000; Ajmer 71,000; Bhopal 17,000; Delhi 496,000; Himachal Pradesh 5,000; Kutch 12,000; Manipur 2,000; Tripura 304,000; Vindhya Pradesh 15,000; Andaman and Nicobar Islands 4,000.

LATEST POSITION (MARCH 1957)

No. of refugees from W. Pakistan: 47.40 lakhs

" " " " E. Pakistan: 41.10 lakhs

Total 88.50 lakhs

Expenditure on establishment upto March 1957 (all following figures in Rs. lakhs): 199.13.

Grants to refugees: 12,429.52

Loans to refugees: 53.20.

On Housing: 8,446.08

Miscellaneous: 0.01.

Loans advanced to State Govts. for Rehabilitation: 6,050.40.

Provision during the First Five Year Plan: Rs. 135.68 crores.

No. of residential units set up in The Eastern Zone upto end of 1956: 3,82,189; For. W.P. refugees: 1,03,110.

Total no. of compensation applications received from W. Pakistan refugees upto Feb. 1957: 4,03,074.

Compensation paid (as on 31st March 1957): Rs. 53.72 crores.

No. of persons to whom land allotted under compensation scheme: 17,318.

Land allotted under scheme: 2,80,953 ordinary acres, 30,012 st. acres. plus groves worth Rs. 36,50,844.

Cases pending under Evacuee Property Act. (1-1-1957): 9,018.

No. of persons from W. Pakistan in receipt of relief (31-1-1957): 24,526.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Upto the end of 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 347.20 crores will have been spent on displaced persons from West and East Pakistan as shown below:—

(Rs. in crores).

Nature of Expenditure	On W. Pakistan refugees	On E. Pakistan refugees	Total
1. Grants	75.38	48.91	124.29
2. Loans	25.53	27.67	53.20
3. Housing	59.69	29.77	89.46
4. Establishment	1.66	0.33	1.99
5. Miscellaneous	0.01	—	0.01
6. Compensation to Displaced Persons	53.12	—	53.12
Adjustment transferred from/to capital outside the revenue account for payment of compensation	14.83	—	14.83
Total	230.22	106.68	336.90
Loans by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration	7.13	3.17	10.30†
Grand Total	237.35	109.85	347.20

Provision for 1957-58 is as follows:—

Displaced persons from West Pakistan Rs. 13.77 crores.

Displaced persons from East Pakistan " 21.73 "

Payment of compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan†† " 24.00 "

Total .. Rs. 59.50 crores.

The following is the scale of the assessed values of urban claims, compensation, rehabilitation grants and the total compensation (in rupees) respectively to be paid:—

1,000	200	400	600	9,000	1,800	1,758	3,558	24,000	4,800	1,832	6,632
2,000	400	800	1,200	10,000	2,000	1,840	3,840	26,000	5,200	1,576	6,776
3,000	600	1,009	1,609	12,000	2,400	1,980	4,380	28,000	5,600	1,301	6,901
4,000	800	1,180	1,980	14,000	2,800	2,097	4,897	30,000	6,000	1,024	7,024
5,000	1,000	1,327	2,327	16,000	3,200	2,193	5,393	35,000	7,000	805	7,305
6,000	1,200	1,454	2,654	18,000	3,600	2,200	5,800	40,000	7,558	Nd	7,558
7,000	1,400	1,567	2,967	20,000	4,000	2,144	6,144	45,000	7,787	Nd	7,787
8,000	1,600	1,666	3,266	22,000	4,400	2,024	6,424	50,000	8,000	Nd	8,000

REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

(Church Road, New Delhi)

Chief Administrator, P. C. Das Gupta.

Dy. Chief Administrator, N. L. Chatterjee.

Chief Accountant, D. L. Sondhi.

Law Officer, S. Suran Singh.

The relevant statistics are given in the table below. They show the position as at the end of December 1956:

(Amount in lakhs).

Origin of applicants	Applications received	Applications disposed of	Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount paid
West Pakistan	47,298	47,297	10,053	Rs. 808.95	Rs. —
East Pakistan (Old) ..	18,451	18,451	4,582	348.37	—
East Pakistan (New) ..	21,759	8,721	1,258	79.58	—
Total	87,508	74,469	15,893	1236.90	1047.80

Amount of instalment due: Principal: Rs. 271.63 lakhs; Interest: Rs. 144.15 lakhs.

Amount of instalment received: Principal: Rs. 122.95 lakhs; Interest: Rs. 82.67 lakhs.

* See below for latest position.

† Actual payment upto 31st August 1956.

†† In addition a sum of Rs. 6.00 crores will be paid as compensation in the form of acquired evacuee property.

SPORTS (1956-57)

National Athletic Championships

Men's Events

100 metres: Shirke, 200 metres: Milkha Singh, 400 metres: Milkha Singh, 800 metres: Sohan Singh, 1,500 metres: Babu Singh, 3,000 metres: steepclimb, 5,000 metres: Muniswamy, 10,000 metres: Manna Ram, 110 metres hurdles: Bhagwan Singh, 400 metres hurdles: Ganpatram, 50 kilometre walk: L. N. Karnail Singh, 10,000 metres walk: Lalchand, 4 x 100 metres relay: Services, 4 x 400 metres relay: Services, Marathon: Plarelal, High Jump: Ian Trower, Broad Jump: C. Shankaran, Hop, Step and Jump: Ram Mohar, Shot Put: Surat Ram, Javelin Throw: V. P. Malvia, Discus Throw: Balkar Singh, Hammer Throw: Devi Dayal, Team Championship: Services, Decathlon Championship: Muthaya.

Women's Events

100 metres: Stephanie D'Souza, 200 metres: Stephanie D'Souza, 80 metres hurdles: Violet Peters, 4 x 100 metres relay: Mysore, High Jump: C. Vasanthakumari, Broad Jump: Deanna Syme, Shot Put: E. J. Davenport, Discus Throw: Elaine O'Connell, Javelin Throw: E. J. Davenport, Team Championship: Mysore.

STATE BANK

Central Board (as from 1st July 1957):

P. C. Bhattacharya (Chairman); N. V. Gadgil (Vice-Chairman); B. P. Patel, I.C.S. (Mg. Director); T. S. Raghavachary (Mg. Director).

Elected by Shareholders: J. D. Choksi, Pratapsingh Mathuradas, D. P. Goenka, O. T. Jenkins, K. Ramunni Menon, Maddi Sudarsanam.

Union Government Nominees: H. M. Hasham Premji, Ramnath A. Poddar, Prof. D. K. Gadgil, Sachindra Chaudhuri, Dr. Triguna Sen, Satya Paul Virmal, G. L. Bansal, V. S. Tyagaraja Mudahar, H. M. Patel, I.C.S.

Reserve Bank Nominee: B. Venkatapillai.

Table Tennis

National Championships

Men's Singles: Gautam Divan, Men's Doubles: K. Jayant and R. Bhandari, Mixed Doubles: D. P. Sampat and Miss P. Nunes, Women's Singles: Miss Meena Parande, Women's Doubles: Miss Meena Parande and Miss P. Nunes, Juniors' Singles: Jayant Vora, Team Championship: Men: Bombay, Team Championship: Women: Bombay.

Football

Santosh Memorial Trophy: Hyderabad, Rover's Cup: Mohammedan Sporting, Durand Cup: East Bengal.

National Badminton Championships

Men's Singles: T. N. Seth, Men's Doubles: N. Natokar and R. Vimalwalla, Mixed Doubles: D. Dhongade and Miss Malti Gokhale, Women's Singles: Miss Tara Dandige, Women's Doubles: Miss Jasbir Kaur and Miss Meena Shah, Juniors' Singles: Dipu Ghosh, Team Championship: Men's: Bombay, Women's: Bombay.

Billiards

National Championship: Wilson Jones, Snooker: Mahomed Laif (Ceylon).

Hockey

National Championship: The Railways, Bombay Gold Cup: Central Railway, Belighton Cup: East Bengal.

Local Boards

Bombay: J. D. Choksi, Pratapsingh Mathuradas, H. M. Hasham Premji, Ramnath A. Poddar, Prof. D. K. Gadgil, Prof. D. G. Karve, S. L. Kirokar, Purushottam Kanji.

Calcutta: D. P. Goenka, O. T. Jenkins, Sachindra Chaudhuri, Dr. Triguna Sen, Satya Paul Virmal, G. L. Bansal, Dharendra Nath Mitra, Dharendra Nath Sen, K. S. Birla, Suresh Chandra Roy.

Madras: K. Ramunni Menon, Maddi Sudarsanam, V. S. Tyagaraja Mudahar, Kasturi Srinivasan, M. E. Castell, M. A. Chidambaram Chettiar, T. M. Chinnaiya Pillai.

Aga Khan Cup: Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore.

Cricket

Ranji Trophy: Bombay.

Lawn Tennis

National Championships

Men's Singles: R. Krishnan, Men's Doubles: R. Krishnan and Nareesh Kumar, Mixed Doubles: Nareesh Kumar and Mrs. K. Singh, Women's Singles: Mrs. K. Singh, Women's Doubles: Mrs. S. B. Mody and Mrs. J. B. Singh.

Kabbadi

Men's: Bombay, Women's: Bombay.

Volleyball

Services.

Basketball

Men's: Mysore, Women's: Bengal.

National Boxing Championships

Flyweight: S. Khatau, Bantamweight: L/N. K. S. Rao, Featherweight: W. Welcome, Lightweight: Naik Anthony, Lightwelterweight: Naik S. Ray, Welterweight: Naik Rangnathan, Light-middleweight: Hav. Appa Rao, Middleweight: A. Ganguly, Light-heavyweight: Hav. Gurucharan, Heavyweight: Hav. Mangne Ram.

The Chairman of the State Bank of India will be ex-officio member of the local boards.

STATE BUDGETS 1957-58

Assam

Revenue: Rs. 24.29 crores.
Expenditure: Rs. 28.90 crores.

Madras

Revenue: Rs. 56.49 crores.
Expenditure: Rs. 61.32 crores.

Andhra

Revenue: Rs. 53.14 crores.
Expenditure: Rs. 58.62 crores.

Bombay: Revenue Rs. 109.44 crores.

Expenditure Rs. 112.61 crores.

TARIFF POLICY

The Commission conducted in all 12 inquiries during 1955-56 of which 8 related to industries seeking continuance of protection or assistance, 2 related to those seeking protection or assistance for the first time and two were price fixation inquiries.

The inquiries for continuance of protection or assistance were in connection with starch, glucose, steel baling hoops, aluminium, transformers, ball bearings, plastics (P.F. Moulding Powder and Electrical Accessories made of plastics) and buttons (made of plastics) and those for fresh protection were about isonitric acid hydrazide (isonitrazid) industry and calcium carbide industry. Price-fixation inquiries related to the retention prices of steel produced by Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and those of pig iron and steel produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

In addition, the Government referred to the Commission for investigation and report the prices of automobiles and of locomotives and boilers.

During the year, the Commission submitted 16 reports to the Government.

The Commission recommended *ad hoc* extensions of protection upto December 31, 1956, to ball-bearing industry, non-ferrous metals, buttons (made of plastics), plastics industry and power and distribution transformers industry. The recommendation was accepted by Government and was given effect to by the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1955.

During the year the Commission made recommendations on 44 industries which enjoyed protection as on April 1, 1955 and 39 industries as on March 31, 1956, which were all accepted by the Government with the exception of those relating to Soda Ash and Titanium Dioxide. As regards Soda Ash, the Commission recommended a protective duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* (standard), but the Government decided

to impose duties at the specific rates of Rs. 5-10 per cent (Standard) and Rs. 4-3 per cent (Preferential) on Soda Ash. The Government also did not accept the Commission's recommendation regarding exemption from cess of salt used in the manufacture of indigenous Soda Ash.

In the case of Titanium Dioxide, the Government did not accept the original recommendation of the Commission regarding the quantum of protection. However, in concurrence with the Commission, the Government decided to impose a protective duty of 44 per cent *ad valorem* (Standard) and 34 per cent *ad valorem* (Preferential), in place of the Commission's recommendation for levying a protective duty of 35 1/5 per cent *ad valorem* plus one fourth of the total duty (standard) and 25 1/5 per cent *ad valorem* plus one fourth of the total duty (Preferential).

Besides, investigations into the continuance of protection or assistance to the non-ferrous metals industry and grant of protection or assistance to the thin ball bearings industry were completed by the end of the year under review.

ARTICLES TAXED

The general rate of import duty is 35 per cent. There is also a temporary surcharge of 25 per cent of the duty. On luxury goods the duty varies between 75 and 200 per cent.

The following articles among others are subject to a protective duty: Heavy chemicals, certain coal tar dyes, matches, aluminium, ball bearings, titanium dioxide, power and distribution transformers, iron and steel, metals (other than iron and steel), cycles (other than motor bicycles) and parts, raw silk, silk yarn and thread and fabrics, artificial silk fabrics.

The following articles among others are subject to revenue duties: Machinery, iron and steel, metals (other than iron and steel), motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, lorries, vans, and parts of these, pneumatic rubber tyres and

tubes, railway plant and rolling stock, motor spirit, kerosene oil, oils (fuel and lubricating), gold bullion, silver bullion, coins, sheets and plates, tin, electric lighting bulbs, wireless apparatus, Portland cement (excluding white), raw cotton, coal tar products excluding dyes, artificial silk, yarn, textile fabrics, wood, pulp, paper, stationery, cinematograph films, toys, games and sports goods, spices, wines, spirits and liquors, ale, beer, porter, cider and fermented liquors, tobacco, betel-nuts, tea, boots and shoes.

The following articles among others are subject to export duties: raw cotton, cotton waste, cotton cloth and yarn, raw wool, oil and oil seeds, tea, other agricultural produce, manganese, mica, mercury, rice, coal and oil-cakes, jute raw and manufactured and black pepper.

The following articles among others are subject to excise duties levied by the Central Government: Kerosene, sugar, matches, coffee, tea, vegetable products, tobacco, cotton cloth, steel ingots, motor spirit, tyres, coal, electric bulbs, fans, woollen fabrics, paper.

Customs is among the most important sources of revenue of the Central Government with Rs. 171 crores for 1956-57 and Rs. 162 crores estimated for 1957-58. It accounts for between 55 and 60 per cent of the revenue.

Among the items that earn most revenue are the group that includes machinery, kerosene oil, raw cotton, artificial silk yarn.

Export duties cover a number of items of which tea is now the most important with about Rs. 19 crores.

Before the war excise duties did not form a material part of the revenues of the Central Government. Today they are very important; the estimates for 1957-58 were Rs. 209.48 crores. The most important single item is cotton cloth with Rs. 72 crores followed by tobacco with Rs. 36 crores.

(See also under Finance in this section).

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(A detailed account of the Plan is given in the previous edition. State allotments are given where available under individual States).

THE principal task of the Second Five-Year Plan is to secure an increase in national income by about 25 per cent over the five years, to enlarge employment opportunities at a rate sufficient to absorb the increase in labour force consequent on the increase in population and to take major strides forward in the direction of industrialisation so as to prepare the ground for more rapid advance in the plan periods to come.

The Second Plan is in one sense a continuation of the developmental effort commenced in the First Plan, but there is inevitably a shift in priorities with a larger accent on industrialisation, especially the development of heavy industry and the necessary ancillaries like transport.

The Plan commends 'perspective planning'—planning which envisages development over 15 or 20 years ahead. After the Second Plan period there will be a continuous stepping up of investment until it reaches 16 or 17 per cent of national income. Through accelerated development on this pattern, it is hoped that national income will be doubled by 1967-68.

The Plan is sought to be worked with sufficient flexibility. Annual plans, which would facilitate periodical assessment and revision, would therefore be worked out within the five year plan.

The basic objectives have recently been summed up in the phrase 'socialist pattern of society'. Essentially, this means that the

basic criterion for determining the lines of advance must not be private profit but social gain, and that the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increase in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth.

The Plan underlines the need to create buffer stocks in agricultural commodities especially

in foodgrains. By operating on such buffer stocks price fluctuations can be moderated.

Discussing the question of regional disparities the Planning Commission emphasises the need for balanced development of different regions and parts of the country and say that the stress of developmental programmes should be on extending the benefit of investments to underdeveloped regions. Only thus can a diversified economy be built up.

GROWTH IN INCOME AND INVESTMENT, 1951-76

(At 1952-53 prices)

	1st Plan (1951-56)	2nd Plan (1956-61)	3rd Plan (1961-66)	4th Plan (1966-71)	5th Plan (1971-76)
1. National income at the end of the period (Rs. crores)	10,800	13,480	17,260	21,680	27,270
2. Total net investment (Rs. crores)	3,100	6,200	9,900	14,800	20,700
3. Investment as percentage of national income at the end of the period	7.8	10.7	13.7	16.0	17.0
4. Population at the end of the period (in millions)	884	408	434	465	500
5. Incremental capital output ratio	1.88:1	2.3:1	2.62:1	3.36:1	3.70:1
6. Per capita income at the end of the period (in Rs.)	281	331	396	466	545

OUTLAY AND ALLOCATIONS

The total developmental outlay of the Central and State Governments over the period of the Plan works out at Rs. 4,800 crores.* The distribution of outlay by major heads of development is as under:—

	First Five-Year Plan		Second Five-Year Plan	
	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	357	15.1	568	11.8
(a) <i>Agriculture</i>	241	10.2	341	7.1
Agriculture Programme	197	8.8	170	3.5
Animal Husbandry	22	1.0	56	1.1
Forests	10	0.4	47	1.0
Fisheries	4	0.2	12	0.8
Co-operation	7	0.8	47	1.0
Miscellaneous	1	..	9	0.2
(b) <i>National Extension and Community Projects</i>	90	8.8	200	4.1
(c) <i>Other Programmes</i>	26	1.1	27	0.6
Village Panchayats	11	0.5	12	0.3
Local Development Works	15	0.6	15	0.3
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER	661	28.1	913	19.0
Irrigation	384	16.3	381	7.9
Power	260	11.1	427	8.9
Flood Control and other Projects, Investigations, etc.	17	0.7	105	2.2
III. INDUSTRY AND MINING	179	7.6	890	18.5
Large and Medium Industries	148	6.8	617	12.9
Mineral Development	1	..	73	1.5
Village and Small Industries	30	1.3	200	4.1
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	557	23.6	1,385	28.9
Railways	268	11.4	900*	18.8
Roads	130	5.5	246	5.1
Road Transport	12	0.5	17	0.4
Ports & Harbours	34	1.4	45	0.9
Shipping	26	1.1	48	1.0
Inland Water Transport .. .. .	..	..	3	0.1
Civil Air Transport	24	1.0	43	0.9
Other Transport	3	0.1	7	0.1
Posts & Telegraphs	50	2.2	63	1.3
Other Communications	5	0.2	4	1.3
Broadcasting	5	0.2	9	0.2
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	553*	22.6	945	19.7
Education	104	7.0	307	6.4
Health	140	5.9	274	5.7
Housing	49	2.1	120	2.5
Welfare of Backward Classes	32	1.3	91	1.9
Social Welfare	5	0.2	29	0.6
Labour and Labour Welfare	7	0.3	29	0.6
Rehabilitation	7	0.3	29	0.6
Special Schemes relating to Educated Unemployment .. .. .	..	..	5	0.1
VI. MISCELLANEOUS	69	3.0	99	2.1
TOTAL	2,556	100.0	4,800	100.0

The total outlay as presented here does not include the contributions in cash or in kind made by the people in the execution of local developmental works.

* the Minister for Railways in his railway budget speech declared that the railways would have to invest Rs. 200 crores more both on account of the rise in expenses and the rise in the cost of material to achieve the same result. This would send the total outlay on the Plan up by Rs. 200 crores.

INVESTMENT

The following table shows the amount of to be called current developmental expenditure, investment, i.e. expenditure on building up and a rough break-up of the two types of expenditure of productive assets, and what may broadly be called under major heads.

	(Rs. crores)		
	Investment outlay	Current outlay	Total outlay
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Agriculture	338	230	568
National Extension and Community Development	181	160	341
II. IRRIGATION & POWER			
Irrigation and Flood control	863	70	227
Power	456	50	913
III. INDUSTRIES & MINING			
Large and Medium Industries and mining	407	30	486
Village and Small-scale Industries	700	20	427
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS			
.. .. .	670	100	890
V. SOCIAL SERVICES			
.. .. .	120	20	690
VI. MISCELLANEOUS			
.. .. .	1,335	50	200
.. .. .	455	80	1,385
.. .. .	19	490	945
TOTAL	3,800	1,000	99
			4,800

The likely level of investment in the private sector over the Second Plan period might be put at Rs. 2,400 crores, broken down as follows:—

	(Rs. crores)
Organised industry and mining ..	575
Plantations, electricity undertaking and transport other than railways ..	125
Construction	1,000
Agriculture and village and small industries	300
Stocks	400
Total	2,400

The ratio of public to private investment in the Second Plan is 61 : 39 as compared to 50 : 50 envisaged in the First Plan. Investment through the public sector is scheduled to go up 2½ times, and the increase in investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of 50 per cent.

TARGETS

The principal targets of production and development to be achieved over the Second Plan period as a result of the investments proposed both in the public and private sectors are set forth below:—

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase over 1955-56
I. AGRICULTURE				
Food grains (million tons)	54.0*	65.0	75.0	15
Cotton (" bales)	2.9	4.2	5.5	31
Sugarcane, raw gur (million tons)	5.6	5.8	7.1	22
Oilseeds (")	5.1	5.5	7.0	27
Jute (" bales)	3.3	4.0	5.0	25
Tea (" pounds)	613	644	700	9
National Extension Blocks (Nos.)	Nil	500	3,800	660
Community Development Blocks (Nos.)	Nil	622	1,120	80
Population served by National Extension & Community Development Programmes (million persons)	Nil	80	825	306
Village Panchayats (Thousand Nos.)	83	118	200	70
II. IRRIGATION & POWER				
Area irrigated (million acres)	51	67	88	81
Electricity (Installed capacity, million kW)	2.3	3.4	6.9	103
III. MINERALS				
Iron Ore (million tons)	3.0	4.3**	12.5	191
Coal (")	32.3†	38.0†	60.0†	58
IV. LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES				
Finished steel (million tons)	1.1	1.3	4.3	231
Pig Iron (for sale to foundries) (million tons)	—	0.38	0.75	97
Aluminium (000 tons)	3.7	7.5	25.0	238
Heavy steel forgings for sale (000 tons)	Nil	Nil	12	—
Heavy steel castings for sale (000 tons)	Nil	Nil	15	—
Steel structural fabrications (000 tons)	N.A.	180	500	178
Machine Tools (graded) (value in Rs. lakhs)	31.8	75	300	300
Cement Machinery (")	N.A.	56**	200	257
Sugar Machinery (")	N.A.	28**	250	779
Textile Machinery : Cotton & Jute (value in Rs. lakhs)	N.A.	412	1,950	373
Paper Machinery (value in Rs. lakhs)	Neg.	Neg.	400	—
Power Driven Pumps (centrifugal (000 Nos.)	84	40	86	115
Diesel Engines (000 H.P.)	N.A.	100	205	105
Automobiles (Nos.)	16,500	25,000	57,000	128
Railway Locomotives (Nos.)	3	175	400	129
Tractors (20-30-78 H.P.) (Nos.)	—	—	300	—
Cement (Million tons)	2.7	4.3	13	202
Fertilisers :				
(a) Nitrogenous (in terms of Ammn. Sulphate) (000 tons)	46	380	1,450	282
(b) Phosphatic (in terms of Superphosphate) (000 tons)	55	120	720	500
Sulphuric Acid (000 tons)	99	170	470	176
Soda Ash (")	45	80	230	188
Caustic Soda (")	11	36	150	317
Petroleum Refinery (crude processed) (million tons)	—	3.6	4.3	19
Electric Transformers 33 K.V. and below (000 KVA)	179	540	1,360	151
Electric Cables ACSR conductors (tons)	1,420	9,000	19,000	100
Electric Motors (000 H.P.)	99	240	800	150
Cotton Textiles (million yards)	4,618	6,850	8,500	24
Sugar (million tons)	1.1	1.7	2.3	35
Paper & Paper Board (000 tons)	114	200	350	75
Bicycles (Organised sector only) (000 Nos.)	101	550	1,000	88
Sewing Machines (Organised sector only) (000 Nos.)	33	110	220	100
Electric Fans (000 Nos.)	194	275	600	118

* Relates to the year 1949-50.

** Relates to the calendar year 1954.

† Figures relate to calendar years.

TARGETS—Contd.

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase over 1955-56
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS				
(a) Railways				
1) Passenger train miles (millions)	95	108	124	15
2) Freight carried (million tons)	91	120	162	35
(b) Roads :				
1) National Highways (000 miles)	12.3	12.9	13.8	7
2) Surfaced Roads (000 miles)	97.0	107.0	125.0	17
(c) Shipping :				
1) Coastal & Adjacent* (Lakh GRT)	2.2	3.2	4.3	34
2) Overseas** (Lakh GRT)	1.7	2.8	4.7	64.7
(d) Ports :				
Handling capacity (million tons)	20	25	32.5	30
(e) Posts & Telegraphs :				
1) Post Offices (000 Nos.)	36	55	75	36
2) Telegraph Offices (000 Nos.)	3.0	4.0	6.3	28
3) Number of telephones (000 Nos.)	168	270	450	67
VI. EDUCATION				
School-going children to per cent of children in the respective age group :				
(a) Primary Stage (6-11 age group)	42.0	51.0	63.0	—
(b) Middle Stage (11-13 age group)	14.0	19.0	22.5	—
(c) Higher Secondary stage (14-17 age group)	6.4	9.4	12.0	—
Elementary/Basic schools (lakhs)	2.23	2.93	3.50	10
Teachers in Primary/Middle Secondary Schools (lakhs)	7.4	10.3	13.4	30
Teachers Training Institutions (Nos.)	835	1,130	1,412	24
Enrolment in Teachers Training Institutions (000 Nos.)	75.6	103.5	134.2	30
VII. HEALTH				
Medical Institutions (000 Nos.)	8.0	10.0	12.6	26
Hospital beds (000 Nos.)	113	125	155	24
Doctors	59	70	95	18
Nurses	17	22	31	41
Midwives	18	26	32	23
Nurse-Daies & Daies (000 Nos.)	4	6	41	583
Health Assistant and Sanitary Inspectors (000 Nos.)	3.5	4	7	75

* Inclusive of tankers.

** Inclusive of tramp tonnage.

CENTRE AND STATE OUTLAYS

The outlays by the Centre and States are shown below (in Rs. lakhs).

	Centre	States
Agriculture, Community Development	6,500.00	50,267.10
Irrigation and Power	10,500.00	80,784.42
Industry and Mining	74,731.81	14,244.86
Transport and Communications	1,20,250.00	18,242.80
Social Services	39,575.72	54,869.36
Miscellaneous	4,354.92	5,579.92
Total	2,55,912.45	2,24,087.55

NATIONAL INCOME

The expected increase in national income (net national product by industrial origin) during the First and Second Plan periods is given in the table below :—

Subject	(In Rs. Crores)			Percentage increase during	
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1951-56	1956-61
1. Agriculture & allied pursuits	4,450	5,230	6,170	18	18
2. Mining	80	95	150	10	58
3. Factory establishments	590	840	1,380	43	04
4. Small enterprises	740	840	1,085	14	30
5. Construction	180	220	295	22	34
6. Commerce : Transport and communication	1,650	1,875	2,300	14	23
7. Professions and services including Government Administration	1,420	1,700	2,100	20	23
8. Total National Production	9,110	10,800	13,480	18	25
9. Per capita income (Rs.)	254	281	330	11	18

INCOME, INVESTMENT, SAVINGS, CONSUMPTION

The following table indicates the broad position in regard to national income, investment, domestic savings and consumption expenditure at the end of the Second Plan period as compared to the position in 1950-51:

(Rs. crores : 1952-53 prices)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1 National Income	9,110	10,800	13,480
2 Net investment	448	790	1,440
3 Net inflow of foreign resources	(—) 7	34	130
4 Net domestic savings (2 + 3)	455	756	1,310
5 Consumption expenditure (1 - 4)	8,655	10,044	12,170
6 Investment as per cent of National Income (2 as % of 1)	4.94	7.31	10.60
7 Domestic savings as per cent of National Income (4 as % of 1)	4.98	7.00	9.72

Additional employment likely to be generated over the Second Plan period in sectors other than agriculture is estimated at 8 million. In this estimate only full-time employment has been taken into account. There are in the Plan, programmes of development such as irrigation and land reclamation which will reduce under-employment to some extent and may also absorb new persons.

Altogether in aggregative terms, the Plan envisages a sufficient increase in the demand for labour to match the increase in the labour force amounting to 10 million.

FINANCE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The following table sets out the scheme of financing the development envisaged in the public sector.

	(Rs. crores)	3. Other budgetary sources	
1 Surplus from current revenues	800	(a) Railways' contribution to the development programme	150
(a) at existing (1955-56) rates of taxation	350	(b) Provident funds and other deposit heads	250
(b) additional taxation	450	4. Resources to be raised externally	800
2 Borrowings from the public	1,200	5 Deficit financing	1,200
(a) market loans	700	6 Gap—to be covered by additional measures to raise domestic resources	400
(b) small savings	500		
		TOTAL	4,800

Resources of State Governments

The following table presents in summary form the contribution Part A and Part B States are expected to make towards the financing of their plans :-

(Rs. crores)

	Part A States	Part B States	Total
I SIZE OF THE PLAN	1,567.2	535.4	2,102.6
II RESOURCES ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	312.3	21.4	336.7
(i) Balance from revenues at existing rates of taxation	115.3	() 17.5	97.8
(ii) Additional taxation	172.0	44.0	216.0
(iii) Share of additional taxation at the Centre	49.1	8.1	57.2
Deduct interest charges on new loans from the public	24.1	10.2	34.3
III RESOURCES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	377.3	108.8	486.1
(i) New loans from the public (gross)	210.0	90.0	300.0
(ii) Share of small savings	158.5	21.5	180.0
(iii) Other receipts (net)	8.8	() 2.7	6.1
IV TOTAL RESOURCES ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	689.6	133.2	822.8
V. GAP IN RESOURCES	877.6	402.2	1,279.8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESOURCES

The following table sets forth the estimated balance of payments position for the Second Plan period :-

(Rs. crores)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average for five years	Total of five years
1 Exports (f.o.b.)	573	583	592	602	615	593	2,965
2 Imports (c.i.f.)	783	886	900	895	786	868	4,340
3 Trade Balance	-210	-303	-308	-293	-171	-275	-1,375
4 Invisibles (excluding official donations)	+ 62	+ 55	+ 51	+ 46	+ 41	+ 51	+ 225
5 Total current account balance (3 + 4)	-148	-248	-347	-247	-130	-224	-1,120

The plans of Part C States together with those for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry are estimated to involve an expenditure of Rs. 125 crores. Measures for additional taxation amounting to Rs. 9 crores over the five-year period have been suggested for Part C States; their estimated receipts by way of loans from the Centre against their collections of small savings are around Rs. 20 crores. The overall position is that the Centre has to finance the entire plans of these States as also of the other areas mentioned above.

A tentative breakdown of the tax measures to be adopted for raising Rs. 225 crores of additional taxation by States is as follows :-

	(Rs. crores)
Land revenue	37.0
Agricultural income-tax	12.0
Betterment levy	16.0
Irrigation rates	11.0
Sales tax	112.0
Electricity duty	6.0
Motor vehicles tax	11.0
Stamp duties and court fees etc.	17.0
Others (mainly local property taxes)	17.0
TOTAL	225.0

The National Development Council has recently constituted a Committee to watch over the progress of developmental projects so as to secure the maximum possible economy and efficiency in their implementation.

INVESTMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR

In addition to the investment programme of Rs. 3,800 crores in the public sector, the requirements by way of investment in the private sector are estimated at Rs. 2,400 crores.

Assuming that external resources of Rs. 1,100 crores would become available over the five-year period, the problem, as stated earlier, is to see that domestic savings rise from about 7 per cent of national income at the beginning of the second plan period to some 10 per cent by the end of the period. This implies a marginal rate of saving of a little over 20 per cent.

The effort involved is by no means excessive. It is, however, necessary to ensure that the investments undertaken are seen through without excessive strain on the economy through price rises and similar distortions, and the issue is essentially one of the adequacy of instruments or policies for getting the desired result.

Broadly speaking, it would appear that considering the fairly high rate of investment already achieved in organised industries and the increasing strength of the capital market, it should not be difficult for them to raise the resources needed for fixed investment. There should be even less difficulty in obtaining working capital to the extent required in view of the deficit financing proposed in the Plan. The State can assist in the fulfilment of the programmes in this sector partly by cutting out undesirable investment through capital issues control, control over exports and imports and licensing of industries; partly through tax adjustments and concessions and in part by way of selective financial assistance through the various corporations which have been set up for the purpose.

REPORT ON FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The country made "significant progress" both in the agricultural and industrial fields during the First Five-Year Plan period, the Planning Commission said in its review for the period.

Agricultural production, on which more emphasis was laid in the Plan, increased from 50 million tons in the beginning of the Plan to 64.9 million tons at the end of it, registering an increase of 29.8 per cent.

In the industrial field, the results were "highly satisfactory," not merely in terms of utilisation of already available capacity but also in terms of new capacity installed in new and important lines.

The over all increase in industrial production was 38 per cent.

In the textile industry, production of mill cloth went up from 3,718 million yards to 5,102 million yards, an increase of 37.2 per cent; in the bicycle industry, the increase in output was 420 per cent, the number of cycles manufactured at the end of the Plan period being 513,000 as against 97,000 manufactured at the beginning of the Plan.

In the field of social services, the increase in the number of hospitals and dispensaries was "moderate," but a large-scale programme of malaria and malaria control was carried out. The number of children in primary schools rose from 18.7 million to 24.8 million at the end of the Plan period. The annual turn-out of graduate engineers and technical personnel rose from 2,200 to 3,700 and of those taking diplomas from 2,700 to 4,000. More than 14,000 village-level workers and 1,850 supervisory personnel were trained in basic agricultural, co-operation and allied activities under the community development programme.

UNEMPLOYMENT

On the unemployment situation, the review said that studies undertaken by the Planning Commission indicated that the growth of employment opportunities in the Plan period tended on the whole to lag behind the increase in the labour force. The extent of unemployment and under employment in the country as a whole was thus not likely to have diminished "significantly" over the Plan period as this was a problem rooted structurally in the economy. But there was a "qualitative improvement" in the employment situation in the later stages of the Plan, and indeed, in certain sectors increasing shortages of semi-skilled and technical personnel were felt.

Assessing the overall results of the Plan, the review said national income increased by 17.5 per cent. While this increase had, on the whole, been satisfactory, it had not taken place at a steady pace. There was a large increase in 1953-54 and 1954-55 as a result mainly of the increase in agricultural output. As much as 13 per cent of the increase in the national income was registered by the end of the third year. But in the subsequent two years, the rate of increase diminished and in 1955-56, the increase was nominal.

PER CAPITA INCOMES

Per capita incomes over the Plan period recorded an increase of 10.5 per cent but by the end of the Plan period the per capita levels of consumption had probably not increased by more than eight per cent. In fact, considering the large step-up in developmental outlays and in investment in the last two years of the Plan, when investment was increasing steadily, no direct relationship between the aggregate investment and rise in the aggregate output for the Plan period as a whole could be established.

The review said national income could not but show fluctuations from year to year in an economy which had a large agricultural sector depending on monsoons. It was certain too that the results of some of the investments made in the Plan period would accrue in later years because of the usual time lag between the starting of an industry and its going into actual production.

The review said it was clear that some of the increases in output, during the Plan period were rather fortuitous and that it would be some time after the base of the economy had been strengthened at several points that a process stable and assured growth could be said to have been initiated.

The investments in the public sector during the Plan period, according to the review fell short of the total provision of Rs 2,386 crores by about 426 crores, despite India's comfortable foreign exchange position then.

As regards investments in the private sector, the review said that the available data indicated that the progress of investment in this section (normally estimated at Rs 233 crores) had been up to initial expectations.

Analysing how the Plan was financed, the review said taxation and railways surplus contributed Rs 752 crores. The Centre alone, by way of additional taxation, raised Rs 175 crores over the Plan period. This was exclusive of export duties. The railways realised Rs 100 crores from increase in fares and freights. But the State Governments raised only Rs 80 crores by additional taxation as against their target of Rs 240 crores. The rest of the Plan outlay was financed as follows (all in Rs. crores): market borrowings 205, small savings and unfunded debt 304, other capital receipts 91, and external assistance 188.

PROGRESS REPORT OF FIRST YEAR OF SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A review of the progress of the Second Five-Year Plan, during the first year of its working (1956-57), reveals that although general conditions during this period were not too favourable, the year recorded substantial achievements in some fields and a modest advance on the whole.

There were a number of difficulties encountered during the year, namely, the Suez crisis, upward pressure in internal prices, acute shortage of certain materials like steel and cement and the running down, at a disquieting pace, of foreign exchange assets.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

According to the food production programmes, an addition in production potential of about 2.5 million tons was expected to be realised in 1956-57. Actual increase in production is estimated to be of the order of 1.4 million tons, the total food production in 1956-57 being about 66.2 million tons as compared to 64.8 million tons in 1955-56. While the production of rice and wheat compared to 1955-56 is higher by 1.3 million and 0.3 million tons respectively, production of coarse grains has not shown any increase and that of pulses has gone down by about 0.2 million tons.

In regard to commercial crops, the position is somewhat better. Production of oilseeds was 5.89 million tons as against 5.66 tons in 1955-56; production of cotton is estimated at 48 lakh bales i.e., about 8 lakh bales higher than in the previous year; production of sugarcane (gur) estimated at 6.3 million tons shows an increase of 0.4 million tons over the level of 1956-56 and the output of jute is fractionally higher at 42.21 lakh bales as compared to 41.97 lakh bales in the previous year.

During 1956-57, sanctions were issued for the establishment of 475 seed farms of 25 acres each. 14.5 lakh acres were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation by the end of 1956 against a target of 20 lakh acres for 1956-57. 6.75 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate and 1 lakh tons of super-phosphate were expected to be utilised in 1956 as compared to 5 lakh tons and 78,000 tons respectively in 1955 and land reclamation operations were carried out by the Central Tractor Organisation over an area of 87,000 acres of *kans* and jungle land.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

According to the phasing of this programme, it was proposed to allot 500 N.E.S. Blocks in 1956-57, besides continuing developmental work in projects and blocks taken up during the first five year plan which had not yet completed their scheduled period of operation. The programme has progressed more or less according to schedule and 495 N.E.S. Blocks covering 49,600 villages and a population of 32.7 million were allotted during the year. In addition, 250 Community Development Blocks were converted from N.E.S. Blocks, covering 35,752 villages and a population of 18.3 million. The first 55 Community Projects and 53 Community Development Blocks which were started in October, 1952 and in October, 1953 respectively completed their allotted period in October, 1956. The uncompleted works in these projects/blocks on that date were, however, allowed to be continued up to March 31, 1957 within the available savings.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

An additional area of about 1.5 million acres is estimated to have been irrigated in 1956-57

from large and medium works and another 1.6 million acres through the construction of minor irrigation works. About 90 large and medium projects were expected to be completed during the year.

The Hirakud project was formally inaugurated in January 1957 and irrigation water was let into the channels in September 1956. The first generator set of 24,000 kW. was commissioned in December, 1956. The area commanded by the Hirakud canal system at the end of March 1957 was 157,000 acres. All the 2,650 tubewells, the construction of which was sponsored by the Government of India under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme are ready for irrigation and the programme for the construction of the additional 1,100 tubewells started with G.M.F. assistance in 1954-55 would be completed during the latter half of 1957.

Against a target of 308,500 kW. for 1956-57, installed capacity for generation of power was increased by about 260,000 kW. thus raising the total installed capacity to 3.66 million kW. at the end of 1956-57. Schemes of small town and rural electrification were expected to cover an additional 2,000 towns and villages during the year, raising the total number of electrified towns and villages to about 9,400 at the end of the year.

The more important factors affecting the progress of the irrigation and power projects during the year were shortages of technical personnel in some of the States, the foreign exchange position and the scarcities of essential materials like cement and steel.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Production in all the principal organised industries (barring aluminium and vanaspathi) was higher in 1956 as compared to 1955 and the revised index of industrial production recorded an increase from 122.1 to 132.7. The output of radio receivers was higher by 80 per cent. In bicycles, automobiles, electric motors, transformers and power driven pumps, the increase in production ranged from 33 to 60 per cent. Eight other industries including cement, sugar and diesel engines recorded increases in production varying from 10 to 25 per cent.

Production of cement stood at 4.9 million tons in 1956-57 compared to 4.5 million tons, and that of sugar at 1.95 million tons as compared to 1.61 million tons in the previous year. Production of finished steel at 1.31 million tons showed an increase of a little over 4 per cent and that of cotton cloth (mill made) at 5,281 million yards of a little less than 4 per cent. In tanned hides and footwear the increase was of the order of 5 per cent; in tea the increase was negligible.

Among the new items produced in the country for the first time were portable electric drills, shock absorbers, clutch discs, brake lining, hydrogen peroxide, capstan lathes 1" capacity, salicylic acid, jade green vat dyes, ferromanganese by electric smelting process and zinc strips for dry batteries.

Levels of output in industrial undertakings in the public sector were also generally higher than in 1955, e.g., in locomotives, integral coaches, D.D.T., penicillin, newsprint, cables and mechanic tools.

Production of coal increased in 1956-57 by about 1.2 million tons from 38.2 million tons in 1955 to 39.4 million tons in 1956 as against an estimate of additional production of 2 million tons. Production from State collieries increased by 0.2 million tons and that from private collieries by one million tons. The shortfall in production was mainly due to floods and the effects of a prolonged strike in the Raniganj coalfield.

Work was started during the year for the prospecting of new areas in the public sector and the availability of 86.4 million tons in Kobra, 100 million tons in South Karanpura and about 40 million tons in other areas has been proved. Preliminary steps for the development of the Kobra coalfields were taken during the year.

Geological and geophysical investigations for oil and natural gas were continued during the year in Jaisalmer, Punjab and Cambay.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Handloom production from mill yarn rose from 1,473 million yards in 1955 to 1,541 million yards in 1956, showing an increase of 68 million yards as against the five year target of 700 million yards. Installation of powerlooms in the handloom sector also fell short of expectations, and against 15,000 powerlooms proposed to be installed during 1956-57, sanctions were issued for only 7,281 powerlooms. The production of Khadi (both traditional and Ambar) was estimated to have increased by about 10 million square yards, from 25.4 million square yards in 1955-56 to 34.5 million square yards in 1956-57, against the five-year target of 300 million yards of cloth to be produced from Ambar Charkha yarn. Compared to the sanctioned programme for the manufacture and introduction of 75,000 Ambar Charkhas in 1956-57, over 60,000 Ambar Charkhas were introduced by the end of the year.

Work for the development of village industries, was expanded and 15 new areas were selected for intensive development. Steps were taken to develop small scale industries as ancillaries to the large industries and work on 10 new industrial estates was begun during the year.

TRANSPORT

During 1956-57, 87 miles of new railway lines were opened to traffic and at the end of the year construction of 524 miles of new lines was in

progress. Work was also in progress on nearly 700 miles of doublings of which about 370 miles are on the South-Eastern Railway, 116 miles on the Western Railway and 78 miles on the Southern Railway. Approved surveys totalled 2,800 miles during 1956-57, of which field work on nearly 2,000 miles was in progress. As regards procurement of rolling stock, orders were placed during 1956-57 for 557 locomotives, 1,931 carriages and 27,184 wagons (in terms of four wheelers). Expansion and modernisation of the existing workshops as well as the establishment of new workshops was also taken in hand to cope with the repair work of the increased rolling stock.

Difficulties in implementing the programmes were due to the shortage of vital stores like steel and cement and also rails, sleepers, points and crossings.

The national highways (roads) programme has made satisfactory progress and 150 miles of nussing links and diversions and 7 major bridges, improvement of about 800 miles of existing sections and the widening of about 300 miles of improved sections to two-lane carriage-way were substantially achieved.

The Western tube of the new Banihal Tunnel on the Jammu-Srinagar section of National Highway No. 1A was opened to limited traffic in December, 1956. This has made all-weather road communication possible for the first time between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of India throughout the year. About 56 miles of Inter-State roads and roads of economic importance were also constructed upto the end of November, 1956 compared to a target of 200 miles, and 647 miles of existing roads were improved against a target of 400 miles.

Commitments for almost the entire amount provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for increasing Indian tonnage in shipping have already been made. Because of the rise in the cost of ships, the total additional tonnage likely to be acquired as a result of these commitments is estimated at 180,000 GRT as against the Plan target of 391,000 GRT (including obsolescence). The increase in tonnage during 1956 was 44,000 GRT and by the end of 1956, Indian tonnage had increased to 517,000 GRT.

The programme for civil air transport has progressed according to schedule. During 1956-57, the Air India International Corporation received 3 Super-Constellations and placed an order for 3 Boeing Jet Aircraft. The Indian Airlines Corporation placed an order during 1956-57 for 5 Vickers Viscounts for operation on main trunk and important routes.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Requirements of technical personnel, immediate as well as long-term, received greater attention during the year and steps were taken to provide machinery for manpower planning at the Centre and to some extent in the States.

Steps were also taken during the year to implement the recommendations of the Engineering personnel Committee for the expansion of the training facilities. Special arrangements were made for the training of technicians required for the three steel plants. In other fields also, including craftsmen's training, attention was focussed on the need for drawing up and implementing the training programmes so as to meet immediate and long-term needs.

A notable event during the year was the installation of India's first atomic reactor of the swimming pool type. Work on the Canada-India reactor made satisfactory progress.

A Panel of Scientists was constituted in 1956-57 to advise and assist the Planning Commission in co-ordinating the programme of scientific and technological research and study from the standpoint of national development. Follow-up action on the recommendations adopted at the first meeting of the Panel is being taken.

Fifty-two out of 69 schemes of economic and social research sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee were completed by

the end of 1956-57; 2 reports were published and 8 are in the press. A revised programme of research on problems of planned development during the Second Five Year Plan was adopted by the Committee.

ESTIMATED OUTLAY AND RESOURCES

The revised estimates of outlay on the plan furnished by the reorganised States and those of the Union territories for 1956-57 are up to about Rs. 391 crores.

The revised estimates of the Central Ministries total upto about Rs. 370 crores.

Thus the outlay on the Plan, according to the revised estimates, comes to about Rs. 761 crores, Rs. 370 crores at the Centre and Rs. 391 crores in the States. Data on the actuals are not yet available.

The distribution by major heads of development was as follows:—

Head	Rs. crores	
	Budget	Revised
Agriculture and Community Development ..	108	93
Irrigation and Power ..	181	170
Industry and Mining ..	121	111
Transport and Communications ..	247	233
Social Services ..	143	123
Miscellaneous ..	30	22
Total ..	830	761

On the basis of the revised estimates, the pattern of financing the Plan outlay of Rs. 761 crores is shown below:—

	Rs. crores
Outlay on the Plan ..	761.0
Domestic Budgetary Resources ..	427.2
External Assistance ..	63.1
Total Resources ..	490.3
Gap in Resources ..	270.7

Of the total resources raised from domestic budgetary sources, Rs. 326.7 crores were raised at the Centre and Rs. 100.5 crores in the States.

The Central Government's contribution for the Plan from current revenues works out at Rs. 102 crores. Of this, about Rs. 53 crores is accounted for by the measures of additional taxation adopted in 1956-57. The contribution of the railways from their current earnings towards the financing of their development programme is estimated at about Rs. 42 crores. Thus, the total contribution at the Centre from current revenues is estimated at about Rs. 144 crores.

Net borrowings of the Central Government from the market are estimated at Rs. 78.1 crores. Gross receipts from loans floated during the year exceeded the budget estimate of Rs. 100.6 crores by about Rs. 57 crores, but because of the option given for conversion of the loan maturing in 1957-58, the cash subscriptions turned out to be considerably lower than envisaged in the budget.

The Centre's share in collections under small savings is estimated at Rs. 45.3 crores. The total collections are placed at about 64.6 crores, which is about 1.05 crores less than the actuals for the previous year. Under "other heads", net receipts are estimated at about Rs. 42 crores.

Taking into account the external assistance of about Rs. 63 crores, the total resources available at the Centre work out at Rs. 390 crores as against the estimated plan outlay of Rs. 370 crores. Allowing for assistance to States of Rs. 235.5 crores, the Centre's deficit is estimated at about Rs. 216 crores.

On the whole, the total contribution of the State Governments towards the financing of the estimated plan outlay of Rs. 391 crores works out at about Rs. 100 crores.

Information about progress in the social services (education, health, housing, social welfare) was not available at the time the book went to press.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

ABDULLAH, Sheikh Mohamad, ex-Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, now in detention. *b.* 1905, in Soura, near Srinagar; *m.* Begum Abdullah; *Educ.*: Srinagar, Jammu; graduated with distinction from Lahore; M.Sc., Aligarh Univ.; while at Kashmir College he formed a Students' Union. 1927. Was a science teacher in the State High School; initiated a regular campaign for responsible Government, crystallising in the formation of the Kashmir Muslim Conference; created political consciousness among the people and took the opportunity of converting the Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1938; launched the 'Quit Kashmir' movement, 1946, which aimed at complete democratisation of Kashmir; was put in prison; elected Pres., All-India States Peoples Conference; released, 1947; organised a Peace Brigade to maintain communal harmony in the State, organised national defence against the tribal raiders; was invited by the Maharaja of Kashmir to be the Head of the Emergency Administration at the time of the signing of the Instrument of Accession; member, Kashmir Delegation from India to the U.N.O.; M.P. for Kashmir till 1952. *Address*: Srinagar.

ABID AH, Deputy Minister for Labour, Govt. of India. *b.* 1900. Started life when 13 as Mill Mazdoor and hawker, Kanpur, 1914-16; Govt. service at Wardha, 1916-20, resigned to join non-co-operation movement, 1921; Secy.: Wardha Khilafat and Congress Cttees., 1921-25; C.P., P.C.C., 1924-25, National Flag Satyagraha Cttee., 1923; sentenced 22 months; Secy., Indian Assoc., Singapore, 1927-28; deported from Malaya for political reasons, 1927-28; joined Bardoli struggle, 1928; General Secy.: B.P.C.C., 1929-34; Congress Reception Cttee., Bombay, 1934; member: A.I.C.C. for several years now; Bombay Legislative Council, 1940-52; participated in all national struggles; arrested about a dozen times; was opposed to the formation of Pakistan, organised Bihar earthquake relief on behalf of Bombay, 1934; Trade Unionist since working in Kanpur Mills at the age of 13; among founders of the I.N.T.U.C., 1947; its Vice-Pres.; Founder and also Office-bearer of large number of Trade Union Organisations; Pres., Bombay I.N.T.U.C., 1948-51; represented Indian workers in International Conferences thrice, 1948, '48 and '50; Leader, Indian Delegation to I.L.O. conferences, 1953 and 1954; widely travelled; believes in Gandhian ideology. *Address*: Secretariat, New Delhi.

ACHARYA, Bejoy Krishna, B.A. (Hons.) (Econ.) (Calcutta), Jt. Secy., Ministry of External Affairs. *b.* May 1, 1912, *s.* of Dr. Prankrishna Acharya, a prominent physician and social reformer of Calcutta; *m.* Smt. Nilima nee Mukherji; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Calcutta and London Universities. Entered I.C.S., 1936; held charge of several important Bengal districts like Howrah, 24 Parganas, Bakarganj & Darjeeling; served as Dewan of Tripura & Dy. Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh; Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca; Indian Minister in Cambodia. *Recreations*: Motoring; Photography. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club; Darjeeling Gymkhana Club; Dacca Club. *Address*: External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

ADARKAR, Bhaskar Namdeo, M.A. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bombay Univ.), M.B.E. (1940), Executive Director, International Monetary Fund, Washington, since April 1957. *b.* May 18, 1910, *s.* of N. V. Adarkar; *m.* Sarala Wagle, *d.* of late N. B. Wagle (1935); two *s.* and

one *d.*; *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Bombay; Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge. Agent, Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, 1938; Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1938-40; Chief Research Officer, 1940-41; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1941-43; Asstt. Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1943-45; Dy. Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1945-49; Member, Indian Tariff Board, June-November, 1949 and May 1950-Jan. 1952; Secy., Reconstruction Cttees., 1941-13; Govt. of India's Delegate to Preparatory Cttee. on Trade and Employment; Drafting Cttee. of that Cttee., Havana Conference on Trade and Employment, E.C.A.F.E. Sessions and meetings of the I.T.O. Vice-Chairman, Drafting Cttee. on General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1947) Member, Tariff Commission, 1952-57. *Publications*: *Indian Tariff Policy*; *Devaluation of the Rupee*; *The Gold Problem*; *History of the Indian Tariff*; and several official publications. *Address*: I.M.F., Washington.

ADVANI, Pritamdas Bhojraj, M.Sc. Tech. (Mech.) M.I.E. (India), Consulting Engineer and Industrial Adviser; Vice-Chairman, Saurashtra Electricity Council, Director; New India Fisheries Ltd., Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Prakash Cotton Mills Ltd. *b.* May 21, 1891; *m.* Papati Vaswani; *Educ.*: Hyderabad, Sind and Manch. Univ. Engr., Metropolitan Vickers in their Manchester Works and Bombay till end of 1921 and thereafter Manager, Bombay Region till Aug. 1928; Director of Industries, Govt. of Bombay from August 1928 to January 1944; Chairman, Board of Direction for Technical Education and Industrial Training, Bombay till Oct. 1944; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 1938-48; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1932-36; on special duty in U.S.A., 1939 in connection with proposal for the establishment of the automobile industry in Bombay; Member of Senate, Bombay University, 1931 to 1945; Member, Central Board of Irrigation and Power; Electrical Commr., Govt. of Bombay, 1944-51. *Address*: "Oceana," Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay.

ADVANI, Tilimal Menghraj, M.A., LL.B., Principal, Jai Hind College, Bombay, since June 1948 and Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Bombay, since March 1957. *b.* March 26, 1888, *s.* of Diwan Menghraj Tolaram Advani. *m.* Smt. Saraswati W. Chandiramani; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Navral Hiranand Academy, Hyderabad (Sind); was first in Sind and 2nd in the Presidency; D. J. Sind College, Karachi; B.A. (High Second Class) (Languages & Literature English & Persian) in 1908 in High Second Class; M.A., 1909 with Languages and Literature (English and Persian); LL.B., 1911; Dakshina Fellow, D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi, 1908-09. Prof. of English, D. A. V. Coll., Lahore, 1912-14; Prof. of English, S. P. Coll., Srinagar, March 1914; Prof. of English, D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi, 1914-17; Principal, D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi, 1947-48; Member of the Senate, Univ. of Bombay from 1930; Univ. Delegate to the Conference of English Teachers in Lucknow and in Allahabad and presided at the latter; visited U.K., France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Holland, 1951 and again, 1954; as Official Guest of the British

Council, saw all the important Univs. in the U.K., viz. London, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1954, also saw some of the Univs. on the Continent—Univ. of Sarbonne (Paris), Heidelberg (Germany), Milan (Italy), and Geneva (Switzerland). *Publications*: Commentaries on several English Classics. *Recreations*: Swimming; Gardening. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club. *Address*: Jai Hind College, Bombay 1.

AGARWALA, Amar Narain, M.A., B.Com., Head, Department of Commerce, Allahabad University. Some time Dean, Faculty of Commerce, and Head of the Depts. of Economics & Commerce, Univ. of Sagar, M.P. *b.* July 8, 1917; *m.* Rajeshwari Agarwala; *Educ.*: K.P. Coll., Allahabad, and Univ. of Allahabad. Had a brilliant academic career, winning most of the prizes and scholarships including Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal (highest academic distinction, Allahabad Univ.); a leading economist; an expert on social security and economic planning; Vice-Pres. Indian Commerce Assoc.; Editor, *Ind. Jrl. of Econ. and Ind. Jrl. of Com.*; his book *Samayad ki Ruprekha* recognized the best book in Hindi on Socialism by Sahitya Sammelan (1939) which gave him the Muraraka Prize for it, contributor to many learned journals in India and foreign countries including *Economic Journal* (London) and *International Labour Review* (Geneva); was for some time on deputation in the Labour Dept., Govt. of India; associated with 21 economists in issuing a Manifesto on Government's monetary policy in 1946; edited symposiums on *Position and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade* with the co-operation of Trade Commissioners and on *Indian Labour Problems* containing articles of India's 24 leading labour experts; Mg. Ed., *Indian Journal of Economics*, Organ of the Indian Economic Association, 1948-1947; Mg. Ed., *Indian Journal of Commerce*, Organ of Ind. Commr. Assn., 1947-51; Member of A. U. Committee of Courses, Faculty, Academic Council and Court; member, various bodies, Lucknow, Rajputana, Bihar, Patna and Utkal 'Varsities; Secy. (1947-51) and Founder-Member, Indian Commerce Association; Genl. Secy., Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, Allahabad, 1952-53; Founder and Director of Research, Indian Institute of Economic and Social Research; extensively toured China as member of Universities' Delegation and studied its educational and economic institutions, 1955. *Hobbies*: Journalism, cinema and tennis. *Publications*: *Social Insurance Planning in India*, *Health Insurance in India*, *Pessimism in Planning*, *Socialism without Prejudice*, etc. *Address*: 5, Balrampur House, Allahabad.

AGARWALA, Mr. Justice Chandra Bhan, M.A., B.L., Judge, Allahabad High Court, since May 14, 1948. *b.* 1897, *s.* of L. Munshi Lal; *Educ.*: St. Stephen's School, Delhi, Hindu College, Delhi and Calcutta University; Matric from Delhi, 1914; B.A. with Honours from Punjab Univ., 1918; M.A. in 1920 and B.L., Calcutta Univ., 1921. Gold Medalist (Cal.). Enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Allah., 1922 and of Calcutta High Court, 1923; practised at Bulandshahr, 1922-32, practised at the High Court, 1932-48; Hony. Treasurer, Lucknow Univ., Lucknow. *Publications*: Author of the Commentary on U.P. Tenancy Act, 1930, etc. *Address*: 25A, Furshotum Das Tandon Road, Allahabad.



AGARWALA, Jagdish Prasad, M.A., B.Com., Banker, Landlord and Millowner b. July 1913, in Uttar Pradesh, 3rd s. of late Lala Gaya Prasad Agarwal, Bookseller and Publisher of U.P.; m. Smt. Savitri Devi, d. of Lala Shiv



Narain Agarwal, a prominent social worker and *Rais* of Farrukhabad, one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: St. John's Coll. Entered business at an early age; Managing Director, Educational Press Ltd., Agra, Partner in the Managing Agency of Oriental Publishers Ltd.; was Director, Vishal Bharat Bina Co., Ltd.; Agra Hotel (Hills) Limited, Delhi, Scientific Industries Ltd.; Sooryodaya Films Ltd.; Glassware Ltd.; Bharti Prakashan Mandir Ltd.; partner, Gaya Prasad & Sons, Booksellers and Publishers, National Press, Central Manufacturing Co., Univ. Book Depot, Prasad Bros., Wal & Co.; Popular Book Depot, Jaipur; Mitra Prakashan General Traders (India), Iron & Steel Traders, member; National Chamber of Commerce & Industries; Indian Council of World Affairs, League of Help; International Fellowship, U.P. Automobile Association, sponsored the All-India Sethi Gaya Prasad Memorial Cricket Tournament; President, Publishers' Assoc., Vice-Pres.: Agra Athletic Assoc.; Goldcove Pathshala, St. John's Coll. Old Boys' Assoc., Hon. Secy., U.P. Automobile Assoc., Agra Branch and Agra Rotary Club; Trustee, Victoria Higher Secondary School, Fakirchand Inter Coll. *Publications*: Several Hindi and Economic books including *Rashtra Nirmata*, life sketch of Indian leaders, *Elementary Economics in Hindi for Beginners*, books on Co-operation, Statistics and Transport for M.A. students, *Recreations*, Music, Cricket and Sight-seeing, *Clubs* Agra Rotary Club; Agra Club Ltd. *Address*: Gaya Kunj, Bankey Vilas, Agra.

AGARWALLA, Bhagwati Prasad, Business man mainly in Coal Mining and Refractory Manufacturing b. July 12, 1910, s. of late Seta L. N. Agarwalla m. Smt. Radha Devi Agarwalla, two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta. Carried on family business after the death of his father, 1928, subsequently added Jharia Firebricks and Pottery Works and a few Coal Mines; has agency business also, has been Pres. Indian Colliery Owners' Assoc.; Bihar Chamber of Commerce; The Geological Mining and Metallurgical Society of India; attended several I.L.O. conferences in U.S.A. and Europe as employers' representative from India, 1948-53. *Publications*: Various articles contributed to Newspapers and Journals on Coal Industry. *Recreations*: Travelling; Painting. *Clubs*: Rotary Club, Dhanbad, Sindri Club, Sindri. *Address*: P.O. Jharra, Dist. Manbhum (Bihar).

AGGARWAL, Chiranjiva Lal, M.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Advocate, Punjab High Court, Chandigarh b. April 10, 1900; m. Smt. Vidya Vati, d. of R. B. Sohan Lal, Educationist, Punjab; *Educ.*: D. A. V. High School, Lahore; stood first in Matric, 1915; beat the Univ. Record in both pass and Hons. courses in B.A., from the Forman Christian Coll., Lahore (1919). Joined the National Movement, 1920; acted as Vice-Principal, National Coll., Lahore; Founder Lecturer, Tilak School of Politics started by Lala Lajpat Rai; was first in M.A. (Economics), Punjab Univ. (1923); acted as Lecturer in Economics, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore (1922); passed LL.B., 1925; practised as Pleader at Gurdaspur (Punjab), 1925-29; enrolled as Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1927; set up



practice at Lahore High Court, 1929; Lecturer in Economics and Commercial Law, the Punjab Univ., 1929-47; after partition shifted to Simla as Advocate, Punjab High Court; elected member, Bar Council, 1950; elected Fellow of the Punjab Univ., 1949; Hon. Secy., Bhagwan Das Trust; Trustee, Aggarwal Ashram Trust; Pres., Aggarwal Sabha, Simla, 1950; Vice-Pres., Simla Institute of Public Affairs; Fellow, Royal Economic Society; Director, Punjab Co-op. Bank Ltd., 1953; visited England and Europe to study working of Universities and Law Courts, 1951. *Publications*: *Law of Hindu and Negotiable Instruments*, *Mercantile Law*; *Law of Agency*, *Principles of Economics*; *Elements of Economics*; *Lahore Old and New*, etc. *Address*: House No. 2, Sector 4, Chandigarh C.

AGGARWAL, Kundan Lal, M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Oxon.), M.Sc. (Punjab), I.F.S., M.B.E. (1941), President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun b. Aug. 21, 1900, s. of Hari Chand, Advocate; m. Smt. Durga Devi, three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Punjab and Oxford Univ.; awarded Gold Medal for securing highest marks in B.Sc. and M.Sc.; awarded the Currie Scholarship for topping the list of successful candidates, 1922-24; was Divisional Forest Officer, Kulu, Kangra, Setaj and Rawalpindi forest divisions, the first Indian to undertake and plan for the world-famous Kulu-Setaj forests in the Punjab, Head of the Forest Dept. former Chamba State, for 4 years, Director of Forest Education, Nov. 1949-Feb. '53, was also in charge of Publicity and Liaison Branch of the Institute, Conservator of Forests, South Circle, Punjab, 1953, toured U.K. and the Continent, represented the Govt. of India at the 12th Congress of International Union of Forest Research Organizations held at Oxford, July 1956, attended the first meeting of Forestry Education Panel F.A.O. at Oxford. *Address*: Forest Research Institute and Colleges, New Forest St., Dehra Dun.

AGRAWALA, Dr. Vasudeva S., Ph.D., Hindi Writer, Professor, Banaras Hindu University b. 1904, s. of Gopinath and Smt. Khurima Devi, m. Advayati Devi, five s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Banaras Hindu Univ. (1923-27), Lucknow Univ. (1927-31), took Ph.D., 1941 and D. Litt., 1946, Curator, Mathura Museum (1931-39), Curator, Lucknow Museum (1940-45), Supdt., Museums Branch of the Archaeological Survey, Govt. of India, New Delhi (1946-51), (on deputation) Professor, Art and Architecture, Banaras Hindu Univ. (1951-56), Editor, *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India* *Publications*: *Catalogue of the Mathura Museum*, *India as Known to Pannu*, *Harshacharita A Cultural Commentary*, *Jagasis Padmarata A Commentary*. *Address*: Professor, Banaras Hindu University Banaras 5.

AHMAD, Mr. Justice Khaleel, B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judge, Patna High Court b. April 4, 1907, s. of late M. Faez Ahmad, m. Bibi Sayeedatunnisa; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Patna, Aligarh and U.K. Practised first in the Dist. Court, Patna and then at the Patna High Court, raised to the Bench, 1951. *Recreations*: Golf, bridge. *Club*: The Bankpoor Club, Patna. *Address*: 3, King George Avenue, Patna 1.

AHMAD, Muzaffer, Member, Central Committee of Communist Party of India; member of the secretariat, West Bengal State Committee, C.P.I. b. 1889, s. of Mansur Ali; m. Hafiza Khatun; one d.; *Educ.*: Noakhali Zilla School and Bangabasi Coll., Calcutta. Member, Communist Party of India since its inception, 1921; Editor of Bengali daily *Narayug*, 1920; also edited Bengali weekly *Ganabani* (1926-28), convicted in Cawnpore Communist Conspiracy Case, 1924; convicted in Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case for transportation for life, but reduced to three years' R.I. by Allahabad High Court. *Publications*: *A Treatise on Agrarian Question in India*, 1937. *Address*: 64A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 16.

AHMED, Dr. Rafiuddin, D.D.S. (Iowa, U.S.A.), F.D.S., Royal Coll. of Surgeons of England, Minister of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Govt. of West Bengal. b. Dec. 24, 1890; m. Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed; one s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Calcutta Univ.; State Univ. of Iowa, U.S.A. Founder & Principal, Calcutta Dental Coll. and Hospital; Councillor and Alderman, Calcutta Corporation; member, West Bengal Leg. Assembly. *Publications*: Author of *Students' Handbook of Operative Dentistry*. *Recreation*: Swimming. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: 103, Ballygunge Place, Calcutta 19.

AIYAR, Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatarama, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, since Jan. 4, 1954. b. Nov. 25, 1893, s. of Mahamahopadhyaya M. Lakshmanasuri and Smt. Lakshmi; m. Smt. Visalakshi; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll.; Law Coll., Madras. Practised as Advocate, Madras High Court, 1917-51, raised to the Bench, July 7, 1951; retired, Nov. 24, 1953. *Address*: No. 5, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

AJITSINGHI, General Sir Maharajahdhiraj, Kt., b. May 1, 1907, s. of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, K.C.S.I. and the only grandfather of the present Maharaja Gajsinghi Sahib of Jodhpur; m. the sister of His Highness of Jodhpur and the former Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, two s., Rajakumar Sobhag-singh and Rajakumar Swarup-singh and five d. *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Agra; President, Consultative Office of Sardars, 1936; Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur State, 1938; Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, 1940; held Portfolio of Home Dept., 1941-46; Prime Minister, Jodhpur, 1947; Dewan, Popular Ministry, Jodhpur, 1948; first elected member of the Indian Parliament from Shikhi-Pali Parliamentary constituency of Rajasthan, Captain, Parliamentary Golf Club. *Address*: Raika Bagh Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).



AKBAR, Mohamed, B.A., a leading businessman dealing in timber. b. Sept. 8, 1916, s. of late Abdul Rahim, Forest Contractor and landlord and Mrs. Bannu M. Hayatunnissa, d. of late Mehboob Khan Sur of Dharwar, three s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Halyal, Karnatak and Wa Ha Colls., Dharwar and Poona, graduated, 1941. After graduation, joined father's business; was Hony. Magistrate, Halyal, 1948-55, is founder-Pres.: Iqbal Education Society, Halyal; North Kanara Govt. Forest Contractors Assoc.; is a prominent forest contractor and timber merchant, Halyal with depots at Dandeli and Ahavay. *Recreations*: Tennis, Badminton. *Club*: Forest Club, Dandeli. *Address*: Government Officers' Colony, Dharwar.



AKILANDAM, V. alias Akilan, Tamil Novelist and Short Story Writer b. Feb. 7, 1923, s. of late M. Valthalingam Pillai and Smt. Annithammal; m. Smt. Pattammal, 1944; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Maharajah's Coll., Pudukkottai Participated in the freedom movement, 1941-44, took to writing; takes active part in social uplift; attends college meetings as a speaker, etc.; broadcasts on radio; Hon. Secy., Tamil Writers' Assoc., Trichy Dist., Trichy. *Publications*: 20 books (short stories, novels, literary articles, plays and translations); contributes short stories and serial novels to "Kalamagal" and other leading journals in Tamil Nad. *Recreations*: Reading. *Address*: 5, Pattabramam Pillai Street, Tennur, Tiruchirappalli 1.

AL. Valliappa, Writer of children's books in Tamil; General Secy., Tamil Writers' Assoc., Madras; Pres., Children's Writers' Assoc., Madras, b. Nov. 7, 1922; s. of P. N. A. Alagappa Chettiar and Smt. Umayal Achi; m. Smt. Valliammal; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Pudukottai, Madras State. Sometime Editor, *Poonyola*, a monthly Tamil magazine for boys and girls; has been working for the growth of children's literature for the past 15 years. *Publications*: *Malarum Ullam*, a collection of 135 poems for children; got the Central Govt. award and also the Madras State award 1957; got the Madras State award for his story book for children *Nalla Nambarkal*, 1955. *Address*: 10, Vaidyanthar Street, Madras 17.

ALBUQUERQUE, Colonel V. M., I.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B.E. (Military Division) (1937), Director-General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, since Dec. 1953; b. Jan. 5, 1901, s. of late Dr. C. F. Albuquerque of Pallitana, Kathiawar; m. Mona Da Cunha, d. of C. P. Da Cunha; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; St. Joseph's Coll., Naini Tal, King's Coll. Hospital, London. Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner; commissioned I.M.S., 1933. Surgical Specialist. Mohmand operations, 1933 and 1937; Waziristan operations, mentioned in despatches, 1937-38; World War II O.C., Indian Military Hospital, Alipore, Officer I.C. Surgical Division, Indian War Base Hospitals at Moradabad and Lucknow; Adviser in Surgery, Central Command; Medical Planning Officer and Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal, 1945-47. Additional Deputy Director-General of Health Services (Social Insurance), 1947-49; Medical Commissioner, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, 1949-50; Professor of Surgery, Armed Forces Medical Coll., Poona, 1951-53. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; "The 300 Club". *Address*: The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Bombay, 14, Roberts Lane, New Delhi.

ALI, Sir Saiyid Fazl, K.T. (Jan. 1941), Padma Vibhushan (Jan. 26, 1956), B.A. (Alahabad), Bar-at-Law, LL.D. (Honoris Causa) (Muslim Univ., Aligarh), Governor of Assam, since May 15, 1946.



b. September 19, 1886, s. of Sayid Nazir Ali; m. Kubra Begum, two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: London Mission School, Banaras; Queen's College, Banaras; Muir Central College, Alahabad; Middle Temple, London. Practised as a Barrister at Chhappa and Patna; appointed Judge of the Patna High Court, April 1928; acted as Chief Justice, 1938; deputed by the Govt. of Bihar to settle certain industrial disputes at Jamshedpur; appointed permanent Chief Justice, January 1943, appointed Chairman, R.I.N. Mutiny Enquiry Commission, April 1946; appointed Member, Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission, Sept. 1946; went as Delegate for India to the 2nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly at New York in Sept. 1947 and elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly during that session; Judge, Federal Court of India, 1947-Jan. 1950; Judge, Supreme Court of India, 1950-52; Governor of Orissa, 1952-54; Chairman, States Reorganisation Commission, 1954-55. *Address*: Bank Road, Patna; Shillong, Assam.

ALI YAVAR JUNG BAHADUR, Dr. Nawab (Mirza Ali Yar Khan), B.A. Hons. (Oxford), Ambassador of India to Egypt and Minister Plenipotentiary to Lebanon and Libya, b. Feb. 16, 1905, s. of late Dr. Mirza Karim Khan Nawab Khedive Jung Bahadur and Tyaba Begum Bilgrami; m. Zahra Begum Bilgrami, d. of the late Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad-Dn.; Queen's College, Oxford. Professor of History, Osmania University, 1927-34; Director of Information,

Hyderabad Govt., 1934-36; Secy. to Govt. Constitutional Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, 1936-42; Secy. to Govt., Constitutional Affairs, Police, Education and Judicial, 1942-45; Vice-Chancellor, Osmania Univ., 1945-46; Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Local Govt., Medical, Public Health and Education, 1946-47; resigned from Hyderabad Govt. Service, Aug. 1947; Indian delegate to U.N., 1946, 1950, 1952 and 1953 and Deputy Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the 1954, 1955 and 1956 Sessions; Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn., 1948-52, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Economic and Social Council, 1953; Indian Ambassador to Argentina and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Chile, 1952-54; elected Chairman, United Nations Ad Hoc Ctee for UNFED, May 1956; Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa, Osmania Univ., 1956. *Publications*: *Hyderabad in Retrospect*; *External Relations of Hyderabad* (Official). *Address*: Indian Embassy, Cairo, Egypt.

ALTEKAR, Dr. Anant Sadashiv, M.A. LL.B., D. Litt., Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Patna University, at Hindu University, Banaras, 1930-49; Hon. Director, K. P. Jaysawal Research Institute, Patna, b. August 30, 1898, s. of S. K. Altekar; m. Mrs. Satyabhamabai, four s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona. Editor *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, 1910-53, President, All-India Oriental Conference, 1957, Visiting lecturer, Yale University, Connecticut, America, 1954, deputed by Indian Govt. to Br. West Indies to lecture on Indian culture, 1954. *Publications*: *History of Village Communities in Western India*, 1927, *Education in Ancient India*, 5th Ed., 1957; *Rashtrakutas and their Times*, 1932, *Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation*, 1938, 1950, *The Age of Vakatas and Guptas*, 1946, *State and Government in Ancient India*, 1949, 1955; *Sources of Hindu Dharma*, 1953; *Cat of Bayana Hoard of Gupta Gold Coins*, 1954; *Gupta Kalpa Mudra*, 1954. *Club*: Staff Club, Patna University. *Address*: Ranighat, Patna 6.

ALUWIHARE, H. E. Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., High Commissioner for Ceylon in India, since June 1957; b. 1895, *Educ.*: Received his early education at Trinity Coll., Kandy. Went to France joining the Royal Fusiliers, Public Schools Battalion, 1915, was wounded while on active service in France and after convalescing in England returned to France as Welfare Officer with the Indian Army, returned to Ceylon and was appointed to Ceylon Civil Service, 1919, Inspector-General of Police, 1947-56; while holding the post of Inspector-General of Police, was on several occasions acting Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, was also at one time Chairman, Ceylon Civil Service Assoc. *Address*: 2, Scindia House, New Delhi.

ALVA, Joachim, B.A., LL.B., M.P., Journalist, b. Jan. 21, 1907, s. of the late Pledade and Anne Alva of Udipi (South Kanara Dist.), m. Violet Alva, M.A., LL.B.; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: St. Aloysius Coll., Mangalore; St. Xavier's Coll., Elphinstone Coll. and Law Coll., Bombay; First Prize Winner, Bombay Law Coll., Extremepore Speaking; Gold Medalist and First Prize Winner, All-India Inter-Univ. Oratorical Contest, Benares Univ. Suffered three years' imprisonment in the Congress movement; enrolled Advocate, Bombay High Court and practised for seven years; Founder and Editor (1943), *Forum*, Indian weekly news magazine; member: Standing Ctee., All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1945; Member, Govt. of India Delegation of Indian Editors to the Sokol, Czechoslovakia, 1948; Sheriff of Bombay, 1949; member, Panel of Chairmen of the first sessions of the Republican Parliament of India; member, Parliamentary

Standing Ctees for Defence and External Affairs, 1950-51; elected to the Lok Sabha (from North Kanara district); Member, Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Turkey (1954); Member, Parliamentary Consultative Committees on Defence, External Affairs and Finance, 1956. *Publications*: *Men and Supremes of Hindustan* (Thackers) *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, Chelmsford Club, Constitution Club, Delhi, Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Willingdon Club, Bombay. *Address*: "Forum", Apollo St., Bombay 1.

ALVA, Shrimati Violet, M.A., LL.B., M.P. (Rajya Sabha), Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Govt. of India, since April 1957; b. April 24, 1908, m. Joachim Alva, M.P. (Lok Sabha); two s. and one d. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Govt. Law Coll. Bombay, holds Diploma of Social Service League, Servants of India Society Hon. Prof. of English, Indian Women's Univ. (1936-37), Hon. Presidency Magistrate, J. P. Jail visitor etc., Vice-Pres. Indian Christian Conference (1944-47); jailed with her five months' old son in the "Quit India" campaign (1949); First woman Advocate in India or Pakistan to have argued out successfully a case before any Full Bench of any High Court (1944), Founder Editor of now defunct *Bequm*, later known as *Indian Woman*, first Indian woman to be deputed abroad - on the Indian Press Delegation to Egypt (1950), Founder and Pres., Agrapada Rehabsi Seva Mandal (a labour centre in Bombay) (1946-52), elected unopposed to the Bombay Municipal Corporation (1946), M.L.C., Bombay (1947-52), first woman member elected to the Standing Ctee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1952), elected to the Ex-Officio of the Congress Party in Parliament (1953 and 1955), member Central Board of Film Censors (1954-57), Public Accounts Ctee., Indian Parliament (1954-55) Secy., Indian Women's Cultural Delegation to Soviet Union (1954), Vice-Pres. for India of the International Federation of Women Lawyers, from 1953, Observer on behalf of the International Federation of Women Lawyers for the UNESCO Ninth Session at New Delhi, 1956. *Subjects in Parliament*: Defence and Foreign Affairs. *Address*: "Fairholme", 9, Solani Road, Colaba, Bombay 5. 3 Asoka Road, New Delhi.

AMIN, Ramanbhai Bhallabhai, Director and Chairman Almbic Glass Industries Ltd., Baroda and Almbic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Baroda b. May 19, 1913, at Baroda; m. Smt. Dhirabai, one s. and four d. *Educ.*: Baroda, Bombay and Germany, trained in Engineering at Darmstadt (Germany) where he studied from 1933-34. Engineering Adviser and Chairman, Almbic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Baroda. *Address*: Almbic Colony, Baroda 3.

AMRELIWALA, Gulamhusein Alibhai, Partner, A. G. Bookwala; Book Manu. factor, b. March 21, 1906, s. of late Abhai Business man of Bombay, m. Miss Sakinabai, two s. and six d.; *Educ.*: Bombay. After leaving school, started business in book manufacturing; takes keen interest and active part in the Bahai movement, is Vice-Pres. National Bahai Assembly of India, Pakistan and Burma; Pres. of its local branch, has travelled all over India to teach Bahai Faith, went on pilgrimage to Haifa (Israel) to the tomb of Bahaullah and his son Abdul Baha, 1952; toured Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Israel, 1953; member, W.I.A.A. *Publications*: Many poems in Gujarati magazines under the pen-name *Vitra*, has contributed articles to Gujarati papers *Be. Gadi*, *Moni* and *Watan* on various subjects. *Address*: 9, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.



AMRIT KAUR, Rajkumari, Ex-Minister, Govt. of India. b. Feb. 2, 1889, at Kapurthala Palace, Lucknow, only d. of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala; *Educ.*: in England, Foundation Member, All India Women's Conference and All India Women's Education Fund Association, and working Chairman of latter for many years; Member, Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India for many years; Secretary to Gandhiji for 16 years; Served on Board of All India Spinners' Association and Hindustani Talim Sangh during Gandhiji's life-time; Deputy Leader of Indian Delegation to UNESCO Meetings in 1945 and 1946 in London and Paris; Leader of Indian Delegation to WHO Annual Meetings in 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1953; President of the World Health Assembly in 1950; President, All India Conference of Social Work, 1948-49; Union Minister of Health since 1947; held additional charge of Communications Portfolio, 1951-52; Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society; Vice-President and Vice-Chairman, International Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies respectively; Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade in India; President, Indian Council of Child Welfare since inception; President, National Sports Club of India since inception; Chairman, Rajkumari Sports Coaching Committee; President, All India Lawn Tennis Association; President Tuberculosis Association of India; President, Hind Kushi Nivaran Sangh since inception; Trustee, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi; Trustee, Jallianwala-bagh National Memorial Trust; Member, Governing Body, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; President: Delhi Music Society; Table Tennis Federation of India; Hon'y. Fellow, American Public Health Assoc.; Minister of Health, Government of India, 1947-57. A lover of sports and keen tennis player having won many tennis championships. Loves children and flowers. Strict vegetarian. *Permanent Address*: "Manorville", Summer Hill, Simla-West.

ANAND, Malik Raj, B.A. (Hon.), Ph.D., Author, Novelist and Critic; Editor, *Marg* Magazine. b. December 12, 1905, *Educ.*: Punjab University, Universities of London and Cambridge. Lecturer in literature and philosophy to the London County Council adult education schools, 1939-42; Editor of various magazines; Leverhulme Fellow for research in Hindustani literature, 1940-42. Broadcaster at the B.B.C. Film script-writer at the M.O.I., 1942-45. *Publications*: *Novels*: *Private Life of An Indian Prince*, *Seven Summers*, *The Big Heart*, *The Sword and the Sickle*, *Across The Black Waters*, *The Village*, *Two Leaves And A Bud*, *Cookie*, *Untouchable*, *Tractor and the Corn Goddess*, *The Barber's Trade Union*. *Essays*: *Apology for Heronum*, *Lines Written to an Indian*, *An Hindu View of Art*, *Persian Painting*, etc. *Address*: 25, Cuffs Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

ANANTANI, Biharilal Narayanji, B.A., D.Lit., Bar-at-Law, ex-Dewan, former Jawhar State. b. June 22, 1892, at Kutch-Bhuj; *Educ.*: Alfred High School, Kutch-Bhuj, and Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar in 1937. Started career in Zanzibar, as Interpreter in H.B.M.'s High Court; was Head Master, Indian School, for 10 years and Journalist for 25 years; Proprietor and Editor *The Zanzibar Voice*, a well known Weekly; was Mysore Govt. Trade Agent in East and South Africa and also acted as Trade Cor-



respondent for the Government of India for a number of years; as Leader of the Indian Community, led deputations to London and Geneva on several occasions on behalf of Indians in East Africa; practised law in Bombay High Court on the

Original side and is still on the roll of Advocates; was Commerce Member in Nawanagar State for four years; acted as Advocate-General in Nawanagar State and Famine Relief Commissioner during the famine of 1939-40 and won the appreciation of the Maharaja Jamsahab Bahadur and the public for his strenuous work; Controller of Prices, Agent to the Custodian of Enemy Property and President, Central Board, War Efforts Committee; was Pres., Stores Purchase Cttee., Nawanagar State; an active Rotarian and a Mason; Pres., Rotary Club of Bhuj-Kutch for 1953-54; Pres., Kutch Sahitya and Sanskrit Mandal; Editor, *Navarjan*, monthly magazine. *Publications*: Gujarati translation in verse of *Karima* by Shaikh Saadi, Great Persian Poet and Writer, *Functions of Post-War Journalism* and *Genesis of Indian Struggle in East Africa*. *Address*: "Narayan Nivas", Nagar Chaklow, Bhuj, Kutch.

ANDREW, James Anderson, Chartered Accountant, Managing Director, A. & F. Harvey Ltd.; Chairman: Board of Directors, Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madurai, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram, Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Pandyan Bank Ltd., The Indian Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd.; Director: The Madura Sugars & Allied Products Ltd., National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Fenner, Cockill Ltd., etc. b. 1910, at Neilston, Scotland; m. Sybil Bland Anderson, 1942; one s. and one d. Joined Madura Mills, 1933; member: All-India Handloom Board; Cotton Textiles & Cotton Control Cttee.; All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. *Recreations*: Golf, Tennis. *Address*: Pasmalal Hills, Madurai.

ANEY, Dr. Madhao Shrihari, B.A., B.L., Ex-Governor of Bihar. b. August 29, 1880; m. Yamunabai (died 1925); *Educ.*: Morris Coll., Nagpur. Teacher, Kashiwal Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07; joined Bar, 1908 at Yeotmal; Vice-Pres., Indian Home Rule League; Pres., Berar Provincial Congress Cttee., 1921-30; joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. Pres., Indian National Congress, 1933; M.L.A. for Berar, 1924-26, 1927-30 and 1935; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Assoc., 1916; member, Nehru Cttee.; Vice-Pres., Responsivist Party, General Secy., Congress Nationalist Assembly Party, 1935; General Secy., Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Cttee., 1935; member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas), 1941-43; Representative of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Aug. 1943-July 1947; Pres., Valde Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona, 1944; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, July 1947-Jan. 1948; Governor of Bihar, 1948-June 1952. *Publications*: Collection of writings and speeches in Marathi and English. *Address*: 39/1, Civil Lines, Nagpur 1.

ANJARIA, Jashwantraj Jayantilal, M.A. (Bombay), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance and Chief, Economic Division, Planning Commission. b. July 16, 1908, s. of J. B. Anjaria; m. Smt. Haridya Anjaria (née Miss H. Baxi); *Educ.*: Bombay and London. Prof. of Economics, Wilson Coll., 1938-39; Reader in Economics, School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, 1939-46; Asst. Chief, International Monetary Fund, 1946-48; Director of Monetary Research, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1948-50; Pres., annual conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 1955. *Publications*: *Grounds of Political Obligation in the Hindu State*; *Indian Rural Problem*; *Price Control and Food Supply in India*; *Essay on Gandhian Economics*; *War and the Middle Class in India*. *Address*: C/o Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

ANSARI, Abdul Qayyum, Ex-Minister for Public Works, Public Health Engineering and Housing, Govt. of Bihar; Leader of the Momin and backward Muslims. b. July 1, 1905, at Dehri-on-Sone, Bihar, s. of M. Abdul Huq and Safia Begum; m. Asma Begum, 1932; two s., Khalid Anwar and Hasan Nesbat and two d., Azra Raihana and Najma Sultana; *Educ.*: Susaram and Dehri High Schools and the Aligarh Muslim, Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. Joined the N. C. Movement, 1920; has been a staunch Congressman since then; courted jail several times in the freedom struggle; started the Momin Movement, 1938; Pres.: Bihar Provincial Jamiat-ul-Momineen, 1938-47; All-India Momin Conference, since 1947; Bihar State Backward Muslims Federation, since 1952; All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union (Bihar Pradesh Branch), 1953-55; elected M.L.A., Bihar, 1946 and 1952; Chairman: Zoological Society of Bihar; Bihar State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Union; Member: Advisory Cttee. on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Excluded and Tribal Areas of the Constituent Assembly of India, 1947-50; All-India Handloom Board formed by the Govt. of India and its Standing Cttee., since 1952; Editor, *Tahzeeb*, an Urdu monthly; Fellow, Patna Univ., 1940-51; first Momin to be a Fellow of a Univ. and a Minister in India; Minister for Public Works, Cottage Industries, Relief and Rehabilitation and Backward Muslim Communities Welfare, Bihar, 1946-52. *Address*: Dehri-on-Sone.

ANTHONY, Frank Reginald, B.A. (Nagpur Univ.), M.P., Viceroy's Gold Medalist in English, Univ. Prizeman and Scholar, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London. b. Sept. 25, 1908; *Educ.*: Nagpur Univ. and at the Inner Temple, London. Leading criminal lawyer in Madhya Pradesh; elected President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Assoc., All-India & Burma, in 1942, in succession to the late Col. Sir Henry Gidney; nominated to the Central Legislature in 1942; renominated in 1946; member of the Viceroy's National Defence Council; member, Sapru Conciliation Cttee., etc.; member, Central Pay Commission; one of India's Delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946; one of India's representatives to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in 1948; member of the Constituent Assembly of India; nominated to the Lok Sabha under special provision in the Constitution for the Anglo-Indian Community, March 1952, again April 1957. *Address*: New Delhi and Jabalpur.

ANTIA, Khursed Framrose, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), F.N.I., M. Inst. E. (Ind.), M.I. Struct. E. (Lond.), F.P.W. Inst., Diploma of King's College (London), Executive Head, The Associated Cement Co. Ltd. b. Dec. 7, 1904, s. of late F. C. Antia and Mrs. Antia (née Tata); m. Amy N. Bharucha; one d.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta and King's Coll., London. On London and North-Eastern Railway, 1926-27; Structural and Railway Engineer, B. N. Rly., 1928-40; Executive Engineer, Bridge Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, Western Railway, 1940-47; Dy. Chief Controller, Ministry of Railways, Central Standards Office, 1947-50. Editor, Permanent Way Institution Journal, Bombay and Western India Centre, 1944-46; member of several Technical Cttees. of the Indian Standards Institution, Indian Road Congress, Scientific and Industrial Research, Institution of Engineers (India), etc. *Publications*: *Fundamentals of Reinforced Concrete*; *Railway Track*; *Railway Engineering Accounts*; Numerous Technical Articles. *Recreations*: Hockey, Tennis, Soccer, Cricket and Water Polo. *Clubs*: Willingdon; Cricket Club of India (Bombay); National Sports Club of India. *Address*: "Rockside", Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

ARMSTRONG, James Ridley, A.M.I. Mech. (M.), General Manager, Richardson & Cruickshank Ltd., Engineers, Bombay and Madras, since 1950. b. June 18, 1902, at Bosworth, Leicestershire; m. Dolena MacKenzie, one s.; *Educ.*: Latimer Upper School, London; Kilmarnock Technical Coll., Ayrshire; Horiot Watt Coll., Edinburgh; Pupil with The Kilmarnock Engineering Co. Ltd., Kilmarnock, Scotland. Joined Richardson & Cruickshank in 1925; became Partner, 1946; Officer in Royal Artillery.



A.F. (I), 1920-30; Officer Commanding, Royal Engineers A.F. (I), Bombay, 1930-40. *Clubs*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana Ltd. *Address*:—Residence: B-3, Mafatal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26; *Office*: Byculla Ironworks, Bombay 8.

ARORA, Srinath D., M.Sc. (Chemists Ind.), L.T., Ph.D. (Minnesota, U.S.A.), F.I.C.S., Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur. b. Dec. 22, 1901, Uttar Pradesh; m.; has five children, *el. s.*, I. K. Arora, Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering (Washington, U.S.A.), Nirmal, Ph.D. Botany (Delhi), Vinod, B.E. in Civil Engineering (Rajputana Univ.). Hon. Secy., Jodhpur Gymkhana for 13 years; member, Rotary International; is interested in Community Projects and in promoting the ideal of social work among the students of the College, ex-Dean, Faculty of Science, Rajputana Univ.; ex-Principal, Jaswant Coll., Jodhpur. *Recreations*: Travel; Photography; Tennis. *Address*: Maharaja's College, Jaipur.



AYYANGAR, M. Ananthasayanam, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Speaker, Lok Sabha, since March 8, 1956; Advocate, b. Feb. 4, 1891 at Thiruchannoor, Chittoor Dist., s. of M. Venkataswaraiahachariar; m. Smt. Choodammal, 1919; four s. and eight d.; *Educ.*: Devasthanam High School, Tirupati; Pachalapappa Coll. and Law Coll., Madras Mathematics Teacher, 1912-13; is interested in Harijan uplift and spread of Hindu culture; member: Municipal Council, Chittoor; Fiscal Commission; Constituent Assembly of India; Steering Cttee. of Indian Constituent Assembly; Andhra P.C.C.; A.I.C.C.; Central Advisory Board of Education; Director, Co-operative Dist. Bank, Chittoor; Dy. Speaker, Lok Sabha; Chairman: Criminal Tribes Enquiry Cttee., Estimates Cttee., 1950-54. Railway Convention Cttee., 1954; Pres.: Harijan Sevaks Sangh; D.C.C., Chittoor; Renaissance Society of India; Bar Assoc., Chittoor; Indian Assoc. for a World Federal Govt.; Vice-Pres., Ram Vilas Sabha and Dramatic Assoc.; Secy., Constitution Club; non-co-operated, 1921; suspended practice for a year; offered individual satyagraha and was jailed for 8 months, 1940; detained at Vellore and Amraoti Jails in Quit India Movement, Aug. 1942-Dec. 1944; Delegate, Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, Ottawa, 1952; conferred "Doctorate of Literature" by Shri Vaishnava Theological Univ., Brindavan, 1954; Leader, Parliamentary Delegation to China, 1956; re-elected Speaker, March 11, 1957. *Publications*: *Our Parliament*; Edited a Telugu Weekly *Shri Venkatesa Patrika*; *Special interests*: Study and propagation of Sanskrit and Indian Culture; social welfare work; music. *Address*: Tirupati, Chittoor District (Andhra Pradesh).

AYYAR, Mr. Justice A. S. P., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., F.R.S.L., Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple), Certificate of Honour & Langdon Medal (1936), Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom, London

(1933), High Court Judge, Madras, since Sept. 1948. b. January 26, 1899, s. of Subramania Iyer and Akhildeswari Ammal of Aiyallam Village, Malabar Dist.; m. Srimati Vedanayaki Ammal; two s. and five d.; *Educ.*: Madras, Oxford, London. Entered the I.C.S., 1921, by open competition examination at London; came to India, 1922; was Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah and South Kanara; entered the Judiciary, 1930; was District and Sessions Judge in several districts. *Publications*: *Indian After-Dinner Stories*, Vols. I to III; *Baladitya*; *Three Men of Destiny*; *Panchatantra and Hitopadesa Stories*; *Bhasa*; *Two Plays of Bhasa*; *An Indian in Western Europe*; *Gripping Tales of Ind*; *Trial of Science for the Murder of Humanity*; *Sense in Sex and other Stories*; *Finger of Destiny and other Stories*; *Hindu Law's Contribution to World Jurisprudence*; *Sri Krishna, the Darling of Humanity*; *A Layman's Bhagavad Gita*; *Koralan and Kannaki*; *Manimekalai, Famous Tales of Ind*, etc. *Address*: 13, College Road, Nungambakam, Madras 31.

AYYAR, G. Venkateswara, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S., Chairman, Madras Port Trust, since Sept. 1, 1951. b. Feb. 19, 1905, s. of Gopala Ayyar; m. Smt. Saraswati, d. of late K. Subramania Ayyar, Advocate, Kottayam, three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: C.M.S. Coll., Kottayam; Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; London Univ. Joined I.C.S., 1930; Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, 1941-44; Secy., Board of Revenue, Madras, 1944-46; Joint Secy., Revenue Dept., Madras, 1946-47; Secy., 1947-48; Special Officer, June to July 1948, Secy., 1948-49; Administrative Officer, Cochin Port, 1949-51. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, Madras Cricket Club, Madras *Address*: Harbour House, Madras 1.

AYYAR, Swaminatha Vaidyanatha, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), M.A. (Madras), Dip. in Economics, Professor and Head of the Deptt. of Economics and Commerce and Hon. Librarian, Annamalai Univ., S. India. b. August 1895, s. of T. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruchirappalli; m. Smt. Minakshi (Chellammal); one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Tiruchirappalli; Madras Univ.; Dip. in Economics with distinction Reader in Economics, Madras; Reader in Economics, Dacca Univ.; Head of the Deptt. of Economics, Dacca Univ.; served on a number of Univ. Cttees.; member, Univ. Senate and Academic Council; Director of Economic Surveys in Dacca and at Annamalainagar; Vice-Pres., Pakistan Economic Assoc., 1948-54; member, Executive Cttee., All-India Commerce Assoc.; Reviewer of Books for the *Hindu*, Madras. *Publications*: Contributed to: *Some South Indian Villages (Madras)*; *Indian Journal of Economics*; contributes to *The Enterprise*, Pakistan; Reviewer to the *Serband of India* for many years. *Clubs*: Univ. Club, Dacca (Pres.); Univ. Staff Club, Annamalainagar. *Address*: University Bungalow, Annamalainagar P.O., S. India.

AZAD, Maulana Abul Kalam, Minister for Education, Govt. of India, since Jan. 1947; Minister for Scientific Research, since April 1957; was Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, 1952-57; eminent Muslim divine and thinker. b. in Meera, 1889, of an old family of Delhi, settled in Calcutta; *Educ.*: Privately, and when fourteen years old finished studies in Arabic and Oriental learning and started teaching. In 1912, started his famous Urdu journal, "AL-HILAL", and invited Indian Muslims to join the Congress. Government suppressed "AL-HILAL" in 1914 and interned him in Ranchi; was released in January 1920; took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement



under Gandhi's leadership, was arrested the same year along with other leaders and imprisoned for two years; served several terms of imprisonment, eleven years in all; was last imprisoned in August 1942 for three years; President, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again 1939-46; conducted talks with Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Congress, 1942; was the solo spokesman of the Congress when Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference, 1945; conducted negotiations with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Congress, 1946; Education Member, Interim Government, January-August 1947; elected Dy. Leader of the Congress Party in Parliament, February 1951 and again in 1952, 1955. *Publications*: Several books on different branches of Philosophy and Literature; his commentary on Quran is particularly well-known. *Address*: 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi and Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

BADEWAR, Fateh Chand, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1916), Padma Bhushan (1955), Managing Director, Bird & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, since Aug. 1955. b. Sept. 29, 1900, s. of the late Gokal Chand Badwar, I.C.S. and Mrs. Mael Kaur Badwar, m. Dr. Mary Thomas, Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Queen Mary Hospital, Lucknow, *el. d.* of Sir George and Lady Sarah Thomas, 1947; *Educ.*: Woodstock College, Mussoorie, Sherwood College, Naini Tal; Christ College, Cambridge. After 2 years of varied experience on ships, docks, bridges, canals and railways in Europe and America, was posted to the B. I. Ry., 1925; commissioned into the Corps of Indian Engineers in Sept. 1941 and commanded No. 6, Tech. Training Group until Dec. 1943; appointed Secy., Railway Board, April 1944; General Manager, O. T. Ry., Jan. 1947; Chairman and Member, Engineering, Ry. Board and Ex-Officio Secy., Ry. Ministry, Govt. of India; granted Hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Territorial Army, Nov. 1952. *Recreations*: Shooting, fishing, riding and racing; keen on trekking in the Himalayas and natural history in all its aspects. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*: C/o Bird & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta.

BAGLA, Lala Rameshwar Prasad, Business man, of the ancient family of Baglas of Churu, Rajasthan, son of Lala Dinanath Bagla, business man and one of the founders of the Marwar Intermediate College, Kanpur, and United Provinces Chamber of Commerce. b. May 18, 1904; *Educ.*: Privately under the training and guidance of his father. Took to business at a very early age and enlarged his father's business considerably; Director and Managing Agent, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd.; Proprietor, Messrs. Gangadhar Baijnath, Kanpur; Chairman, Board of Directors, India United Mills Ltd., Bombay, the biggest textile unit in India; Partner, Agarwal & Co., Managing Agents of the India United Mills Ltd.; Director of various other prominent business concerns; has secured controlling interest in the Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur and is Chairman of its Board of Directors; has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities; has travelled widely in Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the big industrial organisations of European countries; Member, Kanpur Municipal Board and its Chairman, 1941-43; Hon. Secretary, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, 1931-40 and its President, 1940-45; Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years; Member, Central Assembly



from constituency of Cities of U.P., 1930-34; Member Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931; Employers' Delegate to the Second Session of I.L.O. Textile Committee held in Geneva in 1948, tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Loftham Committee, and Joint Parliamentary Committee; is connected with several other public institutions of Uttar Pradesh; awarded the title of Rai Bahadur, 1934, has endowed in revered memory of his parents, the Dhananath Parbati Bagla Infectious Diseases Hospital equipped with forty-eight beds in the Administrative Block and twenty-four beds in the Smallpox Block, each capable of providing double accommodation in case of emergency and furnished with latest equipment. *Hobbies:* Fine Arts, particularly Music and Painting. *Address:* Bagla Cottage, Shrimati Parbati Bagla Road, Kanpur.

BAHADUR Raj, Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Govt. of India. *b.* August 21, 1912, *s.* of Sunder Lal, Bharatpur State Darbar Vakil. *m.* Smt. Vidyavati Srivastava, B.A., B.T., *d.* of late Rai Bahadur Dr. Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, M.P., 1936; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.* Sudar High School, Bharatpur, Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur; Agra Coll. and St. John's Coll., Agra. Started practice at Bharatpur and then at Rajasthan High Court; later enrolled as Advocate, Supreme Court; took active part in the freedom movement both of the State and of the country; elected Municipal Commissioner, Bharatpur on Praja Parishad ticket, 1941; elected to State Representative Assembly, 1943; Secy., Assembly Praja Parishad Party, 1943-48; Vice-Pres., Bharatpur Dist. Congress, 1948-51; elected to the Indian Constituent Assembly, 1948; has been an M.P. since then, Secy., Congress Party in Parliament, 1951-52, member, Rajasthan P.C.C.; A.I.C.C., Executive of the Congress Party in Parliament, Dy. Minister for Communications, 1951-56, Minister in the Ministry of Communications, Feb. 14 Dec. 7, 1956, re-elected M.P., 1957. *Address:* 9, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

BAIG, Mirza Rashid Ali, Chief of Protocol Govt. of India, since 1955. *b.* March 25 1905, *s.* of the late Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.L.D.; *m.* Smt. Tara Gupta, *d.* of the late B. C. Gupta; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Clifton Coll., England; Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, Commissioned, 1921 and posted to 16th Light Cavalry; resigned after six years' service to enter business; Pres., Indian Progressive Group, 1939; Sheriff of Bombay, 1942, Consul at Goa, 1946; Consul-General in French Establishments and Portuguese Possessions in India, stationed in Pondicherry, Sept. 1947-Dec. 1949; was First Secy., Indian Embassy in Indonesia for a brief period from Dec. 1949; was with the Central Govt. till April 1952; Indian Minister to the Philippines, 1952-55. *Address:* Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

BAJAJ, Kamalnayan, Economics, Tripos Pt. I (Cambridge Univ.), Hindi Visharad, Praving, business man and Industrialist. *b.* Jan 23, 1915, *s.* of Jaunadai Bajaj and Smt. Janakidevi Bajaj (Padma Vibhushan). *m.* Smt. Savitri Poddar; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Sabarnati Ashram, Ahmedabad, Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha, under Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave, later at Colombo and Cambridge Univ. (England). Entered the family business concern of Bachraj & Co. Private Ltd. and other allied concerns popularly known as the Bachraj group of industries; Chairman, Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd.; Radio Lamp Works Ltd.; Managing Director, Bachraj & Co. Private Ltd.; Director in several sugar, cement, banking and insurance companies, etc. *Recreations:* Travelling, Sports, Bridge, etc.

Clubs: Willington Sports Club; C.C.I.; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; R. W. I. Turf Club, etc. *Address:* 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

BAJWA, Gurbachan Singh, B.A. (Punjab), I.L.B., Ex-Minister for Education, Punjab; Advocate. *b.* June 1900, *s.* of late Lt.-Col. Ishar Singh of the Kashmir Army; *m.*, *g.d.* of S. S. Amar Singh Zaildar of Daska, Dist. Sialkot; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Khal-a Coll., Amritsar; graduated from Murray Coll., Sialkot, started legal practice at Narowal & Sialkot, member, Sialkot Dist. Board, 1935-47; its Vice-Chairman for two years; was elected an M.L.A. from Sialkot Sikh (Rural) as an Independent, 1940; was Parliamentary Secy., Development in the Khizar Ministry; Minister, East Punjab, 1949-50; re-elected M.L.A. on Congress ticket from Batala Constituency in the 1952 elections. *Address:* Chandigarh; Batala, Dist. Gurdaspur.

BAKHLE, Kamalakar Chintaman, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Eng.), London, Member of Institute of Transport, Member of Institution of Engineers (India), Fellow of the Permanent Way Institution; Director, Tata Industries Ltd. *b.* Nov. 17, 1898, 2nd *s.* of Colonel C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S. (Retd.); *m.* Lalal Deusskar, one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Dulwich College, University College, London. Joined G.I.P. Railway as Assistant Engineer, March 1, 1921, retired as Chief Commissioner of Railways, Govt. of India, June 30, 1951; Director, Tata Hydro Electric Agencies Ltd. *Clubs:* Willington Sports and Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay 1.

BAKSHI, Ghulam Mohammed, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, since Aug. 9, 1953. *b.* July 1907. Began life as a school teacher; served with the Local Branch of the All India Spinners' Assoc.; courted imprisonment four times during the freedom movement in the State; jailed for 10 months, 1931; worked underground during the movement for Responsible Govt. in Kashmir, 1938; took a prominent part in mobilising Indian opinion from outside the State during the 'Quit Kashmir' movement, organised the Peace Brigades and Border Scouts in Kashmir and Jammu during the tribal raids of 1947; Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Police, Militia, Transport, Supplies and P.W.D., Emporia in the Sheikh Abdullah Cabinet till Aug. 8, 1953. *Address:* Srinagar.

BAL, Major-General Tara Singh, Ex-Quarter Master General, Indian Army. *b.* of 'Bal' family with military traditions. Commissioned from Sandhurst, February 1926; served with King's Royal Rifles (British Bn) for one year; joined the Indian Army a year later; was with 7th Light Cavalry for 12 years; commanded a Squadron of 3rd Cavalry training group, 1939; joined the Staff College, Quetta, 1940; held staff appointments at the G.H.Q., Delhi, for two months; was D.A.A., Q.M.G., Arakan and Assam Front; served with Poona Horse in Cyprus for a year during the Second World War, 1939-45; commanded 7th Light Cavalry, May 1947; took over command of 19 Ind. Infantry Brigade, Agra, 1947; was Commander, First Indian Armoured Brigade, Jhansi; was G.O.C., Delhi Area; was Deputy Corps Commander, 5 Corps; G.O.C., 21, I. of C. Area. *Address:* Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

BALAMANI Amma, Shreemati N., Writer. *b.* July 19, 1909, *d.* of C. K. Raja and Smt. Kochukutty Amma; *m.* V. M. Nair, Oct. 19, 1928; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Privately

Only literary career. *Publications:* *Mother* and twelve other volumes of poems. *Recreation:* Reading. *Address:* "Sarvodaya," Punnayurkulam P.O., Malabar.

BANERJEE, Satyeswar, M.A., Administrative Head, Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at Bombay. *b.* Jan 12, 1910, *s.* of late Sakhwar Banerjee; *m.* Smt. Santi Banerjee; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi. Joined the Railways and subsequently the Information Dept. of the Govt. of India. *Recreations:* Gardening, Bridge, Motoring. *Clubs:* National Sports Club of India. *Address:* 91, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6.

BANERJI, S. K., I.C.S., Indian Ambassador to Syria, since March 1957. *b.* Oct. 21, 1913, *m.* Smt. Gauri, *d.* of A. C. Chatterjee (late General Manager, Central Railway); one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1937 and served in Madhya Pradesh as Asstt. Commissioner; Deputy Commissioner (April 1942) at Khandwa, Balaghat, Nagpur and Akola and Secretary to Govt., 1946; selected for the Indian Foreign Service, 1947 and served in the Embassy of India, Teheran, as First Secy., and later as Charge d'Affaires; was Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, March 1949 to May 1951; Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore, May 1951-April 1954, Consul General in San Francisco, Aug. 1954 March 1956, Chairman, U.N. Visiting Mission to British and French Togolands (West Africa), 1955, Minister to Syria, June 1956-March 1957. *Address:* C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

BANGALORE, Most Rev. Thomas Pothacarmury, Archbishop of *b.* Sept. 2, 1889, *Educ.*: Bellary, Trichinopoly and Papal Seminary, Kandy. Ordained priest at Kandy, Dec. 17, 1916, Asstt. Priest at Royapuram, Madras, Jan. 18, 1917 and worked in several parishes of Madras till 1940; Editor, Madras Weekly, the *Catholic Leader* named later the *New Leader*, 1921-40, First Secy., Catholic Educational Council of Madras Presidency, 1926, later Vice-President, Hon. Chamberlain to H.H. the Pope, 1934; Domestic Prelate, July 15, 1938, appointed Bishop of Guntur, April 9, 1940, consecrated in Madras, June 29, 1940; translated to the See of Bangalore, Oct. 15, 1942, took charge, Jan. 31, 1943; elected Gen. Secy., Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, Sept. 1944; re-elected, 1950; again at conference of all the Bishops of India at Bombay, Dec. 1951; visited Europe, 1933, Europe and America, July 1939 to March 1940 and travelled extensively in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Italy and U.S.A., 1946-47; visited Rome for the Holy Year, 1950 and several European Countries including England, Australia, Fiji Islands and U.S.A., April-Aug. 1953; nominated first Archbishop of Bangalore with the suffragan Sees of Mangalore, Mysore and Bellary, Sept. 19, 1953, Ootacamund, July 10, 1955; invested with the Sacred Pallium, symbol of the fullness of episcopal office, Oct. 10, 1954. *Address:* Archbishop's House, 20, Miller's Road, Bangalore 1.

BANGARUSWAMI, Ramaswami, B.A. (Madras), Univ. 1923. Freelance Journalist. *b.* Dec. 17, 1901, *s.* of Ramaswami Iyengar and Smt. Lakshmi Ammal; *m.* Smt. Pankajam; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Tirunelveli; St. Joseph's Coll., Tiruchirappalli; took degree in History and Economics, 1923; Law College, Madras. First Asstt., St. Ignatius Girls' High School, Palakkottah, 1926-27; Pleader, practising at Srivalkuntam till 1939; Asstt. Editor, *My Magazine of India*, 1942-43 and 1944-46; Asstt. Editor, *Free Press* (English Daily), 1946-48. *Publications:* *My Lord Kukudon Khoon* (1945).

* It was reported (May 1957) that he might be appointed alternate Indian delegate to the International Commission for Laos.

Recreations: Gardening. *Address*: Kotakallur P. O., (via) Melakallur R. S., Tirunelveli Dt. Madras.

BANSAL, Chamandi Lal, M.A., LL.B. Secretary-General, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. *b* Dec. 3, 1914, *s.* of Lala Musaddi Lal, *m.* Smt. Shanti Bansal; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.* A. V. Mission School, Ramkhet, Govt. Coll., Almora; Lucknow Univ. Represented International Chamber of Commerce at 5th Session of ECAFE; attended International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1950 and 1951, toured U.S.A. as Leader Specialist on American Govt. Invitation, elected member of Parliament on Congress ticket from Jhajjar-Rewari constituency, was member, Govt. Delegation to GATT, 1953. *Publications*: *India and Pakistan: An analysis of economic, mineral and agricultural resources*. *Recreations*: Painting, Gardening. *Clubs*: National Sports Club of India. *Address*: 28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

BANTHIA, Seth Champalal, Partner of Messrs Hamirmull Champalal, 2, Rajawoodmunt Street, Calcutta. *b* Dec 15, 1902, *s.* of Seth Hamirmullji Bantia, *m.* has three *s.* and four *d.* Has considerable interest in the concerns of Kassels Ltd., Matchwell Electricals (India) Ltd., Delhi, the Rampura Ice Factory Ltd., Bikaner, and Bikaner Gypsums Ltd.; Director in all the above concerns; has huge landed property at his native town of Bikaner and in Bikaner. *Ex-President*, Municipal



Board, Bikaner. *Ex-Honorary* Magistrate; member of former Bikaner State Legislative Assembly; had received many high honours from the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, like hereditary right to wear Gold Anklet, KAIFIYAT (CIHARI), Chapras and Public Service Medal; has been playing a prominent part in the social field; initiated a big campaign in 1913 for the prevention of minors being made sadhus and received good support from all the leading political, social and religious leaders of India; was recently the recipient of a Gold Medal for meritorious service rendered to the Jain Samaj of Bikaner; *Ex-President*, All-India Swatantra Shikshak Jain Conference *Address*: Bikaner (Bikaner).

BAPAT, Shriram Balkrishna, B.Sc. (Bom), B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Establishment Officer to the Govt. of India. *b* August 22, 1906, *s.* of B. S. Bapat, Advocate, Amravati. *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Emmanuel College, Cambridge; School of Oriental Studies, Middle Temple, London. Held various posts in the Indian Civil Service under the Bengal Government and the Central Government, Director, Organization and Methods, Govt. of India. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta and Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

BARODA: Capt. His Highness Fuzand-I-Khas-I-Dowlat-I-Englishta, Maharaja Fatesingrao Gaekwad of. *b* April 1930, *s.* of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratapsingh Rao Gaekwad and Her Highness Maharani Shantidevi Gaekwad of Baroda; *m.* Princess Rajendra Kunwar of Jodhpur, April 1950; *Educ.* Privately. Is doing social work in the former Baroda State. *Recreations*: Shooting, Cricket, Tennis, Table Tennis, Indian Classical Music, Farming, etc. *Clubs*: N. S. C. I.; Shri Sayaji Vihar Club;



Maharaja Pratapsingh Coronation Gymkhana; Rajputana Club, Abu; Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address*: Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.

BARTOS, John Frank, Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co., Private Ltd., Calcutta; also Director in other Bata Companies in Far East. *b* November 21, 1900 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, British subject; *Educ.*: in Czechoslovakia and U.S.A. Started his career in Bata organisation in Zlin, came to India in 1933 and assumed charge of Bata organisation here; built up Bata Nagar, an industrial town 12 miles south of Calcutta; connected with various public bodies and organisations; Past Pres., Rotary Club, Calcutta, Chairman, Institution of Rubber Industry (London), Indian Section, member, Calcutta Club, etc.; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Association, member, Governing Body, Calcutta Blind School; Patron, Indian Schools Sports Assoc., Bengal, South Calcutta Bharat Scouts and Guides, etc. *Publications*: *Evolution of Indian Shoemaking*, an outline of the history of shoemaking in India. *Address*: 5, Maylan, Calcutta 19.



BARUA, Dr. Birinchi Kumar, M.A., B.L., Ph.D. (Lond.), Writer in Assamese and English, Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Gauhati University. *b* Nov 20, 1910, *s.* of late Dejoyram Barua; *m.* Smt. Shantibhaya Barua, two *s.* *Educ.* Calcutta, London, Oxford, Upsala (Sweden); member, Official Language Commr., Govt. of India, appointed in 1955. *Publications*: *Assamese Literature* (P.E.N. publication), *A Cultural History of Assam*, *Studies in Early Assamese Literature*, *Jibanar Batat* (a novel in Assamese), *Parani Katha Sahitya*, *Sahitya Aru Abhivyayana*, *Aghoni Bar*, *Pat Parivatan*, *Ankya-Nat* (edited), *Boudha Dharma Aru Sahitya*, *Early Geography of Assam*. *Address*: Gauhati, Assam.

BARVE, Sadashiv Govind, B.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab), Economics Tripos, I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Public Works, Government of Bombay since May 1957. *b* April 27, 1914, *s.* of Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve. *Educ.* Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. 1936, appointed Under-Secretary, Home Department, 1939, Deputy Secy., Home Dept. and Deputy Secy., Food Dept., 1940-45, Collector of Dhule, Ahmedabad and Poona Districts, 1945-48, Commissioner, Poona Corporation, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, 1952 to 1955, Secretary, Official Language Commission, Jt. Secy., Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, Motor Transport Controller, Bombay. *Clubs*: Poona Club; Club of Maharashtra, Mahabaleshwar Club, Cricket Club of India, Imperial Gymkhana, Delhi. *Address*: Sachivalaya, Bombay.

BASHIR, Sheikh Mohammed, Managing Director, Jugjugal Kamalpat Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; Partner, Indian National Tannery and Proprietor, Auto Service Garage, Kanpur. *b* September 1902, *s.* of late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Hafiz Mohamed Hallim; *m.* Four *s.*; *Educ.*: B.Sc., Allahabad; B.Com. (Lond.), F.R.E.S., Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple). *Ex-Member*, Municipal Board and *Ex-Member*, Kanpur Development Board; *Ex-Director*, Reserve Bank of India (Northern Delhi area);



Member, Iron and Steel Panels (both Major and Minor) of Govt. of India for Post-War Development; Founder member and *Ex-President*, Rotary Club of

Kanpur and Merchants' Chamber of U.P.; was Honorary Magistrate; Captain, Indian Gymkhana Club in London, 1924 and 1925. *Recreations*: Shooting, Cricket and Tennis. *Address*: Bashir Lodge, Kanpur.

BASU, Anath Nath, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Lond.), M.Ed. (Winnetka, U.S.A.), Principal, Central Institute of Education, Prof. of Education and Dean of the Faculty of Education, University of Delhi. *b* Feb. 20, 1900, at Bhagalpur, Bihar, *s.* of Charuchandra Basu, and Ferozkumari Basu; *m.* Sushila (née Ghose), one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.* Calcutta Univ., London Day Training Coll. and King's Coll., London Univ.; Graduate, Teachers' Coll., Winnetka, U.S.A. Joined Non-Cooperation Movement and took up constructive work, later taught in the Visva Bharati, Santiniketan. Represented India at the 11th International Conference on Public Education in Geneva, 1917; was Group Chairman, UNESCO Seminar at Mysore, 1949. Group Leader, UNESCO Seminar on education for living in a world community held in Netherlands, July 1952. Member-Secretary, Govt. of India Secondary Education Commission, 1952-53; Member-Secretary, W. Bengal Secondary Education Enquiry Commission, 1954; Chairman, Andaman Education Enquiry Ctee, 1955. *Publications*: *Education in Modern India, A Review*, *University Education in India, Past and Present*, *Primary Education in India*; *Indian Education in Parliamentary Papers*, *Motabai*, etc. *Recreations*: Art, Literature; Handwork. *Address*: Central Institute of Education, Probyn Road, Delhi 8.

BASU, Jyoti, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Communist leader, M.L.A. (West Bengal). *b* July 8, 1914, *s.* of Dr. N. K. Basu; *m.* Smt. Kamal Basu; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Barrister, Calcutta High Court; member: Communist Party of India, since 1949, Central Ctee. of the C.P.I., Working Ctee., A.I.T.C.C. member and Secy., West Bengal Ctee. C.P.I., Vice-Pres., Bengal Provincial T.T.C., detained three under the West Bengal Preventive Detention Act, 1948, 1950 and 1953. *Address*: 55, Hindustan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta 20.

BASU, Saradindu, M.Sc., F.N.I., F.N.A.Sc., F.I.P.S., Director-General of Observatories, India Meteorological Dept. *b* Oct. 23, 1903, *s.* of late J. M. Basu; *m.* Smt. Sabita, *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Basti, U.P. (1914-19); Govt. High School, Gorakhpur, U.P. (1919-20); Mun. Central Coll., Allahabad, Univ. 1920-27. Joined Indian Meteorological Service, 1927; held various offices in the India Meteorological Dept.; Indian Representative to the International Meteorological Conferences at Hongkong, 1937, at Paris, 1946 and 1951, elected Vice-Pres., Climatological Commission of the World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.); is now India's member, Commissions for Synoptic Meteorology and for Aeronautical Meteorology of the W.M.O.; Permanent Representative of India to the W.M.O. since 1954; Pres. of its Regional Assoc. II (Asia); is also member, Special Ctee. of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics for the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58; Chairman, Atmospheric Research Ctee. of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research under Govt. of India; member: Standing Advisory Board for Astronomy of India; National Ctee. of India for the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. *Publications*: 10 Papers on meteorological and scientific subjects in various journals. *Recreations*: Gardening, Music. *Address*: Meteorological Office, Lodi Road, New Delhi 3.

BATRA, Bodh Raj, Technical Education at the Faraday House, London; has been Chief Engineer, Posts & Telegraphs; has officiated as Director-General on many occasions after 1955.

b. May 10, 1902, s. of I. Ram Kishan; m. Smt. Kunti Pasricha, d. of Pasricha, formerly Chief Engineer, P. & T.; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Lahore and London. Joined the Telegraph Engineers Service, Indian Posts & Telegraphs Deptt., 1925, worked in various capacities, 1925-47, became Chief Engineer; as Chief Engineer, was mainly responsible for rehabilitation of war time telecommunication network for civilian needs and complete reorganisation of the Deptt. following the Partition; has been closely associated in executing the vast expansion works since partition; Founder Pres., Institute of Telecommunication Engineers of India; elected Fellow of the Institute, Chairman: Inter-Departmental Wireless Board, 1947-52; Board of Management of P. & T. Workshops, since 1952; Lines Cttee. of the Radio and Cable Board, Govt. of India, since 1954; Member, Board of Directors of the Indian Telephone Industries, since 1950; represented India at the International Conferences; International Telecommunication Union, 1953; C.C.I.F. Plenary Assembly of the International Telephone Consultative Cttee, 1956. *Recreations:* Gardening *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* C/o 22, Akbar Road, New Delhi

BATRA, Ratan, Artist. b. Sept. 14, 1912 in Amritsar; Educ.: in Lahore and later in the Mayo School of Art; was one of the six art students to work on the frescoes (Mughal Style) in the domes above the main entrance of the south block of the Indian Secretariat, Delhi: recipient of a merit scholarship and John Lawrence scholarship for 3 years; won a prize of the Punjab Fine Art Society. Joined the "Times of India," Art Department, 1933; passed meritiously the Advance Painting Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art; worked on his own and established Studio Ratan Batra, 1936; later, founded Ranjit Sales and Publicity Ltd.; was associated with the Art & Industry Movement, 1945-48; Life member, Art Society of India, Bombay Art Society, All-India Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi; member, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India; Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta, Promoter, Commercial Artists' Guild and Society of Advertising Practitioners. *Address:* Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

BAVDEKAR, Mr. Justice Rajaram Shripad, B.A. (Hon. & Cantab), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since July 2, 1946. b. Sept. 18, 1898, at Banghar near Parli, Satara, s. of Shripad Babaji Bavdekar, Kapiltirth, Kolhapur; Educ.: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Deccan Coll., Poona; Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge, B.A. (Bombay), 1919 and B.A. (Cantab.), 1922. Asstt. Collector, 1923; Asstt. Sessions Judge, 1927; Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1931; Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1931-37; Addl Judge, High Court, Bombay, March 6, 1945-July 1946. *Recreations:* Golf, Bridge. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club; Orient Club, Bombay; Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Chembur, Bombay; W.I.A.A. Club, Bombay; The Club, Mahabaleshwar. *Address:* Crismill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BAYLIS, Clifford Henry, B.A. (Oxon), United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in charge at Bombay since March 24, 1955. b. March 20, 1915, m. Phyllis Mary Clark; two s.; Educ.: Alcester Grammar School; Keble Coll., Oxford; 1st Class Hons. in Modern History, 1937. Harrods Ltd., 1937-40, service in H.M. Foreca (R.A.S.C.), 1940-46; Board of Trade, London, 1947-55. *Clubs:* Willingdon Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club. *Address:* Office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1; *Residence:* "Sorrento", Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay 6.

BAZAJ, Lala Gilloomal, Business man and public worker, Kanpur. b. Dec. 28, 1901, s. of Lala Mahauandramji Bazaj; m. Shrimati Hardeviji; one s., Ramkrishna Bazaj, Director, Regd. Kanpur Kapra Cttee.; General Secretary, Shri Marwari Balika Vidyapith Inter College and Shri Marwari Aushdhalaya Society, Kanpur; Pres., Shri Agrawal Sabha, Kanpur; Vice-Pres., Marwari Intermediate College and Marwari Library; Treasurer: Kanpur Gausia Society; Akhil Bharatiya Bal Vidyapith and Vakhya Sabha, Kanpur; member: All-India Marwari Federation and Indian Red Cross Society, Dist. Branch, Kanpur; is connected with several other public institutions; Selling Agents: Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur; Raymond Woollen Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay. *Address:* Gilloomal Jainarain, Generalganj, Kanpur.



BEDEKAR, Gopal Vaman, B.Sc. (Bombay), B.Sc. (London), I.C.S., Secretary, Education Dept., Govt. of Bombay. b. Oct 10, 1908; m. Sumati, B.A. d. of Lt.-Col Gharpurey, I.M.S.; one d. and two s.; Educ.: Mira High School; Fergusson College, Poona; London University. Joined I.C.S. Nov. 1938; Asstt. Collector, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas (Sind), 1933-37; under financial training, Nov. 1935-Feb. 1936; Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind, 1937-38; Collector, Sukkur, 1938; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sind, 1938-41; Collector, Kalra, 1941-43; Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, May-Nov 1943; Collector, Thana & Bombay, 1943-46; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1946-49; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1947; Secy., Press Laws Enquiry Cttee., 1948; on Special Duty (Merger of Baroda State), March-April 1949; Secy., Home Dept., Revenue Dept., P.W.D. and C.S.D., 1949-55. *Address:* Sachivalaya, Bombay.

BEDI, Rajinder Singh, Author, Producer (Films) and Screenplay-Wright, since 1948. b. Sept. 1, 1915, s. of late S. Hira Singh Bedi and late Sh. Sewa Devi; m. Smt. Satwantkaur; two s. and two d. Educ.: D. A. V. Coll., Lahore. Clerk in Post Office, 1933-40; Playwright with A.I.R., Lahore; Programme Asstt. with A.I.R., Lahore, 1941-44; I.C. Far Eastern Broadcasters—N. India Languages in G.H.Q., G.S.I.Q., Delhi, 1945-46; Mg. Director, Sangam Publishers Ltd., Lahore, 1946-47; Station Director, Jammu & Kashmir Broadcasting Service, 1947-48; produced "Garm Coat"; "Lal Battu" (under production); written "Badi Behen", "Aaram", "Daag", "Badnam", "Bahu Beti", "Mirza Ghulib", "Barati", "Milap", "Dev Das", "Basant Bahar", "Madhu Mati", "Musafir", "Dhake Ki Mulmul", "Garm Coat" and 10 others. *Publications:* *Dana-o-Dam*, *Graham*; *Kokh-jali* (short stories); *Beyan Cheezen*; *Saat Khel* (Plays). *Address:* 18, Society Building, Opp. Don Bosco School Ground, Matunga, Bombay 19.

BELVALKAR, Shripad Krishna, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), Indologist. b. Dec. 12, 1880; Educ.: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur and Deccan Coll., Poona and at Harvard. Joined Bombay Educ. Dept., 1907; Prof. of Sanskrit, Deccan Coll., 1914-1934; Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, 1935; Univ. Prof. of Sanskrit, Banaras Hindu Univ., 1935-38; Basu Malik Lecturer on Vedanta Philosophy (Calcutta Univ., 1925); one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and its Hon. Secy., 1915-12 and 1927-33; General Editor of the B.O.R. Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata, since April 1913; Editor of the Bhashmaparvan (pub. 1947), and of the Shantiparvan (4 vols., 1949-56); President, All-India Oriental Conference, Twelfth (1943, Banaras) Session; Hon.

Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, London and of the Asiatic Society of Bombay. *Publications:* *Systems of Sanskrit Grammar*; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's *Later History of Rama* in the Harvard Or. Series; English translation of *Kavyadarsa*; critical editions with notes and translation of the *Bhagavadgita*, and *Brahmasutrabhasya*; and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vols. 2 and 7; besides, over 250 papers on various aspects of Indology published in Oriental Journals of India and outside. *Address:* "Bilvakunja," Poona No. 4.

BENJAMIN, Dr. Perakath Verghese, M.B., B.S. (Madras), T.D.D. (Wales), Kaiser-I-Ind Gold Medal (1945), 'Padma Shri' (20th Jan. 1955), Technical Adviser to the Tuberculosis Association of India, since 1942; Tuberculosis Adviser to the Govt. of India, since 1948. b. Jan. 21, 1896, s. of Perakath Verghese; m. Smt. Annamma; three s. and one d.; Educ.: High School, Travancore; Coll., Madras Univ.; Medical Coll., Madras for M.B., B.S.; Univ. of Wales for T.D.D. Medical Officer, Union Mission T.B. Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, Chittoor Dist., 1922-39; Medical Supdt., 1939-48; Medical Commissioner and then Technical Adviser to the Tuberculosis Assoc. of India and advising the Govt. of India on all important matters connected with tuberculosis, since 1941; conducted a survey of all important civil sanatoria in India at the request of the Govt. of India for the sake of providing accommodation for tuberculous patients in the Indian Army; submitted a Memorandum on Tuberculosis to the Bhoru Cttee. and various other schemes; first recipient of Philip Gold Medal from the Duchess of Kent, at the Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference, June 1955; Pres.: XIVth International Congress on Tuberculosis held in India in Jan. 1957; International Union Against Tuberculosis, Paris; member, B.C.G. Sub-Cttee., I.U.A.T.; Councillor Member, I.U.A.T.; member, Trudeau Society; Editor, *The Indian Journal of Tuberculosis*. *Publications:* Over 100 papers on surveys, researches and general aspects of tuberculosis, pamphlets, etc. *Recreation:* Light reading. *Address:* Office: 22, Red Cross Road, New Delhi 12; *Residence:* 15, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.

BHABHA, C. H., M.A., B.Com., J.P., Vice-Chairman, Central Bank of India Ltd., and Oriental Assurance Co. Ltd., etc. etc. Chairman, Eastern Shipping Corporation b. July 22, 1910, s. of Khan Bahadur H. K. Bhabha; Educ.: St. Xavier's College and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; Fellow of St. Xavier's College (1932-34); Fellow and Lecturer in Banking Law and Practice, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay (1932-33). Justice of Peace and Presidency Magistrate (Hony.); Commerce Member, Interim Government of India, September 1946; Member, Works, Mines & Power, Government of India, November 1946; Commerce Minister, Govt. of India, 15th August 1947; resigned, April 1948; Leader of the Indian Delegation to World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947; Vice-Chairman, Rural Banking Enquiry Cttee.; elected Vice-President, International World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947. *Publications:* Contributions to Journals and Newspapers on Banking and Commercial topics. *Hobbies:* Riding, Swimming, Photography. *Address:* Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.



SHABHA, Dr. Homi Jehangir, B.A. (Cantab.), 1930, Ph.D. (Cantab.), 1934, D.Sc. Honoria Causa (Patna) 1944, (Lucknow) 1949, (Banaras) 1950, (Agra) 1952, F.R.S., 1941, Padma Bhushan, 1954, Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay and Secretary to

the Govt. of India, Department of Atomic Energy; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, India. *b.* Oct. 30, 1909; *Educ.*: Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Elphinstone Coll., and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; in Cambridge he had Rouse Ball Travelling Studentship in Mathematics in 1932; and Isaac Newton Studentship from 1934; held the Senior Studentship of the Exhibition of 1851 from 1936. Became special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Adams Prize, 1942; Professor, Cosmic Ray Research Unit, Indian Institute of Science, 1942-45; Hopkins Prize, 1948; Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1951; Pres., International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, Aug. 1955. *Publications*: On quantum theory, elementary physical particles, cosmic radiation. *Address*: 12, Little Gibbs Road, Bombay 6.

BHAGAT, Dhanraj, Incharge, Sculpture Section; Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi. *b.* Dec. 20, 1917, *m.* Smt. Kamla Bhagat; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Lahore (West Pakistan). Apart from many Silver Medals and cash prizes, won Governor's Gold Medal at Akademi of Fine Art, Calcutta, Secretary, Delhi Silpi Chakra; exhibited all over India and abroad; visited U.S.A. on Rockefeller fellowship and toured throughout the continent and England, executed several works for Govt. and semi Govt. buildings; held many group shows and three one man shows of sculpture. *Address*: Art Deptt., Delhi Polytechnic, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

BHAGAT, Pheroomall Ghanshamdas, B.Sc. (Glasgow), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (India), Managing Director, Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., Rourkela. *b.* Sept. 19, 1900; *m.* Smt. Sudhira Sen; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Karachi and Glasgow. Served for 21 years with the Govt. of India in the India Store Dept. and retired as Director General, India Store Dept., London; General Manager, Turner Hoare & Co. Ltd., Bombay for five and a half years. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: Hindustan Steel Private Ltd., Rourkela.

BHAGAVANTAM, Dr. S., M.Sc. (Madras) (Hon.), D.Sc. (Andhra), Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore since Feb. 1957. *b.* Oct. 14, 1900; *m.* Smt. Sitamahalakshmi; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad, Indian Assoc. for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta. Professor of Physics and Principal, Andhra Univ., Waltair, 1932-48; Indian Scientific Liaison Officer, B.C.S.O., London, 1948-49; Director, Physical Laboratories, Osmania Univ., Hyderabad, 1949; Pres., Physics Section, Indian Science Congress, 1946; Convener, General Education Team appointed by the Govt. of India to visit U.S.A. and U.K., 1956. Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University. *Publications*: Several scientific papers and two books viz., *Scattering of Light and Raman Effect and Theory of Groups and Its Application to Physical Problems*. *Address*: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

BHAGWADACHARYA, Panditraj Swami, Sanskrit Poet and Philosopher; is the disciple of Swami Ram Manohar Prasad Acharya, Ayodhya. *b.* 1880 at Sialkot; *Educ.*: Ayodhya, Kasi, Mithila. Is a Sanyasi of the Shri Ramanand Sampradaya; was initiated into the order by the great Acharya Swami Shri Ram Manohar Prasadji of the Shri Bhindugadi of Ayodhya; was responsible for conveying the people and proving with the authority of scriptures during the Kumbha Mela in Ujjain in the Vikram year 1978 that Shri Ramanand Sampradaya was an independent Shri Sampradaya and not merely a sect of one of the pupils of the Ramanuja Sampradaya. *Publications*: about 100 in various languages and include authoritative writings on the Vedas, Upanishads, Vedanta, etc. and epics in Sanskrit language like *Bharatparijatam*, *Parijataparashat*, *Parijat Saurabham* and *Ramanand Digvijayam*, *Sama Samakara*

Bhashyam on Samaveda; *Vaidic Bhashyam* on Brahmasootram of Vyasa. *Recreations*: Pursuit of knowledge and search for truth. *Address*: Rajnagar Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

BHAGWATI, Mr. Justice Natwarlal Harilal, M.A., LL.B., Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, since Sept. 8, 1952. *b.* August 7, 1894; *m.* Saraswati Natwarlal Bhagwati; *Educ.*: Baroda Coll., Elphinstone Coll. and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Senior Daxina Fellow, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Advocate (O.S.), High Court, Bombay; some time Professor, Government Law Coll., Bombay; some time member of the Bar Council; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Bombay, 1949-51; Judge, Bombay High Court, 1944-52. *Publications*: Translation into Gujarati of V. L. Mehta's *Co-operative Movement*, for the Gujarat Vernacular Society. *Address*: Supreme Court, New Delhi.

BHAKTAVATSALAM, M., Minister for Agriculture, Home, Courts and Prisons, Prohibition, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1897. Gave up practice at the Bar, 1927; was connected with "India", a Tamil daily; Deputy Mayor, Madras Corporation, 1936; was member and Vice-President, Chingleput District Board for 6 years from 1932; Vice-President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, 1935; acted as Secretary, Tamil Nad Congress Committee for a number of years; member, All-India Congress Committee; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Administration in the first Congress Ministry, 1937; Public Works Minister, Madras, 1946-51; Convener, Bharat Sevak Samaj (Tamil Nadu Branch); Minister for Agriculture and Community Projects, Madras, 1953-54. *Address*: "Mallika", Mylapore, Madras.

BHAN, Bishu, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Planning, Community and Capital Projects and Justice, Punjab. *b.* Sept. 1908; *s.* of L. Nand Lal; *m.* Smt. Chalti Devi; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Munak (Distt. Sangrur), Hissar (Punjab I) and Lahore (Punjab P). Practised law at Sunam, Distt. Sangrur; distinguished himself as a leading advocate; was Secy. and Pres., Bar Assoc., Sunam, for about 10 years; was member, Executive and Financial Secy. All India States Peoples Conference Session, Ludhiana, under the Chairmanship of Pt. Nehru, 1939; courted jail several times for active participation in various national movements; organised "Quit India" movement in the Punjab and Punjab States, 1942-43; organised agitation against Hidayat of 1948; led Faridkot Satyagraha, 1946; gave up practice at the Bar, 1946; Pres.: Regional Council, Punjab Rayasth Praja Mandal, 1944-47 and PEPSU Congress Ctee., 1948-51; Deputy Chief Minister, PEPSU, 1951-52; elected M.L.A. (PEPSU) in the general elections, Jan. 1952; again elected M.L.A. in the PEPSU elections of 1954; Finance and Education Minister, 1954 and Chief Minister, Jan. 1955 Oct. 31, 1956, PEPSU. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Club*: Rajindra Gymkhana Club, Patiala. *Address*: C/o Secretariat, Punjab Govt., Chandigarh.

BHAN, Pandit Durga Prasad, Oriental Astrologer and Director, Bhriugu Institute of Scientific Astrological Research. *b.* Aug. 13, 1910, of an ancient family of Jagirdars, Gwallor; *m.* Smt. Shakuntala Devi, sister of Raj Bahadur, Minister for Communications, Govt. of India; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Victoria Coll., Gwallor, 1927-30. Has been doing research work on scientific lines in Astrology, Numerology, Mole Science, Physiognomy and Palmistry; is a pioneer in the field of astrology; many of his predictions of national importance have come true; work commended by leading men in India and

abroad; as Director, Bhriugu Institute of Scientific Astrological Research, is actively engaged in raising the science of astrology to higher standards of perfection. *Publications*: *Can heavenly stars influence your destiny? Is Astrology a perfect Science? How to predict about a man, a nation and the world as a whole? What are the Inner Secrets of the Nine Planets of the Astral World? Recreations*: Reading books on other worlds written in Sanskrit by the Great Rishis of ancient India. *Address*: A-131, Vinaynagar, New Delhi 3.

BHANDARI, Chief Justice Amar Nath, B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Punjab (India), since 1952. *b.* November 21, 1899, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Naubat Rai, *m.* Padma Sahgal (Kaiser-i-Hind Medal); two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Punjab and Oxford Universities. Entered Indian Civil Service, Oct. 1924; Dy. Commissioner, Gujrat, Sialkot & Karnal (1929-32); Sessions Judge, Montgomery and Delhi (1933-39); Dy. Secy. and Secy. to Govt., Punjab Legislative Dept. (1939-44); Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1944-47 and East Punjab High Court, 1947-52; Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab Univ.; Dean, Faculty of Law, *Recreations*: Gardening and Travelling. *Clubs*: Simla Amateur Dramatic Club (President), Annandale Gymkhana Club (President), Delhi Gymkhana Club; Gulmarg Club. *Address*: Punjab High Court, Chandigarh.

BHANDARI, S. N., Jain Ratna, Industrialist and Banker of Indore. *b.* 1904. Chairman, Board of Directors, Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.; The Central India Insurance Co. Ltd., Nandlal Bhandari & Sons (Private) Ltd.; Bhandari Iron and Steel Co. (Private) Ltd., Indore and Vadipur; Jagendrasingh Randhir Singh Oil Mills (Private) Ltd., Badud; Member: Aid-to-Industries Board and Cotton Ctee. of the State, Roberts Nursing Home Managing Ctee.; Working Ctee., Madhya Pradesh Mill-owners' Assoc., Indore and Indore Labour Housing Ctee.; Local Advisory Ctee. of the Regional Centre at Indore of the Ahmedabad Textile Industrial Research Assoc. and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Dir. Madhya Bharat Financial Corporation and Bank of Indore Ltd., Patron, Rifle Club, Daly Coll., Indore; Vice-Pres., Madhya Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Indore; Ex-Chairman, Working Ctee., All-India Industrial-cum-Agricultural Exhibition, held at Indore in 1951. recipient of high honours of Gold Anklet from 1 daipur Durbar; has liberally donated for social, educational, medical and religious advancement; runs a Boarding House at Rampura and the Nandlal Bhandari High School at Indore, imparting vocational training; has provided necessary amenities for mill workers; takes keen interest in economic and industrial development of the country; visited Japan, America and the Continent on an industrial tour and acquired deep knowledge of the textile industry there. *Address*: Nandanwan, 18, Tukoganj, Indore.



BHARADWAJA, Yajnavalkya, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (London) in Botany, Retd. Prof. of Botany and Head of the Dept. of Botany, Banaras Hindu University, 1933-55. *b.* Aug. 13, 1905, *s.* of the late Pandit Lachhman Das Bharadwaja, Punjab P.W.D.; *m.* Shrim. Ramprasad Bharadwaja (deceased); *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore; East London Coll. (now Queen Mary Coll.), London Univ. Worked under late Prof. F. E. Fritsch, F.R.S. and made investigations on the morphology and anatomy of the Algae; Prof. of Botany, St. John's Coll., Agra, 1919-22; Asstt.



* Now Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Prof of Botany, Banaras Hindu Univ., 1922-33; Principal, Jawant Coll., Jodhpur, 1948-50; Dean, Faculty of Science, B. H. Univ. (1944-46 and 1952-54), has been actively engaged in research work on Algae, more especially on the Myxophyceae and the Chlorophyceae and marine algae, member, Univ. Grants Comm. and Scientific Research Comm., U.P., Fellow, Linnean Society of London and National Institute of Sciences of India, member, Physiological Society of America, British Ecological Society, presided at the Botany Section, Indian Science Congress, Madras, 1940, Past Pres. and Secy., Indian Botanical Society. *Publications*: Numerous publications in notable Journals, both Indian and foreign. *Recreations*: Photography, Music, Histrionics. *Address*: C/o Major K. Bhattacharya, 505, Command Workshops, E.M.L., Delhi Cantt.

BHARDWAJ, Manohar Lal, B.A. (Hons.) (Economics), Registrar of Newspapers, Govt. of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, since July 1, 1956. *b.* July 23, 1913, s. of Pandit Ram Lal of Jullundur; *m.* Smt. Pritam Devi; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: D. A. V. High School, Lahore, 1920-29; Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, 1929-31; Punjab Univ. Worked for seven years on the editorial staff of the "C. & M. Gazette", Lahore, and as Political Correspondent contributed a large number of signed articles; Information Officer, Press, Information Bureau, Oct. 1941-June 1945; promoted Dy. Principal Information Officer, June 1945; immediately after partition acted as Public Relations Officer to the first Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan and later appointed Director, Information & Publicity, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Director, Indian Information Services, Ministry of External Affairs, 1948-49, Deputy Principal Information Officer, 1949-53; Armed Forces Information Officer, Ministry of Defence, Sept. 1953-March 1954; Principal Information Officer to the Govt. of India, March 1954-Oct. 1955; Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, Oct. 1955-June 30, 1956. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

BHARGAVA, Dr. Gopi Chand, Ex-Chief Minister, Punjab (India). *b.* March 1890 at Sirsa, *Educ.*: In his home town, Hissar and D. A. V. and Medical Colleges in Lahore. Practised as a doctor; entered the political arena under the leadership of the late Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected member, Municipal Cttee. and Pres., Lahore Congress Cttee; chosen as member, old Punjab Legislative Council, 1927, resigned in 1929 as a protest against the repressive policy of the Govt.; was General Secy., Reception Cttee. of session of Congress at Lahore; gave up practice in 1935 to concentrate on politics; arrested during non-co-operation movement in 1921 and in 1923, detained twice during C. D. movement, of 1940 and 1942; released in 1943; elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was elected as leader of the Opposition; is essentially a constructive worker; was returned to the Congress Assembly Party in the East Punjab. Premier, East Punjab, August 15, 1947-June 1951. *Address*: Amrit Nivas, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt.

BHARGAVA, Kalka Prasad, M.A. (Allahabad), I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Tripura, since Nov. 1956. *b.* July 15, 1908, s. of Radha Kaman; *m.* Smt. Usha Bhargava; one s. Ambika Prasad and one d. Rama; *Educ.*: Agra Coll., Agra; Allahabad Univ.; Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge. Passed the I.C.S. Exam. in India, 1931; spent the Probationary period at Cambridge; allotted to the U.P.

Cadre of the Service; Food Commissioner, U.P., April 1951-Feb. 1953; Chief Secy., U.P., March 1953-Aug. 1954; Chief Commr., Bhopal, Dec. 1954-Oct. 1956. *Recreations*: Photography, Gardening. *Club*: Mohamad Bagh Club, Lucknow. *Address*: Chief Commissioner's House, Agartala, Tripura.

BHARGAVA, Manmohan Prasad, M.Sc., B.Com., Co-operation Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture *b.* Dec. 24, 1913, s. of Pandit Narain Prasad Bhargava, Manager, Ginning Pressing Factory; *m.* Smt. Usha Devi; two s.; *Educ.*: Univ. of Minnesota, U.S.A.; S. D. Coll. and D. A. V. Coll., Kanpur; Inspector, Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, 1936-48; Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, M.P.; Asstt. Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1948-50; Asstt. Chief of the Food and Agriculture Division, Planning Commission, 1950-51; Chief, Food and Agriculture Division, Planning Commission, 1951-55. *Address*: C/o Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

BHAT, Atmaram Raoji, M.Com., M.L.C., Editor, "Samapada", Marathi Commercial monthly, Poona. *b.* 1905; *Educ.*: Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Joined the "Kesari-Mahratta" office, 1929; retired as its Business Manager, 1952; founded the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, 1934; its Honorary Secy. since then; Pres.: Indian Languages Newspapers' Assoc., since 1949; member: Bombay Leg. Council, since 1952; Press Commission, 1952-54, Textile Enquiry Cttee., 1952-54; Import Advisory Council, Govt. of India, since 1952; Labour Laws Forum Consolidation Cttee., 1953-54 and Small Industries Enquiry Cttee., Bombay State, 1954; State Transport Authority, since 1952; State Industrial Advisory Council and the Communications Board, Bombay State, since 1950; Advisory Board of Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay, since 1955; Chairman, Minimum Wages (Printing Industry) Cttee., Bombay State, 1955; Delegate to first World Congress of Press Assoc., San Paulo (Brazil), Nov. 1954; member: Wage Board of Working Journalists, 1950-57; Faculty of Moral, Material and Social Sciences and Employment Bureau, Univ. of Poona, since 1955. *Address*: 256, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

BHATT, Gokulbhai Daulatram, Ex-M.P. and Ex-President, Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee. *b.* 1899, s. of Daulatram Ramji of Hathal, Sirohi, Rajasthan; *m.* Rangubai; three s.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Left studies to join Non-Co-operation Movement, 1919; actively participated in the national activities of the Indian National Congress; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Jaipur Congress; Political Adviser and Chief Minister, Sirohi State, 1948-49; courted jail several times; occupied high positions in Congress; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress; A.I.C.C.; Trustee of several institutions in the Bombay Suburban District, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, Rajasthan, etc.; has been doing public work since 1917; is now actively engaged in Bhoodan work in Rajasthan. *Publications*: Edited several Gujarati books; translated *Raman Gita* and other works into Gujarati verse. *Address*: Sirohi, Rajasthan; 21, Bajaj Road, Ville Parle, Bombay 24.

BHATT, Jyoti Manbhai, Diploma in Painting, President's Gold Plaque (1949), Painter. *b.* March 12, 1934, s. of Manbhai N. Bhatt; *Educ.*: Fine Arts Coll.; M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Baroda; Diploma in painting, 1954. Has been a painter; awarded President's Gold Plaque under the auspices of the Lalit Kala Akademi, 1956. *Address*: 507, Shishuvihar, Bhavnagar.

BHATT, Dr. Suryakant Jethalal, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), Medical Practitioner; Ex-Pres., Malad Dist Municipality. *b.* Sept. 29, 1913, s. of Jethalal Mancharam



Bhatt, Ex-Suptd. of Police, Radhanpur State; *m.* Smt. Taramati Maganlal Dave, d. of Dr. Maganlal Gordhan-das Dave, Baroda, 1932; one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Radhanpur High School; Baroda Coll. and Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; took M.B.B.S., 1938, Worked as House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital for 1½ years; started independent practice at Malad, 1940; was Medical Officer, Choksey Charitable Dispensary, Malad, and Goregaon and Manori Local Board Dispensaries; Divisional Medical Officer, A.R.P., Malad Divn., during World War II; Life Member, St. John's Ambulance Assoc.; member, Working Cttee., West Suburban Branch of Bombay Provincial Branch, All-India Medical Assoc.; elected the first Pres., Malad Dist. Municipality, 1951; Pres., Shree Baj Khedawal Samaj, Bombay; Chief Medical Officer, Bombay Talkies Ltd., Malad, 1944-53. *Address*: Dispensary: Krishna Baug, Station Road, Malad; Residence: Dattary Road, Malad.

BEATTACHARYA, Dr. Bhabani, B.A. (Hons.) (London), Ph.D. (London), Author and Journalist *b.* Oct. 22, 1906, s. of late P. N. Bhattacharya; *m.* Sahila (Mukerji); one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Patna and London. Since leaving Univ., engaged in historical research, journalism and literary work; was Press Attache at the Embassy of India in Washington, 1949-50; Asstt. Editor, "The Illustrated Weekly of India," Bombay, 1950-52. *Publications*: *Some Memorable Yesterdays*; *Indian Crusade*; *The Golden Boat*; *So Many Hungers* (Translations in twelve European languages and in Chinese); *Musae for Mohant*; *He Who Rides a Tiger*. *Address*: "Godhuli", Bezon Bagh, Nagpur.

BEATTACHARYYA, Chapalakanta, M.A., B.L., Editor, *The Ananda Bazar Patrika*, *b.* January 1901; *m.* Srimati Lalita Debi, *Educ.*: Orthodox Sanskrit Schools; the Calcutta Aryan Institution, now the Saradacharan Aryan Institution; Presidency Coll., Calcutta Univ. Advocate, Calcutta High Court; was Secy., Bengal Bankers' Federation and Editor of its Journal; edited an English weekly "The New Era"; editorial staff of "Forward" of late Deshbandhu C. R. Das; Congress worker since 1920; member, Provincial Cttee. and the All-India Congress Committee; joined the Unity Conference at Allahabad, 1932 on invitation of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and also the Congress Nationalist Party founded by him, Secretary of the Party in Bengal; member, Indian Association; member, International Press Institute, Indian Cultural Academy, International Sanskrit Institute; Secy., Dept. of Journalism, member, Senate and Syndicate, Calcutta Univ.; Secy., Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Bengal Akhil Bharat Devabhasa Parishad. *Publications*: *Congress in Evolution*; *Rudolf Award—a case for Revision* in English; and several works in Bengali. *Address*: 24A, Hemendra Sen Street, Calcutta 6.

BEATTACHARYYA, Pares Chandra, M.A., Chairman, Board of Directors, State Bank of India, since March 1, 1957; Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Government of India. *b.* March 1, 1903, s. of Sarat Chandra Bhattacharyya, B.A., B.L.; *m.* Smt. Kamala Bhattacharyya; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Univ. of Calcutta and Dacca. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1923; was in the Railway Accounts Dept. upto 1939; served in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, in different capacities,

1930-52; Financial Commissioner, Railways, 1952-55; Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, Nov 1955-Feb 1957. *Address*: State Bank of India, Bombay.

BHAVE, Acharya Vinobha, Social Worker. b. Sept. 11, 1895, in a Brahmin family of Gangoda village near Pen, Kolaba Dist. in Maharashtra, s. of Narhar Shambhuraob Bhave and Smt. Rukhmal; *Educ.*: Primary education in Gangoda; Baroda Coll., Baroda. At the age of 10, took a vow of celibacy and dedicated his life to the service of the country, at the age of 10, gave up studies and left home; went to Banaras to study Sanskrit, heard of Gandhiji's historic speech at Banaras Univ. and contacted him. Joined the Sabarmati Ashram, 1916; took a prominent part in all the activities of the Ashram; was made the head of the new Ashram at Wardha; started another hermitage at Pauran on the banks of the river Dham, six miles from Wardha; was named by Gandhiji as his first representative in the Individual C. D. movement, started against the Br. Govt's policy of involving India in the World War II, 1940, was Director, Mahila Ashram, Wardha for a long time, imprisoned in the Freedom movement, a staunch advocate of the right of the landless poor to own lands, originated the Bhodan Yagna and the Sampatidan Movement; travelled over Telangana and successfully persuaded the landlords to donate land, and made it over to the landless poor; went on a walking tour through many States to promote the cause of Bhodan which has now reached the phase of Gramdan and Gram Raja; has made a study of all religions, is a linguist, knows Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Persian, Arabic, English, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese, is an effective speaker. *Publications*: several Marathi and Hindi Books of deep scholarly nature *Gita*, Marathi translation of Bhagavat Gita. *Address*: Sarva Seva Sangh, Khadigrav P.O., Monghyr, Dt. Gaya, Bihar.

BHAVNAGAR: His Highness Commodore Maharaja Rao Shri Sri Krishnakumar-sinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I. (1938), Maharaja of. First Class Ruling Prince in Kathiawar. b. May 19, 1912, s. of Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sri Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I. of Bhavnagar; m. Maharani Shri Vijiyaba, d. of His Highness Maharaja Shri Bhogirajji of Gondal; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: at home under Major Leutaigne and A. P. Pattani; joined the Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot, 1922; proceeded to England for further studies in 1925 and joined the Rev. Brayer's School in Essex and then was admitted to Harrow, returned from England in 1928 and attended lectures in History, Politics, English, etc., at the Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar. Lieutenant in 1937; Colonel in 1945; Hon. Commodore in the I.N. in 1947; attended meetings of the R.T.C.; toured various parts of India, England and America; invested with ruling powers on 18th April, 1931; granted responsible government to his State, Jan. 1948; Uparajapramukh of Saurashtra Union, Feb. 1948; Acting Rajpramukh, June 1948; Governor of Madras, 1948-52. *Recreations*: Riding, Hunting, Racquets, Tennis, Polo, Golf, Rowing, Fishing, Farming and Cricket. *Address*: Bhavnagar.

BHIDE, M. R., B.Sc. (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab). I.C.S., Joint Secy., Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India, since Dec. 12, 1955. b. Dec. 6, 1907, s. of R. G. Bhido, Nagpur; m. Lila, d. of late General Rajwade, Gwalior; three s.; *Educ.*: Nagpur and Cambridge; Indian Civil Service. *Publications*: *Marketing of Sugarcane in United Provinces*. *Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis and Bridge. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India; Delhi Gymkhana; Koshanara Club. *Address*: 8, Teen Murti Lane, New Delhi.

BHOGLILAL, Pratap, M.A., Business man. b. Oct. 25, 1916, s. of Bhogilal Leherchand Jhaveri and Smt. Champaben Bhogilal

Jhaveri; m. Smt. Baghvatiiben Hemchand Jhaveri, one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; School of Economics, Bombay. Director: Shree Itam Mills, Ltd.; Bhogilal Menghraj & Co., Private Ltd., Bombay; Bhogilal Leherchand Private Ltd., Bombay, proprietors of. Bathibol & Co., Bombay including all their branches and Bhogilal Leherchand (Bombay); Bathibol Private Ltd., Bangalore; Bathibol & Co. (Hyderabad) Private Ltd., Secunderabad Bombay Cotton Private Ltd., Partner, Inditahia Mercantile and Industrial Corp., Bombay, Bhogilal Leherchand & Sons, Bombay, and Director, South India Insee, Co. Ltd., Bombay. The New Great Insurance Company of India Ltd., Bombay, and Amar Dye-Chem. Ltd., Bombay. *Recreations*: Swimming Clubs C.C.I., Willingdon Club. *Address*: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

BHOJWANI, Naraindas Kundanmal, B.A. (Hons.) (Bombay), B.Sc. (Econ. Hons.) (Lond.), Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi. b. Jan 25, 1911, s. of K. A. Bhojwani, Retd. Registrar, High Court, Bombay, m. Smt. Thakuri Bhawanani; two s.; *Educ.*: D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll. and London School of Economics, London. Prof. of Economics, Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1936-38, Lecturer in Economics, Hindu Coll., Delhi, 1938-44; Statistician, Labour Investigation Ctee., Govt. of India, 1944-45, Principal, B.A.A. Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Karachi, 1945-48; Director of Imports, Ministry of Food, 1948-51, Dy. Secy., Ministry of Agriculture, 1951-54. *Publications*: Articles of Popular and Academic Interest published in *Indian Journal of Economics*, *Bankers' Journal*, *Commerce*, *Illustrated Weekly*, etc. *Recreations*: Swimming, Billiards, Club: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: 5, Meena Bagh, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

BHONSLE, J. K., Director, National Disethylene Scheme, Government of India. b. Dec. 10, 1907, *Educ.*: Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military Coll., Dehra Dun; Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Commissioned 2nd Lt., Indian Army, Feb. 1928; promoted Captain, Feb. 1937; travelled round the world, 1937; attended Staff Coll., Quetta, 1940-41; promoted Lt.-Col. and given command of 18 Garhwal Rifles, Feb. 1942; joined the I.N.A. and commanded 18 Field Force Group, Oct. 1942; Dir. of Military Bureau, I.N.A., 1942, Chief of Staff, I.N.A., 1943, underwent trial in the Red Fort; released from Red Fort, May 1946; elected Chairman, I.N.A. Advisory Ctee. for rehabilitation of I.N.A. personnel, 1947; Director of Rehabilitation, Bombay, 1948-51; returned to the Lok Sabha from Ratnagiri North Constituency; Deputy Minister, Rehabilitation 1952-56, elected President, Indian Ex-Services Association since May 1953. *Address*: Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

BHOPAL: Air-Vice-Marshal His Highness the Nawab Sikandar Saulat-Iftikharul-Mulk Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., LL.D., the Nawab of b. Sept. 9, 1894; m. d. of Shahzade Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja, a Shahzade Khel who was exiled from Afghanistan and became domiciled in India, 1905; three d.; *Educ.*: Bhopal and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh, underwent a thorough practical training in all branches of the State administration including the Chief Secretaryship of Bhopal. Ascended the *gadi*, May 17, 1926. Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1931-32 and 1941 till the lapse of paramountcy, as Chancellor took active part in the R.T.C., London, 1930, 1931-32; is an all-round sportsman; is one of India's finest polo-players; is entitled to a salute of 21 guns within and 19 guns outside the State; followed the other States in having his State acceded to the Indian Union. *Recreations*: Sports. *Address*: Bhopal.

BHOSLE, Shrimati Nirmala Raje, Deputy Minister for Education, Bombay, since Nov. 1956 b. Dec. 1, 1917, d. of the late Maharaja Shri Savajirao Gawkar of Paroda and d. of Prince Shrivajirao Gawkar of Paroda, m. the late Rameshchandra Akalkot; *Educ.*: Baroda and Bombay. Joined the Congress as an active working member after the merger of Akalkot State, 1948, was elected M.L.A., Bombay from North Sholapur constituency, 1952, appointed Hon. Parliamentary Secy. to the Chief Minister of Bombay, Sept. 1952, took over the Chairmanship of the Sholapur City Social Education Ctee., 1952; has been Chairman, Bombay Labour Welfare Board, since July 1953; was member, till recently of the Bombay State Bharat Scouts and Guides State Executive Ctee. and the Working Ctee. of the Bombay Art Society. *Recreations*: Reading, gardening, poultry keeping, tennis, riding, badminton, swimming, painting and Indian classical music. *Club*: Cricket Club of India. *Address*: 8 A, Foreshore Road, Opp. Sachivalaya, Bombay 1, Shobha Nagar, Sholapur.

BHUSHAN, Vidya, G. D. Art (Bombay), Diploma in Mosaic and Fresco (Belgrade), Head of painting Dept., Govt. Coll. of Fine Arts, Hyderabad. b. June 15, 1922, s. of Apparao, m. Smt. Vanitha; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Udar (Dist. Belar), former Hyderabad State, took G. D. Art (Bombay), 1944 and Diploma in Mosaic and Fresco (Belgrade), 1955. Won several prizes in A. I. art competitions, took first class in Diploma exam, held one man shows in Hyderabad and Delhi, did Murals for Nizam's palace, Delhi, did several life size portraits for Govt. Buildings in Hyderabad, won Gold Medal in Hyderabad, 1942, was free lance artist till 1952, had been to Europe for higher training, 1954-55, was a Kathak dancer, member, Music and Dance Academy; Asstt. Secy., Hyderabad Art Society, is an active worker in cultural affairs in Hyderabad. *Address*: Gagan Mahal Co-operative Colony, Hyderabad-Dn.

BIKANER: His Highness Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, B.A. (Hon.), M.P. Maharaja of b. April 21, 1914, s. of Lieut-General His late Highness

Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.; *Succeeded*: Sept. 20, 1950; m. Princess Sushila Kumari, d. of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, Feb. 25, 1944, one s., Maharaja Kumar Narendra Singhji, b. on Jan. 13, 1946 and two d., Princess Rajya Shree Devi, b. June 3, 1953 and younger Princess, b. Aug. 9, 1956. *Educ.*: St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi, St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, passed B.A. (Hons.) in History and Politics, is conducting post-graduate researches in Medieval Indian History for Doctorate of Philosophy. Visited the Middle East War Front in Nov. 1941 with his grandfather General His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.; was awarded the Africa Star War Medal, Indian Service Medal; also visited Switzerland, France, England, Norway, Sweden and Egypt; elected to the first Indian Parliament as Member of Lok Sabha as an Independent by an overwhelming majority of votes, 1952. Again re-elected to the Lok Sabha as an Independent by a margin of about 99,000 votes, 1957. *Recreations*: Tennis, Golf, Cricket, Mechanics, Photography, Shooting, Social Service and Flying; has qualified for Private Pilot's Licence. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Bombay Flying, Bombay Presidency Golf (Bombay); Western India Automobile Association (Bombay); Koshanara, Delhi; Delhi Flying (Delhi); Rajputana (Ahu), etc.; member, Asiatic Society of India. *Address*: Laligarh Palace, Bikaner, Rajasthan.



BILLIMORIA, (Mrs.) Gulestan Rustom (née Gulestan Bahadurji), M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London; Sheriff of Bombay (1957), obtained various University and College Scholarships, was for a number of years Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University; her paintings have won prizes at Art Exhibitions all over India and one has been bought by and hangs in the Prince of Wales Museum; Chairman, Junior Red Cross, Chairman, United Women's Organizations Ctr., Hon. Secretary, All-India Conference of Social Work; Asst. Treasurer, International Conference of Social Work; Chairman, Bombay State Advisory Board for Women's Small Savings Scheme; Vice-Pres., Assoc. for Social & Moral Hygiene, Bombay State Branch; Treasurer, Bombay State Social Welfare Advisory Board, and is actively connected with various other associations; has travelled widely in Europe and America and led delegations to International Conferences; gave evidence before Government Commission on Education, the University Commission and the Franchise Committee; takes keen interest in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives; contributes articles to various papers; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal. *Publications*: Joint Author of *Governance of India and also of Constitution, Functions and Finances of Indian Municipalities*, a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement*. *Address*: Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorjee Ramonjee, Kt. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner, S. B. Billimoria & Co. b. July 27, 1877; m. Jeral, d. of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1906); *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College. Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-28; Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities and a number of other charity trusts and institutions; member, Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Sheriff of Bombay, 1935; Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Grand Supdt., Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.), Rotary Governor, 90th District (India); Director, Rotary International, 1943-44; Second Vice-President, Rotary International 1949-50. Fiscal Agent, Rotary International, since 1948. *Address*: 21, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIRLA, B. M., Industrialist. b. 1904, at Pilani, Rajasthan. One of the founders, Indian Chamber of Commerce; Pres.: Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1936 and 1944, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1951; Founder and Pres.: Indian Sugar Mills Assoc.; Indian Paper Mills Assoc.; member, Fiscal Commission, Govt. of India; Director, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Chairman: Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Area; West Bengal Financial Corporation; Hindustan Motor Corporation; Hindustan Motors Ltd.; Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.; Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.; India Exchange Ltd.; Managing Director, Birla Brothers Ltd.; Director: Atul Products Ltd.; Hukumchand Jute Mills and various other concerns. *Address*: C/o 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

BIRLA, Chanshyamdas, Padma Vibhushan (1957). b. 1894, s. of late Dr. Raja Baldevdas Birla, D. Litt. Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd.; member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly; resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference; President: Indian Chamber of Commerce,

Calcutta, 1924; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929; has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country; member: Indian Fiscal Commission; Bengal Legislative Council; Royal Commission on Labour; Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37; President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Address*: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIRLA, Rameshwardas, Industrialist and Business man. b. May 1892, s. of late Raja Baldevdas Birla; m. Smt. Shardadevi Birla; two s. and four d. *Address*: Industry House, 150, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

BISWAS, Choru Chandra, M.A., LL.B. (Cal.), M.P., Ex-Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, Govt. of India; Was Minister of State for implementation of Prime Minister's Agreement dated 8th April 1950 and 1950-52. b. April 21, 1888, at Calcutta, s. of late Ashutosh Biswas; m. Smt. Suhasini Biswas (deceased), May 1910; six d.; *Educ.*: Hindu School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Ripon Law Coll., Calcutta. Enrolled Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910; Fellow and member, Syndicate, Calcutta Univ., 1917-22 and 1920-52; Commr. and Councillor, Calcutta Corp., 1921-37; Delegate to I.M.C.'s Ctee. in London on Reserve Bank and Statutory Rly. Board in India, 1933; Alternate Delegate to General Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1936; member: Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1926-37; Indian Leg. Assembly, 1930-37; Radcliffe Commr. for Demarcation of Boundaries of East and West Bengal and Assam, 1947; Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1937-48; Chairman, Calcutta Corp. Investigation Comm., 1948-50; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ., 1949-50; Dean, Faculty of Law, Calcutta Univ., 1938-50; Pres., China Aid Ctee., 1942; is specially interested in cultural advancement, civic welfare and politics; elected member, Rajya Sabha, since 1952. *Publications*: Occasional contributions to newspapers and periodicals. *Hobby*: Journalism. *Club*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: 58, Puddopukur Road, Elgin Road P.O., Calcutta 20

BONERJEE, Karanjaksha, M.R.S.L., Consul for El Salvador; ex-member, Viasa-Bharati, etc.; poet and story-writer. b. Oct. 11, 1911, s. of late Dr. Sir Benode Behari Bonerjee; m. late Subhraj Bonerjee, d. of late Ramendranath Chatterjee; one s., Kalyanaksha. *Address*: The Palace, 12, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta 6.

BORA, Moti Ram, M.A., B.L., Minister for Home and Education, Govt. of Assam; Advocate. b. March 1897; m. Srimati Bhogeswari Bora; three s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Gauhati and Calcutta. Chairman: Nowgong Local Board; Nowgong School Board; joined Nowgong Bar 1925; was a prominent criminal lawyer; courted jail four times during independence movement; was mainly responsible for the starting of the Nowgong Coll. and several important educational institutions. *Address*: Shillong, Assam.

BOSE, Buddhadeva, M.A. (English), Writer in Bengali and English; Professor and Head of the Dept. of Comparative Literature, Jadavpur Univ., Calcutta, since Aug. 1950. b. Nov. 30, 1908, s. of late Bhudev Chandra Bose and (late) Benoy Kumari Bose (née Sinha); m. Protiva Bose (née Shome); one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Dacca Collegiate School and Dacca Univ. Lecturer in English, Ripon Coll. (now Surendranath Coll.), Calcutta, 1934-45; Adviser, UNESCO Seminar for Adult Education, Delhi and Mysore, 1952-53; Visiting

Professor of English Literature at Pennsylvania Coll. for Women, Pittsburg, U.S.A., 1953-54; Founder-editor of *Kavita (Poetry)*, a Bengali quarterly of poetry & criticism. *Publications*: About 100 titles in Bengali; English: *An Acre of Green Grass. Recreations*: Reading and Conversation. *Club*: P.E.N. *Address*: Kavtabhavan, 202, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta 29.

BOSE, Debaki Kumar, Motion Picture Producer and Director. b. Nov. 25, 1898, s. of late Madhusudan Bose and late Gopisundari Devi; m. Smt. Lillabati Bose (née Sen); two s. and six d.; *Educ.*: Metropolitan Institution, Central Coll. and Vidyasagar Coll., Calcutta. Joined the non-co-operation movement while taking B.A. degree examination; managed and edited a nationalist weekly for some time; came to films as a story-writer, then turned actor and director; directed his first film "Blind God" produced in 1929; has so far directed 39 pictures; floated his own producing company, 1948. *Address*: 5, Dr. Satyananda Roy Road, Calcutta 29.

BOSE, Mr. Justice Himansu Kumar, M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), Bar-at-Law (Lond.), Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since Dec. 8, 1949. b. March 1, 1904, d. s. of Amarendra Nath Bose, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; m. Mayarani Mitra; one d., Archana; *Educ.*: Univ. of Calcutta; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, London, June 1929. Practised as Barrister in the Calcutta High Court from Sept. 1929. *Club*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address*: Bose Park, 84, Harris Mukerjee Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta 25.

BOSE, Nandalal, D.Lit., Desikottama, Padma Vibhushan (Jan. 26, 1955), Painter. b. Dec. 3, 1883, at Kharagpur in Monghyr (Bihar), s. of late Purna Chandra Bose, Engineer and Manager, Darbhanga Raj Estate; m. Smt. Sudhira Devi, 1903; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Matriculation from Calcutta, 1902, went to College; left after two years; joined Govt. Art School, Calcutta and completed the course; was thereafter a student of Abanindranath Tagore. Was Principal, School of Arts of the Oriental Society, Calcutta; joined Kala Bhavana, the school of Arts at Santiniketan as its Director, 1922; travelled in China and Japan, with poet Rabindranath Tagore, 1924; helped Mrs. Heringham and executed along with other artists copies of Ajanta frescoes, 1909; painted frescoes in Sir J. C. Bose's Science Institute, 1919; co-operated with other artists in making copies of Bagh caves frescoes, 1921; organised exhibitions and decorated pandals at the All India Congress sessions at Lucknow, Faizpur and Haripura at the call of Mahatma Gandhi; commissioned by the Baroda Darbar, executed frescoes in the Kirti Mandir, 1939; was conferred Doctorate by the Benaras Hindu Univ., Dec. 26, 1950 and the title of Desikottama by the Viasa-Bharati Univ., Dec. 28, 1952. Emeritus professor, Viasa-Bharati Univ., Santiniketan; is an outstanding representative exponent of Indian Arts. *Publications*: *Ruparali, Ornamental arts; Silpakatha*, etc. *Address*: Santiniketan.

BOSE, Rajshekhar, M.A. (Science), B.L., Padma Bhushan (1950), Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta. b. March 1880, s. of Chhandrashekhar Bose, Manager, Darbhanga Estate; *Educ.*: Patna and Calcutta; took his M.A. degree, 1900 and B.L., 1902; awarded Sarojini Gold Medal and Jagattarini Gold Medal by Calcutta Univ. Manager, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., 1904-32; was Chairman, Univ. Ctee. for technical terms and W. Bengal Govt. Ctee. for official terms; awarded Rabindra Memorial Prize (West Bengal Govt.), 1955; awarded Padma Bhushan by the Govt. of India, 1956. *Publications*: Several collections of short stories in Bengali; A Bengali Dictionary; Translations of Ramayana and Mahabharata. *Address*: 72, Babubagan Road, Calcutta 25.

BOSE, Sunil Kumar, a leading musician in West Bengal; Asstt. Station Director, A.I.R., Calcutta, b. June 23, 1914 at Hooghly (West Bengal). Graduated from Calcutta Univ., 1936; Post-Graduate studies for two years; studied music under the gurus, Sangitacharya Girija Shankar Chakravarty, Chhote Khan and Ustad Mushtaq Hussain; won several trophies in music competitions; won the Calcutta Univ. Music Championship as also the Best Man's Gold Medal, Aug. 1933; won All India Music Championship (Gold Medals) organised by the Benares Hindu Univ.; represented Bengal in almost all the All India Music Conferences held in the country between 1934-38; recorded his voice in His Master's Voice, Hindusthan, Megaphone and Broadcast (Bombay) Recording Companies; Music Director in some Bengali films in Calcutta, 1934-36; member, Curriculum Cttee. for the Degree Course of Music of the Univ. of Baroda, 1950; joined All India Radio, 1939; invented one music instrument while in Dacca and named it 'Ballaki'; composed music in a considerable number of musical sketches which had been broadcast from the then All India Radio, Dacca and Calcutta. *Address*: Asstt. Station Director, All India Radio, 1, Garstin Place, Calcutta 1.

BRAR, Parduman Singh, Army Service; Leading Athlete, b. June 11, 1927, s. of Jat Sikh Brar of Faridkot State; m. Smt. Balwant Kaur (Jat Sikh-Sangrur (Punjab)); *Educ.*: High School, Bhagta Bhal-ka. *Recreations*: Putting the shot; Discus throw. *Address*: Dafadar, Hodson's Horse, C/o New Delhi, 56, A.P.O.

BROKER, Gulabdas Harjivandas, B.A. (Bom.), Gujarati Playwright and Short Story Writer; author and share broker, b. Sept. 20, 1909; m. Smt. Suman Gulabdas Broker; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Porbandar High School, Bharda New High School, Bombay and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; graduated in English Literature, 1930. Joined the Satyagraha Movement; jailed in 1932 for 16 months; member, B.P.C.C. and its Executive Cttees., till 1936; began writing while in jail; won gold medal in 1945 from Sahitya Parishad in Gujarati; won first prize for best drama written during 1947-54 from Government of Bombay in 1954; several other prizes in literature; member: Advisory Board for Gujarati of Sahitya Akademi, Delhi; Executive of Sahitya Parishad, Gujarat; writes criticism and poetry also. *Publications*: About a dozen books of short stories and plays. *Recreations*: Walking, Talking and Reading. *Clubs*: Literary Associations; Life Member, P.E.N., India. *Address*: 20, Ghodbunder Road Vile Parle West, Bombay 21.

BUNKER, His Excellency Ellsworth, A.B. (Yale), American Ambassador to India, b. May 11, 1894, s. of George R. Bunker and Jean Polhemus Bunker (Cobb); m. Harriet Allen Butler; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Yale University; took A.B., 1916. Business (1916-50) included interests in sugar producing and refining, banking, shipping, insurance and baking; Trustee or Director of charitable, educational and research organizations including New School for Social Research; Institute for International Education; Experiment in International Living; Hampton Institute; Marlboro Coll., Vermont; Union Settlement, New York; Institute for International Social Research; U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, 1951-52; U.S. Ambassador to Italy, 1952-53; Pres., American Red Cross, Nov. 1953-Dec. 1956. *Recreations*: Farming, tennis, golf, sailing, reading. *Address*: American Embassy, Bahawalpur House New Delhi.

CARIAPPA, General K. M., O.B.E. (1945), Ex-High Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand and Ex-Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, b. Jan. 28, 1900, in Coorg, South India; *Educ.*: Central High

School, Mercara; Presy. Coll., Madras. Among the first batch of Indian cadets to be commissioned from Daly Coll., Indore, Dec. 1919; served in Iraq (Arab Rebellion), 1920-21 and on the N.W.F.P., 1922-25, 1928-30 and 1946; first Indian Officer to enter the Staff College, Quetta, 1933; saw service in Iraq, Syria and Iran, with the 10th Indian Division 1941-42 and in Burma (Arakan) with the 26th Indian Division, 1943-44; graduated at the Imperial Defence Coll., London, 1947; was Member, Army Reconstruction Cttee. before partition; promoted Major-General, Aug. 1947; was Chief of the General Staff for some time, before being appointed G.O.C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Dec. 1947; promoted Lieut.-General; transferred as G.O.C.-in-Chief, D.E.P. Command, now Western Command, Jan. 1948; Commander-in-Chief, Army, Jan. 1949 to Jan. 1953 in the full rank of a General; conferred "Legion of Merit," Degree of Chief Commander, by President Truman, Aug. 31, 1949; awarded the Hon. rank of a full General in the Nepalese army by H. M. the King of Nepal, Oct. 1952; conferred the Hon. degree of Doctor of Science of the Agra Univ., Jan. 1953. *Recreations*: Polo; Squash; Golf; Riding; Cricket; Tennis. *Hobby*: Stamp collecting. *Address*: The Koshanara, Mercara, Coorg.

CARLILL, Vice-Admiral Stephen Hope, C.B. (1954), D.S.O. (1942), K.H.E. (1957), Chief of the Naval Staff, India, since July 1955, b. Dec. 23, 1902, s. of Harold Flammack Carlill and late (née) Beatrice Newton Hope; m. Julie Frederike Elizabeth Hildegarde Rahlensbeck; two s.; *Educ.*: Royal Naval Coll., Osborne, 1916-17 and Dartmouth, 1917-20. Entered Royal Navy, 1916; Lieut., R.N., 1925; qualified as Gunnery Officer, 1929; Comdr., 1937; commanded H.M. Destroyers Hambleton, 1940, & Farndale, 1941-42; Capt. 1942; Captain (D), 4th Destroyer Flotilla, H.M.S. Quilliam, 1942-44 (despatches); Admiralty, 1944-46; Chief of Staff to C-in-C, British Pacific Fleet, 1946-48; Captain, H.M.S. Excellent, 1949-50; Commanded H.M.S. Illustrious, 1950-51; Rear-Admiral, 1952; Senior Naval Member, Imperial Defence Coll., 1952-54; Flag Officer, Home Fleet Training Squadron, 1954-55; Vice-Admiral, 1954. *Recreations*: Hockey, Squash, Cricket, Tennis, Rugby refereeing. *Clubs*: United Service Club, London; Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Admiral's House, 12, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.



CASSAD, Dhunjisha Pestonji Rattonji, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), B.Sc. (Bom.), M.B.Sau.I. (Lond.), M.M.G.I., M.I.E., M.Am. Soc. C.E., M.A.I.M.E., Chartered Engineer (Civil & Mining); Managing Director, The Central Provinces Syndicate Private Ltd., Nagpur and ex-Officio Director, The Kanhan Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Nagpur; Managing Director, The Byramji Mining Combine Private Ltd., Bombay; Chairman and Managing Director, Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.; Managing Director, The Star Ginning and Pressing Factories Ltd., Nagpur, b. Sept. 10, 1907; m. Kamalruchi Byramji; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: St. Paul's European High School, Rangoon, Burma; Deccan & Ferguson Colleges, Poona; Benares Hindu University and University College, London. Conducted researches in London and Berlin in Water Filtration and Elgid Frame Structures; formerly Consulting Civil Engineer, Bombay and Quetta; R.O.C. Engineer; Designer, Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur; Civilian Engineer, M.E.S.; Commissioned Officer, Corps of Indian Engineers; Pro-



fessor, School of Military Engineering, Roorkee; at present connected with the mining industry for coal and manganese in Madhya Pradesh and iron ore mining in Bihar and Orissa; member, Local (M.P. Centre) Cttee. and Member of Council and Chairman, General Section, Institution of Engineers (India); Member of the Advisory Board, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad; member, Madhya Pradesh Mining Assoc., Nagpur; member: Indian Standards Institution International Electro-technical Commission, and Alternate Member, Engineering Division Council, representing the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay; Regional Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Cttee. (M.P. and Vindhya Pradesh Zones); member, Divisional Users' Consultative Cttee., Central Rly., Nagpur; member, Board of Secondary Education, Vidarbha; widely travelled in Great Britain, Europe, Iraq, Iran, Egypt and Burma; member: Indian National Cttee., World Power Conference (Sectional Meeting), India, 1951; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1952; Board of Control, New Engineering Coll., Sangli, 1954; Past Pres., M. P. Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Nagpur. *Publications*: *Determination of the Temperature Coefficient in Water Filtration*, "Water and Water Engineering Journal," July 1938; *Typical Design for a R.C.C. Chimney—320 ft. height and 12 ft. dia.*, "Indian Concrete Journal," Sept. 1941. *Clubs*: Willingdon Club, Bombay, Gondwana Club and C. P. Club, Nagpur. *Address*: The O. P. Syndicate Private Ltd., Dolly Dale, Byramji Town, Nagpur. *Residence*: Shirin Lodge, Byramji Town, Nagpur and Currimbhoy Manor, Warden Road, Bombay 20.

CASTELL, Robert Eric, Senior Director, Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., b. Oct. 25, 1905; m. Bess nee Webster; one s.; *Educ.*: Manchester Grammar School, Joined Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., March 1926; Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1954; Director, State Bank of India, since 1955; Sheriff of Madras, 1955-56. *Recreations*: Shooting, Fishing, Tennis, Swimming, Music. *Clubs*: Madras Club; Madras Cricket Club; Madras Boat Club; Adyar Club, Madras; Kolar Club; Ootacamund Club; Oriental Club, London; Royal Automobile Club, London. *Address*: 'Waterside', Mowbray's Avenue, Adyar, Madras.

CHADHA, Shanti Narayan, Proprietor, Pucka Hosiery Mills, and Narayana & Co., Kanpur, b. Jan. 15, 1902, s. of L. Diwan Chand, M.A., D.Litt., Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Agra Univ.; m. Smt. Krishna Devi; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: D.A.V. Coll., Lahore and Kanpur. Managing Director, Cawnpore Industries Ltd., Kanpur; Director: Cawnpore Textiles Ltd., Kanpur; Jupiter Investment Trust Ltd., Amritsar; Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Kanpur; Samastipur Central Sugar Co. Ltd., Kanpur; Brushware Ltd., Kanpur; member, State Labour Welfare Advisory Cttee., Uttar Pradesh; Pres., Merchants' Chamber of U.P., Kanpur; Vice-Pres.: D.A.V. Coll. Trust and Management Society, U.P., Kanpur; Arya Samaj, Kanpur; D.A.V. Coll., Kanpur and Dehra Dun; Rotary Club, Kanpur; a prominent social worker; was member: Working Cttee., All India Hindu Mahasabha; Court of Lucknow Univ.; Co-opted member: Sig. Tej Bahadur Sapru Educated Unemployment Enquiry Cttee.; member: Working Cttee., Hindu Orphanage, Kanpur; Advisory Cttee. of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur; connected with several religious, educational and social institutions; travelled widely abroad. *Address*: Shanti Nivas, 63, Cantonments, Kanpur.



CHAGLE, Chief Justice Mahomed Ali Currim, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, since Aug. 18, 1947. b. Sept. 30, 1900; m. Meherunnissa, d. of Dharai Jivraj; Educ.: St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; graduated at Oxford in Honours School of Modern History, 1922; President, Oxford Asiatic Society, 1921; President, Oxford Indian Majlis, 1922; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922; Prof. of Constitutional Law, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, 1927-30; Hon. Secy., Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1933-41; Delegate to U.N. to fight the cause of Indians in South Africa, 1946; Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1941-47; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, April-November, 1947; Pres., Asiatic Society of Bombay, since 1947; Chairman, Legal Education Cttee., 1948; member, Law Commission; Governor of Bombay, Oct. 14-Dec. 10, 1956. Publications: *The Indian Constitution* (1929); *Law, Liberty & Life*. Address: High Court, Bombay.

CHAINANI, Mr. Justice Hashmatul Khubchand, B.A. (Cantab.), High Court Judge, Bombay, since Aug. 27, 1948. b. Feb. 29, 1904; m. Sati, d. of Diwan Isardas Udharam, Advocate, Karachi; Educ.: D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Magdalene College, (Cambridge). Joined Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1927; toured round the world March-June 1935; thereafter appointed as Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council and Assistant Legal Remembrancer; was the first Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Assembly constituted under the Govt. of India Act, 1935; again visited Europe, 1939; Joint Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of Bombay, 1942; subsequently transferred to Govt. of India, Home Dept. where he officiated for some time as Joint Secretary; posted to Surat as District Judge, Jan. 1944, and subsequently served in the same capacity at Ahmedabad; Commissioner, Central Division, Sept. 1947-Aug. 1948. Address: High Court, Bombay.

CHAKRABARTI, Mukunda Chandra, B.Sc. (Dacca), first class first with double honours in Maths. & Physics, M.Sc. first class first, Reader and Head of the Univ. Dept. of Statistics, Bombay Univ., since 1948. b. January 31, 1915, s. of late B. C. Chakrabarti and Mrs. Chakrabarti; Educ.: Dacca Univ., and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. Lecturer in Mathematics, J. B. College, Assam, 1939-40; Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., 1943-44; Lecturer, Dacca Univ., 1940-43, 1944-48; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay; member, Academic Council; Chairman, Board of Studies in Statistics, Bombay Univ.; member, Board of Studies in Statistics, Nagpur Univ.; member, Faculties of Arts, Science & Commerce, Baroda Univ.; Vice-President, Calcutta Statistical Association. Publications: Author of a large number of original papers in Statistics in various Journals. Address: Morparia Cottage, 150, Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay.

CHAKRAVARTY, Chief Justice Phani Bhushan, M.A., LL.B. (Calcutta), Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since June 13, 1952. b. Oct. 15, 1898, s. of late Shyam Charan Chakravarti and late Benode Bashini Devi; Educ.: Dacca Collegiate School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Lecturer in English, Jagannath Intermediate Coll., Dacca, 1920-26; Asstt. Editor and leader-writer, *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1926-45; raised to the Bench, April 26, 1945; Legal Adviser to the Govt. of India for Income-tax matters in Bengal, 1940-45; on deputation as member, Income-tax Investigation Commission, Feb. 1949-April 1951; reverted to High Court in May 1951; Chairman, Medical Education Enquiry Cttee., Calcutta Univ., 1951. Recreations: Long walks and reading. Address: 20/4, Aswini Dutt Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta 29.

CHAKRAVARTY, Birendra Narayan, B.Sc., O.B.E. (1945), Special Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, since Oct. 1956. b. Dec. 20, 1904, s. of late H. N. Chakravarty, retired Inspector of Schools in Bengal; m. Indira (née Sanyal); one s. and one d.; Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta, University College, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1929; held various appointments in Bengal districts and the Bengal Secretariat; Finance Secy., Bengal Govt., Nov. 1944; Secy. to Governor, West Bengal, August 15, 1947; Counsellor, Indian Embassy in Nanking, China, February 1948; Head of Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan with personal rank of Minister, June 1948-49; Jt. Secy., Ministry of External Affairs, 1949-51; Secy., Commonwealth Relations, External Affairs Ministry, Govt. of India, 1951-52; Indian Ambassador in the Netherlands, Jan. 1952 to Aug. 1954; was Ag. High Commissioner in U.K.; High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, April 1955-Sept. 1956. Hobbies: Photography and Gardening. Clubs: Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi. Address: 44/3, Hazara Road, Calcutta 19; c/o The External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

CHAKRAVARTY, Dr. Marari Dhan, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B. (Hons. & Gold Medallist), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, Government of India, Ministry of Health, Calcutta, since June 1952. b. April 26, 1906. m. Smt. Annapurna Chakravarti; three d.; Educ.: Mitra Institution, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; St. Xavier's Coll., Presidency Coll. and Medical Coll., Calcutta; Coll. of the Pharmaceutical Society of Gt. Britain, London; Balliol Coll., Oxford. Professor and Head of the Deptt. of Pharmacology, Medical Coll., Agra, 1941-52; has been a member of various Govt. of India Cttees. Publications: A number of scientific papers in foreign and Indian Journals. Address: 29/1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta 19.

CHALMERS, David Nolan, Insurance Manager, The New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, since 1954. b. Dec. 27, 1926, s. of H. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., Chairman of Directors, Bank of New Zealand; m. Rosemary Christine Pamela, 2nd d. of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stabb, London; one d.; Educ.: Wanganui Collegiate School, New Zealand and New Zealand Univ. New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd., at Bombay 1948-51; Bahrain, 1951-52; Baghdad, 1952-54. Recreations: Cricket, Golf. Clubs: Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Presidency Golf Club Ltd. Address: Flat No. 6, Hill Park, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

CHAMARBAUGVALA, R. M. D., Managing Director, R.M.D.C. (Mysore) Ltd. b. Jan. 1, 1913; s. of Merwanji Dadabhai Chamarbaugvala and Aimal M. D. Chamarbaugvala; m. Perin Framroz Sassoonwala; one s. and two d.; Educ.: St. Vincent's High School, Poona. Joined father's business, 1928; became Dir., Business Manager and Joint Managing Director, *The Sunday Standard*, Bombay, 1936; became sole Concessionaire for Littlewoods Football Pools for India, Burma, Ceylon and the Far East, 1945; founded: R.M.D.U. (Bombay) Ltd., 1945; R.M.D.C. (Mysore) Ltd., 1948; *"The Sporting Star"*, Bangalore, 1948; the daily *Satya*, Bangalore, 1953; *The Spectator*, Bangalore, 1955. Clubs: The Orient Club, Bombay; Willington Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; The Rotary Club, Bangalore; Bangalore Golf Club; Bangalore Club; Lion's Club, Bangalore. Address: 2, Residency Road, Bangalore.



CHAND, Khub, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S., Jt. Secy., Min. of External Affairs, b. December 16, 1911, s. of the late Mr. & Mrs. Dip Chand of New Delhi; m. Nirmal Khub Chand (née Singh); two s. (Ashok and Ranjit) and three d. (Aruna, Nita and Asha); Educ.:

Univ. of Delhi; Oriel College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S., 1935 having stood first in the I.C.S. Competition in India; Joint Magistrate and later Additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore, 1935-39; Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Defence Dept. and Secy., Indian Soldiers Board, 1939-43; District Magistrate, Azamgarh and Regional Food Controller, Benares Region, 1943-47; Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence, 1947-48. Head, Indian Military Mission, Berlin with military rank of Major-General, 1948-50 and Head of the Indian Mission in Bonn with rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, 1949-50; appointed Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Sept. 1950; acted as High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Nov. 1950-Aug. 1951; Minister in Iraq and Jordan, 1952-55. Recreations: Riding, Shooting, Conversation. Address: the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

CHAND, Dr. Tara, M.A. (Alld.), D. Phil. (Oxon.) Ex-Indian Ambassador to Iran. b. 1888. Educ.: St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi; Meerut College, Meerut; Mul Central College, Allahabad; Queen's College, Oxford. Professor of History, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad; Principal, K.P.U. College, 1925-46; Professor of Politics, Allahabad Univ., 1945-47; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Allahabad, 1947-48; Secretary and Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, 1948-51; Pres., Secondary Education Conference; Secretary, Hindustani Academy, U.P.; Indian History Congress; Pres., Indian History Congress; Ambassador in Iran Dec. 1951 to Sept. 1956. Publications: *A Short History of the Indian People*; *Influence of Islam on Indian Culture, and Hindustani*. Address: 73-G, Suljan Singh Park, New Delhi.

CHANDA, Anil Kumar, B.Com. (Dacca), Senior Scholar, Dacca Univ. (1925), B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Deputy Minister, Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India. b. May 23, 1906, s. of late Kamini Kumar Chanda, sometime Member, Imperial Leg. Council and Central Leg. Assembly and late Smt. Chandraprabha (nee Datta); m. Smt. Ranee (nee Dey); one s.; Educ.: Slicher Govt. High School; Santiniketan, Visvabharati; Dacca, Calcutta and London Univs. Lecturer, Visvabharati; Secy. to Rabindranath Tagore; Principal, Coll. of Arts and Science, Santiniketan; Professor of Politics, Visvabharati Univ.; visited Iraq and Iran, 1953; member, Indian Delegation to 8th Session of UNO General Assembly, 1953; led the Indian Cultural Delegation to China, June 1955 and to U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and the Eastern European countries, 1956. Publications: Writes occasionally under the pen name "Acacia". Recreation: Travelling. Club: Calcutta Club, Calcutta. Address: Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi.

CHANDA, Asok Kumar, B.Sc., O.B.E. (Jan. 1945), Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, from Aug. 1954. b. 25th Oct., 1902; Educ.: Calcutta Univ., London School of Economics. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1926; on deputation with Madras Govt., 1937-39; Joint Secy., Govt. of India, 1945; Member of Lend-Lease Delegation to U.S.A., 1946; Adviser, Punjab Partition Council, 1947; Additional Secy., Govt. of India, 1947; Defence Delegation to U.K., Nov. 1947 and Feb. 1948; Sterling Balances Delegation, May-July 1948; Deputy High Commissioner for India in the U.K., Oct. 1948-May 1949; Financial Commr. for Rlys., 1949-52; Head of Railway Delegation to Europe, 1950 and 1952; Secy., Ministry of Production, Govt. of India, 1952-March '54; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. and Hindustan Steel Ltd., 1952-March 1954; visited Europe and negotiated the establishment of a Rs. 100-crore New Steel Plant. Recreations: Golf, Tennis and Swimming. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana, Calcutta, Shillong and Ranchi Clubs. Address: Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, New Delhi.

CHANDARANA, Uttam Mohanlal, B.Sc. (Bombay), Leading Table Tennis Player; Business man. *b.* June 26, 1910, *s.* of Mohanlal H. Chandarana; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll. and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Started sporting career at an early age; won the National Table Tennis titles in 1943, 1948, 1949 and 1954; won several other important tournaments in India; represented India at the International Table Tennis Championships, 1947; captained India at Budapest and Far Eastern Tour, 1950; captained India at the Asian Championship, Singapore, 1954. *Recreations*: Sports. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India Ltd.; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. *Address*: 194 F, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

CHANDAVARKAR, Sir Vithal Narayan, Kt. (1941), M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Mg. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. *b.* 26 Nov. 1887, *cl. s.* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; *m.* Vatsalabai, 3rd d. of Rao Saheb M. V. Kalkin of Karwar (N. Kanara); *Educ.*: Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay and King's College, Cambridge. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, July to October 1915; joined N. Sirur & Co., 1920; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-39; Chairman, Law Cttee., 1928-29; Standing (Finance) Cttee., 1929-30; Revenue Cttee., 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33; Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Assoc., Bombay, 1935, 1942, 1951 and 1953; Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1954; Vice-President, Employers' Federation of India; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ., 1933-39; Pres., National Indian Liberal Federation (Calcutta), 1940-41; Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935 and Chairman, since 1947; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933; M.L.A. (Central), 1941-45; Pres., Rotary Club of Bombay, 1942-43. *Address*: 41, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

CHANDRA Bhal, B.Sc., M.L.C. (U.P.), Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, since March 10, 1949. *b.* Sept. 20, 1894, *s.* of Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D.Litt. and Chamell Devi; *m.* Kripa Devi, d. of Thakur Das of Haldar (Bijnor, U.P.); *Educ.*: Central Hindu Coll. (Allahabad Univ.). Social worker; President, U.P. Bharat Scouts and Guides since 1952; elected member, Banaras Municipal Board (1923-25); served on many of its Cttees.; elected member, U.P. Legislative Council for three years (1937); Parliamentary Secy., Local Self-Govt. Dept., U.P. (1937-38); member, various Cttees. of the Provincial Legislature and Govt.; re-elected to the U.P. Legislative Council, 1940; was unanimously elected Dy. Pres., U.P. Leg. Council, Nov. 1948; interested in problems of health and hygiene on which he has contributed many articles to the press. *Recreations*: Walking and hiking in the hills. *Address*: Shanti Sadan, Banaras Cantt. and Vikramditya Marg, Lucknow.

CHANDRA, Satish, M.A., B.Sc. (Agri.), Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, since April 1957. *b.* Jan. 17, 1917, at Bareilly, *s.* of Brijlal; *m.* Smt. Rajkumari; *Educ.*: Govt. Agricultural Coll., Kanpur; Bareilly Coll. Trustee; Shyam Sundar Memorial Coll., Chandauli; Gandhi Eye Hospital Trust, Allgahr. Joined Congress, 1936; courted jail several times for Congress activities; member: U.P.C.C., since 1939; A.I.C.C.; Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund Cttee., 1947-49; Indian Constituent Assembly, 1948-50; ex-member: Food Grains Investigation Cttee., Govt. of India; Central Board of Archaeology; Central Advisory Council for Rlys.; Parliamentary Secy. to the Prime Minister, 1951; returned to the Lok Sabha from Bareilly Dist. South Constituency, U.P.; Dy. Minister for Defence,

Govt. of India till July 1955; Deputy Minister for Production, July 1955, April 1957. *Address*: Alamgirganj, Bareilly (U.P.); New Delhi.

CHANDRAMOULI, K., Ex-Minister for Revenue, Government of former Andhra. Graduated in Aberdeen, 1924. Joined Congress, 1926; took active part in all National Movements under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi; was President, District Congress Committee, Guntur, for 4 years; member, All-India Congress Committee for several years; Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for 2 terms and President, Andhra Provincial Congress Assembly for some time; President, District Board, Guntur, 1938-40; member, Madras Legislature, 1937; Minister for Local Self-Government, Madras; member, Parliamentary Board for selection of candidates for Central and Provincial Legislatures; imprisoned, 1930, 1941 and 1942. *Address*: C/o Secretariat, Hyderabad.

CHANDRASEKHAR, Shrimati M., B.Sc., I.T. (Madras), B.Sc. (H. & S.S.) (London), Ex-Deputy Health Minister, Govt. of India. Is the d. of Kalathur Munisamy Pillai, Harijan leader and Tamil scholar of Madras; *Educ.*: Madras Univ.; King's Coll., London. First Harijan lady from South India to obtain a foreign degree; attended courses at National Training College of Domestic Science and Westminster Technical College, London, and studied various aspects of Domestic Science; underwent a practical course in Dietetics at the Middlesex Hospital, London; visited important Public Health Institutions in London to study special Public Health problems; also attended a course of Free Lance Journalism at the London School of Journalism; visited various educational institutions and social welfare centres in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia and gathered knowledge about their working; led the Indian Cultural Delegation to U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia, 1954; takes keen interest in social work especially in the education of underprivileged women and slum improvement; while at London as a member of the India League, Y.M.C.A. and National Union of Students took active part in their public and social activities; member of various organisations connected with women's welfare, social service and education; first Harijan lady from South India to be elected to the Lok Sabha; member, A.I.C.C.; Regional Organiser, Women's Branch of the Congress; Central Election Cttee. Representative for Mysore Pradesh. *Address*: C/o Ministry of Health, New Delhi.

CHANDRASEKHAR, Dr. Sripati, M.A., M. Litt. (Madras), M.Sc. (Columbia), Ph.D. (New York), Director, Indian Institute for Population Studies, Gandhinagar, Madras. *b.* Nov. 22, 1918; *Educ.*: American Mission Voorhees High School, Vellore; Madras Presidency Coll.; Univ. of Madras; Columbia, New York and Princeton Universities, U.S.A. Lecturer in Indian Economics, Pennsylvania Univ.; visiting Professor, Asia Institute, New York, 1944-46; Professor of Economics, Annamalai Univ., 1947-50; Director of Demographic Research, UNESCO, Paris, 1947-49; member, Indian Delegation to International Conference of Agricultural Producers, Paris, 1947; Indian UNESCO delegate to the International Family and Resources Conference, Cheltenham, 1948; represented Annamalai Univ. at the British Empire Universities Congress, Oxford, 1948; UNESCO's delegate to the World Population Conference, Geneva, 1949; Pres., First All-India Conference on Family Planning, Bombay, 1951; Prof. and Head of the Dept. of Econ., Baroda Univ., 1951-53; Delegate to the International Conference on Population and Planned Parenthood, Stockholm, Aug. 1953, Tokyo, Oct. 1955; Nuffield Foundation Fellow, London School of Economics and Oxford Univ., 1953-55; first Indian Lecturer under the Norwegian Indian Foundation,

Oslo Univ., April 1954; delegate to U.N. World Population Conference, Rome, Sept. 1954; lectured before Canadian Univs. under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Winter, 1954. *Publications*: *India's Population* (New York, 1946); *Indian Emigration* (Madras, 1948); *Hungry People and Empty Lands* (Bombay, 1952); *Hungry People and Empty Lands* (London, 1953); *Population and Planned Parenthood in India* (London, 1955). *Recreation*: Tennis. *Address*: Gandhinagar, Madras.

CHANDRAVADAN, Ramanlal, B.A., Managing Agent, The Vikram Mills Ltd. *b.* Jan. 15, 1921, *s.* of Ramanlal Lalubhai, Ex-Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc.; *m.* Smt. Sulochana; three *s.* Director: R. L. Ltd.; Vikram Mills Ltd.; M. H. Mills Ltd.; Rajratna Mills Ltd.; Zenith Ass. Co. Ltd.; Local Adviser, The Punjab National Bank Ltd.; travelled extensively in Japan, Hong Kong, China, United Kingdom and the Continent. *Address*: Moti Baug, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6.



CHARI, V. K. Thiruvankata, M.A., B.L., Advocate-General, Madras, since Feb. 25, 1951; Member, Law Commission. *b.* Jan. 30, 1904, at Tiruchirappalli, *s.* of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission; *m.* Smt. Padmini, d. of N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: M.A. from Presidency Coll., Madras, 1924 and B.L. from Law Coll., Madras, 1928. Enrolled as Advocate, Madras High Court, 1927; Lecturer, Law Coll., 1933-37. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: 132, Loyds Road, Madras 6.

CHATTERJEE, Bimalananda, B.A., LL.B., D.S.S.A., Executive Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, since 1948; Vice-Pres., International Federation of Social Workers; Asstt. Secretary-General, International Conference of Social Work. *b.* Dec. 30, 1910; *m.* Sheela Sakhwalkar; *Educ.*: Robertson Coll. Jubbulpore; Univ. Coll. of Law, Nagpur; and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. Huzur Works (Social Service and Reconstruction) Officer, Dhrangadhra State, 1945-47; on the staff of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1947-48; founder-member and Jt. Hon. Secy., All-India Conference of Social Work, 1947; addressed the First All Burma Conference of Social Workers, Rangoon, 1953; inaugurated Biennial Conference of Australian Assoc. of Social Workers at Melbourne, 1955; addressed the first Pakistan Conference of Social Workers, Karachi, 1955; associated with a number of social service agencies; attended many international conferences on social welfare; travelled widely in Asia, Australia, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A.; member, Executive Cttee., Indian Council of World Affairs, 1953-56. Member: Editorial Board of the *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Board of Studies and Faculty of Social Work, Baroda Univ., 1954-57. *Publications*: Several articles, monographs and papers on Social Problems and Social Work. *Address*: Jehangir Mansion, 78/3, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

CHATTERJEE, Nirmal Chandra, M.A., P.R.S., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India; Pres., Hindu Mahasabha. *b.* Oct. 19, 1895, *s.* of Bhoja Nath Chatterjee and Smt. Sallabala Devi; *m.* Smt. Binapani Devi; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Univ. of Calcutta and Univ. of London and Middle Temple. Ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court; member, Lok Sabha representing Dist. Hooghly; Pres., All India Hindu Mahasabha; led Jammu Satyagraha movement along with late Dr. Brama Prosad Mookerjee; represented Bengal Hindus before Dacca Riots Enquiry Commission and Boundary Commission and did relief work in Dacca

and Noakhali. *Publications*: *Awakening of New India*; *Problems of Jammu. Recreations*: *Gardening*; *Travelling. Clubs*: Calcutta Club; Chelmsford Club, Delhi. *Address*: 22, Allpore Road, Calcutta 27; 7-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

CHATTERJI, Gyanesh Chandra, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab), Vice-Chancellor, Rajputana Univ. since Nov. 1953, member, University Grants Commission, since March 1957; b. March 4, 1894, 3rd s. of P. C. Chatterji; m. Ila Rudra, only d. of late Principal S. K. Rudra of St. Stephen's College, Delhi; two s. and four d.; *Educ.*: St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi; Trinity Coll., Cambridge, England; London Day Training Coll., Southampton Road, London. Appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Prof. of Psychology, C.T. Coll., Lahore, 1919; Prof. of Philosophy, Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1921; founded Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, Lahore, 1927; Principal, C.T. Coll., Lahore, 1939; D.P.I. and Education Secy., Punjab Govt., 1946; D.P.I. and Education Secy., E. P. Govt., 1947-49; Vice-Chancellor, E. P. Univ., April-July 1949; Member, U.P.S.C., 1949-53. *Publications*: "Commonsense Empiricism" in *Contemporary Indian Philosophy*; "Empiricism" in *History of Philosophy Eastern and Western* (G. A. Unwin); numerous papers in Indian and British Journals. *Recreations*: Lawn Tennis, Golf, Bridge. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; Ashok Club, Jaipur. *Address*: Rajputana University, Jaipur.

CHATTERJI, Dr. Sanjit Kumar, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.), F.A.S., Hon. Member, Société Asiatique, Paris (1946), American Oriental Society (1947), Oslo Academy of Sciences (1956), Padma Bhushana (1955), Chairman, Govt. of India Sanskrit Commission (1956-57), etc., etc., Chairman, West Bengal Legislative Council, since 1952, b. Nov. 26, 1890, s. of late Babu Haridas Chatterji and late Katyayani Devi; m. Smt. Kamala Devi (née Mukherji), one s. and five d.; *Educ.*: Motilal Birla Free Coll., Scottish Churches Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Coll. and School of Oriental Studies, London; Univ. of Paris and Ecole Française des Langues vivantes Orientales, Paris. Asst. Prof. of English, Calcutta Univ., 1914-19; Govt. of India Linguistic Scholar in Europe, 1919-22; Khaira Prof. of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Calcutta Univ., 1922-52; Visiting Prof., School of South Asia Studies, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1951-52. *Publications*: *Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, 1928; *Indo-Aryan and Hindi, 1911*; *Kirata-jana-krti*, 1951; and Volumes on Travel and of Essays on linguistic, historical and cultural subjects; as well as scientific and popular articles in English, Bengali and Hindi. *Recreations*: Travelling; Collecting Small Art; Study of Art. *Address*: "Sudharma," 10, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta 29.

CHATTERJI, Dr. U. N., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc., Fellow, National Academy of Sciences of India, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (Lond.), Fellow of the American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science; Editor of *Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research*, New Delhi; *Educ.*: Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and the University of Allahabad. Lecturer, Agra College and Meerut College (Agra University); Assistant Editor of *Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Publications*: Research Papers in Plant Respiration; articles on various subjects. *Address*: Editor of *Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research*, New Delhi.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, Harindranath, ex-M.P., Received Banner for Best Fighter for Peace (Nov. 1950) from I.U.S.; Poet and Playwright, b. April 2, 1898, s. of Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyaya, 1st D.Sc. of India and Smt. Varada Sundari, one s., Ramakrishna Chattopadhyaya; *Educ.*: Home and for a year Cambridge Univ. for Ph.D. Elected by big

majority over Congress candidate from Vijayawada constituency, 1952. *Publications*: *The Feast of Youth*; *Magie Free*; *Perfume of Earth*; *Wizard's Masks*; *Out of the Deep*; *Dark Mould*; *Cross Roads*; author of famous Hindi songs such as *Surya Astha Hugaya* and *Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai*; Poems and Plays: *Five Plays (Verse)*: *Life and Myself*; *The Divine Vagabond*; *Horizon-ends*; *The Dark Well*; Lyrics: *Blood of Stones*; *Treasury of Poems: Freedom Come*; *Five Plays (Prose)*; *15 Dry Fruits* (Mukul Dey and Chattopadhyaya), etc.; now in Press: *I Sing of Man* (Poems); *Siddhartha, Man of Peace* (8 Act Play—Jalco) *Address*: 3, Krishna Iyer Street, Nungumbakam, Madras.

CHATURVEDI, Benarsi Das, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), Hindi Writer, b. Dec. 24, 1892, s. of Ganeshlal Chaturvedi, m. Smt. Hari Devi; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Agra Coll., Agra. Hindi teacher, Rajkumar Coll., Indore, 1914-20; Assistant to C. F. Andrews at Shantiniketan, 1920-21; in charge of the work for Indians abroad at Sabarmati-Ashram, 1921-25; Editor, *Vishal-Bharat*, Calcutta, 1928-37; Work in Bundelkhand, 1937-52; M.P. since 1952; Pres., Indian Federation of Working Journalists, 1955-56. *Publications*: Some books on Indians abroad in Hindi; several biographies in Hindi; Life of C. F. Andrews (in English) in collaboration with Miss Marjorie Sykes. *Recreations*: Walking. *Address*: 99, North Avenue, New Delhi.

CHATURVEDI, Mr. Justice Misri Lal, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since Aug. 8, 1952, b. July 7, 1899, s. of Pt. Jagannath Prasad; m. Smt. Anar Devi Chaturvedi; three s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Canning Coll., Lucknow upto B.A.; Law from Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. Practised Law in the Dist. Court at Lakhimpur Kheri, July 1923-Dec. 1927; High Court, Allahabad, Jan. 1928-Aug. 1952. *Club*: Allahabad Gymkhana Club. *Address*: 3, T. B. Sapru Road, Allahabad.

CHAUDHURI, Girdhari Lal, M.A. (1940), Minister for Public Works, U.P. b. November 16, 1912; m. Shrimati Parvati Devi of District Bijpur; *Educ.*: D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun, and Hindu University, Banaras. One of the leading members of All-India Depressed Classes League; also an active member of the Indian National Congress; elected member, U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1946; same year included in the Provincial Cabinet; elected President of the U. P. Depressed Classes League, 1947; re-elected to U. P. Leg. Assembly, 1952; re-elected 1957. *Address*: 3, Sarojini Naidu Marg, Lucknow.

CHAUDHURI, Lieut.-General Joyanto Nath, O.B.E., Indian Army, b. June 10, 1908, s. of A. N. Chaudhuri, Barrister, Calcutta; m. Aruna, y.d. of H. D. Chatterjee of Calcutta; two s., Arjun and Ranjit. *Educ.*: Hastings House, Bishops College and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Highgate School, London and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, Feb. 2, 1928; served one year with 1st Bn., North Staffordshire Regt., then posted to 7th Light Cavalry; during World War II saw service in the Middle East, Far East; was instructor at Staff College, Quetta; commanded 16th Light Cavalry in Burma; was mentioned in despatches five times; at end of war was Brigadier, i/c Administration, Malaya; commanded the Indian Victory Contingent to U.K., 1946; attended the Imperial Defence College in London in 1947; on return to India officiated as Chief of General Staff and later commanded 1st Armoured Division; Military Governor, Hyderabad State, till Dec. 1949; again commanded 1st Armoured Division; Adjutant-General, Jan. 10, 1952-Sept. 28, 1953; Chief of the General Staff, Sept. 29, 1953-Dec. 11, 1955; Corps Commander, Dec. 15, 1955; Colonel Commandant, Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and 16th Light Cavalry; Chief of General Staff 1953-55. *Publications*: *Operation Polo* (account

of operations by 1st Armoured Division). *Recreations*: Travel, Writing and Music. *Address*: C/o Lloyds Bank, New Delhi.

CHAUDHURI, Nabakrushna, Ex-Chief Minister, Orissa, b. 1901, at Cuttack, s. of late Gokulananda Chaudhuri, Advocate, Cuttack Bar; m. Srimati Malati Chaudhuri; *Educ.*: Cuttack, Sabarmati, Santiniketan. Took to agriculture, 1927; joined the C.D. movement; established the Congress Socialist Party in Orissa, 1931; started a weekly *Sarathi*, 1935; took leading part in agitation against the oppression of the Durbars of Talcher and Dhenkanal, 1938; elected member of Orissa Leg. Assembly; led the left wing of the Congress Parliamentary Party; imprisoned in 1942 movement; appointed Revenue Minister, Orissa, 1946; Chairman of Cttee. to recommend legislative and other measures for land reforms in the State; resigned from the Ministry and Legislature, 1948; drafted the final report of the Land Revenue and Land Tenure Cttee.; has been connected with the work of the 'Bajraut Chhatrabas', a model centre of basic education, run by his wife at Angul; Secy., Board of Basic Education in Orissa; was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party in Orissa, 1950; elected M.L.A., Orissa in the general elections and again elected leader of the Congress Party; member, Congress Working Committee from 1951. *Address*: Bhubaneswar.

CHAUDHURY, Dr. Emran Hussain, B.A., D.Sc. Pol., Professor, J. B. College, Jorhat, b. Oct. 24, 1914, s. of late Mofizuddin Chaudhury, Jorhat; *Educ.*: Jorhat, Aligarh, Berlin; graduated from Aligarh Univ., 1934; after completing M.A. (Econ.), I.L.B. courses, joined Berlin Univ. as Alexander Von Humboldt Scholar, Nov. 1936; studied under Prof. J. Jensen who was shot for being implicated in the Anti-Hitler Putsch of July 20, 1944, and Prof. H. Weigmann, took D.Sc. Pol. (Econ.) from Berlin Univ., 1939. Asst. Lecturer, Economics, Cotton (Govt.) Coll., 1940-45; started Unofficial Bengal Famine Relief, 1943, but owing to Govt. policy, organization broke down; resigned post 1945 and returned to the Legislative Assembly from Sibasagar Dist. Constituency (Muslim), 1946; M.L.A. (Assam), 1946-51; elected President, All-India Rly. Muslim Employees' League, June 1947; resigned Presidentship, Dec. 1947; elected Leader of the Opposition, 1951; divides time between Economics, Politics and Religion. *Publications*: *Der indische Arbeiter- unter britischer Herrschaft. Address*: Jorhat, Assam.



CHAUHAN, Devisingh Venkatesingh, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Bombay Govt., since April 1957, b. March 2, 1911, s. of Venkatesingh Anantram Chauhan and Smt. Ambikabai Venkatesingh Chauhan, has four s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Poona and Nagpur; passed B.A. (Hons.), 1938 and LL.B., 1941. Participated in the State Congress Struggle leaving his studies at Gokhale Institute, Poona, 1938; started Bharat Vidyalaya High School, 1941; practised law for three years; joined the School, 1943; was arrested in the Satyagraha Struggle in Hyderabad State, 1947; was in jail for 14 months, till released by the Indian Military, Sept. 1948; was Asst. Editor, *New Life*, Hyderabad Daily; member, Ex. Cttee. of the Hyderabad State Congress and Pradesh Congress, since 1950; is Pres., Marathwada Pradesh Congress Cttee.; Minister for Education and Rural Development, Hyderabad, 1952-54. *Publications*: A Series on Arithmetic for Primary Schools; Books on Land Reforms; contributed articles to Newspapers. *Address*: Bungalow No. A/1, Foreshore Road, Reclamation, Bombay No. 1.

CHAVAN, Shankarrao Bhaorao, B.A., LL.B., Deputy Minister for Revenue, Government of Bombay, since Nov. 1, 1956. *b.* 1920; *m.* Smt. Kusumbai; four *d.*; *Educ.*: Studied upto VII Standard in Paithan (Aurangabad District); City Coll., Hyderabad; Nizam Coll., Hyderabad; graduated from Madras Univ.; Law Degree from Osmania Univ. Has been connected with several social, educational, co-operative and other activities in the Marathwada area; was Pres., Maratha Yuwak Parishad; was member, Minimum Wages Board, appointed by Govt. of India, Ginning and Pressing Minimum Wages Board, Local Bodies Advisory Cttee. and the Tenancy Reform Advisory Cttee., appointed by the Govt. of former Hyderabad; Vice-Pres., Central Co-operative Bank at Nanded for five years; was Director, Hyderabad State Co-operative Bank; Vice-Pres., Hyderabad Agriculturist Co-operative Assoc., 1953; was on the executive body of the State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank; Chairman, Nanded Municipality, 1952-56; member, Executive Body of All India Federation of Local Authorities; entered politics, 1945; gave up practice and became a full time Congress worker, 1946; Secy., Nanded District Congress Cttee., 1950-53; General Secy., Hyderabad P.C.C. for about 2 years; elected to the former Hyderabad State Council, 1956. *Address*: A/3, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1; *Permanent Address*: Mondha Line, Nanded.

CHAVAN, Yashwantrao Balwantrao, Chief Minister, Bombay State, since Nov. 1, 1956. *b.* March 12, 1914, at Devrashtre, Satara Dist., *s.* of Balvantrao Chavan, an agriculturist; *m.* Smt. Venutal Chavan; *Educ.*: Tilak High School, Karad; won several prizes in elocution competitions; was a voracious reader; organised students movement, 1930; participated in the C.D. Movement, 1932; imprisoned for his political activities, 1930; matriculated from the Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur, 1938; took his LL.B.



Degree from Law Coll., Poona, 1941. Started practice at Karad; was a Royist first, but later dissociated himself from that movement. In 1939 on the issue of the Second World War, directed underground movement in Satara Dist., Aug. 1942 May 1943 until his arrest at Phaltan, 1944; elected Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee., Satara, member, Maharashtra P.C.C., since 1940; was its Secy., 1948, 1949 and 1950; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1948; appointed Parliamentary Secy., 1946; took active part in organising Home Guards; started a Marathi daily, *Prakash* at Satara, 1948; in early days also started the Marathi weekly *Lokkranti*; appointed Minister for Civil Supplies, Bombay 1952; organised the Shivaji Education Society, which runs a High School at Karad; was Minister for Local Self-Govt. and Forests, Bombay; was also in charge of Community Projects. *Recreations*: Sports, Poetry, Music, Fine Arts. *Address*: Corsley, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

CHAVDA, Kishan Singh, Gujarati Writer, Short stories, Belle-lettres; Managing Director, Chetana Press Ltd. *b.* Nov. 19, 1904, *s.* of Govindsingh Chavda and Smt. Narmada Chavda; has one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Baroda, Ahmedabad, Santiniketan, Pittsburgh (U.S.A.); Pres.: Rotary Club, Kala Kendra, Lekhak Milan. *Publications*: Twenty-five books in Gujarati literature. *Recreations*: Music, Reading, Walking. *Address*: 8, Alakapuri, Baroda.

CHERIAN, Dr. P. V., M.B.B.S., D.L.O. (B.C.S.), F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.C.S.E., Chairman, Madras Legislative Council. *b.* July 9, 1893, *s.* of P. M. Varkey, Anchal Supt., Travancore State; *m.* Tara Jesudasan; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: C. M. S. College, Kottayam; Madras Medical College; London,

Glasgow and Edinburgh. Temporary commission in the I.M.S., 1917-22; was in Iraq, 1918-22; Asst. to Prof. of Surgery, Madras Medical College, 1923-25; specialised in diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Vienna, 1925-27; Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, General Hospital and Prof. of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Medical College, Madras, 1927-48; Principal, Madras Medical College, 1945-48; acted as Surgeon-General, Madras, 1947; retired, Aug. 1948; member, Syndicate of Madras Univ.; was Mayor of Madras, 1950; Ag. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., March-May 1955. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Clubs*: The Presidency Club, Madras; Madras Gymkhana; Madras Cricket Club; Lawley Institute, Ootacamund. *Address*: 5, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

CHETTIAR, Dr. A. Chidambaram, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Tamil and Head of the Department of Tamil (Arts), Annamalai Univ., since 1946. *b.* April 3, 1907, *s.* of A. Amirthalingam Chettiar and Parvathi Ammal; *m.* Periyannayaki Ammal, June 30, 1933; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Annamalai Univ. Lecturer, Govt. Muslim Coll., Madras (1930-33); Lecturer, Govt. Victoria Coll., Palghat (1935); Lecturer, Annamalai Univ. (1936-45); Acting Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ. (1948); Member, Syndicate of the Univ.; member: Managing Committee, Tamil Encyclopedia, Madras; General Council of Sahitya Akademi, Delhi; Board of Studies in Tamil, Madras, Travancore, Tirupati, Osmania and Annamalai Univs.; visited the Universities in the U.K. on invitation from the British Council, Jan. 1955; visited the Continent, April 1955; visited Singapore and Malaya on cultural tour, Jan. 1956; Pres., Social Service League, Annamalai Nagar. *Publications*: *History of Tamil Prose*; *Life of Sir Thomas Munro*; *Life of Booker T. Washington*; *Mun Panti Kulam* (a Book of Lity Essays); *Tamil Osai* (Lity. Essays). *Club*: Staff Club, Annamalai Nagar. *Address*: Professors' Quarters, Annamalai Nagar (S. India).

CHETTIAR, SM. L. Lakshmanan, B.A., Diploma in Journalism, Public Relations Officer, Annamalai University. *b.* Feb. 1, 1921; has four *d.*; *Educ.*: Annamalai Univ.; graduated from Presidency Coll., Madras, 1941; took Diploma in Journalism, Horniman Coll., Bombay. Travelled widely in Europe, U.S.A., Australia, South-East Asia, 1948-49; member, Southern India Journalists' Federation; awarded prize by Tamil Academy, Madras, 1953; was connected with the compilation of the National Bibliography for the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, 1954; Pres., Y.M.C.A., Pattinam, Madras; member, Senate of the Madras Univ., 1955; Secy., Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar Memorial Trust; Correspondent, Annamalai Polytechnic, Chittind. *Publications*: Author of several travel books: *Americaveippar*; *Nan Kanda Velinadai Katchigal*; *Australavil oru Matham*; *Prayanam Oru Kalai*; *Chettinadam Tamizum*; *Pandichamani*; *En Prayana Ninavugal*; *Namathu Thalasinguram*; *Valarum Tamil. Recreations*: Travel and public speaking; *Pen-name*: Somalay. *Address*: Public Relations Officer, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, South India.



CHETTIAR, L. P. KR. Ramanathan, Panditha Vidwan, Panditha (Madura Tamil Sangam), Vidwan (Madras Univ.); Prof. and Head of the Deptt. of Tamil (Oriental), and Dean, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Annamalai University, since June 1953. *b.* Nov. 6, 1915; Winner, King George V Thousand Rupee Prize (Madras Univ.); Pandit's Training (Annamalai Univ.). Joined the Tamil Research Deptt., Annamalai Univ., Aug. 1936; Teaching Section, July 1937; is serving on various

academic bodies of the Univs. of Annamalai, Madras and Travancore, and on Special Cttees. constituted by the Govt. of Madras and the Annamalai Univ.; Secy.: Tamil Music Research Cttees. of the Madras Tamil Isai Sangham from 1949; Secy., Music Advisory Cttee. of the Annamalai Univ., Oct. 1943-48; Convener of the Cttee. and compiler of a National Bibliography of Contemporary books of literary merit in Tamil, under the Sahitya Akademi, set up by the Govt. of India; is writing the *History of Tamil Literature* at the invitation of the Sahitya Akademi; member, Syndicate, Senate and Academic Council, Annamalai Univ. *Publications*: Several papers and books such as *Katturai Koval*; *Annamalai Arasar*; compiled twenty books on Tamil music published by the Annamalai Univ. *Clubs*: Staff Club, Annamalai Univ. (Vice-Pres.). *Hobbies*: Tamil Music, Chess. *Address*: Dean, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Annamalai University, P.O. Annamalai Nagar.

CHETTIAR, T. S. Avinashlingam, B.A., B.L., Ex-Minister for Education, Madras. *b.* May 5, 1903, at Tiruppur; *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's Coll. & Law Coll., Madras. Enrolled Advocate, Madras High Court, 1926; interested in public work and Education; jailed in connection with Salt Satyagraha, 1930, C.D. Movement, 1932, Satyagraha Movements of 1941, and 1942, etc.; Founder, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore; Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee., 1930-46; member, Central Assembly, 1935-46; elected M.L.A., Madras, 1946; President & Founder, Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam (Tamil Academy) which prepares the Tamil Encyclopedia; Minister for Education, Madras, 1948-49; was responsible for the introduction of Basic Education, Reorganisation of Secondary Education and Adult Education in the province; Chairman, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Cttee. to bring out Gandhi's complete works in Tamil in 10 volumes. *Publications*: *Thirukethara Yathirai*; *Inthia Porulathara Nool*; *Nankanda Mahatma* and other books; compiled and translated Swami Vivekananda's *Thoughts on Education* and his Indian Lectures. *Address*: Sri Ramkrishna Vidyalaya, P.O. Coimbatore Dist., S. India.

CHIMANLAL, Smt. Indumati, Ex-Minister for Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, Govt. of Bombay; Managing trustee, C. N. Vidya Vihar. *Educ.*: Secured the Chatfield Prize by passing the matriculation examination in the first class with high distinction; passed the Snatak (B.A.) examination from Gujarat Vidyapith with Sociology in first class with honours and secured the All-India Students Prize; was Professor of Politics in the Gujarat Vidyapith for some time; took active part in the management of Seth C. N. Chhatralaya; courted arrest in the freedom movement; selected Khadi work as a special interest; was Secy., Foreign Cloth Boycott Cttee., 1930; appointed member, Joshi Cttee. for educational reorganisation and also of the Basic (Education) Board, 1937; elected uncontested to the Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1946; was Parliamentary Secy. for Education; re-elected to the Assembly, 1952; was Deputy Minister for Education and Aarey Milk Colony; was associated with the Mavlaner Committee appointed for the formation of Gujarat Univ.; later a member of the Senate and Syndicate of that Univ.; Vice-Pres., Children's Aid Society; member, Rural Univ. Board, etc. *Address*: C/o Sachivalaya, Bombay.

CHINAI, Babubhai Maneklal, L.T.M. (V.J. T.I.), M.L.C. (Bombay), President, The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1957; a leading Silk Merchant, Bombay. *b.* April 19, 1913, *s.* of Maneklal Chinnail Chinnai; *m.* Smt. Ashrumati Vadilal Mehta; six *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Bombay. After completing his early education, joined his family firm of Messrs. Nagdas Fulchand Chinnai; is prominently concerned with the establishment and development of the Rayon

Industry in India; Member: Official Trade Delegation to Japan, 1947; Ex-Pres.: The Indian Merchants' Chamber; entered public life during Salt Satyagraha Movement, 1930; member "Shadow Ctee." during the "Quit India" Movement and was in charge of the movement for some time; arrested, 1942; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation; was Hon. Treasurer, Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund (Bombay Ctee.); Director: Chinal & Co. (Private) Ltd., Managing Agents of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd.; Pres., Swadeshi League; Member: Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce; Board of Management of the Assoc. of Trade & Industry; National Ctee. for the Prevention of Alcoholism; Representative: Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry on the National Harbour Board; Advisory Ctee. on Capital Issues; member: B.P.C.C., A.I.C.C. Address: Res., St. James' Court, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay-1; Office: The National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

CHINYOY, Sir Rehimtoola Meherally, Kt., cr. 1936, Chairman of F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay. b. Bombay, 11th February 1882; Educ.: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-20; Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Life member, Indian Red Cross Society, 1921; its President in 1931; Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37; member, Council of State (1936-47); President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-38; Director of several Joint-Stock Companies; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. Address: Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINYOY, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt. (1939) b. February 16, 1885; m. Sherbanoo; one s., three d.; Educ.: Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College. A pioneer in the Motor Car and Petroleum trade in India; responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. (now nationalised by Govt.); Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39; President, Bombay Rotary Club, 1940-41; District Governor, Rotary I, 89th District, 1944-45; raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency Recreation: Horse-flesh. Address: Dilabhar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHOPRA, Major-General Mohindar Singh, Indian Minister in Philippines, since June 1956. b. January 12, 1908, s. of Sardar Harnam Singh; m. Jagjit Kaur; two s. and two d.; Educ.: R. I. M. College, Dehra Dun; Royal Milly. Coll., Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, Aug. 30, 1928; attached to 1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, for one year, joined 1st Battalion, The Rajput Regiment, 1929-32; transferred to 6th Royal Battalion (Scinde), 13 Frontier Force Rifles as the First King's Commissioned Indian Officer in the newly Indianised Battalion; was Staff Captain in the Palforce; promoted D.A.Q.M.G. after six months in the same H.Q.; was G.S.O. II Operations at B. Q. Sind District, Karachi; saw active service with a Frontier Force Battalion in Burma, 1948; promoted Lt.-Col. and appointed Commandant at the Army School of Physical Training in Oct. 1944; Inspector of

Physical Training, 1946; commanded the 1st Battalion, Assam Regiment, 1947; Dy. Milly. Secy., Army H.Q., India after partition; was given command of Frontier Brigade Group, Oct. 1947; Maj.-Gen., G.O.C., Inf. Division, Indian Army, Oct. 1949-May 1956. Address: C/o The External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

CHOUDEHURI, Mr. Justice Binoy Kumar, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madhya Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. April 2, 1898, s. of Dr. L. N. Choudhuri, Retired Civil Surgeon, M.P.; m. Smt. Alaknanda, d. of K. N. Choudhuri, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Robertson Coll., Jabalpur; Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. After practising at the Bar at Jabalpur, joined the Judicial Service, 1927; District and Sessions Judge, 1947-51; Judge, Nagpur High Court, Nov. 3, 1951-Oct. 31, 1956. Recreations: Shikar and all outdoor games, tennis. Club: Norbudda Club, Jabalpur. Address: South Civil Station, Jabalpur.

CHOUDEHURY, Mahendra Mohan, B.A., B.L., M.P. (Rajya Sabha), General Secretary, A.I.C.C., since 1956. b. April 12, 1908, s. of F. Dandram Choudhury and Smt. Bhagirathe Choudhury; m. Smt. Sukhalata Choudhury; two s. and four d.; Educ.: Cotton Coll., Gauhati; Earle Law Coll., Gauhati. Pres., Assam Pradesh Congress, 1955-56; Minister, Assam Govt., 1951-55; resigned ministership to join the organisation; member - Assam Leg. Assembly, 1946-56; All India Congress Working Ctee., 1955-56. Publications: *Life of Mahatma Gandhi* in Assamese. Recreation: Reading. Address: Nowgaon Vill. (Barpeta).

CHOUDEHURY, M. Molai Haque, B.A., (Hons.), M.A., LL.B. Minister for Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative, etc., Govt. of Assam since April 22, 1957 b. July, 1923, s. of Jonab Mautzari Ali and Mrs. S. Choudhury, m. Rashida Mazumder; two d., Niloufer and Milly. Educ.: Cotton Coll., Gauhati; Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Aligarh Univ.; passed B.A. (Hons.), 1944, M.A. first class first in History and Political Science, 1946; LL.B. (first class), 1948. After completing his education, took to social and political activities; joined legal profession and rose to the top in that profession; was member, Silchar Local Board and Municipal Board; connected with several educational institutions, twice under detention for political activities; elected M.L.A., Assam, 1952 on Congress ticket; re-elected, 1957. Recreations: Gardening, Reading. Clubs: Shillong Club. Address: Shillong, Assam.

CHOWDERY, Mr. Justice Radha Krishna, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, since Nov. 11, 1954. b. Nov. 18, 1898, s. of B. B. Chowdhry; m. Smt. Radhika Rani Chowdhry; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Muir Central Coll., Allahabad, Allahabad Univ. Was in the U.P. Judicial Service, March 1925-Sept. 1950; Judicial Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, Sept. 1950-Nov. 1953; later Chairman, Election Tribunal, P.E.P.S.U. at Bhatinda. Recreations: Tennis; Literature. Address: High Court, Allahabad.

CHUDASAMA, Mansabji M., B.A., LL.B. (Bombay Univ.), Inspector-General of Police, Bombay State, since July 11, 1955. b. April 25, 1905, of a Rajput family; m. Manherkunverba; four s.; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Law College, Poona and Ahmedabad. Joined Imperial Police, Dec. 1929; served as D.S.P. in several districts of the Province and in Thar Parker District in Sind where he had to deal with the Hur menace; appointed D.I.G.P., N.B., Ahmedabad, 1947; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Bombay Province, 1948-49; awarded I.P.M. in the

same year for long and meritorious service; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1949-July 1955; officiated as I.G.P. for six months, 1949-50 and for four months, 1953-54. Recreations: Tennis, Golf, Swimming, etc. Clubs: Ahmedabad Gymkhana Club, Poona Gymkhana Club, W.I.A.A. Club, Bombay, Willingdon Sports Club, Radio Club, Bombay. Address: Bombay.

CLARK, William Arthur Weir, C.M.G. (1952), C.B.E. (1948), M.A. (Edin.), Deputy High Commissioner for United Kingdom. b. Dec. 6, 1908, el. s. of Rev. W. W. Clark, B. D. Midcalder, Midlothian, Scotland; m. Margaret Jean, d. of Rev. W. Dobbie, Lanark; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Stewarts Coll., Edinburgh; Edinburgh Univ.; Trinity Coll., Oxford. Colonial Service, 1930-39; seconded to Dominions Office, 1939-45; Private Secy. to Earl Attlee and later Lord Cranborne, 1942-45; Chief Secretary, Central African Council, 1945-48; Chief Secretary, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, 1948-54; Under Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, 1954-56. Recreations: Reading, Shooting, Fishing. Address: 19, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi; Old Vicarage, Wrotham, Kent, England.

COOPER, Jal Manekji, F.R.G.S., Member, British Philatelic Association Ltd.; Hon. Secy., The Empire of India Philatelic Society. b. March 29, 1905; m. Tehmi, d. of Hormusji Cawasji, one d. Member, Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders' Society, The Air Mail Society, etc.; Editor and Publisher of "India's Stamp Journal" (a monthly Philatelic Magazine); Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer; Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories. Publications: *Indian Rocket Mails*, *Early Indian Cancellations*, *Stamps of India*, *India used in Burma*, and *India used Abroad*. Address: Standard Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.



COSSIMBAZAR, Maharajkumar Somendra Chandra Nandy, M.A., Head of a premier Zamindar family of Bengal. b. 1928; m. Smt. Ratna Majumdar, M.A.; Educ.: Calcutta Univ., M.A., 1950. Pres., Governing Body, Krishnath Coll. (Berhampore), Maharaja Manindra Chandra Coll. (Calcutta), Maharaja Cossimbazar Polytechnic Institute, Calcutta; Krishnath Coll. School (Berhampore), Manindra Chandra Vidyalaya (Saidabad), Maharaja Srischandra Girls' School (Saidabad), Murshidabad Deaf & Dumb School; Pres., Central Calcutta Rifle Club; Vice-Pres., Murshidabad Dist. Library Assoc.; Asst. Secy., Bangliya Itihash Parishad; Member, Bangliya Sahitya Parishad, British Indian Assoc.; Director: Bengal Potteries Ltd., Manindra Mills Ltd., Rajgaon Stone Co. Ltd., C. B. Syndicate Ltd.; Sealadh Cold Storage & Transport Ltd., C. B. Chemicals Ltd.; Maharaja Cossimbazar Stone Works Ltd.; Proprietor: Maharaja Cossimbazar China Clay Mines (Singbhum); is an all-round sportsman, taking particular interest in Cricket and Football. Address: "Sreepur Palace," P.O. Cossimbazar Raj, Murshidabad; "Cossimbazar House," 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.



COYAJEE, Mr. Justice Narisang Hormasdyar, Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1943. b. Nov. 24, 1897, s. of Hormasdyar Coyajee, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.); Educ.: John Cannon High School; Univ. of Bombay; B.A., 1919; B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.),



1923; Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn. Some-time Lecturer in Law and Officiating Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Govt. Law College, Bombay. Advocate (O.S.), High Court of Bombay. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports; Ripon, Bombay. *Address*: High Court, Bombay; Rylstone, Carmichael Road, Bombay 28.

DABOO, Raj Priya Dinshaw Rattanji, B.A., M.L.C., Bombay State, former Nayab Dewan and member, Executive Council of Baroda State. *b.* 25th Sept. 1885.



Daboo family founded the Parsee General Hospital, Daboo Students' Hostels, and several other charitable and religious institutions. Himself, besides his other charities, gave a lakh of rupees to found a Girls' High School at Navsari to commemorate the name of his late mother Bal Dinabai; has created a public

Charitable Trust, taking effect immediately, of all his immovable estates worth three and a half lakhs of rupees. *m.* Mrs. Jerbal, d. of Dr. Muncherji Jamnaji Mistri, Retd. Civil Surgeon, Nov. 1, 1923; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined his father's business of Forest and Public Works contracts. Touring Europe in 1912. Was Director, The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Tata Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd., Andhra Power Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanji Investment Co., Ltd., The Navsari Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Ex-member, Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Director, The Powell Industries Ltd.; Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918-25, again from 1940 to 1948. Appointed Development Minister, Baroda State, 1944-48; Member, Navsari Municipality, 1914-1942, its first elected President, 1923-1925, again 1934-1936. Member, Navsari District Board, 1917-42, its Vice-President, 1918-25, its first elected President in 1939. Director, District Co-operative Bank, 1922-42, its first elected President, 1925-42. Founded District Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank in 1936 and its President, 1936-42. Was member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board. Was given a civic address by the public of Navsari for selfless services to people in 1925 and 1943. Was awarded titles of Raj Bhushan in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Raj Priya in 1943. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of H. H. the late Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee. *Address*: Loonskul, Navsari (Western Rly.).

da COSTA, Albert F. W., Major, F.R.C.S., L.M. & S., D.T.M., V.D., I.M.S. *b.* Jan. 13, 1889; *m.* Emilia da Rocha Heredia; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Girls' School, Bombay, 1893-98; St. Mary's School, Goa upto



1903; St. Xavier's High School and Coll. and Grant Medical Coll. and Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, upto 1910; L.M. & S., Calcutta, D.T.M., Edinburgh, F.R.C.S. Entered M.P. Medical Service as Plague Medical Officer, 1912; Commissioned I.M.S., 1914; served as Medical Officer 2/9th King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, World War I, Third Afghan War and Frontier Expeditions; Prof. of Midwifery, Gynaecology, Pediatrics, Hygiene, Surgery and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in Robertson Medical School, Nagpur, 1921; Civil Surgeon, M. P., 1927; retired 1938, with the rank of Major; General Secretary, Catholic Union of India; member, Indian Medical Assoc., M.P. Medical Assoc., Bombay Medical Union; former member of British Medical Association; recipient of the Volunteer Officer's Decoration, 1929; decorated by His Holiness The Pope Pius XII with the "Bene Merenti" Gold Medal, May 30, 1950. *Hobbies*: Polo, Golf,

Photography, Sport, etc. *Publications*: *Entire absence of the Uterus*; *Atresia of the Vagina and Cervi Uteri*; *Appendix, Tonsils, Adenoids, Cholera, Strangulated Hernia, Teeth at Birth, Suspended Animation*. *Address*: Chateau d'Emilia, Kamptee Road, Nagpur 1.

DAHANUKAR, Dattatraya Mahadeo, Director, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd.; M. L. Dahanukar & Co. Ltd.; New Asiatic Insurance Co. Ltd. *b.* Dec. 21, 1911, *s.* of M. L. Dahanukar; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Bombay. Pres., Decan Sugar Factories Assoc. for 1952-53; Member, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. *Recreations*: Swimming, Golf, Bridge, etc. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club; Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address*: Office: Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay 1; *Residence*: "Ratnakar," Indrajit Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.



DAHANUKAR, Mahadeo Laxman, Managing Director, M. L. Dahanukar & Co. Private Ltd., Managing Agents, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., and The Belvandi Sugar Farm Private Ltd. m.; three Sons, working with him in his business. Director, Dahanukar Sons Private Ltd., New United Construction & Eng. Co. Private Ltd.; World Chemical Works Private Ltd., The Amrut Oil Mills Ltd., The United Commercial Bank Limited, The Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd.; ex-Sheriff of Bombay;



ex-President, The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1939; Ex-member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Provincial Housing Advisory Committee, Regional Disposal Advisory Committee, Bombay and other Govt. Bodies; Employers' Federation of India, Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1932 to 1939), and Bandra Municipality (1930-34); member, Divisional Rly. Users' Consultative Cttee., Central Rly., Bombay; takes active part in all commercial, industrial and social activities. *Address*: Shree Sadan, 4A, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay.

DALAL, Manockji Nadirshaw, Industrialist and Chartered Civil Engineer. *b.* January 7, 1905; member, Council of State for over a decade; Chairman, Council of State; Sheriff of Bombay; Vice-Pres., Indian Branch of the Dominion Parliamentary Assoc.; Member of the Court, Delhi Univ.; served on almost all Advisory Cttees. of Ministries of the Govt. of India, like the Industries and Civil Supplies Cttee., Supply and Munitions Production Cttee., Central Advisory Council of the Railway Board, Civil Defence Cttee., Food Cttee., Central Food Council, Roads Cttee., Commonwealth Relations Cttee., Central Consumers Council, etc.; member, Ex. Cttee., Anti-Tuberculosis Assoc., Delhi; Secy., the Engineering Industries Sub-Cttee. of the National Planning Cttee., 1939, etc.; Chairman, M. V. Taxation Enquiry Cttee., appointed by the Govt. of India, 1950; Pres. and



member of Council, Indian Roads and Transport Development Assoc., India; Director, International Road Federation representing India; in Bombay served on the Board of Communications, Provincial Transport Authority, Traffic Advisory Board, Famine Relief Cttee., Food Council, Food Advisory Board, Western Railway, Local Advisory Council, etc.; member, Executive Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Chairman: Tractor (India) Ltd.; Palanpur Vegetable Products Ltd.; Director, Sepulchre Bros. (India) Ltd.; Advisor, New India Assurance Co., and other industrial concerns; Member, Royal Institute of Civil Engineers (London); Fellow, Incorporated Assoc. of Architects and Surveyors (London); Honourably mentioned for the Charles Hawkeley Prize, 1931, by the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers (London). *Address*: Nepean House, Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

DALAL, Merwanjee Bomanjee. *b.* 12th October 1901. Entered London School of Economics and Political Science, 1919.

Son of the late Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in 1923. After completing his education joined the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons, Stock, Share, Bullion Exchange & Finance Brokers and was one of its two active partners. On the dissolution of the firm in 1938, set up a similar business under his own name; having met with success, enlarged his business by admitting partners while still retaining the same name. *Address*: Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.



DALMIA, Jaldayal. *b.* 1905, younger brother of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; *m.* Shrimati Krishna; 7 *s.* and 2 *d.*; *Educ.*: Privately.

A leading industrialist and an able executive; has wide knowledge of machinery and plant; keenly interested in mass literacy, labour problems and maternity welfare; has travelled in India and Europe; has visited workshops of many important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent and has good experience of different

processes of cement manufacture; a keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering; Chairman, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. *Hobbies*: Industrial Chemistry, Numerology, Tennis, Photography. *Address*: 2, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

DALMIA, Seth Ramkrishna. *b.* April 7, 1893, *s.* of Seth Harjimal, one of the biggest industrialists and financiers; his ancestors, noted for their love of spiritual service, belonged to Dalmia, a village in the Punjab States, from where they migrated to Rajputana; *Educ.*: Without the help of a tutor, by reading books in leisure time, practical experience and natural gift, acquired knowledge specially in finance, banking, commerce, economics and philosophy; also acquired good knowledge of Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati and English, all of which he speaks well and with ease; well read in Hindu scriptures; started career at the age of 12 on Rs. 10 per mensem, as an apprentice with his maternal uncle; is the founder of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries consisting of many companies including banks, insurance and investment companies, chains of cement



and sugar factories, chemicals, biscuit factories, aviation companies, railways, collieries, publishing house and newspapers; has now distributed most of the concerns between his brother and son-in-law, keeping just a few in his hands; had numerous ups and downs in his career but his steadfastness and strong will power raised him to his present position; his centres of activity have grown into self-sufficient towns, named after his ancestors and relations—Dalmianagar (Bihar), Dalmiapuram (South India), Dalmia-Dadri (Punjab), Ramkrishna Lok, Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan), and Shantinagar (Karachi, Pakistan); one of the biggest philanthropists, his charities include schools and other institutions such as hospitals, widows' homes, poor houses, and religious institutions being run by Dalmia Jain Charity Trust, Bhurugraj and Yograj Charity Trust and Dalmia Jain (Jind State) Charity Trust; eats the plainest food and wears cheap and unostentatious clothes confining his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life; his connections are widespread and he is on terms of close friendship with leading politicians, religious and social leaders; a staunch Hindu, orthodox in his living and having implicit faith in his own religion, he has respectful regard for other religions. *Hobbies:* Study of Hindu Philosophy and propagation of Adwait. *Address:* Dalmia House, New Delhi.

DAMLE, Kashinath Raghunath, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Allahabad and London), I.C.S., Chairman, Tariff Commission. b. March 3, 1906, s. of R. V. Damle, m. Smt. Sushila (nee Sowani); *Educ.:* Allahabad Univ.; King's Coll., London. Joint Magistrate and Dist. & Sessions Judge in various places in U.P. and Ajmer (1930-44); Secy. to High Commissioner for India in Australia, also Acting High Commissioner (1944-48); Joint Secy. and Off. Secy. to Govt. of India and Vice-Pres., Indian Council of Agricultural Research (1949-55). *Recreations:* Tennis, Golf. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club; Delhi Golf Club. *Address:* C/o Tariff Commission, Queen's Road, Bombay.

DAMODARAN, Govindaswami Ranganaswami, B.Sc. (Elec.), B.Sc. (Mech.) (Durham), M.I.E.E. (London), M.I.E. (India), Principal, & Prof. of Mechanical Engineering, P.S.G. & Sons' Charities College of Technology, Peelamedu, Coimbatore Dist. b. Feb. 20, 1914, at Colmbatore, s. of late Dewan Bahadur P. S. G. Ranganaswami Naidu; m. Smt. Rukmani, 1943; two s.; *Educ.:* Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu; Govt. Arts Coll., Colmbatore; King's Coll., Durham (England). Director, P.S.G. & Sons' Charities Industrial



Institute, Peelamedu, member: Indian Standards Institution—Pumps Sectional Cttee.; Internal Combustion Engines & Gas Turbines Research Cttee.; Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi, Central Advisory Council of Industries, Govt. of India; Chairman, Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines & Power-driven Pumps, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Govt. of India; member: Syndicate, Senate & Academic Council, Univ. of Madras; Board of Studies in Engineering, Madras & Sri Venkateswara Univ.; Faculty of Engineering, & Technology, Annamalai Univ.; Pres., Faculty of Engineering, Madras Univ.; member: Southern Regional Cttee., All India Council for Technical Education; Quality Control Unit, Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore, Regional Provident Fund Advisory Cttee., Southern Region, Madras; Pres., Coimbatore District Teachers' Guild; District Adult Education Assoc.; Federation of Coll. Social Service Leagues; Southern India Engineering Manufacturers' Assoc., Coimbatore; Editor, *Kalakkathi*, a Tamil Scientific (Tech.) Monthly. *Recreations:* Cricket, Music. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, Cosmopolitan Club, Presidency Club, Madras. *Address:* Principal, P. S. G. & Sons

Charities College of Technology, Peelamedu, Colmbatore.

DANDEKAR, Gopal Ganesh, L.M.T. (Baroda), Mechanical Engineer, Bhiwandi (Thana Dist.). b. 1885; *Educ.:* Kala Bhuwan Technical Institute, Baroda. Founder and Managing Director, G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd., Bhiwandi; Managing Director, Dandekar Engineers Private Ltd., Bhiwandi; elected Pres., Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Poona, 1950-51; travelled widely in the United Kingdom and Europe, 1948; member, State Advisory Council of Industries, Bombay, 1953. *Address:* Bhiwandi (Thana District), Via Kalyan.



DANDEKAR, Gopal Neelkanth, Marathi Novelist. b. July 8, 1917; m. Smt. Vimala Waman Nomjoshi, now Mrs. Neera Gopal Dandekar; one d., Veena Gopal Dandekar. *Educ.:* Upto 5th standard at Nagpur; left school and house to join national movement of 1930; wandered all over India in company with Sages for a period of 15 years and gained knowledge. *Publications:* Novels: Marathi: *Rinduchi Katha*; *Tudavele Gharul*; *Padma*; *Sindhukanya*; *Shitru*; *Jagannatha Pandit*; *Parnakathacha Dhoni*; *Purna-maychi Lekre*; *Kuna Akachi Bhraman Gatha*; Hindi: *Kisi Ekaki Bhraman Gatha*; Dramas, Collections of stories, 51 books of various nature in Hindi and Marathi. *Address:* Talegaon-Dabhada, District Poona.

DANDEKER, Narayan, B.Sc. (Econ.), (Hons.) (London), B.Com. (Hons.) (London), A.S.A.A. (Hons.), A.C.A. (Eng.); A.C.A. (India), I.C.S. (Retd.), Managing Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd., since Dec. 1954. b. June 24, 1908, s. of M. K. Dandeker (deceased), Madras; m. Manorama (nee Sushila Kibe), d. of Sardar Kibe, Indore; three s.; *Educ.:* St. Mary's European High School, Madras; Univ. Coll., Colombo, Ceylon; London School of Economics, London; School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the I.C.S., 1931; Commissioner of Income-Tax (1941-44), at Calcutta and then in Punjab, Delhi and N.W.F. Provinces (1944-46); on special duty with the Central Board of Revenue (1946-47); Commr. of Income-Tax, Bengal (1947-48); Member, Central Board of Revenue (1948); Joint Secy., States Ministry (1948); member, Expert Cttee. to enquire into Finances of Indian States; appointed member, Cttee. on State Trading, Oct. 1949; was with Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1949-54. *Clubs:* Presidency Club, Madras; Calcutta Club and '300' Club, Calcutta; Boshanara and Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi; Lahore Gymkhana; Radio Club, Bombay. *Address:* Southlands, 177, Upper Colaba, Bombay 5.

DANGE, Shripad Anant, M.P. General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress. b. Oct. 10, 1899; has two d.; *Educ.:* Bombay. Member, Central Cttee. and Political Bureau of Communist Party of India; Vice-Pres., World Federation of Trade Unions; courted jail for over 15 years under the British Govt. and the Congress Govt. for conducting strikes, struggles and political activities on behalf of the Communist Party; Elected to Lok Sabha, 1957. *Publications:* *India from Primitive Communism to Slavery*, 1949; *Hell Found*, 1928; *Gandhi vs. Lenin*, 1921. *Address:* 9, Kohnoor Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

DAPHTERY, Chandra Kisan, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Solicitor-General, Govt. of India, since July 1951. b. April 1, 1893; m. Sushila, d. of the late A. C. Chatterjee. Officer, League of Nations Staff; *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London; Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar, January 1917, Advocate O.S., High Court; Advocate-General, Bombay till July 1951. *Address:* 68-E, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; 3, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

DAS, Arup, B.A. (Calcutta), Graduated in Art from the Govt. College of Arts & Crafts, Calcutta in 1949. Senior Artist, Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India. b. July 5, 1927; *Educ.:* Calcutta. Paintings exhibited extensively in the principal cities of the world; awarded many prizes from different exhibitions; one of his paintings presented to Madam Sun Yat Sen by the Govt. of India, two are in the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and one in the Art Gallery of Malaya; awarded the National Prize from the Jalit Ka Akadami; Min of Education, Govt. of India, 1955; held a one-man exhibition of paintings in New Delhi, 1954. *Address:* C/o All India Fine Arts & Crafts Society, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

DAS, Mr. Justice Bachu Jagannatha, M.A., M.L., Judge, Supreme Court of India, since March 9, 1953. b. July 27, 1893, at Berhampur, Ganjam Dist.; *Educ.:* Berhampur; Ganjam; Srinagar; Presidency Coll. and Law Coll., Madras; was first in first class in B.L.; won the L. C. Miller medal; awarded the Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar scholarship. Enrolled as Advocate, 1917; joined Madras Bar, 1918; practised on the appellate side, Madras High Court, till 1948; detained and interned in the 1942 freedom movement, Sept. 1942-June 1944; member, Madras Bar Council, 1943-48; Judge, Orissa High Court, July 1948-Oct. 1951; Chief Justice, Oct. 1951-March 1953; member, Madras Corporation, 1933-43; Secy. & Vice-Pres., Thakar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras, 1936-48; member, Senate and Dean, Faculty of Law, Utkal Univ., 1948-53. *Address:* 6, York Place, New Delhi.

DAS, Hareswar, M.A. B.L. (Calcutta), Minister for Revenue, Assam, since April 22, 1957. b. Nov. 2, 1897, of a poor family in Assam; m. Smt. Madhablota Das, 1930; three s. and four d.; *Educ.:* Univ. Coll., Gauhati and Law Coll., Calcutta; took Law degree, 1922. Practised as a lawyer from 1930; gave up practice and joined the Gaudiya Mission of Calcutta, an organisation for the spread of Vaisnavism; after some time re-joined practice; became Municipal Commissioner and then Chairman, Goalpara Municipal Board; started several high schools and M.H. Schools; was elected M.L.A.; became Parliamentary Secretary and later Dy. Minister. *Publications:* A book in Assamese called *Bhagwati Vashnab Dharma*. *Address:* La Chaumier, Shillong.

DAS, Dr. Mono Mohon, M.B.B.S., Dy. Minister for Education and Scientific Research, Govt. of India, since Apr. 1957. b. 1910, s. of late Purna Chandra Das; m. Smt. Pratiba Das; three s. and three d.; *Educ.:* Graduated from Calcutta Medical College. Was member, Forward Block; House Physician, Calcutta Medical Coll. Hospitals for one year; served in Calcutta Corporation for several years; was member, Constituent Assembly; was Parliamentary Secretary and Dy. Education Minister, Govt. of India. *Recreations:* Gardening. *Address:* 15/3, Nirode Biary Mallick Road, Calcutta; New Delhi.

DAS, Dr. Pandit Nilakantha, M.A., D.Lit., Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly, Poet and Writer. b. August 5, 1884; m. Smt. Radhamani Debi (1905). Appointed by Calcutta University to Postgraduate Professorship in 1920; imprisoned in N. C. movement; was Provincial Congress President, Utkal, several times from 1929-39 and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session, 1931-32; Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years from 1924; Chairman, Orissa University Committee; M.L.A. (Central), 1924-30, again from 1935-45; M.L.A. (Orissa), 1952-57; Pro-Chancellor, Utkal Univ., 1955. *Publications:* Books for children on new lines; Critical Treatises, Essays, etc.; a new thesis on the Gita with commentary; Evolution of Oriya Literature. *Address:* Editor, the *Nababharat*, Cuttack 2; Village and P.O. Srimanchandrapur, Dist. Puri.

DAS, Omee Kumar, B.A., Ex-Minister for Labour and Education, Govt. of Assam. b. 1896, at Tezpur, s. of late Dr. Udaya Ram Das; m. Sita Puspapala Das, M.A., 1942; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Tezpur; passed B.A. from Scottish Churches College. Gave up study in Law to join N.C. Movement, 1921; President, District Congress Ctee., Tezpur, 1921; associated with Assam Students Conference since its inception, 1916; Editor, *Assamiya* (Weekly); worked in the Editorial Staff of the *Forward and Liberty*, 1928 and 1929; imprisoned, 1930, '32 and '41; Security prisoner, 1942-45; Secy.: Congress Election Ctee., 1936-37; Assembly Party, 1937-39; Hony. Prohibition Commissioner, 1939; Editor, *Barhi* (monthly magazine), 1934-36; elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1946; Minister for Supply, Food and Labour, Assam, Oct. 1947; Leader, Indian delegation to I.L.O., Geneva, 1949; elected M.L.A., Assam from Dhekiajuli Constituency, 1952. *Publications*: Published books in Assamese: *Gandhiji's Life*; *Gandhiji's Epic Fast*; *Visit to U.K. to attend R.T.C.*; *India's Public Debt*, etc. *Address*: "Roseneth", Shillong (Assam).

DAS, Ramnath, B.L., Ex-Minister in-Charge of Forests, Electricity, Government of Assam. b. 1910, at Nazira, Assam; *Educ.*: Cotton College, Gauhati; B.A., 1932; B.L., 1935. Elected member of Assam Legislative Assembly, since 1936; joined the Congress Coalition Ministry, 1938; resigned, 1939; P.W.D., Electricity and Transport Minister, Assam, till 1952; did not contest 1957 elections. *Address*: Nongthymual, Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Sarangadhar, B.A. (California), Ex-Member, Lok Sabha. b. Oct. 16, 1887, s. of late Harekrishna Sumanta Patnaik, Agriculturist; *Educ.*: Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; Higher Technological Institute, Tokyo, Japan; Univ. of California, U.S.A. Sugar Technologist and Research Chemist in the U.S.A. for seven years; Sugar and Oil Technologist and large scale farming in India for 18 years, entered public life and organized Orissa States Peoples Conference, 1938; its Secy., 1938-47; member, Standing Ctee. A. I. States Peoples Conference, 1939-48; A.I.C.C., 1939-46; Orissa Assembly, 1946-49; Constituent Assembly, 1947; continued as member, Parliament, since then; resigned from Congress and joined the Socialist Party (now P.S.P.), 1949. *Publications*: *Possibilities of Sugar Industry in India* (1921); *Bikaner* (1940). *Recreations*: Walking. *Address*: C/o 21, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

DAS, Mr. Justice Sudhansu Kumar, B.A., Judge, Supreme Court, since April 30, 1956. b. Sept. 3, 1898; m. Rabeya Choudhuri of Patna, Bengal; *Educ.*: Collegiate School, Krishnagar (West Bengal), Pres. Coll., Calcutta and London School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service by competitive examination held in London in 1921; served in Bihar and Orissa as Asst. Magistrate & Collector; later as District & Sessions Judge; Registrar, Patna High Court; Secy., Legislative Deptt.; Judicial Secretary & Legal Remembrancer, Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar appointed Officiating Judge, Patna; High Court, 1944; Additional Judge, 1945-48; Permanent Judge, 1948-55; Chief Justice, Jan. 1955-April 1956. *Address*: Supreme Court, New Delhi.

DAS, Mr. Justice Sudhi Ranjan, Chief Justice of India, since Feb. 1, 1956. b. Oct. 1, 1894, s. of late Rakhal Chandra Das; m. Swapana, 2nd d. of late Rai Bahadur B. B. Majumdar, 1919; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Tagore's School, Santiniketan; Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Univ. College, London; Graduated, Calcutta Univ., 1915; LL.B. (Lon.) 1st class 1st, 1918; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918. Joined Calcutta Bar, 1919; Lecturer, Univ. Law College; Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1942-44; Purnea Judge, Calcutta High Court,

1944-49; Chief Justice, East Punjab High Court, 1949-50; Judge, Supreme Court of India, 1950-55. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Club*: Calcutta. *Address*: Supreme Court, New Delhi.

DASANKOP, Hasansahab Maktumsahab, Jandlord, Industrialist and Social Worker. b. 1904, at Dasankop (Dharwar Taluka) in a poor Muslim family. Started life independently at an early age without any capital; entered business with a small Bidi shop and by hard work rose to be a leading Bidi manufacturer in Karnataka, providing employment for over 500 workers at Dharwar, Hubli and Savanur; was member, Dharwar Municipal Borough for 15 years; was its Pres., 1950-51; during his regime, introduced several civic improvements; was member, Dharwar Dist. Local Board for seven years; was its Vice-Pres. for five years; rendered valuable help as member of the Kasturba Memorial Fund Ctee.; member: Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1952-53; Karnataka Pradesh Congress Ctee. for some time; is Pres., Dharwar Taluka Congress Ctee. and Vice-Pres., Dharwar Dist. Congress Ctee.; member: Karnataka Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha; Dharwar District Sports Ctee.; has been largely responsible for strengthening the Congress organisation in Dharwar Dist.; has always been giving generous help to every public activity in his District; is popular among all communities due to his non-communal outlook; is always in the forefront in the fight for any popular cause. *Address*: Dharwar (Mysore State).



DAS Gupta, Bimal, Diploma in Commercial Art, a leading painter; Senior Artist, Govt of India Photo Litho Press, New Delhi. b. Dec. 28, 1917, s. of U.C. Das Gupta, Retd. Central Govt. Servant and Social Worker and Smt. Kironbala Das Gupta, Social Worker, Delhi; m. Smt. Rama Das Gupta, d. of late P. Sen Gupta, Ayurvedic Physician, Dacca, two d.; *Educ.*: Berhampore Collegiate School, Berhampore; Govt. College of Arts and Crafts, Calcutta. Art Editor, *Victory* magazine for one year; Poster Artist in the Recruiting Directorate, one year; Commercial Artist in Adarts, Delhi; won several prizes in all India poster competitions; also gold and silver medals as best water colourist in various exhibitions in India, awarded the national prize by the President of India, 1955; paintings exhibited in the principal cities of the world; held one man exhibition of paintings in Delhi, Sept. 1955; a water colour "Sacks and Sands" preserved in the Hermit Art Gallery, U.S.S.R.; extensively toured India for study. *Recreations*: Yogi Asanas; Touring for study; Study in studio. *Clubs*: All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi; Yognasram, New Delhi. *Address*: 15 A/5, Western Extension Area, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 5.

DAS-GUPTA, Dr. Harendra Nath, M.Sc. (First-class) (Silver medalist) D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, Fuels & Metallurgy, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. b. November 1904, s. of Surendra Nath Das-Gupta, of Narasingha Das family of Fullasree; m. Smt. Parul Das-Gupta, B.A.; two s.; *Educ.*: The University of Calcutta, Bengal. Worked as a Chemist under Bengal Paint and Varnish Mfg. Co., Dum Dum upto the end of 1929; awarded a Post-Graduate Research Scholarship by the Govt. of Bengal for carrying on original investigation on organo-arsenic drugs, 1930-32; Lecturer in Inorganic Technology and Silicates in the Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1933-48; Council Member, Indian Chem. Soc., 1948-50; Ex-Com. Member, C.U., 1942-47. *Publications*: Published numerous papers embodying the results of original investigations in branches like organo-arsenic

compounds; glass and silicates; sulphur, phosphorus, analytical chemistry and metallurgy. *Address*: 8/3, Hari Nath De Road, Calcutta 9.

DAS GUPTA, Dr. Jayanta Kumar, First Class Honours in English, M.A. (Cal., Ph.D. (London). Principal, Guri Das) College, Calcutta. b. March 19, 1901, d. s. of late Rai Sahib Aswini Kumar Das Gupta, Retired Inspector of Schools, Bengal Educational Service; m. Induprabha Roy; three s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Calcutta and London Universities. Was for some time on the staff of the School of Oriental Studies, Univ. of London, formerly Principal, Maharaja Coll., Chhatrapur, Madhya Pradesh. Formerly member of the Senate, Executive Council and Faculty of Arts of the Agra University; formerly member of the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer; formerly Principal, Darbar College, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh. *Publications*: *Life and Novels of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee* (University of Calcutta); College and University textbooks; author of a large number of research papers contributed to various important journals in India and abroad. *Recreations*: Reading, Newspaper cutting, Fine Arts. *Clubs*: The Indian P.E.N. *Address*: Guri Das College, Calcutta 10; 50 X, Garcha Road, P.O. Pallygunj, Calcutta 19.



D'ESPREE-MONT-LENDEN, His Excellency Comte Geoffrey-Gohert, Belgian Ambassador in India and also Minister Plenipotentiary to Afghanistan. b. Jan. 10, 1904; m. Ghislaine Michel de Pierredon, 1928; three s., Jacques, Claude and Armand and two d., Diane and Hedwige; *Educ.*: Univ. of Louvain (D. en D.-P. Sc.), Attaché of Legation, Belgrade, 1930; with Cabinet de Premier Ministre, 1933; Secy. of Legation, Warsaw, 1937-39; Counsellor of Embassy, Paris, 1944; Chargé d'Affaires, Rome, 1945; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary to Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, 1947; Foreign Office in Brussels, Director for U.N. Affairs, 1952; Officer, Ordre de Léopold; Knight Sovereign Military Order of Malta; Médaille de la Résistance (France); Commandeur Ordre du Cèdre du Liban; Commandeur Ordre du Mérite Syrien. *Address*: Belgian Embassy, 24, Harding Avenue, New Delhi.

DATAR, Balwant Nagesh, M.A., Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, since Feb. 13, 1956. b. Aug. 13, 1894, at Tuglaq, Satara, s. of N. B. Datar; m. Smt. Subhadra Bai; *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona; Baroda Coll., Baroda. Member: Senate and Faculty of Arts, Bombay Univ., 1937-42; Board of Studies in Kannada language, 1939-42; Part-time Prof. of Law, R. L. Law Coll., Belgaum, 1939-52; Dean, Faculty of Law, Karnataka Univ., 1950-51; member: Syndicate, Senate and Academic Council, Karnataka Univ., 1947-52; Karnataka P.C.C.; Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary Ctee., Bombay, 1947; Bombay Univ. Reorganisation Ctee., 1949; Karnataka Univ. Ctee., 1948; Pres., City Congress Ctee., Belgaum; elected to the Lok Sabha from Belgaum North Constituency in the general elections, 1952 and again in 1957; Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, 1952-56. *Address*: Ramana Niwas, Kadoolkar Street, Belgaum.

DATAR SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Sir, F.R.S.A., M.D.D., Development Adviser for Kashmir and Adl. Secy., Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India; formerly Production Commissioner & Adl. Secy., Govt. of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi; Formerly Cattle Utilisation Adviser to Govt. of India & Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Pres., Indian Central Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Lac Cess, Arecanut,

Tobacco, Coconut and Oilseeds Ctters., 1946-52; Vice-Pres., All India Cattle Show Society; Member, Export Advisory Council, Food Advisory Council and Selection Cttee. for Armed Forces; Chairman, Cattle Preservation and Development Cttee.; Pioneer in scientific breeding and dairy farming in India; represented India at International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen, 1931 and Berlin, 1937; Non-official Adviser to Govt. of India for Trade Negotiations between British Govt. and Govt. of India, 1937; led Indian Industrial Delegation to Australia and New Zealand, 1945; Indian Delegate to International Wheat Conference, London, 1947, and to Australia for Food Purchase and to Food & Agriculture Organization Conference, U.S.A., 1948; Leader of Indian Delegation, Food & Agriculture Organization, S.E. Regional Animal Breeding Conference (Conference Pres.) and Chairman, International Standardization Organization, Technical Cttee., New Delhi, 1950; Indian Delegation to F.A.O. Conference, Rome, 1951; and F.A.O. Co-ordinating Cttee. and Council Meetings, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955; Leader, Indian Delegation to International Dairy Congress, Hague, 1953. *Club*: Gymkhana, New Delhi. *Address*: 3, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

DATTA-MAJUMDER, Dr. Nabendu, M.A. (Anthropology), Ph.D. (Anthropology), Fellow of the American Anthropological Assoc. and Member of Sigma Xi, U.S.A., Director of Anthropology & Anthropological Adviser to the Govt. of India, since Aug 1954. b. Feb 8, 1907, s. of late Nirad Chandra Datta-Majumder; m. Smt. Anita Datta-Majumder; two d.; *Educ.*: Calcutta Univ., London and Cambridge Univ. (England), and Northwestern Univ. (U.S.A.). Lecturer, Northwestern Univ., U.S.A., 1946; Professor of Indian History and Culture, The American Univ., Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 1947-48, appointed to the Indian Administrative Service, May 1949; Addl. Dist. Magistrate, Keonjhar Dist., Orissa, 1949-50; Dist. Magistrate, Sundargarh, Baudh and Phulbani Districts, Orissa, 1950-52; Dy. Secy. in charge of Commerce and Labour Deptts., Orissa, 1952-53; Secy. to the Tribal Research Bureau, Govt. of Orissa, 1953; Joint Secy. Backward Classes Commission, Govt. of India, Dec. 1953-Aug. 1954. *Publications*: About 20 pages in foreign and Indian Journals—Some of them being Cranial capacity; Comparative data on the technique of Macdonell and Breitering, in American Journal of Physical Anthropology; Notes on "Village Notes from Bengal" in American Anthropologist; Rural Survey in Travancore, Science and Culture, Anthropology at Cambridge and London, Calcutta Review; Origin and Development of World War II (in Bengali), Krishak, Puja Number; Aboriginal Peoples of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Vanyajati, Vol. 3, The Tribal Problem; The Adivasis, (Publications Division, Government of India); *Monograph*: The Santal: A Study in Culture Change, published as Memoir No. 2 of the Deptt. of Anthropology, Govt. of India, 1956. *Recreations*: Travelling, Mountaineering and Swimming. *Clubs*: National Sports Club of India. *Address*: "Museum House," 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta 13.

DATTA, Sisir Kumar, B.A. (Hons.) (Calcutta), I.C.S., Chief Secy. to Govt. of Assam. b. Nov. 27, 1911, d. s. of Rai Bahadur Hem Ch. Datta of Silchar, Assam; m. Smt. Shefali, d. of Rai Bahadur Ranajit Sinha of Bhagalpur, Bihar; two s., Ranjan and Gautam; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta; London School of Economics and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Recruited to the I.C.S. in London, 1935; appointed Asstt. Commr., Assam, Feb. 1937; served in various capacities as S.D.O., Deputy Commr., Director of Industries, Provincial Textile Commr. and Secy. to Govt., Assam, till 1949; Deputy Secy. to Govt. of India, Ministries of Food, Relief & Rehabilitation and Commerce & Industries, till 1951; attended course at the Administrative Staff Coll.,

Henley-on-Thames, U.K., 1956. *Recreations*: Tennis, Bridge, Music, Amateur Dramaticals. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; Shillong Club. *Address*: Lumpyngang, Shillong, Assam.

DAVE, Shantilal Somnath, Post Diploma in Painting, Artist. b. Sept. 25, 1931, s. of Somnath Hargovind Dave and Smt. Mahalaxmi; m. Smt. Sushila Dave; *Educ.*: Premier High School, Ahmedabad. Fine Arts Coll., Baroda; took post-diploma in painting, 1956. Awarded Lalitkala Akademi Prize, 1956, Governor Prize—Bombay Art Socety, 1956, for paintings. *Recreations*: Music, Travelling. *Address*: Fine Arts College, Baroda.

DAYAL, H.E. Rajeshwar, M.A., I.C.S., Indian Ambassador in Yugoslavia, since Oct. 1954; also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania, since Aug. 1955 and to Bulgaria, since July 1955. b. Aug. 12, 1909, at Naini Tal, U.P., s. of late Din Dayal, Advocate and Rals; m. Smt. Susheela Srivastava, M.A. (Cantab.), d. of Sir J. P. and Lady Srivastava. 1938; *Educ.*: Naini Tal; Allahabad and Oxford Univs.; M.A. in History; had a brilliant academic career. Entered I.C.S. by open competition, 1933; was Magistrate and Collector in U.P.; represented U.P. on first Govt. of India Food-grains Policy Commission, 1943; Home Secy., U.P., 1946-48; was member, U.P. Police Reorganisation Commission; Counsellor/Minister, Embassy of India, Moscow, 1948; Charge d'Affaires, Aug. 1948-Sept. 1949; Special Commissioner to Govt. of India to organise relief work in Assam, 1950; Alternate Representative of India to Security Council with rank of Minister, 1950; handled several issues, including Suez Canal Question, Kashmir case, etc.; was Chairman, Cttee. of 12 on Disarmament; Indian Delegate to 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Sessions of the U.N. General Assembly; Permanent Representative of India to the U.N., Jan. 1952-Sept. 1954; has negotiated on several occasions with Dr. Graham on the Kashmir Question; handled many important items such as the Question of Indians in South Africa, the Question of Racial Discrimination in South Africa, etc. in the U.N. General Assembly; was founder member, Asian-African group of countries; was one of its leading members; spoke extensively at public meetings of various organisations in the U.S.; and appeared frequently on the radio and television. *Recreations*: Riding, tennis, hunting and painting. *Address*: C/o External Affairs Ministry, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

DE, Biren, Artist. b. Oct. 8, 1926, s. of Dr. S. N. De, Medical Practitioner, Calcutta; *Educ.*: Studied up to Intermediate in science; later at Calcutta Govt. Coll. of Arts and Crafts, 1944-49. Practised as free lance artist; executed many commissioned portraits of distinguished people and mural decoration at convocation hall, Delhi Univ.; held several one-man shows; is now connected with art school, Delhi polytechnic; participated in several exhibitions abroad, e.g. Salon De Mai, 1951, etc. *Recreations*: Angling, music, drama, Travelling. *Address*: C/o Art Deptt., Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi 6. *Residence*: 1, Namkishore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.

DE, Provas Chandra, B.Sc., C.P.E. (Glasgow), General Manager, National Instruments Factory, Calcutta. b. Sept. 26, 1901, s. of Kunjabehari De, B.A., B.Sc. (Glasgow), Retired Civil Engineer. Has one s. and one d. *Educ.*: Hare School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Univ. of Glasgow, U.K. Was in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Eastern Railway; retired as Deputy General Manager (Personnel). *Recreations*: Interested in Scout movement. *Address*: National Instruments Factory, 15, Wood Street, Calcutta 16.

DE, Sushil Kumar, M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar (Calcutta Univ.), D. Lit. (London Univ.), Hon. F.R.A.S. (England) (1954),

Sarojini Gold Medalist for researches in Bengali (Calcutta Univ.), Professor, Jadavpur University; Member, Sanskrit Commission, Govt. of India. b. 1891, s. of late Rai Bahadur Satia Chandra De, M.A., M.B.; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta; School of Oriental Studies, London; under Prof. H. Jacobi at Bonn, Germany. Lecturer, Calcutta Univ. till 1922; Prof. and Head of the Dept. of Sanskrit, Dacca Univ., 1922-47; General Pres., All-India Oriental Conference, Bombay Session, 1949; Hon. Pres., Vangiya Sahitya Parishad, 1950; Professor Sanskrit, Research Deptt., Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta, 1951-56. *Publications*: *Bengali Literature in the 19th century* (1919); *History of Sanskrit Poetics* (2 vols., 1923, 1925); *Early History of the Varnava Faith and Movement in Bengal* (1942); *History of Sanskrit Kavya Literature* (1947); Joint Editor of the BORI edition of the Mahabharata, Poona (Udyoga (1940)); *Bengali Proverbs* (1953) etc.; and more than one hundred articles and monographs in various Oriental Journals, European and Indian, etc. *Address*: 19-A, Chaudhuri Lane, Calcutta 4.

DEHEJIA, Venial Tribhovandas, B.Sc., I.C.S., J.P., Special Secretary to Government, Political and Services Department, Bombay. b. July 23, 1908, s. of Tribhovandas Jannadas and Nandgouri of Surat; m. Varunika Hirani Kaji, B.A. (Hons.), Justice of Peace and Hony. Presidency Magistrate, d. of Professor H. L. Kaji; three s., Makarand, Harsha and Jaykumar; *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay; Royal College of Science, London; awarded Prajli Thackersey Mulji prize for standing first in the University in B.Sc.; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson Coll. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1931; was Collector of Ahmednagar, Jacobabad, Kaira, Dharwar and Poona; reorganised Excise Administration in Sind; served in the Central Secretariat and in Sind and Bombay Secretariats; was Chief Secretary, Sind and Saurashtra; ex-Special Commissioner, Baroda; Secy.: Home Department, Bombay, 1947-52; Finance Deptt., 1952-56; Director, Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd. *Clubs*: Willingdon; W.I.A.A. Club, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana. *Recreations*: Tennis and Chess. *Address*: Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay 6.

DEKA, Mr. Justice Holiram, M.A., LL.B. (Calcutta), Judge, Assam High Court, since June 5, 1951. b. June, 1901; *Educ.*: Passed with honours in Mathematics from Cotton Coll., Gauhati, Assam, 1922; M.A. in Modern Languages from Calcutta Univ., 1925; B.L., Cal. Univ., 1928. Enrolled as Pleader, Gauhati Bar, 1927, and as Advocate (Calcutta High Court), 1931; Member, Revenue Tribunal, Assam, 1946-48; Registrar, Assam High Court, 1948-49; District and Sessions Judge, 1949-51; is a writer, critic and essayist. *Publications*: Short stories, essays and an epistolary novel, in Assamese. *Recreation*: Literary works. *Address*: Gauhati, Assam.

DEO, Kumar Prafulla Chandra Bhanj, M.A., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute (1935), M.P., Political and Social Worker. b. May 23, 1909, s. of Ronral Saheb Shridam Chandra Bhanj Deo of Mayurbhanj; m. 1st, Maharani of Bastar (deceased) and 2nd, Smt. Thlotama Devi; seven s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Rajkumar Coll. Raipur; Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. Trained in all Departments of Administration of Bastar State; banished abroad for anti-British propaganda for ten years; served in India League; Hon. Special Officer, Backward Classes Welfare Deptt., Govt. of Orissa for one year; became the Dt. Pres., Ganatantra Parishad, Mayurbhanj; elected: M.P. (Bajya



Sabha) from Orissa in the General Elections; Pres., All-India Ganatantra Parishad for his outstanding contributions during the elections till 1954; Fellow, Utkal Univ. Senate twice; Pres., Ganatantra Parishad, Orissa State, April 1952; Member, Rajya Sabha from Ganatantra Parishad; Is Pres., Ganatantra Parishad, Mayurbhanj District Organisation; Fellow of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Govt. of Orissa. *Publications*: Several articles in leading Indian journals and newspapers; *Financial Position of the Government of India* with a Foreword by late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji; *Three years of Parliament. Recreations*: Research in Vedic philosophy, Yoga and Tantras; Sanskrit poetry-composition and writing in Hindi, Oriya and English. *Address*: Bhaswati Bhavan, Nagarpada, P.O. Baripada, Mayurbhanj, Orissa.

DEOGIRIKAR, T. R., B.A. (Hons.), Journalist, Member, Rajya Sabha, b. Nov. 25, 1899; *Educ.*: Poona and Bombay. Editor, *Chitramayajagat*, 1921-49; member, Congress Working Ctee.; Pres., Maharashtra Provincial Congress Ctee., Poona District and City Congress Ctee.; member, A.I.C.C. for three years; Secy., Gandhi Memorial Fund, Maharashtra. *Publications*: About 15 books on Constitution of India, Gandhi's life and Philosophy, History of Ireland, History of Philippines, Gitanjali (Translation), etc. *Address*: Chitrashala Press, Poona 2.

DESAI, H.E. Chandulal Chunilal, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1945), I.C.S., High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, since Feb. 1955. b. April 27, 1900; m. Kamala Desai; *Educ.*: Nadad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Cambridge Univ. Joined the I.C.S., 1923; was posted as Asst. Commr., C.P. and Berar; for some time was Under-Secy. to Govt.; became Dy. Commr., Buldana District, 1927; transferred to the Government of India as Deputy Director-General of Supply, 1942; Controller-General of Civil Supplies, 1943-45; was member-secy. of the Indian Tariff Board and later its Chairman, 1945-47; was Addl. Secy., Govt. of India, Ministry of States, 1947-48; visited Australia as leader of the Indian Delegation for the ICAFE, also Geneva as leader of the Indian Delegation to the Conference of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1948; Secy., Ministry of Commerce, Feb. 1948-Jan. 1951; Secy., Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and Ministry of Production, 1951-53; Leader of the Indian Delegation to negotiate various trade treaties with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Switzerland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Australia and Ceylon, 1948-51; Leader of the Indian Steel Delegation to England and U.S.A. to negotiate loans for the Indian Govt. schemes for the expansion of steel industry in India; High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, March 1953-54. *Publication*: *A Compilation on Nazul*. *Address*: C/o Grindlay's Bank Ltd., Bombay.

DESAI, Dajiba Balavantrao, B.A. (Hons), LL.B., General Secretary, Peasants and Workers Party, since 1955. Is the son of Balavantrao Annajirao Desai; m. Smt. Jilva Vilhalrao Patil; one s.; *Educ.*: Primary Education at Gunji, Nanadi and Uchgaon; secondary education at Marathmandal High School and Gliginchi Atrial High School, Belgaum; Lingaraj Coll., Belgaum; Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Raja Lakshmagauda Law Coll., Belgaum. Has been a political and social worker; at the secondary education stage began conducting adult education night classes in villages; a prominent worker in Kurundwad Senior State Rayat Sabha; was a Congress worker in the State; joined Peasants and Workers Party, 1948; member: Central Ctee. of P. & W. Party, since inception; Political Ctee. of P. & W. Party; elected General Secy., P. & W. Party in Latur Conference, 1955; detained in prison, April 1956; released, Oct. 1956 member: Secretariat

of Samyukta Maharashtra Election Ctee.; Action Ctee. of Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, Belgaum. *Publications*: Marathi: *Jamin Konachi*; *Kasai Tyachi Ki Vikat Ghenaryachi*. *Address*: 3300/6, College Road, Belgaum.

DESAI, Khandubhai Kasanji, Snatak (Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad), Ex-Minister for Labour, Govt. of India, b. Oct. 23, 1898, s. of Kasanji; m. Smt. Parvatiben; one s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Bulsar Bai Avabai High School; Wilson Coll., Bombay; had a brilliant academic career. Joined the N. C. Movement, 1920; was for some time a teacher in the Gujarat Vidyapith; took up trade union work in right earnest; began as Asstt. Secy., Textile Labour Assoc., Ahmedabad; became its Gen. Secy.; established a net-work of unions throughout Gujarat and assisted the labour movement in Indore and other centres; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1937; as member, Textile Labour Enquiry Ctee., assisted in the first legislation of Industrial Disputes in Bombay Assembly; elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1946; since then an active M.P.; was Vice-Chairman, B.P.C.C.; member, A.I.C.C. and Congress Working Ctee. for several years; as M.P. served on various committees, such as Railway Grainshop Enquiry Ctee., J.A. Merger Ctee.; has been associated with numerous committees in the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Railway and Labour; was member, Fiscal Commission; was Dir., Industrial Finance Corp.; member, Employees State Insurance Corp.; led the workers' delegation to I.L.O., 1950; was mainly responsible for establishing the I.N.T.U.C., 1947; elected its first Gen. Secy.; was its Pres. successively for three years; attended the Asia Regional Conference of the I.L.O., Tokyo, 1954; visited China. *Address*: Textile Labour Assoc., Gandhi Majdoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

DESAI, Manilal Jagdish, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Secretary, Commonwealth Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, since Dec. 12, 1955. b. January 4, 1904, s. of landowner of Abrams, District Surat, Bombay; m. Kantil, d. of Dr. B. N. Desai of Bombay and Surat; *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Wilson College, Bombay, School of Economics, London. Asstt. Collector and Collector in Bombay State, 1928-35; Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner, 1936-38 and 1940-42; Deputy Secy., Revenue Dept., Govt. of Bombay, 1938-39; Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Revenue and Reconstruction Depts., 1942-46; Establishment Officer to the Govt. of India and Principal, Indian Administrative Service Training School, 1947-48; one of the Advisers to the Indian Delegation to the U.N. at the 1948 Session in Paris; Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in London, 1948-51; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for India in Sweden, Finland and Denmark, 1951-53; Secretary, Commonwealth Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, 1953; Acting High Commissioner for India in U.K. April to Aug. 1954; India's Representative on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, 1954-55. *Recreations*: Tennis and Riding. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Ltd. and Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address*: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

DESAI, Mr. Justice Manulal Chunilal, B.A. (Tripos) (Cantab.), Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since Dec. 12, 1948. b. Feb. 25, 1904; m.; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Nadiad; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Baroda Coll., Baroda; Cambridge Univ. Asstt. and Jt. Magistrate, 1926-33; Collector and Dt. Magistrate, 1938-42; Dt. and Sessions Judge, 1943-48. *Recreations*: Golf, Bridge, Chess, Badminton. *Address*: 31, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

DESAI, Morarji Ramehhodji, B.A., Minister for Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, since Nov. 14, 1956. b. 29th Feb. 1896, at Bhadeli, Surat Dist.; m. Gajrabai, d. of Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai; *Educ.*: Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay; took his B.A. with 1st Class Hons., 1917; was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College; was a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer in the U.T.C.; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay, 1918; resigned in 1930 during the C.D. Movement; became an active Congress worker from then; suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-1934; Secretary, P.C.C., Gujarat, 1931-37; member, A.I.C.C., since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Surat Dist. Rural Constituency in 1937; Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; participated in the Individual C. D. Movement in 1940; was detained in jail from Aug. 1942 to 1945; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly early in 1946; Minister (Home and Revenue), Govt. of Bombay, 1946-52; unanimously elected Leader of the Legislative Congress Party, April 20, 1952; Chief Minister, Bombay, April 1952-Nov. 1956; is Treasurer, A.I.C.C.; has been mainly responsible for introducing important reforms in the land and revenue administration; is an ardent advocate of secularism and sarvodaya. *Address*: 1, Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi.

DESAI, Mr. Justice Sunderlal Trikamlal, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1952. b. Jan. 28, 1901, s. of Trikamlal R. Desai; m. Smt. Tara; three s.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Practised in the Bombay High Court, 1927-52. *Publication*: *Law of Partnership*. *Recreation*: Golf. *Club*: Willingdon Club, Bombay. *Address*: 4-A, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

DESEMUKE, Chintaman Dwarkanath, B.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, University Grants Commission, since Aug. 1956. b. Jan. 14, 1896, s. of D. G. Deshmukh; m. 1st Rosina Sirox, 1920 (d. 1940); one d. Primrose; 2nd, Smt. Durgabai, 1953; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, Natural Science Tripos, Part I, B.A., Cambridge in 1918. Entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919; served in the C.P. & Berar as Asstt. Commr., 1920-24; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1924-25; Dy. Commr. and Settlement Officer, 1926-30; Jt. Secy., 2nd R.T.C., 1931; Revenue Secy., C.P. Govt., 1932-33; Financial Secy., C.P. and Berar, 1933-39; Jt. Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, May-July 1939; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Dept., Govt. of India and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1939; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1939-41; Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, Bretton Woods, 1944; Governor for India on International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, from 1946; Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1943-40; Chairman, Sept. 1950; Financial Representative of Govt. of India in Europe and America, 1949-50; Pres., Indian Statistical Institute, 1946; Chairman, Indian Public Schools Society, 1950; member, Planning Commn., March 1950; Chairman, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Sept. 1950; M.P. and Minister of Finance, Govt. of India, June 1950-July 1956. *Address*: C/o Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi.



DESEMUKE, Dr. Panjabrao S., M.A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Minister of Co-operation, Government of India since Apr. 1957. *b.* Dec. 1898; *Educ.* Ferguson Coll., Poona; M.A. (Hons.), Edinburgh, Dundee Research Scholar, 1923-26, called to the Bar, 1925. Chairman, Dist. Council, Amravati, 1928-30; Life Pres., Shivaji Education Society, since 1937; member, P.C.C., 1947-48; re-elected 1950; member, M.P. Leg. Council, 1930-37; Minister (Education, P.W.D. and Agriculture), 1930-33; reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, established Provincial Village Uplift Board, sponsored Debt Conciliation Act, 1931, etc.; member, Ex-Officio Congress Parliamentary Party, 1950-51, 1952-53; Member, Cttee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1942-46; General Secy., Central India and other States Group, 1941-44; represented India as delegate on F.A.O. Conference at Washington, Nov. 1948; member, Indian Constituent Assembly; elected Pres., All-India Federation of Backward Classes, since 1950; Founder Pres., All-India Federation of Backward Classes, 1950; Pres., Meals for Millions Assoc. of India; Chairman, State Trading Co., and Cotton Marketing Committee; Delegate to F.A.O. Conference at Rome, Nov. 1951; re-elected to Parliament, 1952; Member, Planning Sub-Cttee. of the C.A.B. of Education, 1952; elected Fellow, Royal Society of Arts of London; revolutionised rice production in India by preaching Japanese method of paddy cultivation, since Sept. 1952; Pres., All-India Maratha Education Conference (30th session), 1953; Leader, Indian Delegation: F.A.O. Conference, Rome, 1953; F.A.O. Regional Conference on Co-operatives, Ceylon, 1954, International Rice Conference Commn., Tokyo, 1954; Pres., Farmers' Forum, India, 1955; elected Hon. Pres., IVth World Forestry Congress, Dehra Dun, 1954; visited Norway at the invitation of India-Foundation to study fisheries, June 1955; also visited other Western European countries; Leader, Indian delegation to study the activities of Soviet Co-operative Organization, 1956; elected Chairman, International Rice Commission, 1956. Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, 1952-57. *Publications:* *Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature*. Address: Amravati, Camp (Berar); New Delhi.

DESEMUKE, Parushottam Kashirao, M.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Local Self-Govt., former Madhya Pradesh *b.* Nov. 7, 1911, *s.* of Kashirao Bapu Deshmukh, Social worker of Berar; *Educ.* The Theosophical School, Banaras; Banaras Hindu University, Banaras. Was President of the various Congress Committees; was member, P.C.C. and A.L.C.; was jailed in 1941, 1942 and 1944 in national movements; was elected to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1946, as Minister for Revenue was responsible for the Zamindari Abolition Bill of Madhya Pradesh and various tenancy laws conferring benefits on the tenants; Minister for Education and Revenue, M.P., 1946-52; again elected to the State Assembly in Jan. 1952; Minister for Education and Local Self-Govt. Address: "Shanti Niwas," Gandhi Chowk, Amravati.

DESEMUKE, Ramrao Madhavrao, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, M.P. *b.* Nov. 25, 1892; *Educ.* Graduated at Cambridge, 1916 and called to the Bar, 1916; Pres., Belgaum Maratha Conference, 1917; M.L.C., Nagpur Council, 1920-30 except for 1926; M.L.A., 1926; first elected Chairman, Amravati District Council, 1925; member, A.I.C.C., 1920-25; President, Maharashtra Conference, Satara, 1925; Minister, M.P., 1927-28; also member, A.I.C.C.; formed Second Nationalist Ministry in M.P., 1929; resigned Ministry, 1930; Pres., Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay, 1933; member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar, 1933; Adviser to Raja of Sandur, 1935-36; M.L.A. (M.P.), 1937, and Minister, Dr. Khare's Ministry; resigned with Dr. Khare,

1938; Political Minister, Dewas (Jr.) State and Secretary, C.I. and other States group, 1939-41; elected to Chamber of Princes Ministers' Cttee., 1941; Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt., 1941-44; member, National Defence Council, 1940-44; High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1945-47; Member of Delegation to U.N.O. General Assembly, 1948; Prime Minister and Adviser to Raj Pramukh of Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa, 1947-48; resigned in July 1948; Dir., Reserve Bank of India, 1949-52; elected to the Rajya Sabha, 1952. Address: Morsi Road, Amravati.

DESEMPANDE, Rukhmandev Govindrao, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Bombay) (1922), with a thesis on 'Income-tax.' Retired Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax. *b.* July 7, 1894, at Bankapur, 3rd son of late Govindrao Deshpande of Savanur and Laxmibai; *m.* Smt. Ramabai; one *s.*, Dhruvrao, Advocate; *Educ.* Passed B.A. (Hons.), 1917; took M.A. (Bombay) with a thesis on Income-tax, 1922; was Daxina Fellow, Deccan Coll.; awarded Manockjee Limjee prize for a thesis on Indian Architecture, 1917; First Scholar of the School of Economics of Bombay Univ. Professor of History, Karnatak Education Society's Coll., Dharwar, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Dept., 1922; retired as Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1951; member: Senate of the Karnatak Univ., Karnatak Historical Research Assoc., Dharwar; Central Cttee., Akhil Bharat Madhya Maha Mandal, Udupi; Pres., Karnatak Progressive Education Society, from Dec. 1956. *Publications:* *Income-tax Handbook* (In Kanarese). Address: Govind Niwas, Station Road, Dharwar.



DESEMPANDE, Vishnu Ghanashyam, M.A., Morris Memorial Fellow of Nagpur Univ. (1934-37), Sir Arthur Blenner Hasset Medallist (Nagpur Univ.), General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha *b.* Nov. 17, 1912, *s.* of Ghanashyam Govind Deshpande, Sakharikherda, Dist. Buldana; *m.* Smt. Vibhavari Deshpande; three *s.* and three *d.* (*Educ.* Sakharikherda, Mehkar, Khamgaon and Nagpur; took M.A. degree, 1934 Was Prof., Morris Coll. and Hislop Coll., Nagpur; joined the Hindu Mahasabha, 1939; courted jail in Hyderabad Satyagraha; elected Gen. Secy., M.P. Hindu Mahasabha, 1939; elected Gen. Secy., All-India Hindu Mahasabha, 1940, since then has devoted his life for Hindu Mahasabha; toured all over India for organising Hindu Sabhas in different parts of the country; imprisoned several times in connection with his activities in the Hindu Mahasabha, 1939, '41, '42, '47, etc.; imprisoned 5 times during Jammu Movement, 1953; nominated member, Nagpur Univ. Board, 1944; was elected to the Lok Sabha from two constituencies, 1952; was the Chief Whip of the National Democratic Party in Lok Sabha; was Editor, *Adesh* and *Hindu Outlook*. Address: Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan, Reading Road, New Delhi.



DEVARAJALU, G. K., Millowner and Business Magnate. *b.* Dec. 7, 1912. Visited Japan, 1936, first to get for his city complete spinning machinery plant from Japan; went to U.K. and U.S.A., as member, Delegation of All-India Manufacturers' Organisation under the leadership of Sir M. Vishvesvaraya, to study developments in textile industry, 1946; some time Deputy Chairman, Southern India Millowners' Assoc.; member, Textile Control Board, 1946; Chairmaa, South India Textile Research Assoc.; Managing Agent: The Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; The Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd.,

Dir.: The Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd.; The Premier Mills (CBE) Ltd.; The Krishna Mills (Private) Ltd.; Textool Co., Ltd.; Sivananda Mills Ltd.; The Coimbatore Lakshmi Cotton Press (Private) Ltd.; The Travancore Bank Ltd.; The Central Studios Ltd.; Sri Akkambamba Textiles Ltd., Tanuku; Vijayeswari Textiles Ltd., Pollachi; Sri Lakshminarayana Textiles Ltd., Coimbatore; Raveendra Mills Ltd.; Kothari Textiles Ltd.; Past Pres., Rotary Club, Coimbatore; Freemason. Address: "Shell House," Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

DEY, Mukul, A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A. (Lond.), M.C.S.E. (U.S.A.), (I.E.S. and B.S.E.S. Retd.), Ex-Curator, National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi; Artist. *b.* July 23, 1895, *s.* of Kula Chandra Doy and Smt. Purnasas Dasu; *m.* Smt. Bina Roy, *d.* of Gagan Chandra Roy and Smt. Mandakini Roy, Sept. 27, 1932; one *d.*, Manjari Dey, *m.* Shantanu Ullil, Oct. 3, 1955; *Educ.* Rabindranath Tagore's School, Santiniketan, 1906-11, studied art with Abanindranath Tagore, 1911-15; an associate of the Royal Coll. of Art, London, 1922, exhibited, Calcutta, 1911, Paris and Holland, 1913, London, 1914, Tokyo, 1916, San Francisco and Art Institute of Chicago, 1916; Art Teacher, King Alfred School, London, 1920-21; Lecturer, Indian Art, I.C.C., London, 1925-27; Principal, Govt. School of Art, Calcutta; Officer-in-Charge, Art Section and Keeper, Govt. Art Gallery, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Trustee, Indian Museum, 1928-43; Founder, Kalika Art Gallery, Santiniketan, 1944; Fulbright Scholar from India to U.S.A., 1953-54; Visiting Professor to colleges in U.S.A. like Hollins Coll., Virginia, etc., 1953-54. *Publications:* *Twelve Portraits*, 1917; *My Pilgrimage to Ajanta and Bagh*, 1925 and 1950; *My Reminiscences*, 1938; *Fifteen Drawings*, 1939; *Twenty Portraits*, 1943; *Portraits of Mahatma Gandhi*, 1948; *Temple Terracottas of Bhubhum* (to be published by Lalit Kala Akademi, Govt. of India in 1957) Address: "Chitrlekha" Santiniketan P.O. (West Bengal).



DHADDA, Siddha Raj, M.A. (Pol.), LL.B., Jt. Secy. and Trustee, All India Sarva Seva Sangh; Pres., Rajasthan Samagra Seva Sangh; Vice-Chairman, Rajasthan Sevak Sangh; President, Rajasthan Khadi Sangh. *b.* Feb., 1909; *Educ.* Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Canning College, Lucknow Univ and the Allahabad Univ. Secy., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta and various other Assocs. (1934-42); sometime Advocate, Mysore High Court, Bangalore; has been connected with various political, social and cultural organizations; was arrested at Banaras and detained (1943-45), 'Quit India' movement; Founder and Chief Editor, *Daily Lokvansh* from Jaipur, 1946-49; General Secretary, Rajputana P.C.C., 1947-48; Joint Secretary, Reception Cttee., 55th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Jaipur (Gandhinagar), Dec. 1948; Minister for Industries and Commerce, Govt. of Rajasthan, 1949-51; resigned from Congress, Aug. 1951. *Publications:* Contributes to various English and Hindi periodicals. Address: All India Sarva Seva Sangh, P.O. Bunliyadganj (Gaya, Bihar).

DEANAPAL, S., Diploma (First Class) in Fine Arts, Painter; Instructor in Painting, School of Arts & Crafts, Madras. *b.* March 8, 1919; *m.* Smt. D. Meenakshi; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.* School of Arts and Crafts, Madras. Artist and Sculptor; participated in several all India exhibitions and won distinctions and prizes mentioned by P. R. Ramachandra Rao in his book *Modern Indian Painters*; Executive Cttee. Member, Progressive Painters Assoc., Madras. Address: No. 18, Chitrakulam North, Mylapore, Madras 4.

DEAR, Dr. Jiban Ratan, M.B. (Cal.), Ex-Minister, Home, Jails, W. Bengal Govt. b. April 6, 1899, s. of late P. K. Dhar, Pleader, Jessore, Bengal and Smt. Niroda Sundare Dhar, m. Smt. Charushila Dhar; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Jessore Zila School, Daulatpur Hindu Academy; Krishnagar Coll.; Calcutta Medical Coll.; passed M.B. exam., 1916. Joined I.M.S. (T.C.), 1916; served in Mesopotamia, N.W. Frontier and in Indian stations, 1916-26; joined Congress Movement, 1930; member, A.I.C.C. for 15 years; Vice-Pres., B.P.C.C. for 5 years; Pres., Jessore Dt. C.C. for 10 years; was Chairman, Jessore Municipality from 1945 till migration from Pakistan; was imprisoned, 1930, 1941 and 1942; member, Indian Medical Assocn. *Recreations*: Tennis, Walking, Badminton. *Address*: P 114, Naktola No. 1, Calcutta 40.

DHAWAN, Anand Swarup, M.A. (Allahabad Univ.), Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Aden, since Aug. 25, 1953. b. April 25, 1911, s. of late Rai Bahadur Bhai Ram Dhawan, Advocate, Peshawar; m. Smt. Shristi Dhawan, d. of Meherchand Khanna; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore, Allahabad Univ. Served in the North-West Frontier Province Civil Service as Election Commissioner and Textile Commissioner. *Recreations*: Tennis, Swimming, etc. *Clubs*: Some important cosmopolitan clubs in Aden. *Address*: India Government Commission, Aden.

DHEBAR, Uchhrangrai Navaleshanker, President, Indian National Congress, since Dec. 10, 1954; High Court Pleader. b. Sept. 21, 1905; m.; one s., Prafulchandra; *Educ.*: Rajkot and Bombay. Practised as a lawyer in the Court of Western India States Agency, Rajkot, 1929; abandoned practice for active Congress work, 1936; Secy., Kathiawar Political Conference, 1937-48; Secy., Gujarat Provincial Congress Ctee., 1947; imprisoned thrice for taking part in Rajkot Satyagraha, for nearly 5 months, 1938-39; for Individual Satyagraha for 6 months, 1941; in the Quit India movement, 1942-45; Chief Minister, Saurashtra, 1948-54. *Address*: Harijan Colony, Kingway, Delhi.

DHIR, Ram Das, Diploma in Civil Engg. (Roorkee), M.I.E., I.S.E., Secretary, Committee on Floods, Central Water & Power Commission, Govt. of India. b. Dec. 29, 1906, s. of Lachman Das; has two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Took Diploma in Engg. from Thomason Engineering Coll., Roorkee, 1929; became M.I.E., 1950. Served the Government in Sind Province for 16 years and then in the Centre for 10 years; member: American Geo-Physical Union, 1952; UNESCO Panel of Consultants on Arid Zone, Hydrology and Hydro-Geology, 1951. *Publications*: Books: *Hydrological study of Tapi Valley, Part I (Rainfall Study)* (1948); *Hydrological Study of Tapi Valley, Part II (Runoff Study)* (1948); *The Feasibility of Snow Survey in the Himalayas* (1951); *Hydrological Data, its necessity and methods of Computation* (1954); *Papers: The Development of Arid Zones in India* (1951); *The Hydrology of the Rajasthan Desert* (1952); *The Betterment Levy* (1954) and several others. *Address*: 9, Raisina Road, New Delhi.

DIETMAR, Dr. Hellmuth, Doctor of Laws, Univ. of Cologne, Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany. b. March 25, 1897; m. Ursula von Jasocks; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Cleve, Rossleben and Cologne. Entered the Foreign Service, 1927; served as Attache, Secretary of Legation, Counsellor of Legation, Consul at Addis Ababa, Guatemala, Lisbon, Bombay, Liverpool. *Recreations*: Swimming, Riding. *Address*: 29, Wodehouse Road, Bombay 1.

DIVATIA, Sir Harsidhbbhai Vajubhai, M.A., LL.B., Kt. (Jan. 1945), Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University; m. Jolly Behn; *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor

of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-33; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-31; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33; Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40; Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 1933-46 and Retired President, Industrial Court, Bombay; Chief Justice, Saurashtra, 1948-51; Chairman, Journalists' Wage Board, 1956. *Publications*: *Psychology* (in Gujarati language) and *The Art of Life in the Bhagavad Gita*. *Address*: 26-A, Ridge Road, Bombay 6; Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.

DIWAKAR, Ranganath Ramachandra, M.A., Ex-Governor of Bihar. b. Sept. 30, 1894 in Dharwar; *Educ.*: Belgauim, Hubli, Poona and Bombay. Was Teacher and Professor of English, Victoria High School, Dharwar, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and K. E. Society's Arts College, Dharwar, 1916-20; joined Non-C-operation Movement in 1921 and started 'Karamveer', a Kannada weekly at Dharwar; suffered imprisonment for sedition, 1921-23; was General Secy., Karnatak Provincial Congress Ctee. and Editor, 'Karamveer' upto 1930; Pres., Karnatak Provincial Congress Ctee., 1930-34; jailed for 6 months for breaking salt law in 1930; started and conducted No-Tax Campaign in Ankola, Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas in North Kanara Dist.; took active part in 1942 struggle; after being underground for 2 years, surrendered to the authorities, Aug. 1944 and was interned for about a year; started National Literature Publication Trust now known as People's Education Trust at Hubli, 1935 and took over 'Samyukt Karnataka', a Kannada daily from Belgauim; member, P.E.N.; author of numerous books (incl. translations) in Kannada, Hindi and English; was M.P.; was member, A.I.C.C.; Ex-Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, Dec. 1948-April 1952. Governor of Bihar, 1952-1957. *Publications*: (Eng.) *Satyagraha, History and Technique; Glimpses of Gandhiji, Satyagraha in Action; Upanishads in Story and Dialogue; Satyagraha Pathway to Peace; Mahayogi; Paramahansa Sri Ramkrishna*, etc. *Address*: Hubli (Dist. Dharwar).

DIXIT, Mr. Justice Purushottama Vinayak, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, High Court Judge, Madhya Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. March 19, 1907 at Nagpur, s. of Vinayak Rajaram Dixit, Nagpur; m. Vishakha, 4th d. of late Sir Manubhai Mehta, four d.; *Educ.*: Patwardhan High School, Nagpur; B.Sc., Nagpur Univ. in first division; Christ's College, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1931. Practised at Nagpur bar for 10 years; Codification Officer, Gwalior State, 1940-41; Judge, Gwalior High Court, 1941-42; Law Secy. and Foreign and Political Secy., Gwalior, 1942-45; Gwalior High Court Judge, 1945-46; Adviser to the Foreign and Political Ministers, 1946-47; Chief Justice, Gwalior High Court, 1948-48; Judge, M.B. High Court, 1948-50; Pres., Rattlam Incidents Enquiry Commission, 1949; presided over Gwalior Firing Enquiry, 1950. *Recreations*: Motoring; Astronomy and Astrology. *Clubs*: Jiwaaji Club, Gwalior; Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address*: M.P. High Court, Indore.

DIXIT, Mr. Justice Yasheshwar Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. March 20, 1898, s. of Vasudeo Balaji Dixit and Smt. Annapurna; m. Smt. Ghanekar now Yashodabai Dixit; two s. Charuchandra and Satishchandra and one d., Rajani; *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Bombay; Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Joined the Appellate Side Bar, 1926; Reporter, Indian Law Reports (Bom. Series), 1933-45; Professor, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, 1935-38. *Recreations*: Cricket; Music. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club and Orient Club, Bombay. *Address*: Vellard View, Pedder Road, Cum-balla Hill, Bombay.

DOCTOR, Bhicaji Edulji, F.I.I.A., F.R.I., B.A., M.R. San. I., Chartered Architect. b. December 1901, s. of the late Dr. Edulji Pestonji Damauwala; m. Miss Juliette Degallez of Lausanne, Switzerland, 1933; one d., Patricia, m. Kamesh C. Patel; *Educ.*: Bombay, architectural course completed; Bombay Art Society's Medallist; England and Continent for advanced studies, 1929-34; specialized in intricate schemes. Was formerly practising at Bombay and Ahmedabad; now practising as B. E. Doctor at Bombay and New Delhi; visited England, France, Italy and Switzerland on professional tour in the middle of 1947; a Freemason, Lodge "Boaman," Royal Arch Chapter "Rising Star of W.I."; *Clubs*: Radio Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Ripon Club, R.W.I.T.C. Ltd. *Address*: Office: "Dhanur," Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1; Residence: "Ben Nevis", Warden Road, Bombay 26.



DOGRA, Pandit Giridhari Lal, B.A., LL.B., Finance Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Govt., since 1947; is also Minister for Law and Civil Supplies; Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. b. July 1915, s. of Pandit Bhima Mal, General Merchant, Amritsar; m. Smt. Shakuntla Devi, d. of Pt. Agya Ram, retired Supdt., Reception Deptt. of the State; *Educ.*: Hindu Sabha Coll., Amritsar; Law Coll., Lahore. Joined Jammu Bar, 1942; Advocate, Jammu and Kashmir High Court; active political worker from student days; a member of the National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir's Working Committee for a number of years; took prominent part in the movements started by the National Conference from time to time for democratisation of the State; was Emergency Officer, Kathua Dist., during the Tribal raid from Pakistan into Kashmir in 1947; elected member, Jammu & Kashmir Constituent Assembly, 1951; Pres., Provincial National Conference, Jammu; Chairman, Dogra Art Gallery, Jammu. *Address*: Finance Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government, Jammu.

DOGRA, Colonel Jaswant Rai, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liv.), Managing Director, Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd. (Govt. Penicillin Factory), Pimpri, since 1954. b. June 9, 1903, cl. s. of Rai Bahadur Sant Ram, Retd. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Indian Service of Engineers m. Smt. Vidyawati; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; Edinburgh Univ. (U.K.); Liverpool Tropical School and Middlesex Hospital, London. Joined Indian Medical Service (1929); Asstt. Director, Hafrkine Inst., Bombay; Asstt. Director, Central Research Inst., Kasauli; active service in Persia and Iraq (World War II); Comdt., I.A.M.C. Training Centre, Rawalpindi; again Asstt. Dir., Hafrkine Institute, Bombay (1946-54); first Managing Director, Govt. of India Penicillin Plant, Pimpri. *Publications*: Author of 32 scientific papers and several others. *Recreations*: Public parks, champion in Tennis, now plays Golf. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Rajendra-singhi Institute, Poona (Hon. Member). *Address*: Managing Director, Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Pimpri (Near Poona).

DONGERKERT, Sunderrao Ramarao, B.A., LL.B., Rector, Bombay University, since Jan. 4, 1956. b. Feb. 25, 1898, s. of Ramarao S. Dongerkerty and Kamabai M. Balindur; m. Kamala Ganeshrao Kulkarni; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School; Elphinstone College & Govt. Law College, Bombay; Solicitor, Bombay High Court (1923-1930); elected Vice-Pres. and Chairman, Constitution Ctee., International Universities Conference, at Nice,

Dec. 4, 1950, and Hon. member, Administrative Board of International Universities Assoc.; appointed by the Govt. of Bombay as member, the S.S.C. Exam. Inquiry Cttee., 1949 and of the National College of Physical Education Cttee., 1952; Registrar, Bombay Univ., 1931-56. *Publications*: Commentaries on *The Indian Sale of Goods Act (1930)* and *The Indian Partnership Act (2nd Ed., 1938)*; *The Ivory Tower* (book of lyrics in English); *Universities and Their Problems* (1948); *Bombay's University and Colleges* (1948); *Universities and National Life*; *Universities in Britain* (1953); *Thoughts on University Education and Some Experiments in General Education*; *History of the University of Bombay* (in the Press). *Address*: 3, Sital Mahal, 64, Wolkeshwar Road, Bombay.

DONGRE, Ramchandra Vinayak, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Bombay Univ.), Chairman and Governing Director, K. T. Dongre & Co. Private Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd.; Daxini Brahman Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay; Member, Managing Cttee., Asiatic Society of Bombay; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. Is the son of Dr. V. K. Dongre, M.B.B.S., J.P.; m. Miss I. D. Oka, d. of Dr. D. V. Oka, Amraoti; *Educ.*: Wilson High School



and Wilson College, Bombay; *Recreations*: Reading, Chemical Research. *Address*: 384, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

DOWERAN, Jatindra Nath, Assamese Poet, Professor in Assamese, D. II. S. K. Coll., Dibrugarh, since 1948. b. March 1892, in Sibagar Dist.; *Educ.*: Sibagar Govt. High School; B.A. from the Scottish Church Coll., Calcutta, 1913. Teacher, George Institution, Dibrugarh, 1918-21; was teacher, Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta; acted as Asst. Supdt. of the different college hostels from time to time; Part-time Post-graduate Lecturer in Assamese, Calcutta Univ., 1933-47; was an examiner in Assamese in Matriculation, I.A. and B.A. Exam.; was also a paper-setter and examiner for M.A. in Assamese, Calcutta Univ.; is paper-setter and examiner for M.A. in Assamese, Gauhati Univ.; awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 by the Govt. of India for his book *Bana Phul*; has been granted a literary pension by Assam Govt. in recognition of his merit as a leading poet of Assam. *Publications*: Poems: *Omar Tirtha* (Assamese) (1925); Prose: *Katha Kabala* (1933); *Apon Sur* (1938) and *Bana Phul* (1952), collections of his poems. *Address*: Amolapati, P.O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh (Assam).

DRAVID, Vyanktesh Vishnu, B.Sc., Minister for Labour, Housing, Rehabilitation and Chambal River Valley Project, Madhya Pradesh. b. Aug. 10, 1913, s. of Vishnupant David; *Educ.*: Victoria Coll., Gwalior. After graduation, conducted research work in the Plant Institute, Indore; later took part in the labour movement in Indore and worked in the labour field at Ahmedabad with Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; sent to jail for taking part in the Freedom Movement; on release was appointed Minister for Labour and Local Self-Govt. in Indore State; appointed Minister for Commerce, Industries and Labour, M.B., 1948; elected M.L.A., M.B., in the General Elections; later became Development and Labour Minister; attended the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva twice, first as a delegate and later as Leader of the Indian Delegation. *Recreation*: Reading. *Address*: 8, Civil Lines, Simla; Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

DRIVER, Darab "Cussetji", President, Coal Consumers Association of India, Calcutta, since 1945. b. January 10, 1888; m. Piroja, d. of Meheribhai Ardeshir Kooka; one s. Jamshed, and one d. Shurin; *Educ.*: B.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay; M.A., Emmanuel Coll.,

Cambridge; Bar-at-Law, Grey's Inn, London. Chairman, Rly Fuel Economy Enquiry Cttee., 1951-53; Trustees, Zoroastrian Trust Funds; Past President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1947, and Engineering Association of India, Calcutta, 1943-46; Chairman: Coke Ovens Enquiry Cttee., 1954; West Bengal Govt. Board of Durgapur Industries, Calcutta, 1955; Executive Cttee., Fuel Research Institute (Govt. of India), 1950. *Address*: India Exchange (7th Floor), Calcutta 1.

D'SOUZA, Rev. Jerome, S. J., B.A. (Hons.) in English Literature, Rector, Sacred Heart College, Shembaganur and ex-Director, Indian Institute of Social Order b. Aug. 6, 1897; *Educ.*: St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli; Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Society of Jesus, May 28, 1921 at Shembaganur; completed his theological course at Enghien (Belgium); was Principal and Rector, St. Joseph's College and Loyola College; Member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50; was a member of the Indian Delegation to the U.N.O., Sept. 1949, Nov. 1951 and Sept. 1955; visiting Professor of Fordham University, New York, Jan to May 1950; member, Advisory Cttee., Bharat Sevak Samaj; Governing Board, Indian Council of Cultural Relations, U.N.O. Panel for International Arbitration. *Address*: Rector, Sacred Heart College, Shembaganur, South India.

DUBEY, Kanji Lal, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, M.P. Legislative Assembly, b. March 1897, s. of Pandit Dharman Das Dubey; m. Shrinati Lalita Bai; three s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Jabalpur and Allahabad. Practised at the Jabalpur Bar; Professor of Law, at Jabalpur, 1935-40; Secy., Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress; courted jail in individual satyagraha; detenu in 1942 struggle; M.L.A. of Madhya Pradesh, 1946-52; re-elected M.L.A., 1952; Chief Parliamentary Secy., 1946; Chairman, Inter-University Board of India, 1950; elected Speaker, M.P. Assembly, 1952; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ., 1947-Jan. 1956. Delegate to the Seventh Quinquennial Congress of Commonwealth Universities held at Cambridge, 1953; Representative of Inter-University Board of India at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth at Kingston, Ontario (Canada), 1954; elected Speaker, M.P. Leg. Assembly after reorganization of States. *Address*: Jahangirabad, Bhopal.

DUKHORIA, Nabakumar Sing, s. s. OF RAI BUDH SING DUKHORIA BAHADUR OF AZINGANJ, Zamindar and Banker. b. 1904; m. sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad; *Educ.*: Privately. Hon. Magistrate; Director, Sri Durga Cotton Mill Ltd., Calcutta; Luxmi Narayan Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd.; member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34; member: British Indian Assoc.; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Landholders' Assocn.; Indian Chamber of Commerce; Kalighat Sports Assocn.; Patron, Bengal Music Association. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; Bengal Flying Club; Life Member, All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta; Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club. *Address*: Azinganj, Murshidabad, West Bengal.



DULEPSINGHI, Maharaj Shri, B.A. (Cantab.), International Cricketer; Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay State, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. June 13 1905;

s. of Maharaj Juwansinhji of Jamnagar; m. Smt. Jayra Kumari, d. of Maharaj Kirat-sinhji; *Educ.*: Christenham Coll. and Clare, Cambridge. Racquet Blue, Cambridge; Captained Sussex Team, 1931-32; played test matches against Australia, South Africa and New Zealand; has travelled extensively in Europe, U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand; served in various administrative capacities in Nawanagar State (India); High Commissioner for India in Australia and New Zealand; was Chairman, Saurashtra Public Service Commission *Clubs*: Garrick Club, London; Union Club, Brighton; M.C.C. London; Hony Life Member, Sussex County Cricket Club. *Address*: Public Service Commission, Bombay.

DUNGARPUR: His Highness Rai-I-Rayan Mahimahendra, Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1947), K.C.S.I. (1935), M.P., the Maharawal of,



March 7, 1908, of the Gehlot Ahara clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur; m.; three s., the Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur, b. on August 14, 1931; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Succeeded to the gadi, November 15, 1918; was invested with full ruling powers, Feb. 16, 1928; had introduced many reforms resulting in prosperity of the State and its people; is entitled to a salute of 15 guns; member, Standing Cttee. of the Chamber of Princes continuously from 1931-47 when it was wound up; was one of the select Princes chosen by his order to meet the Cabinet Mission, 1946; represented the Indian States on the Negotiating Cttee.; appointed by the Chamber of Princes to negotiate the States entry into the Constituent Assembly; has been Vice-President of Mayo College General Council more than once; Patron & President, Rajputana Cricket Assocn.; has captained Rajputana XI against the M.C.C. and Australian XI on four occasions; Patron, Cricket Club of India; member, M.C.C.; is a keen naturalist and is interested in agriculture and study of wild life; after acceding to the Indian Dominion in August 1947, the State, with an area of 1,460 sq. miles, a population of 274,282 and a revenue of Rs. 25½ lakhs, was integrated in the United State of Rajasthan which was formed on April 1, 1949; elected to the Rajya Sabha in the General Elections, May 1952. *Address*: Dungarpur.

DUTT, Subimal, B.Sc. (with First Class Honours in Chemistry), Foreign Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, Govt. of India, since Oct. 12, 1956. b. March 13, 1905, s. of late R. C. Dutt; m. Romola Dutt; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1928; served as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and Collector, Addl. Dt. and Sessions Judge, and Magistrate-Collector in Bengal till 1938; Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1938-41; Agent to Govt. of India in Malaya, 1941; Dy. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bengal and Secy. to Govt. of Bengal in the Agricultural Dept. till 1947; confirmed as Dt. Magte. and Collr., Bengal Govt.; Secretary to Govt. of India, Commonwealth Relations Ministry from Aug. 1947; Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, Govt. of India, 1950-52; Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), 1952-54; Commonwealth Secy., External Affairs Ministry, 1954-55. *Recreations*: Gardening and Golf. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

DUTTA GUPTA, Jatindra Chandra, B.Sc. (Engg.), Master, India Security Press, Nasik Road, since March 19, 1951. *b.* Sept. 1, 1902; *el. s.* of late Jogendra Chandra Dutta Gupta, Dist. Tippera (East Pakistan); *m.* Smt. Charusila Dutta Gupta, *el. d.* of Lalit Chandra Das, ex-M.L.C. (undivided Bengal); three *s.*; *Educ.*: Cotton Collegiate School, Gauhati; Sarali Annada High School, Tippera; Murari Chand Coll., Sylhet; Engineering Coll., Benares Hindu Univ. Worked in various capacities in the General Engineering Workshop of W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta (now defunct), 1920-32; worked as Asstt. Master and later Deputy Master, India Security Press, Nasik Road, 1932-51; was the first Indian to be appointed to the post of Master; was deputed by Govt. to U.K. and the Continent for six months, 1950. *Address*: India Security Press, Nasik Road.

DWARKA: His Holiness the Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami Shri Abhinava Sachchidanand Teerthaji Maharaj of *Sharada Peeth*, of. Is an outstanding Hindu spiritual leader in western India. *b.* Sept. 25, 1919, at Mulbagalu, Mysore State; *Educ.*: Studied Sanskrit and sacred lore.



Took holy orders from His Holiness Jagadguru Swami Shri Krishnanand Teerthaji, the Acharya of the Dwarka Jagadguru Samasthanam, Mulbagalu, 1934; installed at Dwarka on the holy seat of Shri Shankaracharya of western India, June 20, 1945; is a scholar and linguist; knows English and seven other languages and usually keeps moving about the whole of India delivering sermons on Hindu Religion and Philosophy; recently visited the Himalayan high peaks 'Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Amarnath, etc. and Neral'; takes keen interest in and works hard for the cultural and spiritual uplift of India; *Pres.*: All-India Dharma Sangh Conference, Dhebusa (Bihar), 1946; Patna, 1949; Kanpur, 1951; Allahabad, 1954; is still *Pres.*: founded Mahagujarat Sanskrit Sammelan; is its permanent *Pres.*; recognised by the Govt. as the Shankaracharya of Dwarka and a Primate of Hinduism; looked on as a sort of spiritual guide by several Indian leaders and Princes. *Publications*: Several books in Gujarati, Kannada, Sanskrit and Hindi; "Nav-Bharati" a Gujarati monthly is being published under his patronage from Rajkot; pamphlet on a scheme of University with religious foundation; several coloured films have been prepared about his activities. *Address*: Dwarka (W.R.).

ELWIN, Verrier, M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon.). *b.* Aug. 29, 1902. *s.* of Bishop Elwin of Sierra Leone; *Educ.*: Merton College, Oxford. Vice-Principal, Wycliffe Hall, 1920 and Lecturer at Merton, 1927; came to India in 1927 in Christa Seva Sangh, but after four years retired into lay life and with Mr. Shanrao Hivale, founded the Bhumiin Seva Mandal, for the service of the aboriginals on a scientific and humanitarian basis; the Mandal is now called the Tribal Welfare and Research Unit; appointed Hon. Ethnographer, Bastar, 1940; Anthropologist, Govt. of Orissa, 1945; Deputy-Director, Deptt. of Anthropology, 1946-49; Adviser for Tribal Affairs, N. E. F. A., 1954; F.R.A.I., F.N.I., F.A.S. Editor, *Man in India*, 1942-48; awarded the Wellcome Medal, 1942, the Roy Medal, 1945, B.B.R.A.S. Silver Medal, 1947, Rivers Medal, 1948, Annandale Medal, 1951. *Publications*: *The Dawn of Indian Freedom* (1930), *Mahatma Gandhi* (1931), *The Truth about India* (1932), *The Baiga* (1939), *The Agarta* (1942), *Maria Murder & Suicide* (1943), *Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal* (1944), *Folk-Songs of the Maikail Hills* (1944), *Folk-Songs of Chhattisgarh* (1946), *The Muria and their Ghosil* (1947), *Myths of Middle India* (1949), *Bondo Highlander* (1950), *The Tribal Art of Middle India* (1951), *Tribal Myths of Orissa*

(1953), *Motley* (1954), *The Religion of an Indian Tribe* (1955). *Address*: Sridham, Nongthmat, Shillong.

ENGINEER, Air Vice-Marshal Aspy Merwan, D.F.C. Distinguished Flying Cross (1942), Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Air Headquarters, *b.* Dec. 15, 1912; *m.* Ruby Joejibhooy Treasuryvala; two *s.*; *Educ.*: D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; R.A.F. Coll., Cranwell, England; passed R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell, England; graduate of Imperial Defence College, London. Won Aga Khan Prize being first Indian to fly between England and India within one month, 1930; awarded Groves Memorial Flying Prize at Cranwell (1933). *Recreations*: Fishing; Shooting. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi. *Address*: 6, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

ENGINEER, Sir Noohirwan Phirozsha, Kt. (1945), B.A., LL.B., Ex-Advocate-General of India. *b.* Jan. 22, 1884; *m.* Jirbal Jamshedji Kanga; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College. Additional Judge, Bombay High Court from 1936 to 1938; Advocate-General, Bombay, Sept. 1942 to March 1945; Advocate-General of India, April 1945 to Jan. 25, 1950. *Address*: 16, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FAKIH, Mustafa, B.Sc., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Agriculture, Government of Bombay. *b.* July 31, 1909; *s.* of Gulam Nabl Fakih; *m.* Mahmooda, *d.* of S. M. Farid, two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Union High School, Panchgani; Deccan Coll., Poona. Royal Institute of Science; Law Coll., Bombay. Practised at Bhivandi and the Dist. Court, Thana; appointed Public Prosecutor and Asstt. Govt. Pleader, 1937-40; joined the Indian National Congress, 1930; courted arrest in freedom movement; was Vice-*Pres.* Thana Dist. Congress Ctee. till 1952; elected M.L.A., Bombay in 1952 elections, from Bhivandi Murbad-East Kalyan constituency, was Deputy Minister for Revenue and also Chairman, Khar Lands Development Board; Minister for Agriculture (including Aarey Milk Colony), Bombay, Nov. 1956-April 1957. *Address*: C/o Sachivalaya, Bombay.

FALSHAW, Mr. Justice Donald, B.A., I.C.S., Judge, Punjab High Court. *b.* January 22, 1905, *s.* of James Falshaw and Mrs. Falshaw of Morecambe, Lancs., England; *m.* Miss Joan Taylor (Dec. 17, 1938); *Educ.*: Lancaster Royal Grammar School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1927; came to India, 1928; District and Sessions Judge in various places from 1933; Lahore, 1939-43; Delhi, 1943-46; appointed Acting Judge, Lahore High Court, Feb. 1946; Additional Judge, Dec. 1946; Addl. Judge, East Punjab High Court, Aug. 1947-June 1949; Punes Judge. *Recreations*: Golf. *Address*: Chandigarh.

FEUGA, Right Rev. Dr. R., B.A., D.D., Bishop of Mysore. *b.* 24th Sept. 1886; *Educ.* in Paris. Rector, St. Mary's Seminary, Bangalore, 1927-31; Vicar, St. Philomena's Church, Mysore, 1931-41; Nominated Bishop of Mysore, 3rd April 1941. *Publications*: Ed., *St. Philomena's Messenger*, 1932-41. *Address*: Bishop's House, Mysore.

FINCE, George Ingle, M.B.E., British scientist (physicist and chemist); Director, National Chemical Laboratory of India, Poona, since 1952. *b.* Aug. 4, 1888; *Educ.*: Univs. of Paris and Geneva; Zürich E.T.H.; D. Tech. Chem.; F.Inst. P.; F.R.S.; Professor Emeritus (London); Hon. D.Sc. (Brussels); Hon. A.C. G.I. (London); *m.* Agnes Isabel Johnston, 1921; three *d.*, Research Chemist, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1912-13; Demonstrator, Imperial Coll., London, 1913-14; on service, Royal Field Artillery, 1914-19; Demonstrator-Lecturer, Imperial Coll., London, 1919-22; with Mount Everest Expedition (pioneered oxygen and led 2nd climbing party to 27,300 feet), 1922; Lecturer, Asstt. Prof. and Prof. of Applied Physical Chemistry, Imperial

Coll., London, 1923-52; Francqui Professor, Brussels Univ., 1937-38; Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Home Security, 1941-45; Hughes Medalist, Royal Society, 1944; Joykissen-Mookerjee Gold Medalist, 1950; Commander, Order of Leopold (Belgium); Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. *Publications*: Many Scientific papers in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, Proceedings of the Physical Society and Transactions of the Faraday Society; books on mountaineering and Everest and articles in Alpine journals, etc. *Recreations*: Mountaineering, shikar, fishing, yacht cruising. *Clubs*: Alpine, Himalayan Club and Athenaeum (London). *Address*: Director, National Chemical Laboratory of India, Poona.

FYZEE, Asaf Ali Asghar, B.A., LL.B. (Bon.), M.A. (Cantab.), First class honours, Oriental Languages, Tripos, 1924 (PT.I), and 1925 (PT.II), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Jammi and Kashmir University, Srinagar, *b.* April 10, 1899; *m.* Sultana, *d.* of Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, St. John's Coll., Cambridge, England. Hon. Secy., Islamic Research Assoc.; *Pres.*, Anjuman Taraqqi-Urdu; *Pres.*, Bombay Cricket Assoc.; Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1938-47; Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay, 1947-49; Past President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1947-48; Indian Ambassador to Egypt, 1949-51; Member, U.P.S.C., 1952-57. *Publications*: *Introduction to Muhammadan Law* (Oxford, 1931), *Imaili Law of Wills* (Oxford, 1933), *Islamic Culture* (1944); *Outlines of Muhammadan Law* (Oxford, 1949; 2nd ed., 1954), and about 40 papers of a technical character on Law and Islamic subjects. *Address*: Srinagar.

GADE, Hari Ambadas, B.Sc., B.T., G.D.Art, A.M., Painter. *b.* Aug. 15, 1917; *m.* Smt. Lila Authankar; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Nagpur and Bombay. Held several one man's exhibitions in important art centres. *Clubs*: Artists Club, Bombay. *Address*: D-139, Chembur, Bombay 38.

GADGIL, N. V., Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, State Bank of India. *b.* 1890, in Rajasthan; *m.* Miss Chaphekar, 1920; *Educ.*: Neemuch, Baroda and Poona; graduated in 1918 with Honours in Economics and Politics; LL.B. from the Govt. Law College, Bombay. Joined Poona Bar; was Secy., District Congress Ctee., Poona and of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Ctee.; *Pres.*, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Ctee.; member, A.I.C.C.; Vice-*Pres.*, Poona Municipality; imprisoned several times in connection with Satyagraha; intimately associated with Youth Movement in Bombay State; was elected to the Central Assembly, 1934; acted as Whip and Secy., Congress Party till he became Minister in the Central Cabinet; Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Aug. 1947-May 1952; Minister for Works, Production and Supply. *Publications*: Has written books both in Marathi and English on Economics, Finance and Politics. *Address*: 419, Shanvar Peth, Poona 2.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, Mr. Justice Pralhad Balacharya, M.A., LL.B., Judge, Supreme Court, since Jan. 17, 1957. *b.* March 16, 1901; *m.* Shalini Shaligram; *Educ.*: Satara High School (1911 to 1918); Karnatak Coll. (1918 to 1920); Deccan Coll. (1920 to 1924); Dakshina Fellow (1922-24); Jhala Vedant Prizeaman; Bhagwan Das Purshotamdas Scholar (1922-24); Law Coll., Poona (1924-26). Joined the Appellate Side Bar, 1926; edited the Hindu Law Quarterly; Sir Lallubhai Shah lecturer, Bombay Univ. on Hindu Law of Adoption, 1950; delivered University Extension lectures on the Hindu Code Bill, Karnatak Univ., 1951; Presided over the Maharashtra Social Conference, Poona, 1953, Jalgaon, 1954; Chairman, Bank Award Commission, Feb. 26, 1955; Judge, Bombay High Court, *Publications*: Sanskrit Text of Nanda Pandit's Dattaka Mimamsa and its English translation. *Address*: Supreme Court, New Delhi.

GANAPATI, M., B.E. (Madras), M.E. (Hons.) (Madras), M.I.E. (Institution of Engineers, India), General Manager, Western Railway, since Sept. 1955. *b.* Nov. 25, 1903, *s.* of late D. Arunachala Sastrigal, Vedantian; *m.* Smt. Sarada, two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Pachayappa's Coll. and Engineering Coll., Madras. Tata Power Co., 1925-27; Mettur Dam Project, 1927-29; East Indian Rly. (Indian Railway Service of Engineers), March 1928-Jan. 1948; Regirding of the Ganga bridge at Kashi, Sept. 1945-Sept. 1947; Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Jan. 1948-April 1951; Integral Coach Factory, June 1951-March 1953; Kandla Port Project, April 1953-Sept. 1955. *Publications*: Papers for the Institution of Engineers for which Viceroy's Medal and Rly. Board Prize have been awarded. *Recreations*: Tennis; Bridge. *Address*: No. 8, 'Bombarell', Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

GANDHI, Devadas, Managing Editor, *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi. *b.* May 22, 1900, Durban (South Africa), *y. s.* of Mahatma Gandhi; *m.* Lakshmi, *d.* of C. Rajagopalachari; three *s.*, Rajmohan, Ramchandra, Gopalakrishna, and one *d.*, Tara; *Educ.*: South Africa, Gurukul and Santiniketan, India. Began his career as a journalist; generally collaborated with his father in his public activities in the political and social fields in India; went to prison eight times in the course of the Indian independence movement; assisted on *Young India*, a weekly edited by his father, and the *Independent*, a daily of Allahabad; was twice Pres., Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society and the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; was Director on Reuters' Board, representing Press Trust of India; Chairman, Press Trust of India and Audit Bureau of Circulations, 1955. *Publications*: *India Unreconciled*; *Memoirs of Bapu*; *Rights and Responsibilities of the Press*. *Address*: The Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

GANDHI, Manmohan Purushottam, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S., J.P., Editor, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry Annals; Editor, Major Industries Annual; Hon. Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce (1943-49); Member: Governing Body, Indian Council of Agricultural Research; All-India Council of Technical Education; Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee; Bombay State Handloom Board; Chairman, All-India Board of Studies in Commerce, 1952-56. *b.* Nov. 5, 1901; *m.* Rambhagauri; *Educ.*: Bombay and Banaras. Secy., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36; Secy., Indian Sugar Mills' Assoc., Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929-30; Head, 'Credit Dept.', National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37; Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement Ltd., and Roshas Industries, Ltd.; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, 1937-40; member, U.P. & Bihar Sugar Control Board, 1940; Controller of Supplies, Calcutta and Bombay, 1941-42; Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1947. *Publications*: An Annual each year on Cotton, and Sugar Industries, Handlooms and on Major Industries in India. *Address*: Jan Mahlon, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

GANGULI, Anil Bihari, I.C.S., Member, Damodar Valley Corporation, since July 1953. *b.* Dec. 1907; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta; School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined Indian Civil Service, Bengal, 1930. Joint Secy. and Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, 1943-44; Special Officer, Housing and Town Planning, 1946-47; Relief Commissioner, 1948; Administrator, Mayurakshi Reservoir Project, 1949-53. *Address*: Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta.

GANGWAL, Mishrilal, Finance Minister, Madhya Pradesh; Deputy Leader, Congress Legislature Party, former M. B. Leg. Assembly. *b.* Samvat, 1859, Indore; *Educ.*: Indore. Took to the profession of his forefathers; is keenly interested in social and cultural work; was elected Pres. of several social and commercial institutions; was highly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's writings and began to take active part in politics; was elected Pres., Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress and Indore Rajya Praja Mandal; was member, Central India States Peoples Conference and of the A.I.C.C. for several years—courted imprisonment three times; was member, Indore Legislature; was Food Minister, Indore; was Civil Supplies Minister, Madhya Bharat; Commerce and Industries Minister, 1949-50; Finance Minister, 1950-52; was elected Leader, Congress Legislature Party, Madhya Bharat Leg. Assembly, 1952; was Chief Minister, M.B., 1952-April 1955. *Address*: Bhopal.

GARWARE, B. D., Governing Director: Garware Motors Private Ltd., Agents for British cars like Jaguar, Lagonda, etc.; Garware Finance Corporation Private Limited, Domhlon Plastic Industries, manufacturers of industrial plastics; Joint Managing Director: Auto Accessories (India) Private Ltd., manufacturers of KLG Sparking Plugs in India. President: Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, All-India Plastics Manufacturers' Assoc. Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; is working on various Cttees of commercial and industrial organizations like the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Plastics Export Promotion Council, etc. *b.* Dec. 21, 1903, at Tasgaon, Dist. Satara; *m.* Mrs. Vinayabai Garware; four *s.*, all educated at Dulwich Coll., England; *Educ.*: Sangli. Started business in Bombay, 1921; has travelled widely in Europe, the U.S.A. and the Far East on several occasions; a keen sportsman. *Recreations*: Cricket, Badminton and Swimming. *Clubs*: All leading clubs in India. *Address*: Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.

GAUR, Vrajendra Nath, Cine-Director, Journalist, Poet, Playwright, Author and Radio-Feature Writer. *b.* April 1, 1920. Has been in the film line as Dialogue and Song Writer, since 1945, the pictures to his credit being *Sawan*, *Panihari*, *Ratnawali*, *Gunjan*, *Vo Dono*, *Mangal Sutra*, *Neera Aur Nanda*, *Girls' School*, *Ankhen*, *Gauna*, *Kafila*, *Sangram*, *Shamsheer*, *Chandirani*, *Zalzala*, *Bahu*, *Sardar*, *Kastoori*, *Parinayika*, *Shatrang*, *Barish*, *Howrah Bridge* and *Sitaron Se Agay*; has also directed *Kasturi*; his ambition is to write and direct a film on Indian Art and culture for the world market; knows Hindi, English, Urdu and Gujarati. *Publications*: In Hindi: *Parole Par* (Novel); *Kalkate Ka Kalle-am* (Stories) both banned by the Indian Govt. under Section 124 I.P.C.; *Atript Manav*, *Sindoor Ki Laal*, *Bikhi Kaliyan*, *Kagaz Ki Nao*, *Andhri Raat*, *Yudh Ki Kahaniyan*, etc. *Hobbies*: Touring, Reading, Pen friendship, Gardening, Painting and Photography. *Address*: 144, Kurla Road, Andheri, Bombay-41.

GHADE, Bhagwantrao Gambhirrao, Minister for Forests, Govt. of Bombay, since April 1957; Advocate, Andhra High Court. *b.* July 27, 1912; *m.* Smt. Vastalal Ghade; *Educ.*: Bhokardan, Jalna, Aurangabad and

Hyderabad. Started his career as an educationalist; after some years became an Advocate of the Hyderabad High Court and started practice at Jalna; *Recreations*: Social activities. *Address*: 'Fintona', Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay No. 6.

GHANDY, Sir Jehangir Jivaji, Kt., Cr., 1945, C.I.E., 1941, Director, Tata Industries Private Ltd., Jamshedpur, since 1945. *b.* November 18, 1896, *s.* of late J. D. and Aimal Ghandy; *m.* Roshan Devitre, *d.* of Mr. and Mrs. Devitre, 1948; one *d.*, Ainee; *Educ.*: B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), Bombay University, B.S., School of Business, Columbia University, U.S.A.; B.Met. (Eng), Carnegie Technological Institute, U.S.A. Member of the Inst. of Engineers (India), Fellow of the Inst. of Fuel (Great Britain), Member of the Iron & Steel Inst. (Great Britain); joined the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, as Metallurgical Engineer, 1921; Supdt., Bar Mill, 1923; Asst. General Supdt., 1925; Gen. Supdt., 1930; Dy. General Manager, 1937; General Manager, 1938; Agent, Tata Sons, Ltd., 1944; Director-in-Charge, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 1945; Director: Tata Locomotive & Engg. Co. Ltd., 1945; Macneill & Barry Ltd., 1951; Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., 1951; Chairman: West Bokaro Private Ltd., 1945; Indian Tube Co. (1953) Ltd., 1955; Member, Board of Governors, Indian Institute of Technology; Member, Board and Governing Body, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research; member, Court of Governors, Administrative Staff Coll., India; Chairman: Metals Cttee., C.S.I.R.; All India Board of Technical Studies in Management; Eastern Regional Cttee., All India Council for Technical Education; Advisory Board of the National Metallurgical Laboratory; St. John Ambulance Assoc., Jamshedpur Centre; Past-President, Indian Institute of Metals; Asst. Commr. of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas), Singhbhum Sub-District; Associate Knight of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Hon. Lt.-Col. in the Territorial Army. *Address*: The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur; 23B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

GHOLAP, Laxman Trimbak, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946), Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, since Aug. 1949. *b.* Oct. 4, 1903; *m.* Manik Patwardhan, B.A., B.T.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges; London School of Economics and Political Science; Inner Temple. Joined I.C.S., 1927; Asst. Collector, Surat, Ahmedabad and Thana; Collector, Thana, East Khandesh and Hyderabad (Sind); Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind; Secy., Sind Govt., Home, General and Legal Deptts.; Finance Secy., Sind Govt.; Dy. and Joint Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept.; Controller of Indian Shipping and Joint Secy., Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India; Secy., Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay; Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Health and Local Govt. Dept. and Education and Industries Dept. *Address*: North End, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

GHOSAL, Satyendra Nath, Dip. in Fine Art (Cal.), Dip. (Teachship) Fine Art (Cal.), Painter, Head of the Fine Art Dept., Govt. College of Art & Craft, Calcutta. *b.* April 21, 1921, *s.* of Bhupendra N. Ghosal, Rtd. Civil Judge, Madhya Pradesh; *m.* Smt. Prakriti Ghosal, B.A.; *Educ.*: Calcutta; Slade School of Fine Arts, Univ. of London & Goldsmith's Coll. School of Art, London. Is an artist; exhibited paintings in various exhibitions in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China, Japan, Australia, Egypt, Rumania, Yugoslavia, etc.; held four one-man shows in New Delhi, 1948, '49, '50 and '56; travelled widely in England, Scotland, France and Switzerland, 1954; held two 'one-man-shows' of paintings in London, 1954 and 1955. *Address*: Head of the Fine Art Dept., Govt. College of Art & Craft, 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16.



GHOSE, Debes Chandra, Business man, b. Jan. 3, 1903, 2nd s. of late Jages Chandra Ghose (of Jalpaiguri) and late Subhasini Ghose; m. Gita Ghose (nee Gita Mitter); two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Hare School, Scottish Churches College and Calcutta Medical College. Member, Planning Commission, Advisory Panel on Commerce; Central Tea Board, 1949-52. Ex-Pres., Tea Chos and Plywood Trades Assoc., Calcutta, 1949-52; served as Adviser to Govt. of India Delegation to Ottawa Conference, 1932;



Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1948; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Executive Cttee., 1943-56; Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust, 1945 and 1948; member, Indian Tea Licensing Cttee., 1934-52; Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, 1936-49; formerly member, Export Advisory Council, 1944-49; Export Promotion Cttee., 1949; Central Advisory Council of Industries, International Tea Cttee., London, 1946-50; Vice-Pres., Indian Tea Planters' Assoc., Jalpaiguri, 1944-49; member, Executive Cttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1938-44 and 1951-52; served as a Director, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta Area, 1945-48; Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, 1940-48, Managing Director, D. C. Ghose & Co. (Agents) Private Ltd., R. C. Aleck & Co.; Managing Agent and Director, Malhati Tea Syndicate Ltd., Bijnagar Tea Co. Ltd., etc. *Recreations*: Tennis, Games, etc. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club Ltd., East Bengal Club; National Sports Club of India; Darjeeling Gymkhana Club; Delhi Gymkhana Club; Royal Automobile Club (London). *Address*: 7, Burdwan Road, Alipore (Calcutta).

GHOSE, Ajoy, B.Sc. (Allahabad), General Secretary, Communist Party of India, b. Feb. 20, 1909; m. Smt. Tito Rat; *Educ.*: Kanpur and Allahabad. Accused in Lahore Conspiracy Case, 1929; worked in Mazdoor Sabha, Kanpur; member, Central Cttee. of the C.P.I., since 1933; member, Politbureau, C.P.I., 1937. *Publications*: *Bhagat Singh and His Comrades, Theory and Practice of Socialist Party, Communist Answer to Pt. Nehru, Nehru's Socialism - A Hoax, Two Systems, A Balance Sheet*, 1956, etc. *Address*: Central Headquarters, C.P.I., Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

GHOSE, Ajoy Kumar, B.Sc. (London), I.C.S., Managing Director, Bharat Electronics Ltd., b. April 14, 1908, 2nd s. of Mahim Chandra Ghosh, late Judge, Calcutta High Court; m. Mallika Sen; two s.; *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Darjeeling; King's Coll., London. Entered the I.C.S., 1932; served in undivided Bengal as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and Dist. Magistrate, 1932-42; and as Dy. Secy. and Joint Secy., 1942-47; Joint Secy., West Bengal, 1947-49; Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1949-53. *Recreations*: Photography; Reading. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club; Delhi Gymkhana Club; Bangalore United Services Club. *Address*: Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli, Bangalore.

GHOSE, Amalananda, M.A., Director-General of Archaeology, Govt. of India, since 1953. b. March 3, 1910, s. of late Upendra Nath Ghosh, Head Master, B. H. School, Banaras; m. Smt. Sudha Ghosh, d. of Dr. B. K. Das; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: A. B. H. School, Banaras; Queen's Coll., Banaras; Allahabad Univ.; Asstt. Supt., Archaeological Survey of India, 1937-44; Superintendent, 1944-49; Dy. Director-General for Exploration, 1949-52; Jt. Director-General of Archaeology, 1952-63;

excavated at Ahichchhatra, Taxila, Arikamedu, Harappa, etc.; conducted exploration in Bikaner and other places. *Publications*: Numerous articles on Indian history and Archaeology. *Address*: Director-General of Archaeology in India, Curzon Road Barracks, New Delhi.

GHOSE, Principal Devaprasad, M.A., B.L., President, All-India Jana Sangha, since March 1956. b. March 15, 1894; m. Smt. Shobharanee Basu, B.A., 1919; six s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Mitra Institution, Calcutta; Deoghar H. E. School; Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal; City Coll., Calcutta. Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Ripon Law Coll., Calcutta; had a brilliant academic career. Senior Professor of Mathematics, Ripon Coll. (now Surendranath Coll.), Calcutta, 1914-11; Principal, Carmichael Coll., Rangpur, East Bengal, 1941-50; Fellow, Calcutta Univ., Advocate, Calcutta High Court, is a linguist and knows Bengali, Sanskrit, English, German, French and Italian, started in association with late Pandit Shyam-sundar Chakravarty the *Servant*, the leading organ of the non-co-operation movement in 1920-21; member, Congress, 1915-22, Nationalist Party, 1923-32, Hindu Mahasabha, 1933-51, joined the Jana Sangha at its inception, 1951, elected to the Rajya Sabha on Jana Sangha ticket, 1952, elected Pres., West Bengal Jana Sangha, 1951, Vice-Pres., All-India Jana Sangha, 1955, has been a critic of Congress policy in its various aspects, since 1920. *Publications*: Several books on Mathematics, also a number of books on literary and political subjects, viz., *Hindu Kon Pathe* (Whither Hindu?), *Tarunima* (Youthfulness), *Satara Vaisar Pare* (Seventeen years after), *Bangla Bhasha O Banan* (Bengali language and spelling containing among other things his famous exchange of letters with Poet Tagore) *Hobbies*: Solving crossword puzzles, *Recreation*: Walking. *Address*: 59-B, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.

GHOSE, Haricharan, B.A. (Hons.) (Econ.), M.A. (Mathematical Econ.), LL.B., Officer on Special Duty, Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, b. Jan. 1903, s. of Hrishikesh Ghosh, Retd. D.S.P., 21 Parg., Alipore, and Smt. Swarnamoyee Devi; m. Asha Ghosh (nee Asha Basu of Balaram Basu's family, Calcutta); two s., Rajadulal and Nimal, and two d., Geeta Deb and Savitri Ukil; *Educ.*: South Suburban School, Bhawanipur, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta and Calcutta Univ. Law Coll., Fremcham Rovechand Scholar (1930), Mount Medalist (1932). Professor of Economics, Ramnagar Coll., Delhi, 1926-29; Lecturer in the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, Calcutta Univ., 1930-48; Vice-Principal, Commerce Dept. and Senior Professor of Economics and Civics, Bangabasi Coll., Calcutta, 1930-48; Director of Industrial Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India, 1949-51; Chief Director, Directorate of National Sample Survey, Govt. of India, 1951-58. *Publications*: A large number of papers on General Theory and Indian Economics, Indian Finance (1921-31). *Recreations*: Tennis, Cards. *Address*: 10, Lake Avenue, Calcutta 26.

GHOSE, Harendra Nath, B.E. (Civill), Contoller of Patents and Designs, since Oct. 21, 1954. b. Jan. 27, 1903, s. of the late Rai Bahadur Devendra Nath Ghosh, late Director of Statistics (Govt. of India); m. Smt. Tarulata Ghosh; one s.; *Educ.*: The Scottish Churches Coll.; Bengal Engineering Coll. (Silpur); took B.E. (Civill), 1925. Post-graduate training under Calcutta Port Commissioners in the King George's Dock Construction; served Simplex Concrete Piles Co. Ltd.; Asstt. Examiner of Patents, 1927-30; Examiner of Patents, 1930-48; Deputy Contoller of Patents and Designs, 1949-54. *Club*: Engineers' Club, Calcutta. *Address*: 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 17.

GHOSE, Shusil Chandra, Managing Proprietor, Universal Trading Co., Calcutta; Managing Director, South Jambad Coal Co., Ltd., New Gobindapur Coal Co. Ltd., Ghosh's Estate Ltd., Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines, b. in Calcutta on February 15, 1888. Twice elected as Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940); nominated by the Government of India as Employers' Delegate Adviser, 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva (1931); elected President, Geological Mining & Metallurgical Society of India, 1946-47; served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; elected on the Calcutta Port Trust (1931-32), Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927), Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-34); Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34); Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board); Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33); E. 1 Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928, '29, '30, '31); Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal; Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal); Asansol Mines Board of Health; nominated by the Govt. of India as Delegate to the International Coal Mining Committee held in London in December 1945; member, Coal Advisory Cttee., Ministry of Production, Govt. of India. *Address*: 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.



GHOSE, Surendra Nath, M.A., LL.B., Journalist; Editor, *The Pioneer*, Lucknow, since 1946. b. May 20, 1904, s. of Harish Chandra Ghosh; m. Biva Chowdhury; three s.; *Educ.*: Allahabad University. Started as a reporter; later became News Editor and subsequently Chief Assistant Editor of *The Pioneer*, Pres., U.P. Press Consultative Cttee.; Member: U.P. Planning Commission; Standing Cttee. of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. *Recreation*: Gardening. *Address*: The Pioneer House, Lucknow.

GHOSE, Tarun Kant, B.A. (Calcutta), Minister of State, Development and Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation, Govt. of West Bengal, since April 26, 1957. b. 1921, s. of Tushar Kant Ghosh and Smt. Bibharani Ghosh; m. Smt. Subhra Ghosh (Dutt); two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Before joining politics was General Manager & Jt. Secy. "Aurita Bazar Patrika", Allahabad, & Calcutta, organised Students' convention relief funds, etc. during student days; in 1952, was elected M.L.A. from Habra Constituency and appointed Dy. Minister, Development & Relief, 1952; elected from the same constituency securing record number of votes, 1957; made extensive tours in rural West Bengal and addressed mass meetings in connection with development work during the last five years. *Recreations*: Reading of books. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club; N.S.C.I.; N.C.C., Mohun Bagan A.C.; Cossipore Club. *Address*: "Patrika House", 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta 3; "Sisir Kunja", P.O. Barasat (24-Parganas).

GHOSE, Tushar Kant, Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta and Allahabad, b. Oct. 4, 1899; m. Bibharani Dutt; *Educ.*: Calcutta Univ., Bangabasi & Vidyasagar Coll. Started as sub-editor, 1920; founded *Jugantar* (Calcutta), Bengali daily; founded *Allahabad Patrika*, English daily; founded *Amrit Patrika* (Allahabad), Hindi daily; President: All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47); Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society (1948-49); represented India at the Empire Press Union Conference in London, June 1946, and travelled extensively;



President: Indian Journalists' Assoc., Calcutta, Andhra Journalists' Conference at Guntur, 1937; All-India Printers' Conference at Poona, 1939; All Jammu and Kashmir Conference; Bengal Film Journalists' Assoc. and All-India Film Journalists' Conference, Lahore, 1941; Chairman: Press Trust of India; United Press of India; Managing Director, *The Jugantar Ltd.* and *The Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.* Leader, Indian Press Delegation to Egypt, 1950-51; member, Central Board of Film Censors, 1951-53. Address: 'Patrika House', 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta; 10, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

GIDWANI, Dr. Chhotram P., President, All-India Refugee Association. b. Dec. 25, 1889 in Hyderabad-Sind; Educ.: Medical School, Hyderabad-Sind. Started public career at the time of Swadeshi Movement in connection with the Partition of Bengal, 1907; since then, has taken active part in all National Movements, including social as well as educational, particularly political and has been in prison for various terms, between 1919 and 1947; Pres., Sind Provincial Congress Ctee. for over 25 years; member, Sind Leg. Assembly, 1945; was Chairman, Reception Ctee. of the historic Karachi session of Indian National Congress, 1931; member: A.I.C.C., 1920-50; Working Ctee. of A.I.C.C., 1921; opposed the partition of the country at the meeting of A.I.C.C., July 1947; started refugee work, all over India, Nov. 1947; has been Pres., All-India Refugee Assoc. for the last nine years; member, Lok Sabha, 1952-57. Address: 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

GILL, His Excellency Naranjan Singh, Ambassador of India to Ethiopia, since Jan. 1955. b. Jan. 17, 1906, s. of S. Pritam Singh Gill and Sardarni Bakshish Kaur; m. Narindar Kaur; one s. and three d.; Educ.: Chiefs' Coll., Lahore; Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military Coll., Dehra Dun; Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, England. Commissioned into the Indian Army as 2nd Lieut., Sept. 1925; Capt., Sept. 1934; Major, Sept. 1942; graduated from Staff Coll., Quetta, 1938; Staff Capt., A.H.Q., 1939; D.A.Q.M.G. 11 Indian Div., Malaya, 1940; fought in the Malayan Campaign; after the fall of Singapore, 1942, Chief Advisor, 1st Indian National Army; imprisoned by the Japanese, Dec. 1942 till the end of war; then imprisoned by the British in the Red Fort, Delhi; released, April 1946; Pres., Combined Sikhs Board, at the time of the Cabinet Mission proposals, 1946; worked with the Congress and for Co-operative and Farmer's Movement in Punjab, 1947-55. Recreations: Tennis, Golf. Address: Majitha, Dist. Amritsar, Punjab; Indian Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

GIRI, V. V., Barrister-at-Law, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, since 10th June 1957. b. Aug. 10, 1894, in Berhampur, m. V. Sarawathubai; Educ.: National Univ., Ireland. Trade Union leader for many years; General Secy. and Pres. of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation; twice Pres. of the All-India Trade Union Congress; Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1927; Workers' Representative in the Second Round Table Conference, London, 1931; Member, Central Legislative



Assembly for several years; Minister for Labour, Industries and Co-operation in the Madras Ministry during 1937-39; Minister in the Madras Govt. in 1946; High Commissioner for India in Ceylon; Minister for Labour, Govt. of India, May 1952-Sept. 1954; Member, Lok Sabha, 1952-57. Address: "Malathi", 4, Giri Road, Madras 17; Governor's Camp, Lucknow (U.P.).

GITARAM, Garg, B.A., C.E., M.I.E., Rai Bahadur (Jan. 1943), Special Commissioner, Canal Waters, Govt. of India, since March 1953. b. Sept. 30, 1894, s. of L. Harprasad, Banker, Karnal (Punjab) and Shrinani Sukh Dev; m. Shri. Bhagwati Devi; two s. and four d.; Educ.: Govt. High School, Karnal; Govt. College, Lahore; Civil Engineering Coll., Roorkee; Scholarship holder since 8th class. Joined Irrigation Branch, Punjab, in Sept. 1918 as Engineer; as Sub-Divisional Officer was associated with the Thal Surveys and Projects and prepared Patti or lesser Thal Project; Executive Engineer, 1920-40; Superintending Engineer, March 1940-44; was appointed in January 1944 as officer on Special Duty to assist the Chief Engineer in the administration of Western Canals and was responsible for the administration of all the circles of Sutlej Valley Project; Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, East Punjab, Dec. 1946 to Sept. 1949, Jlr, Irrigation, 1950-53; Chief, Natural Resources, Planning Commission, 1952. Recreations: Reading religious books. Address: Ministry of Irrigation & Power, North Block, New Delhi.

CODE, Parashuram Krishna, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Curator, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, since 1919. b. July 11, 1891, s. of Krishnaji Govind Gode of Bhadkamba; m. Miss Rangubai Topkhane of Kolhapur; two s. and one d.; Educ.: The New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Professor of English and Sanskrit, Indian Women's Univ., 1918-19; Associate Member, "Ecole Française d'Extreme Orient" (Hanoi); Hon. Pres., Cultural Ctee. of Argentine; Hon. Editor, "Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology," (Leyden); Hon. Collaborator, "Bibliography of Indian Philosophy," etc.; Distinguished Services Silver Jubilee Medal of B.O.R. Institute (1943); Recognised Professor and Head of the Dept. of Ancient Indian Culture of Poona Univ., publicly honoured on May 18, 1919, presented press copy of more than 100 papers from all parts of the world received for Gode Commemoration Volume; Hon. member and holds Hon. degree of Doctor of Letters of the "Haute Académie Latine Internationale des Sciences des Lettres, et des Arts"; Founder, Dr. P. D. Gune Memorial Lectures at Poona Univ., 1955; Member of Council, Indian Institute for the History of Science. Publications: Author of more than 460 research papers on Indology published in 50 different journals and volumes (1916-56); Editor of *New Indian Antiquary*, *Review of Philosophy and Religion*; *Oriental Literary Digest*; Editor of Seven Commemoration Volumes; Editor, revised edition of Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary; Author of several volumes of descriptive catalogue of manuscripts. Address: Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona 4.

GOENKA, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker and Mill-owner, Hindu Marwari. b. 1883, s. of late Ramchander Goenka; m. Manorama. 2nd s. of late Durga Prasad Rais of Farrukhabad, U.P., 1899; Educ.: Graduated from the Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1905. Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass; Chairman: Board of Directors, Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd.; Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.; New India Investment Corp. Ltd.; Kamla Mills Ltd.; Standard General Assurance Co., Ltd.; Director: Reserve Bank of India (Central Board), 1935-41; State Bank of India; Hindustan Motors Ltd.; Rallis India Ltd.; Industrial Credit and Investment Corp. Ltd.; Imperial Bank of India,



1941-55; Pres.: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1945-46; Marwari Assoc., 1928-30; Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1941; Trustee: Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1928-40; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; member: Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-35; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-35; made Rai Bahadur, 1925, C.I.E., 1925 and Knight Bachelor, 1931. Club: Calcutta Club. Address: "Goenka Niwas," 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta 27.

GOENKA, Keshav Prasad, Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass. b. 1912, s. of Sir Badridas Goenka. Sheriff of Calcutta (1950-51); Vice-Chairman, Central Tea Board (1953-54); Vice-Chairman, Indian Statistical Institute; Pres., Employers' Assoc., Calcutta; Member: Ctee. of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Ctee. of the All-India Organisation of the Industrial Employers; International Chamber of Commerce; Import Advisory Council, Govt. of India, 1948-51; Indian Central Jute Ctee. (1939-42); Bengal Economic Enquiry Ctee. (1938-41); Ctee. of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; Pres.: Indian Chamber of Commerce (1948-49), (1956-57); Indian Insurance Association, Calcutta (1948-50); Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta (1951-56), Chairman, The Hind Bank Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Duncan Brothers & Co., Ltd.; Director: Reserve Bank of India (1948-49); Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; Auckland Jute Co., Ltd.; Amalgamated Coalfields Jute Co., Ltd.; Gangaram Tea Co. Ltd.; Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd.; Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd.; Hantapara Tea Co. Ltd.; Jaipur Investment Co., Ltd.; Poobang Tea Co., Ltd.; Karanpura Collieries Ltd.; National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.; New India Investment Corporation Ltd.; Octavian Steel Co., Ltd.; Patrakola Tea Co., Ltd.; Standard General Assoc. Co., Ltd.; Titaghar Paper Mills Ltd.; Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.; The Champdany Jute Co., Ltd.; Central Warehousing Corp., etc. Club: Calcutta Club. Address: Ramdutt Ramkissendass, Bombay Mutual Bldg., 9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta; Residence: "Goenka Niwas," 19, Belvedere Road, Calcutta.



GOENKA, Ramanath, Managing Editor, Indian Express and Sunday Standard. b. May 11, 1902, s. of Basantilal Goenka; m. Smt. Moongibai; one s. and two d. Address: Indian Express, Mount Road, Madras 2.

GOKAK, Vinayak Krishna, M.A. (Bom. & Oxon.), First Class in English, B.A., and M.A., First Class in English Language and Literature in Oxford, Principal and Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar. b. Aug. 9, 1909, s. of Gokak Krishna Rao and Sundrabai; m. Sharada Betadur; one s. and three d.; Educ.: Majid High School, Savanur; Karnatak College, Dharwar; Jesus College, Oxford. Prof. of English, Fergusson Coll., 1931-36; Prof. of English and Principal, Willingdon Coll., Sangli, 1938-44; Prof. of English, Osmania Univ., 1944-46; Wilson Philological Lecturer in English, Bombay Univ., 1943-44; Pres., Kannada Poets' Conference, 1934; Karnatak Educational Conference, 1943; Principal, M. N. College, Visnagar (1946-49); Principal and Prof. of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1949-52. Publications: *The Song of Life*, a collection of lyrics in English; *The Poetic Approach to Language* (O. U. P.); a novel, three plays and several collections of lyrics, letters and essays in Kannada. Address: Karnatak College, Dharwar.

GOKHALE, Bhalchandra Krishna, M.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), I.O.S., C.S.I. (1st Jan. 1946), C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1942), Chairman, Tungabhadra Board, since March 16, 1955. *b.* July 23, 1892; *m.* Chhabu Oka in June 1919; *Educ.*: Forgeson Coll., Poona, Wilson Coll., Bombay, Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge. Asstt. Magistrate & Joint Magistrate, Cuttack; S.D.O., Khurda; Settlement Officer, Chota-Nagpur; District Officer, Manbhum, Gaya and Monghyr (Bihar); Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Education & Development Depts. and subsequently Finance Dept.; Commissioner of Bhagalpur & Patna Divisions; Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Orissa; Administrator, Damodar Project, Hazaribagh; Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply; Secretary to the President of India; Ambassador in Nepal. *Publications*: Final report of the Survey & Settlement operations in Manbhum District, 1927; Final report of Revision Survey & Settlement operations in Kodarma Government Estate. *Address*: 36, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

GOKHALE, Mr. Justice Bhalchandra Narayan, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court of Bombay, since Jan. 1955. *b.* July 16, 1901, *s.* of Narayan Vishnu Gokhale and Hadhabai Gokhale; *m.* Smt. Indira Gokhale, *d.* of Narayan Ramchandra Divekar; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Bombay Univ. School of Economics and Sociology; Govt. Law Coll., Bombay; winner of Sir James Taylor Prize, Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship, Telang Gold Medal. Advocate, High Court, 1926-55; Senior Advocate, Supreme Court, 1952-55; Editor, English Columns of the *Gujarati*, 1926-34; Hony. Secy., Bombay Presidency Assoc. and National Liberal Federation; Part-time Prof., Govt. Law Coll., 1938-41; Follow, Bombay Univ., 1936-47; member, Syndicate, 1944-47; Fellow and Syndic, S.N.D.T. Indian Women's Univ., since 1945; Vice-Pros., Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh and Bombay Presidency Social Reform Assoc. *Recreations*: Bridge, Chess, Music. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India, National Sports Club, Club of Maharashtra, The Club, Mahabeshwar. *Address*: Gokhale Building, 157-59, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

GOLCHA, Seth Harish Chandra, a leading Industrialist. Is the *s.* of late Seth Sohan Mal Golcha, Jaipur. Controls TALC (Soapstone) Mines in India; manufacturers of felt, felt hats, brasswares, curios, etc.; Partner, S. Zoraster & Co., Jaipur; Director: Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Ltd.; Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Ltd.; East India Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Ltd.; Udaipur Talc (Private) Ltd.; Associated Soapstone Distributing Co. (Private) Ltd.; Golcha Properties (Private) Ltd.; S. Zoraster & Co. (Supplies) (Private) Ltd.; Controls: Golcha Cinema, Delhi; Golcha Cinema, Bombay (under construction); Prem Prakash Talkies, Jaipur; Plaza Cinema, Ajmer; Plaza Talkies, Jubbulpore; Shri Talkies, Nagpur; has been controlling film distribution in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and central India; is putting up a big cement plant at Chittorgarh; member, Executive Ctee.: Rajasthan Chamber of Industries & Commerce; Jaipur Chamber of Industries & Commerce; member: Industrial Advisory Council, Govt. of Rajasthan; Rajasthan Handicraft Board; is associated with many social institutions; is a keen sportsman. *Address*: Johri Bazar, Jaipur.



associated Soapstone Distributing Co. (Private) Ltd.; Golcha Properties (Private) Ltd.; S. Zoraster & Co. (Supplies) (Private) Ltd.; Controls: Golcha Cinema, Delhi; Golcha Cinema, Bombay (under construction); Prem Prakash Talkies, Jaipur; Plaza Cinema, Ajmer; Plaza Talkies, Jubbulpore; Shri Talkies, Nagpur; has been controlling film distribution in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and central India; is putting up a big cement plant at Chittorgarh; member, Executive Ctee.: Rajasthan Chamber of Industries & Commerce; Jaipur Chamber of Industries & Commerce; member: Industrial Advisory Council, Govt. of Rajasthan; Rajasthan Handicraft Board; is associated with many social institutions; is a keen sportsman. *Address*: Johri Bazar, Jaipur.

GOLCHA, Seth Mohab Chaud, a leading Industrialist. Is the *s.* of late Seth Raj Mal Golcha and brother of late Seth Sohan Mal

Golcha of Jaipur. Controller of TALC (Soapstone) Mines in India and manufacturers of felt, felt hats, brasswares, curios, etc.; Partner, S. Zoraster & Co., Jaipur; Director: Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Ltd.; Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Ltd.; East India Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Ltd.; Udaipur Talc (Private) Ltd.; Associated Soapstone Distributing Co. (Private) Ltd.; Golcha Properties (Private) Ltd.; S. Zoraster & Co. (Supplies) (Private) Ltd.; controls: Golcha Cinema, Delhi; Golcha Cinema, Bombay (under construction); Prem Prakash Talkies, Jaipur; Plaza Cinema, Ajmer; Plaza Talkies, Jubbulpore; Shri Talkies, Nagpur; has been controlling film distribution in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and central India; is putting up a big cement plant at Chittorgarh; extensively travelled in East Europe and East Asia. *Address*: Johri Bazar, Jaipur.



GOLWALKAR, Madhav Sadashiv, M.Sc. (Biology), LL.B., Sansangchhalak (Chief Organizer), Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (R.S.S.), *b.* Feb. 8, 1906, *Educ.*: Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Benaras Hindu Univ. joined Benaras-Hindu Univ. as a Professor, 1930; in R.H.I. came in contact with Dr. Keshav Ballram Hedgewar, the founder of R.S.S. and eventually started taking keen interest in their work; returned to Nagpur where he became a regular visitor to Ramkrishna Mission, 1932; joined Ramkrishna Mission Ashram at Sargachhi, 1936; was initiated by Swami Akhandanandi, one of the eleven direct disciples of Ramkrishna Paramhansa, after Swami's death returned to Nagpur and devoted his attention to R.S.S. work; after the death of Dr. Hedgewar, the founder of R.S.S., was appointed the head of that organisation. *Publications*: *We or our Nationhood Defined* (English, Marathi, Hindi), *Speeches of Swami Vivekananda at the Chicago Conference* (Marathi). *Address*: Dr. Hedgewar Bhawan, Nagpur.

GOPALAKRISHNAN, P. A., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), I.C.S., O.B.E., Joint Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. of India. *b.* Dec. 20, 1909, *s.* of Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Anantha Narayan Iyer; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras; Univ. College, London. Joined the I.C.S. after passing the competitive exam. in London, 1932; served in many Districts of U.P.; Finance Secy. to U.P. Govt., April 1947 to Dec. 1949; Financial Commissioner and Commissioner for Food and Civil Supplies, U.P.; Jt. Secy., Ministry of Food & Agriculture. *Clubs*: Nainital B. H. Club Ltd., Mohamed Bagh Club, Lucknow and Gymkhana Club, Delhi. *Address*: 1, Curzon Lane, New Delhi.

GOPALAN, A. K., M.P., Deputy leader, Communist Group in Parliament. *b.* Feb. 20, 1904, *s.* of Ryyu Nambiar and Smt. Madhavi Amma. *Educ.*: Tellicherry, Malabar and Madras. Political worker. *Address*: 4, Asoka Road, New Delhi.

GOPALSWAMY, Kurma Venu, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Registrar, Andhra University, since 1942. *b.* Dec. 19, 1903, *s.* of Dr. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.L.C. and Lady Laxmikanthamma Kurma; *m.* Seshu Bai, *d.* of Rao Sahib Poliseti Ranganayakulu Naidu; one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.*: C. M. S. High School, Ellore; Christian College, Madras; Balliol College, Oxford; Inner Temple, London. Prof. of History, Anglo-American Universities College, Madras, 1928-29; Private Secy. to the Agent of Govt. of

India in S. Africa, 1930-31; Advocate, High Court of Madras, 1933-42; First Univ. Prof. of Law, Andhra Univ., 1945; Pres.: Rotary Club, Guntur, 1941; The Telugu Little Theatre, Vijayawada, Andhra Nataka Kala Parishat, 1951; member: Indian Sahitya Akademy; Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Secy., Indian Council of World Affairs, Waltair; Producer for the Andhra Univ. Experimental Theatre; Organizer: U.N. Volunteer Correspondent Speakers' Unit, Waltair; U.N.E.S.C.O. Club, Waltair. *Publications*: *Limitations of Democracy as a First Step Towards Representative Government*; *Stories and Plays in Telugu in collaboration with Mrs. Seshu Bal Gopalaswamy. Recreation*: Bridge. *Clubs*: The "Presidency," Madras; Waltair Club, Waltair; Century Club, Vizagapatnam, etc. *Address*: University Campus, Waltair.

GOPINATH, C., Natanakalanidhi, Dancer; Director, Natana Niketan, Madras. *b.* June 24, 1908; *m.* Smt. Thankamani (Partner in Dancing also); one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Studied Kathakali for twelve years under several distinguished masters like late Paramu Pillai, Mathur Panikkar, Kesava Panikkar and Karunakara Menon, and Guru Kunju Kurup; specialised in the Art of Kathakali, and the classical forms of Indian Dancing. Left school at the age of thirteen and studied Kathakali and presented it in the orthodox form upto the age of 25, later modified the form of Kathakali for the modern stage and performed all over India, appointed Palace Dancer of Travancore; started Natana Niketan School of Dancing at Madras (1945); visited U.S.S.R. and other European countries as member representing Kathakali in the Cultural Delegation sent by the Govt. of India, acted in some films; has been devoting all his time for the development of dance, is Ex. Ctee. member, Sangeeta Nataka Sangam, Madras. *Publications*: *Abhinayamkuran*; *Classical Dance Poses of India* *Recreations*: Gardening. *Address*: Natana Niketan, Cathedral Road, Madras 6.

GOVINDDAS, Seth, Sahitya Vachaspati (Dec. 1955), Member, Lok Sabha. *b.* Vijay Dashedi Day, 1896, *s.* of D.B. Jivan Das and *g.s.* of Raja Gokuldas; *m.* in Sikar State (Rajasthan); two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: received high standard education at home in Hindi, English and Sanskrit. Entered Politics, 1919; organised non-co-operation movement in M.P., 1921; elected to the Central Assembly, 1923; courted imprisonment 5 times and remained 8 years in prison; member, A.I.C.C., since 1921; elected member, Lok Sabha, 1952 and 1957; Pres. A.I. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1949; Mahakoshal Pradesh Congress C'ttee; A.I. Gosevak Samaj; Hindi Assoc. of Parliament. *Publications*: Has written 100 plays in Hindi and one novel *Indumati*; many of his plays have been staged and filmed; many have been prescribed for graduate and post-graduate courses in various Indian Universities and have also been translated into English and many Indian languages. *Recreation*: Study of literature on politics and social science. *Address*: 3, Canning Lane, New Delhi; Raja Gokuldas Palace, Jabalpur (M.P.).

GOYAL, Air Commodore Surendranath, M.B.E., Air Officer-in-Charge, Technical and Equipment Services, Air HQ. since Jan. 1956. *b.* Dec. 11, 1917, *s.* of late Raj Bahadur Capt. Kedarnath Goyal, Civil Surgeon, U.P.; *m.* Lokaraj Rajeshwari (Rana); one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ., 1935; R.A.F. Coll., Cranwell (U.K.), 1936; R.A.F. Staff Coll., Blacknell (U.K.), 1946. Director, Air Headquarters, 1948-51; Commandant, Air Force Academy, 1951-52; Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, 1952-55. *Publications*: *Air Power in Modern Warfare* (Thackers, Bombay, 1952). *Recreations*: Community Service, Riding, Music. *Clubs*: Rotary, etc. *Address*: C/o Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

GRACIAS, His Eminence Valerian Cardinal, D.D., M. Agg., Archbishop of Bombay since Dec. 1, 1900; b. October 23, 1900; *Educ.*: St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; St. Joseph's Seminary, Mangalore; The Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon and The Gregorian Univ., Rome. Secy. to the Archbishop (1929-1936); Chancellor of the Archdiocese since 1929; Editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (1935); Co-Editor of *The Examiner* (1938); Rector of the Pro-Cathedral since Dec. 1941; Titular Bishop of Tamsis



and Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Bombay, 11th April 1946; created Cardinal, Jan. 12, 1953, Consultant to the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches, The Sacred Congregation of the Sacraments and the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. *Publications*: *Features of Christian Life, Heaven and Home: The Vatican and International Policy*. Address: Archbishop's House, Bombay 1

GUHA, Arun Chandra, B.A. (Calcutta), M.P. (Lok Sabha), Ex-Min. for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, Govt. of India, Journalist, Publisher, Author. b. April 1892, s. of late Kailas Chandra Guha and late Mrs. Rajlaksmi Guha. *Educ.*: B. M. School and Coll., Barisal (East Bengal). Joined the 'Yugantar' Party the revolutionary party; after graduating, went underground during the First World War in connection with the Indo-German conspiracy; was in jail for over 23 years under Regulation III of 1818 as a State prisoner at several places; Gen. Secy., Bengal P.C.C., 1940-41; member: A.I.C.C. since 1938; Constituent Assembly, 1946; Provisional Parliament; elected M.P. 1952 and 1957; member, Estimates Ctee. of the Parliament from the beginning till he became Dy. Minister. *Publications*: has written short stories, novels and books on History, Politics and Cultural and Juvenile topics. Editor, *Mandira*, Bengali literary monthly and *Dir, Forward*, political and cultural English weekly. Address: 32, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; c/o Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

GUHA, Dr. Bires Chandra, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), Dean, Faculty of Technology, Calcutta University. b. 7th June 1904; *Educ.*: Calcutta, London and Cambridge; noted for his researches in Biochemistry with special reference to food and nutrition; on loan to the Govt. of India in the Food Department as Chief Technical Adviser, July 1944-June 1947; Member, Damodar Valley Corporation (1948-53); Ex-Counsellor, UNESCO; President of the Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress (1945); ex-Pres., Assoc. of Scientific Workers of India; member: International Ctee. for Biochemistry, 1949-54; ex-President, Institution of Chemists (India); Govt. of India delegate to the International Congress of Biochemistry, Brussels (1955); member: Indian Univs. delegation to Moscow Univ. (1951); Council of the National Institute of Sciences of India; Nutrition Advisory Ctee. of the Indian Council of Medical Research; Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University. *Publications*: Numerous scientific publications on biochemical and nutritional subjects. Address: 55/5, Manohar Pukur Road, Calcutta 29.

GUHA, Mr. Justice Braja Kanta, B.A. (Calcutta), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1949. b. July 3, 1900, s. of late Sarada Kanta Guha; m. Smt. Bela Guha; one d. *Educ.*: High School, Hallakandi (Assam); Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Brasenose Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Under-Secy., Finance Dept., Bengal Secretariat; Dist. Ct. Judge, Bengal; Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer, and Secy., Legislative Dept., Bengal; Relief Commissioner, Bengal. *Recreations*: Gardening;

Horticulture. Club: Asiatic Society, Calcutta. Address: P15, Gariahat Road, Calcutta 29.

GUJRAL, Satish, Govt. Diploma in Art (1914), Diploma in Advance Painting, Mexico (1954), Painter b. Dec. 24, 1925, s. of Avatar Narain Gujral, Industrial Tribunal (Pb.); *Educ.*: The Mayo School of Arts, Lahore; J. J. School of Arts, Bombay; Jalisco National de Bellas Artes, Mexico City, and at various art workshops at New York, Paris and London. Served for some time as the Art Executive, Punjab State Govt. and also as Vice-Principal, Govt. School of Arts, Simla; went to Mexico on a Mexican Govt. Fellowship; studied and travelled extensively in central and north America and in Western Europe, for three years; held one-man-shows in Delhi, Bombay, Mexico City, New York, and London; won Academy Award, 1956. Is now engaged on various mural projects with the Govt. of India. *Publications*: Articles on art and culture in leading Indian and Mexican journals. *Recreations*: Reading. Clubs: Delhi Silpi Chakra. Address: 33, Hanuman Road, New Delhi-1.

GULABCHAND, Hirschand, Industrialist, b. 1890, at Sholapur; *Educ.*: Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. Chairman: The Premier Construction Co. Ltd.; Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.; The Ravalgan Sugar Farm Ltd.; Walchand & Co. Ltd.; Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., 1953-54; Deccan Sugar Factories Assoc., 1942-43, 1947-48 and 1951-52; Deccan Sugar Technologists' Assoc., 1951-52; member: Bombay State Sugarcane Ctee.; Indian Central Sugarcane Ctee.; Development Council for Sugar Industry; Central Ctee. for Food Standards; Standing Advisory Ctee. on Sugar Standard; Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board; Bombay State Wage Board for the Sugar Industry; visited U.K., the Continent and U.S.A., 1939, 1951 and 1954; sentenced to 18 months' R.I. and fined Rs. 20,000 for breaking the restrictions placed on him during 1932 political movement. Address: Construction House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.



GUNDEVIA, Yezdecard Dinshaw, B.A. (Hons.) (Philosophy) (Bom.), I.C.S., High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, since March 15, 1957. b. June 19, 1908, s. of Dinshaw Bomani Gundevia; m. Roshan Zal Kabraji; one d. *Educ.*: Matriculated from Bharad New High School, Bombay; graduated from Wilson Coll., Bombay, called to the Bar from Middle Temple, London. Entered the I.C.S., 1930; took over first appointment in the I.C.S., 1931; served in various districts as Joint Magistrate and Asstt. Settlement Officer, Addl. Collector, Gorakhpur, 1937-39; Collector and Magistrate, Mirzapur and Farrukhabad, 1939-45; Secy. to Representative of the Govt. of India in Burma, 1945-57; Counsellor in the Embassy of India, Rangoon, 1948; Joint Secy., Ministry of External Affairs, 1948-50; Minister-Counsellor, Moscow, 1950-53; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for India in Switzerland and also Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Austria and the Holy See, 1953-54; was Dy. High Commissioner for India in U.K. Address: C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

GUPTA, Bhupesh, B.A. (Calcutta), LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), Editor, *New Age*, weekly organ of the Communist Party of India; Member, Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the C.P.I. b. Oct. 1914, s. of late Mahesh Chandra Gupta, Itna, Mymensingh, East Bengal; *Educ.*: Calcutta and London Universities, Middle Temple; passed intermediate and B.A. examinations while in detention without trial in Berhampore Detention Camp, 1933-36. Has been a whole time political worker. *Publica-*

tions: A number of political pamphlets. Address: 64A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 16; 13D, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi.

GUPTA, Chandra Bhanu, M.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Industries, Planning, Health and Civil Supplies, U.P. Govt. b. July 2, 1903, s. of Hita Lal; *Educ.*: Lucknow University. Started practising Law, 1925; member, A.I.C.C. since 1926; elected to the Court and the Council of Lucknow Univ., 1926; was elected its Hon. Treasurer, 1947; elected to the Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1928; elected Pres., Dt. Congress Ctee., Lucknow, 1929-44; Member, U.P.P.C.C., since 1933; elected to U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; served on the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., 1938; elected again to the U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1946; Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, U.P., 1946-47; Food & Civil Supplies Minister, U.P. Govt., 1947, took over Health Portfolio in 1948 and Planning and Industries Portfolios, 1954; counted jai for Congress activities in 1930, '31, '32, '33, '40 and '42. Address: Rajendra Mansion, Pandariba, Lucknow

GUPTA, C. P., Managing Director, Raj Traders

Ltd., Jaipur. b. Oct. 7, 1913; m. Smt. Shanta Gupta, d. of R. B. Bishan Narain, Advocate, Delhi, 1937; one s. and three d. Started career as a Sugar Technologist after qualifying in Sugar Technology from Glasgow, 1935; since then, held various positions as Sugar Technologist; appointed Technical Adviser, Delhi Cloth & General Mills and Barhat Sugar Mills;



Later became General Manager to D. C. M. Chemical Works, Delhi; in 1948 started his own concern at Jaipur known as Raj Traders Ltd., having a bone crushing and Fertiliser factory at Jaipur, Kotah and Bahadurgarh, has plans for starting a Glue and Gelatine Factory from bones at Rajasthan; member: All-India Manufacturers' Organisation; Ex. Ctee., Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jaipur and Rajasthan, Indian Council of World Affairs; Advisory Ctee. of Employment Exchange from Rajasthan, etc.; Industrial Advisory Council; Advisory Ctee., Backward Class Dept., Indian Red Cross Society; Life Member, Octroi Ctee., etc., also represents A.I.M.O. in Indian Institute of Standards in Chemical branch, Hony. Secy., Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry; member, Salt Ctee. of the Govt. of India for the utilization of Salt Bitterns; Adviser, Small Scale Industries Institute, Northern Region. Clubs: Rotary Club; Rajasthan Flying Club (life-member); Jaipur Club. Address: Raj Traders Ltd., Jaipur.

GUPTA, D. D., Deputy Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly, b. Nov 1909, at Nagpur; *Educ.*: Tilak Vidyalaya and Science Coll., Nagpur; Banaras Hindu Univ. Started participating in National Movement from early childhood; joined National Movement and jailed for a year, 1930; organised students under the National Students' Assoc. which was later merged with the All-India Students Federation at Lucknow, 1935; imprisoned in 1941 and 1942; actively participated in the promotion of Physical Culture Movement at Nagpur; Organiser, Nagpur Akhada Sangh; Pres., Maharashtra Physical Education Conference; was running a School for Harijan boys, 1933; Secy., Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, 1937-39; Secretary, Nagpur Provincial Congress Ctee., 1939-40; Vice-Pres., Nagpur Nagar Congress Ctee., 1940; Pres., 1940-47; led the National Movement of Nagpur, 1941-42; founded Marathi weekly 'Prakash', 1936; edited 'Congress Samachar', a Provincial Congress Weekly, 1939-40 and 'Vikas', 1946-47; elected M.L.A. from Nagpur constituency in the First General Elections, 1952; Minister for Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Feb

1952-Oct. 1956. *Publications*: Booklets on constructive activities and two dramas *Gokul Ka Chor* and *Ithya Ka Marga Par*. *Address*: C/o Sachivalaya, Bombay.

GUPTA, Hansraj, M.A., LL.B., Managing Partner, H. G. Gupta & Sons, Managing Agents of Delhi Iron Syndicate (Private) Ltd., Hansraj Gupta & Co. (Private) Ltd., Raj Engineering Works (Private) Ltd. b. 1905, s. of late Gulraj Gupta, Executive Engineer (Western Rly); m. 1924; four s. and two d. Director Raj Electrical Works Private Ltd., Raj Gupta Building Construction Private Ltd., Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut, Lalit



Iron House Private Ltd., Kanpur, Hansraj Gupta & Co. (Patna) Pr. Ltd., Rohtak & A. Hissar Distt. Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Hissar, Pratap Fank Ltd., Delhi, Regd. Stockholders (I & S) Assn. Ltd., Punjab Pipe Merchants Assoc. Pr. Ltd., Dawa & Sons (India) Ltd., Indian Hardware Industries Ltd., Anant Vanshasti Co. Ltd., Tilak Insurance Co. Ltd., Railway Equipment Corporation Pr. Ltd., Evening Picture Pr. Ltd., Bharat Kala Kendra Pr. Ltd., Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd., Motor & General Finance Ltd.; Director-in-Charge Rampur Engineering Co. Ltd., Rampur, Delhi Iron & Steel Stockists (C.S.) Assn. Pr. Ltd., Pres., All India Iron & Steel Stockholders' Federation *Address*: 20, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

GUPTA, Ram Gopal, s. of late Lala Ramcharan Agiawal, of the House of Beharilal Ramcharan of Kanpur. Director of Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills Ltd., Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Ltd., Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Cannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd., India Sugar Refiners Ltd., and other commercial and industrial institutions; undertook a world-wide tour in 1939-40 and Continental tour in 1948-49 *Recreations*: Music, sport and travelling. *Address*: Behari Niwas, Kanpur; Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



GUPTA, Seth Ramratan, Industrialist. b. Sept. 21, 1906, d. s. of the late Lala Beharilal, founder of the firm of Beharilal Ramcharan, Bankers, Millowners and Agents



Entered business at the age of 13, with control of the concerns of Beharilal Ramcharan, especially their import, export and banking departments; works hard for a comprehensive industrialisation of India on modern lines; staunch nationalist; started public life at the age of 20; joined Congress, 1925; was Pres. and Vice-Pres., Local Congress Ctee. for several years; courted imprisonment during 1929 and 1932 Civil Disobedience Movements; on return from jail, went on a world tour, including England, where he represented the case of Indian commerce and industry before the Select Ctee. for Indian Constitutional Reforms; member, Prov. Parliamentary Board, 1936-37; elected unopposed to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1933; President, All-India Youth Conference, 1943; travelled all over the world, twice; in Australia was member of the Indian Trade Delegation, 1945, and East Asiatic countries several times; member, U.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C., 1955; member: Executive Ctee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce; All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; International Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Beharilal Ramcharan Charitable Trust; has contributed

generously to various public causes, institutions and charities; founder, Radha Devi Charitable Dispensary; founder of several Industrial Concerns, viz., Lakshmiratan Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.; India Supplies Engineering Works; The India Thermit Corporation Ltd.; The Glass and Miniature BnB Industries, Kanpur; Engineering Works of India Ltd., Calcutta; Lakshmiratan Engineering Works; Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills, Bombay; Aurangabad Mills, Faridabad Engineering Works, Delhi, etc.; Promoter and for two years Pres., Merchants' Chamber, U.P.; U.P. Stock Exchange Association Ltd.; one of the founders of Employers' Assoc. of Northern India, Kanpur; also connected with a number of other industrial and public concerns. *Publications*: *World Before the Second Great War* in Hindi (two Volumes); *Time for Decision* in English; *Thesis on Co-operative Commonwealth in 1919* *Recreations*: Travelling, Writing and Riding *Address*: Behari Niwas, Kanpur

GUPTA, Bhulchandra Maheshwar, B.A.

(Hons.) (Sanskrit), M.A., LL.B., M.P. Advocate. b. Feb. 17, 1895, s. of Maheshwar Ramchandra Gupta; m. Smt. Kamalabai Kotwal, one s. and two d. *Educ.*: Poona; took, B.A. (Hons.) in Sanskrit, 1917, Fellow at the Deccan Coll., Poona, 1917-18; imprisoned four times in the Independence struggle; Parliamentary Secy. in the first Bombay Congress Ministry, 1937; member: Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-50; Rajya Sabha, since 1952, Bombay Corp. Finance Ctee. appointed by the Govt. of Bombay, 1916; Chairman, Grow More Food Policy Ctee. appointed by the Govt. of Bombay, 1951; prominent in Local Self-Govt., Co-operative & Congress activities *Publications*: A Marathi Commentary on the Constitution of India and a pamphlet on "Food Problem in Maharashtra"; occasional contributor to the Marathi and English Press. *Address*: "Swatantrya", Poona 4.



GURUSWAMI, S., B.A., General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation b. Sept. 28, 1904; has two s. and one d., *Educ.*: Tiruchirappalli, Madras State One of the founders of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has been connected with Railway Trade Union movement since 1924, Indian Workers' Delegate, I.L.O., 1938, member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1946-47; member, Rajya Sabha, 1952-54, Pres., Southern Rly. Employees Union; member: Indian Railway Inquiry Ctee., 1918; Vizagapatnam Harbour Labour Ctee., 1919. Dearness Allowance Merger Ctee., 1952, Vice-Chairman, I.L.O. Inland Transport Ctee., Genoa, 1951, Workers' Delegate, I.L.O. Inland Transport Ctee., Geneva, 1951; visited Europe, Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, China, Burma, Philippines, Thailand, etc. for studying workers' conditions. *Recreations*: Social work. *Address*: Myslopore, Madras 4.

GWALIOR: Lt.-Gen. His Highness Sir Jiwajirao Scindia, Maharaja, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafush-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohat-Asham-Dairan, Ufidat-ul-Umara, Maharajadhiraj, Hissam-us-Saltanat, Aljiah Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (1946), G.C.I.E. (1941), Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafud-Darja-i-Inghstan, Maharaja of: was Raj Pramukh of Madhya Bharat till the merger of the State into M.P. in Nov. 1956 Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, b. June 26, 1916, s. of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her late Highness the Maharani Gajrajara Scindia; m. Kumari Lekha Divyeshwari Devi; one s., Prince Madhav Rao Scindia and four d., Princesses Padma Raj, Usha Raj, Vasundhara Raj and Yasodhara Raj; *Educ.*: Privately under distinguished tutors; passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division of Ajmer

Board; attended Victoria College, Gwalior; received Settlement and Revenue Training at Lyallpur (Punjab); administrative training at Bangalore and Military training at Poona and Bombay, Pres., Chess Club of India, Bombay. *Recreations*: Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis and Reading. *Clubs*: Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; The Roshanara Club, Delhi, The Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; The Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; The Rotary Club, Gwalior. *Address*: Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior.

GWALIOR: H. H. Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior, m. H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, February 1941; one s., the Heir-Apparent, Prince Madhav Rao Scindia, b. March 1945, and four d. Princess Padma Raje Scindia, Princess Usha Raje Scindia, Princess Vasundhara Raje Scindia and Princess Yasodhara Raje Scindia. Fond of Indian Music and Painting. Keenly interested in child and female education and uplift and progress of women; started a Montessori school for little children, which was visited and inspected twice by late Madame Montessori herself who very much appreciated the work done there; was supervising and controlling two Girls' High Schools at Gwalior, the Padma Vidyalaya and the Gajra Raje High School, and one College, the Kamlia Raje College which resulted in bringing about improved efficiency in these institutions; elected President and Patron, Gwalior branch of All-India Women's Conference; under her presidentship the Gwalior branch opened 11 sub-branches in different districts of former Gwalior State and also started adult literacy classes for women, industrial homes and nursery schools, etc. founded Vijaya Ladies Club, Gwalior. *Address*: Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior.



HAILE Silassie, H.H. Imru, G.C.O. Solomon, G.C.O. Star of Ethiopia, Kt. Com. O. Solomon, Kt. Com. O. Trinity, Com. De La Legion D'honneur of France, C.B.E. of Great Britain, G.C. Flag of Yugoslavia, Ethiopian Ambassador in India. b. Nov. 1892, s. of Dejazmatch Haile Silassie, m. H. H. Tsique-Mariam Guebre-Roufalel; one s. and seven d., *Educ.*: Monelik II School in Addis Ababa. Deputy-Governor, Harar Province, 1918-29; Governor: Wollo Province, 1929-32, Gojjam Province, 1932-35, C.-in-C., Ethiopian Army on the Shire Front during the Italo-Ethiopian War, 1935-36; was later C.-in-C. of all Ethiopian Forces in the fight against the Italians for one year; was captured and imprisoned in Italy; freed by the Allies, 1943; appointed Governor-General, Beguendir and Smen, May 17, 1944; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of His Imperial Majesty to Washington, 1946-49; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty to Washington, July 1949-March 1953. *Club*: Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Imperial Ethiopian Embassy, 29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi 2.

HAMED, Dr. K. A., B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), F.C.S., F.S.C.I., F.R.I.C. (London), Member, American Chemical Society, F.F.A.S. (Ind.), J.P. b. October 31, 1908; *Educ.*: Graduated in Science from Allahabad University in 1920. Joined the non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 and worked in the Congress Volunteer Corps, 1921; when Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation of the National Muslim Univ., Aligarh, joined the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry; was inmate of the Sabarmati



Ashram during 1922 and all along took an

active part in the fight for freedom; in 1924 when Mahatma Gandhi stopped the non-cooperation movement, he left for Europe for higher studies and joined the Berlin Univ., where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich; obtained Doctorate from Berlin Univ., 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of chemical and pharmaceutical industry; settled down in Bombay in January 1931; soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products; in 1935 started a public limited company, under the name Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., briefly known as "Cipla" which has progressed very rapidly and is the Chairman and Technical Expert of this Company; under 1935 Constitution, was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1937, as an independent candidate against Mr. Jinnah's Muslim League candidate; has been member of the Council for last 19 years and always stood by the Congress; Director of several firms in Bombay; President, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 1945-48 and 1949-50; Leader of the Indian Chemical Delegation to U.K. and U.S.A., 1945-46; Sheriff of Bombay, 1952-53; Member: Ctee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research; Standing Advisory Ctee. for Industries, Bombay; Ctee. of Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Assn.; Western Regional Ctee. of All India Council for Technical Education; Pharmaceutical & Drugs Ctee., Govt. of India; Pharmaceutical Development Council, Govt. of India; Bombay State Industrial Research Ctee and Standing Ctee. of Pilot Plants, Bombay; Hony. Professor, Aligarh Univ. Address: 289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

HANDIQUI, Krishna Kanta, M.A. (Calcutta), Honour School of History (Oxford), Padma Shri (1955), Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati Univ. since 1948; Managing Trustee, Tirul, Bortimom and Timonhobi Toa Estates, b. 1898, s. of Rai Bahadur Radha Kanta Handiqui; m. Smt. Hemalata Handiqui; three children; Educ.: Calcutta, Oxford, Paris and Berlin Universities. Principal, Jorhat College, 1930-47. Publications: English translation of Nalshadharacharita of Sriharsha with Commentaries; Somadeva's Yasaśatla and Aspects of Jainism and Indian Thought and Culture. Recreation: Travelling. Address: Gauhati University, Gauhati, Assam.

HANLON, James Valentine, B.Sc., General Manager, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay. b. Dec. 11, 1902; m. Elizabeth Bentley Hanlon; Educ.: Allegheny Coll., Mendeville, Pennsylvania. Clubs: The Saturday Club, Calcutta; Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta; Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Calcutta; The Madras Club, Madras; Willingdon Club, Bombay. Address: Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Jamsheedji Tata Road, Bombay 1.

HANUMANTHAIYA, Kengal, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Chief Minister, Govt. of Mysore. b. 1908, s. of Venkate Gowda and Smt. Nanjamma; m. In 1934; two d.; Educ.: Maharaja's College, Mysore and Law College, Poona took B.A. degree, 1930 and LL.B., 1932. Pres., Bangalore City Municipal Council, 1942. Secy., 1940-44 and Leader, 1945-49, Congress Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly; was Deputy Leader, Congress Party, Mysore Constituent Assembly, 1948-49; was Pres., Bangalore Dist. Congress Ctee. for 10 years; imprisoned seven times during freedom struggle; member: National Cadet Corps Ctee.; member, Executive Ctee. of the Congress Party in Parliament; represented India at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference held at Stockholm, 1949 and at Dublin, 1950; was member, Indian Parliament; Pres., Mysore Pradesh Congress Ctee., 1950-52; Chief Minister, Mysore, March 1952-Sept. 1956. Address: Gonarpet, Bangalore.

HARRIS, Norman Davidson, M.A., B.Com., C.A. (Edinburgh), Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd. b. Sept. 23, 1902. m. Montgomery, Josephine Anne; two s., Educ.: Watson's Coll. and Univ., Edinburgh has been with I.C.I. (India) Ltd. since 1927. Recreations: Golf, Racing, Fishing, Clubs: Calcutta, Bengal, R. C. Turf. Address: 31, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

HARVEY, Marcus Francis Spencer Cronin, Lieut.-Commander, R.N.R. (Retd.), Master Mariner (F.G.), Royal Naval Reserve Decoration (1913), Member of the Hon'ble Company of Master Mariners (1947) and the Institute of Navigation (1918), Fellow, the Royal Geographical Society (1955), Associate, the Institution of Naval Architects (1955), Captain Superintendent, Training Ship "DUFFERIN", since 1943. b. July 16, 1907, s. of late Captain and Mrs. F. E. Harvey; m. Mrs. M. L. Harvey (nee Taylor), d. of the late Commander and Mrs. Walford Taylor, R.L.M.; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Wadhwa House, Hove, Sussex; Nautical Coll., Pangbourne; Merchant Navy (1921-31); Royal Naval Reserve (1927-50); Merchant Navy Training Ships (1932-56). Clubs: Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana; United Services Club. Address: Training Ship "DUFFERIN", Mazgaon Pier, Bombay 10.

HASAN, Dr. Hadi, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab) Ph.D. (London), Professor of Persian, Muslim Univ., Aligarh. b. Sept. 3, 1894, at Hyderabad-Deccan, s. of the late Syed Amir Hassan, of Hyderabad-Deccan and Etawah; m. Kishver Begum of Hyderabad-Deccan; Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; School of Oriental Studies, London. Visited Iran as the guest of the Iranian Govt., 1932, visited Afghanistan as the guest of the Afghan Govt., 1933; has delivered over 100 Extension Lectures in the Senate Halls of various Indian Universities; Honorary Visiting Professor at Santiniketan; Honorary Member of the Iranian Academy, Teheran; Pres., Ctee. to publish Persian MSS. with a recurring annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from H.I.M. the Shah of Iran. Publications: *Studies in Persian Literature*, 1923, *A History of Persian Navigation*, London, 1928, *Falaki Shirani*, London, 1928; *Diwan-e-Falaki*, London, 1929; *Unique Divan of Falaki in Madras*, Islamic Culture, 1950; *Mughal Poetry*, Hyderabad Govt. Press, 1952; *Unique Divan of the Emperor Humayun*, Islamic Culture, 1953; *Kahf, His Life, Times and Works*, 1954; *Diwan-e-Kahf*, 1955; *Essays in Persian* (financed by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations and Govt. of Iran, 1956; Persian translation of *Shakuntala*, published by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, 1956. Recreations: Public speaking and collecting funds for the proposed Medical College and Hospital at Aligarh. Address: 'Lalazaar', Fort Road, Aligarh.

HASKELL, J. F., B.A., LL.B., M.L.J., M.J.I. b. March 27, 1903 at Poona; m. Pearl Jacob, 1937; one s. and two d.; Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll. (Fellow) and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Editorial Staff, *The Times of India*, 1927-33; Asst. Advt. Manager and Acting Advt. Manager, planning and producing Special Features and Supplements and Market Research Reports, 1933-53. Club: Cricket Club of India, Bombay. Recreation & Hobbies: Badminton, Indian History & Numismatics. Address: Matilda Building, Sussex Road, Bombay 27.

HATHI, Jaisukhlal, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Govt. of India, since Sept. 12, 1952. b. Jan. 19, 1909. Passed Law Exam. while serving as a teacher in Saurashtra High School, Rajkot. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court; sometime Dist. & Sessions Judge, Rajkot State; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-47; was member, Provisional Parliament; appointed *ad hoc* Chief Secy., 1st *ad hoc* Congress Ministry,

Saurashtra, Feb. 1948; was Secy. in-charge of the election organisation of the Saurashtra Congress Ctee. In the general elections; returned to the Rajya Sabha from Saurashtra; served as one of the whips of the Congress Party in the Rajya Sabha. Address: Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

HAYASHI, Fujio*, Graduate of Tokyo University, Consul General for Japan in Bombay. b. June 17, 1902, s. of Baron G. Hayashi (1939), m. Sonoko Machida; one s.; Educ.: Tokyo Univ. Recreations: Golf, Music (Western), Reading (Esp. Biography). Clubs: Willingdon, C.C.I., Radio Club, etc. Address: 'Patel House', 124, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay 5.

HAZARIKA, Jogendranath, M.A., LL.B. (Calcutta), Parliamentary Secy. to the Minister for External Affairs, Tribal Affairs since Aug. 1952; Member, Executive Ctee. of the Congress Party in Parliament and of the A.I.C.C. b. Feb. 1924, s. of Golap Chandra Hazarika and Shrim. Ratna Hazarika; Educ.: M.V. & M.E. Schools, Tengakhat; Govt. H.E. School, Dibrugarh; I.A. at Cotton Coll., Gauhati; B.A. at Ripon Coll., Calcutta, Calcutta Univ. Was Editor of 'Nayak'—a monthly Assamese Magazine, for several years; was Secy., Assam Tribal League Standing Ctee.; organized 'Village Defence Voluntary Forces' during Japanese War; formed 'Tribal League Home Guards' for internal security and safety, 1947; was member, Parliamentary Standing Ctee. of Education, and Transport (both for Roads and other than Roads); Ex-Officio Member, Assam Road Transport Communication Board; member, Parliamentary Delimitation Ctee. for Assam; Convener, Assam State Group Ctees. and Tribal Affairs Standing Ctee. of the Congress Party in Parliament. Publications: *Brochure: Twenty-five Million Souls of Tribal India and the Constituent Assembly*, 1946. Club: Foreign Relations Society, New Delhi. Address: Dibrugarh, Assam (P.O. Tengakhat), New Delhi.

HEBBAR, Kattigeri Krishna, Artist b. June 15, 1912; s. of K. Narayana Hebbar and Smt. Seetamma; m. Smt. Susheela Ballal, one s. and two d.; Educ.: General Christian High School, Udipi, S. Kanara, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and Academy Julian, Paris. Held one-man shows in India, London, Paris and Switzerland; travelled extensively in Europe, U.S.S.R. and Poland; Pres. Art Society of India, Bombay; member, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi. Publications: *Hebbar Drawings and Paintings* (Salanda Publication, Bombay). Address: Sunshine, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay-10.

HEJMADI, Vasudev Subrao, B.A. (Hons.) (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., (Chairman, Union Public Service Commission, since 1955. b. Jan. 20, 1900, s. of Subrao Hejmadi of Hejmadi Village, South Canara Dist., Mysore; m. Smt. Rakma, d. of M. Sanjiva Rao, 1924; one s., Arun and two d., Mrs. Sumana Chandra-varkar and Kinnari Padma. Educ.: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge. Joined the I.C.S., 1923 and worked as sub-Collector and Collector in various districts; Dy. Secy., Development Dept., 1940; Secy., Revenue Dept., Madras, 1943-47; Provincial Textile Commissioner, 1947; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, dealing at different periods with Civil Supplies, Abolition of Estates and Famine Relief, 1947-53; Adviser, Programme Administration, Planning Commission, New Delhi, Sept. 1953-55; served for a short period as Secy., Planning Commission, 1955. Recreations: Tennis, Golf, Shooting. Clubs: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; Presidency Club, Madras; Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Golf Club, Delhi. Address: 10, York Road, New Delhi.

* Has now left India.

HEKMAT, His Excellency Ali Asgar, Iranian Ambassador in India, since 1953. *b.* April 2, 1893, at Shiraz, Iran, *s.* of Ahmed Ali Hekmat; *Educ.*: Shiraz Islamic School and American High School of Teheran, 1918; *Licentiate in Literature*, Paris Univ., Sorbonne, 1932. Chief of the Inspection Dept., and Administrator-General, Education Ministry, 1921 and 1938; Ag. Minister of Education, 1933; Chief, Cultural Mission at the Congress and Exhibition of Iranian Arts in Leningrad, 1935; *Pres.*: Toheran Univ., 1935-38; Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, since 1948; Minister of Interior, 1938-39; Public Health, 1940; Justice, 1941; Foreign Affairs, 1948-50; Chief of Iranian Cultural Mission to India, 1944; *Hon. Pres.*, Iran League, Bombay; Chief of the Iranian Delegation to UNESCO Conference, London, Nov. 1945; Chief of the Iranian Delegation to the 5th Session of the UNESCO General Conference at Florence, 1950; Minister for State, 1953; awarded the Order of 'Legion d'Honneur', Commandeur Grade from the French Govt.; 1st Grade Scientific Medal by Education Ministry, Govt. of Iran; 1st Grade Homayoun Order by the Govt. of Iran; 1st Grade Nile Order by the Egyptian Govt.; 1st Grade Vessam Rafeidin Order by the Iraqi Govt.; 1st Grade Al-Kowkab-Ul-Ordni by the Jordan Govt.; 1st Grade Sardar Ala Order by the Govt. of Afghanistan; conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature *Honoris Causa* by the Lahore Univ., 1953 and by the Delhi Univ., 1951. *Publications*: *Parsi-e-Naghi*; *Saadi to Jami*; *Jami*; *Five Tales*; critical edition of *Kashf-ul-Asrar*, etc. *Address*: Iranian Embassy, New Delhi.

HENSAMAN, Smt. Manorama, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), Principal, Ethiraj Coll. for Women, Madras. *b.* Aug. 23, 1890, *d.* of Lt. Col. H. K. Mitter, I.M.S. and Smt. Benodini Mitter (nee Bose); *m.* Dr. Henry S. Hensaman, M.R.C.S., etc., Retd. Supdt., Govt. Mental Hospital, Madras, one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Bedford High School and Westfield Coll., London; King's Coll. and Maria Grey Trg. Coll., London, 1924. Languages: Latin, French, Urdu, Hindi, Tamil and English. Prof. of English, Kinnaird Coll., Lahore and Women's Christian Coll., Madras; member: Senate, Univ. of Madras, since 1930; Syndicate and Academic Council, Madras. Univ., since 1930, Leg. Council, Madras, 1937-52, *Hon. Pres. Magistrate (J.P.)* and *Pres.*, Juvenile Court, since 1930; member: Film Censor Board, Madras; Rly. Consultative Cttee., Madras; Chairman, Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp Cttee., Madras; travelled in Italy, Switzerland, France, the British Isles, Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, China, Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma, Russia and throughout India; was member, Rajya Sabha, 1952-56. *Publications*: Articles of current interest. *Recreations*: Music (piano); writing and correspondence; walking; reading. *Address*: 12, Victoria Crescent, Madras 8.

HEYDON, Peter Richard, B.A., I.L.B., Australian High Commissioner in India, since April 1955. *b.* Sept. 9, 1913, *s.* of Knolly and Vigar Heydon, late of Epping, N.S.W., *m.* Muriel Naomi Slater of Ottawa, Canada; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Fort St. School and Sydney Univ. Barrister, 1936; entered Dept. of External Affairs, 1936; Private Secy. to Minister, 1936-37; Sec. Secretary, Washington, 1940-42; Moscow, 1943-44; First Secy. and Counsellor, Dept. of External Affairs, Canberra, 1945-47; Counsellor, London, 1947-50; Charge d' Affaires, The Hague, 1950; Minister to Brazil, 1951-53; High Commissioner to New Zealand, 1953-55. *Recreations*: Reading, Golf. *Clubs*: University, Sydney; Reform (London). *Address*: Australian High Commission, New Delhi.

HIDAYATULLAH, Chief Justice M., B.A., (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, O.B.E. (1946), Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956. *b.*

Dec. 17, 1905, *y. s.* of late Khan Bahadur H. M. Wilayatullah, I.N.O.; *m.* Pushpa, *d.* of A. N. Shah, I.C.S., 1918; one *s.*, Arshad and one *d.*, Avni; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Raipur (1922); Phillip's Scholar, Morris College, Nagpur (1926); B.A. 2nd order of merit Malak Gold Medalist, Trinity College, Cambridge (1927-30), English and Law Tripos, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (1930). President, Indian Majlis, Cambridge (1929); Advocate, Nagpur High Court (1930-46); Lecturer, University College of Law (1935-43); Government Pleader (1942-43); Advocate-General, Madhya Pradesh (1943-46); Pulse Judge (1946); Acting Chief Justice (1954); member, Nagpur Municipal Committee (1932-33); member, Nagpur Improvement Trust; member, Nagpur University Executive and Academic Councils Court, etc. (1934-53); Dean of the Faculty of Law, 1949-53; member, Nagpur Bar Council, 1943-46; Chief Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh Bharat Scouts and Guides, 1950-53. Vice-Pres., National Council, Bharat Scouts and Guides, 1952; member, Faculty of Law, Sangor Univ. (1954); Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court, Dec. 3, 1954-Oct. 31, 1956. *Publications*: Miscellaneous papers. *Address*: Bhopal.

HIMATSINGHI, Major-General Maharaj Shri, C.I.E., Ex-Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh, b. Aug. 12, 1897, brother of H. H. the Maharaj Jam Sahab of Nawanganar; m. Chandra Kumari, d. of Colonel Thakur Prithi Singhji of Kotah; two d., Rajkumari Ratna Kunver and Rajkumari Mahendia Kunver; Educ.: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College, England. Commissioned in the Indian Army, 1917; Milly. Secy. and Home Minister, Nawanganar, and Member, Advisory Milly. Cttee. to the Chamber of Princes, 1931-39; Asstt. Milly. Secy. and subsequently First Secy. to the British Embassy at Tokyo, 1940-42; General Staff Officer, Grade I, Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., 1942-44; Dy. Dir., Public Relations and Inter-Services Publicity Liaison Officer, Washington, 1944-45; on special mission to various fighting fronts in S. India, Arakan, Iran, Iraq, Italy, etc., 1942-45; Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., India, 1945; M.L.A. representing Indian Armed Forces, 1946-47; member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947; member, Union Constitution Cttee., Chief Political Liaison Officer with Kathlawar Defence Force in the Junagadh operations, Kathlawar, Oct.-Nov. 1947; Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, Dec. 1947-Aug. 1950; retired from the Army, Jan. 1950; was elected as member of Parliament from Saurashtra, appointed Whip of the Congress Party; Deputy Minister, Defence, Govt. of India and Member, Council of Ministers, Indian Republic, 1950-52. *Address*: C/o Central Bank of India Ltd., Jamnagar.

HIRAY, Bhaurao alias Bhausaheb Sakharam, B.A., I.L.B. (First Class), was Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, Bombay, April 1952-Oct. 1956; President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee., 1948-52; member, Congress Working Cttee. *b.* March 1, 1905, of an agriculturist family; *m.* Rewatibai Hiray; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Nasik upto Matric; Baroda upto B.A.; Poona Law College for I.L.B. Began practising at Malegaon, Dist. Nasik; took to Social and Co-operative activities immediately; was elected to District Local Board, 1934 and Bombay Provincial Assembly on Congress ticket, 1937; was Parliamentary Secy. to Home and Revenue Depts.; resigned with Congress Ministries; was convicted for 15 months, 1942; was elected to Central Assembly in 1945; was Chairman, Reception Cttee., 56th Session of The Indian National Congress held at Nasik, Sept. 1950; is a social worker and Congress worker. *Address*: P.O. Malegaon, Dist. Nasik.

HOME, Amal, Journalist & Author; Chief Information Officer, Damodar Valley Corporation, since 1951. b. November 10, 1893, at Calcutta, s. of late Gagan Chandra and Basantlata Home; m. Smt. Ila Devi (nee Sarkar, q. d. of late Pandit sivnath Sastri) 1927, one d.; Educ.: Calcutta Univ., received training in Journalism, under Ramnanda Chatterjee. Served under Surendra Nath Banerjee in the Bengalee, 1915-17; Asst. Editor, the Punjabee and the Tribune, Lahore, 1917-20, acted as Editor, the Tribune during Martial Law in the Punjab, 1919; Asstt. Editor and Managing Editor, the Independent (Allahabad), 1920-21, Asstt. Editor, India Daily News, Calcutta, 1921-24, edited the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, 1924-49; was also connected during this period with the Hindustan Standard, the Nationalist, the Orient Illustrated Weekly and the India Monthly Magazine as Magazine Editor, Literary Editor or Columnist; Dir. of Publicity and ex-officio Jt. Secy., Govt. of West Bengal, 1949-53, Secy., Indian Mining Federation, 1953-54. Served on the Governing Body of the Visva-Bharati, Executive Cttee. of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad (Academy of Bengali Literature), the Indian Journalists' Assoc., the Bengal Board of Film Censors, planned and organized the Tagore Septuagenary Celebration, 1931 and the Newspaper Court at the All India Exhibition, Calcutta, 1948. *Publications*: *Rammohan Roy: The Man and his Work*; *Some Aspects of Modern Journalism in India*; *The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemorative Volume and the Tagore Memorial Volume*; *Parashottam Rabindranath*, (A monograph on Tagore in Bengali). *Address*: 169 B, Raja Dindendra Street, Calcutta; "Home Villa", Giridih.

HUSAIN, Dr. Iqbal, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Dept. of Persian, Patna Univ., since 1944. *b.* Nov. 22, 1905; *Educ.*: Patna and Law Colleges, Patna; Univ. Prizeman, Gold Medalist and Research Scholar; first Ph.D. of Patna Univ. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935; Lecturer, 1935-38; Asstt. Prot., 1938-44; nominated by H.E. the Chancellor to be a Fellow, Patna Univ., 1943-48; Member of Senate, Patna Univ.; member: Syndicate, 1954-55; Academic Council and Faculty of Arts, Patna Univ.; examiner up to Ph.D. and D.Litt. of Indian Univs.; member: Bihar Madrasa Examination Board, 1938-44 and 1952-55; Governing Body, Madrasa-i-Shamsul Huda; Managing Cttee., Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library; Language expert of the Bihar, Hindustani Cttee.; representative of the Patna Univ. to various sessions of the All-India Oriental Conference; founder member, Editorial Board, Patna Univ. Journal; representative of Patna Univ. in the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, Govt. of India. *Publications*: *Tuhfa-i-Sami*; *The Early Persian Poets of India and Selected Quotations of Urdu*. *Address*: Warden's House, Ganesh Road, Patna 5.

HUSAIN, M. Azim, B.A. (Punjab and Cantab.) Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Joint Secy., Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India. *b.* Oct. 6, 1913, *s.* of Sir Fazl-i-Husain of the Viceroy's Executive Council, India; *m.* Nusrat; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Lahore, Oxford, Cambridge, London. Entered I.C.S., 1937; served in various capacities in the Punjab, 1937-42; Defence and later Information and Broadcasting Ministries, 1942-48; Secretary General to the India Delegation to the General Assembly, U.N., 1948; Adviser to India Delegation to the Third Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, 1948; visited U.S.A. under Leader Exchange (point IV) programme to study administration of U.S. foreign policy, 1951-52; Consul-General of India, San Francisco, U.S.A., 1952-54; member, Indian Delegation to U.N. General Assembly, 1953; accompanied Prime Minister Nehru to U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, etc., 1955;

member, Managing Body, Indian Red Cross Society, since April 1956. *Publications*: *History of Panchayats in the Punjab, Fazl-i-Husain A Political Biography*, etc. *Recreations*: Photography and music. *Club*: The Gynkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

HUSAIN, Syed Ashfaq, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, Joint Educational Adviser and ex-Officio Joint Secy., Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, since 1953. *b.* March 21, 1905, *s.* of Syed Ishaque Husain, *m.* Mariam, two *s.*, Hasan Masood and Ahmad Ashfaq, and two *d.*, Naz and Kusum; *Educ.*: Magdalen College, School, Oxford and Oriel College, Oxford Practised at the Bar for 34 years, Lecturer in History and Political Science and Reader in Economics, Aligarh Muslim Univ. Senior Lecturer at Mayo College, Ajmer; Information Officer, Govt. of India; Deputy Educational Adviser and Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education; First Secy., Education Dept., Indian Embassy, Washington. *Publications*: Various articles in different journals and newspapers from time to time. *Recreations*: Listening to music, gardening. *Address*: Ministry of Education, New Delhi; Sitapur, U.P.

HUSAIN, Saliyd Ehtesham, M.A. (Urdu), Gold Medalist, Urdu Critic; Reader in Urdu, Lucknow Univ. *b.* July 11, 1912, *s.* of S. Abu Jafar; *m.* Hashmi Bano; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Wesley High School, Azamgarh (U.P.), Govt. Intermediate Coll., Allahabad; Allahabad Univ., Allahabad; took M.A. in Urdu, 1936. Appointed in the Persian and Urdu Dept., Lucknow Univ., 1938; appointed Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation (U.S.A.) to study 'Sociology & Literary Criticism' in U.S.A. & Europe, Sept. 1952–July 1953. *Publications*: *Uraney*; *Tanquid Jazez*; *Rawa-yet Aur Baghavan*; *Adab Aur Samaj*; *Tanquid Aur Anali Tanquid*; *Zauq-E-Adab Aur Shaoor*; *Sahilur Samundar*; *Urdu Sahitya Ka Itihaz*; *Urdu Ki Kahani*; *Hindustani Lashmuni Ka Khaka*. *Club*: University Staff Club, Lucknow. *Address*: Lucknow University, Lucknow.

HUSAIN, Dr. Zakir, M.A. (Ph.D.) (Borlin), D.Litt. Honorary causa (Delhi, Calcutta & Aligarh), Padma Vibhushan (1955), Governor of Bihar, since July 1957. *b.* Feb. 8, 1897, *s.* of the late Fida Husain; *m.* Shahjahan Begum; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Islamia High School, Etawah (U.P.); M.A. O. Coll., Aligarh; Univ. of Berlin. *Publications*: *Shiksha* (Hindi); *Scope and method Economics* (Urdu); *Capitalism: An essay in understanding*, translation into Urdu of Plato's Republic; *Fr. Lists National System of Economy Recitations*. *Address*: Janlanagar, New Delhi; Raj Bhawan, Patna (Bihar).



Publications: *Shiksha* (Hindi); *Scope and method Economics* (Urdu); *Capitalism: An essay in understanding*, translation into Urdu of Plato's Republic; *Fr. Lists National System of Economy Recitations*. *Address*: Janlanagar, New Delhi; Raj Bhawan, Patna (Bihar).

HYDERABAD: Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, Nizam of b. April 6, 1886; *m.* Dullah Pasha, *d.* of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family, 1906. *Educ.*: Privately. Ascended the *gadi*, August 29, 1911, is entitled to a salute of 21 guns; was Rajpramukh of Hyderabad till its disappearance as a State in Nov. 1956. *Address*: Hyderabad.

IMAM, Mr. Justice Syed Jafer, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barr-at-Law, Judge, Supreme Court of India, since Jan. 10, 1955. *b.* April 18, 1900, *s.* of late Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.; *m.* Mrs. Asma

Imam, *d.* of Syed Hasan Imam; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Lyams Preparatory School, Oxford; Malvern Public School, England; Trinity Coll., Cambridge Univ.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, Jan. 20, 1922; enrolled as Advocate, Patna High Court, March 1922; Asst. Govt. Advocate, 1932–39; Advocate-General, Bihar, 1942–43; Judge, Patna High Court, 1943–53; Chief Justice, Patna High Court, Sept. 3, 1953–Jan. 9, 1955. *Clubs*: Bankipore Club, Patna; Boat House Club, Naiin Tal, U.P. *Address*: No. 8, York Road, New Delhi.

INDORE: Her Highness Shrimant Saubhagyawati Maharani Indirabai Holkar, grand-daughter of late Rao



Bahadur Anand Rao Ramkrishna, J.P., and late Rao Bahadur Mukund Rao Ramachandra. *m.* H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913; *Educ.*: Privately; Takes keen interest in charitable institutions and is connected with Ahilya Sadan of Indore, Rajawade Historical Research Institute, Ramdas Research Institute of Dhulia, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Vedic Research Society of Poona, Dharmakosha Karyalaya of Wai, All-India History of Indian Philosophy, Village Uplift and the Red Cross Society. Managed the Educational, Medical, Charitable and Household Depts. of the State during 1923–24. Chairman, Reception Ctee., A.I.W.C. Silver Jubilee Session held at Poona, May 1953. *Address*: Lalbagh Palace, Indore.

INDORE: Major-General H. H. Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.F. (1935), LL.D., Maharaja of. *b.* Sept. 6, 1908; *m.* first, Sanyogitabai (d. 1937), *d.* of the Chief of Kagal Junior (Kolhapur), 1924; *Mar.*: *d.* (by Gazette Extraordinary, 1950), Usha Raj Holkar, *b.* 1933; second Fay Crane, 1943; one *s.*; *Educ.*: England, 1920–23; Christ Church, Oxford, 1926–29. Succeeded to the *gadi*, 1928; assumed full ruling powers, 1930; has a salute of 21 guns within his territories and 19 outside; invited delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931; was Senior Up-Rajpramukh of the Madhya Bharat State, till its merger in M.P. in Nov. 1956. *Recreations*: Tennis and Shikar. *Address*: Indore.

INDRA, Vidyavachaspati, Sahityavachaspati, M.R.A.S., Member, Rajya Sabha of India & Journalist; Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula Univ. *b.* Nov. 9, 1849, *s.* of Mahatma Munshi Ram and Shrim. Shivdevi; *m.* Shrim. Chandrawati; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Gurukula Univ., Kangri. Professor, Editor and Public worker. *Publications*: Books on Indian History, Politics and Fiction in Hindi. *Recreations*: Gardening, Music. *Address*: Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri Hardwar.

ISMAIL, Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M., K.C.I.F. (1936), Kt. (1930), C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1923), Ex-Resident Representative of U.N. in Indonesia, *b.* 1883; *m.* Zobinda Begum; *Educ.*: Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore. Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asst. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926–41; Prime Minister of Jalpur, June 1942 to July 1946; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, August 1946 to May 1947; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937; delivered Convocation Addresses of Annamalai, Madras and

Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940 respectively and Patna and Dacca Universities in 1942, Nagpur University in 1943, Agra University in 1944, Bonares Hindu University in 1945 and Aligarh Univ. in 1951. *Address*: Bangalore.

ISMAIL, Haji Hasham, Hon. Presy. Magistrate and J.P., since 1947; Hon. Consul-General for the Dominican Republic at Bombay, since 1948; Member, Ajmer Darjah Ctee. *b.* August 20, 1906, at Amreli, three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Commerce Diploma Partner; H. M. Ismail & Sons and Bombay Industrial Co.; Pres. Memon Merchants' Relief Ctee.; International Social Club; Vice-Pres.; Society of Goodwill and Culture; Indo-Arab Society, Indo-German Cultural Society, International Club; Hon. Treasurer Id Celebration Ctee.; member, Managing Ctee.; Memon Chamber of Commerce; Anjuman-i-Islam, Radio Club, Diabetic Assoc. of India; Memon Education and Welfare Society; Hajal Memon Students Circle, etc. *Address*: Residence, Ismail Manzil, 28, Club Road, Bombay-5; Office: 208, D. Watcha Road, Bombay-1.



ISVARAN, Manjeri Sundararaman, Writer in English (Free Lance). *b.* June 16, 1910; *m.* Smt. Annappurna, B.A., M. Litt., Diploma in Music; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras; took B.A. degree, 1929. Has been engaged purely in literary journalism and creative and critical writing, since 1931; edited a monthly called 'The Short Story', 1933–34; has been Asst. Editor, Associate Editor and Deputy Editor of *Tiruvu*, now issuing as a Quarterly from Masulipatam, Andhra Pradesh; is a member on its Advisory Board; Literary Editor, *Suvalatna*, June 1953–Sept. 1953. *Publications*: English: (Poetry) *Saffron and Gold* and other Poems (1932); *Altar of Flowers* (1934); *Calyans* (1940); *Brief Orisons* (1941); *Pennumbra* (1942); *Song of the Gipsymaiden* (Translation of an old Tamil poem) (1945); *The Fourth Avatar* (1946); *Ohliron* (1950); *Rhapsody in Red* (1954); Criticism: *Penkaramani Writer and Thinker* (1932); Drama: *Tama and Yama* (1948); Fiction: (Short Stories) *Naked Shingles* (1941); *Angry Dust* (1944); *Siva Ratra* (1943); *Ruckshawallah* (1946); *Fancy Tales* (1947); *No Ankletbells for Her* (1949); *Immersion* (1951); *Painted Tigers* (1956); in Tamil: *Kolu* (1944); *Singari* (1946). *Recreations*: Carpentry and Interior decoration. *Address*: 10, Puchaiyappas Hostel Road, Kilpauk, Madras 10.

ISVARAN, V., B.A., Development Commissioner and Ex-Officio Secretary, Political and Services Dept., Bombay. *b.* July 31, 1908; *Educ.*: Zamorin's College, Calicut and Madras Christian College Assistant Collector and Collector in Bombay Province from 1952; Director of Agriculture, Sind and Bombay; Chief Secy., Govt. of Saurashtra till March 1950; Secretary, Agr. Dept. Govt. of Bombay; Chief Secy., Govt. of PEP&U; again Chief Secy., Saurashtra, Feb. 1955–Oct. 31, 1956. *Address*: Sachivalaya, Bombay 1.

IYENGAR, K. R. Srinivasa, M.A., D.Litt., University Professor of English, Andhra Univ., Waltair, since June 1947. *b.* April 17, 1908, *s.* of B. Ramaswami Iyengar and Srimati Lakshmi Ammal; *m.* Srimati Padmasani; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu College, Tinnevely; St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. Taught in Ceylon (1928–31); Professor of English, Lingaraj College, Belgau (1933–44); Vice-Principal, Basaveshwar College, Bagalkot (1944–47); toured U.K. on the invitation of the British Council, 1951. *Publications*: *Lytton Strachey: A Critical Study*, 1938; *Indian Administration* (with Prof. S. S. Basavanna), 1939; *S. Srinivasa Iyengar: The Story of a*

Decade of Indian Politics, 1939; Indo-Anglican Literature, 1943; Literature and Authorship in India, 1943; Sri Aurobindo, 1945; The Indian Contribution to English Literature, 1946; A New Deal for Our Universities; The Mind and Heart of Britain, 1956, and other books; contributes articles and reviews to leading Periodicals and Newspapers. - Recreations: Walking. Address: Residence: University Campus, Uplands, Waltair; Vacation Add: 'Aravind', Kodakanaallur, P.O., Tinnevely District.

IYER, Karaikudi Sambasiva, A leading musician; Principal, Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras; First Presidential Award (March 10, 1952). *b.* Sept. 11, 1888; *m.* Smt. Sugandha Kunthalambal; *Educ.*: under his father. Gave his first performance at the age of 10 with his elder brother Subhramanyar; gave solo performances for two years; since then, has given joint performances as 'Karaikudi Bros.' for 30 years; after brother's death, has trained up three disciples; honoured by invitations from the Maharajas of Mysore and Travancore; *Pres.*: Music Academy, Madras, 1952. *Address*: Principal, Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras.

IYER, Mr. Justice P. V. Balakrishna, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), M.A., I.C.S. Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since 1949. *b.* Sept. 26, 1900, *s.* of P. V. Venku Ayyar; *m.* Srim. Rugmani Ammal, *d.* of S. Krishna Ayyar, Advocate and Planter; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's High School, Payavatty; St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy; Law Coll., Madras. Topped the list in the I.C.S. competition in India, 1923; *Asstt. Collector*, Madura; *Sub-Collector*, Sivakasi, Chandragiri and Rajahmundry; *Dist. & Sessions Judge*, Anantpur, Salem, Trichy, Tinnevely, S. Arcot and Madras; was Secretary to the Govt. of Madras in the Legal Department and as such drafted a number of Acts including the Zemindari Abolition Act. *Recreations*: Tennis; Gardening. *Address*: 'Cranleigh', Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras.

IYER, Tiruvur Pichu Iyer Subrahmanyam, M.A. (Madras), Registrar, University of Delhi, since 1947. *b.* March 6, 1900, *s.* of V. Pichu Iyer; *m.* Shrim. Sethu; five *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Tiruvur; Presidency Coll., Madras. Was temporarily employed in Govt. Offices and Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, till 1924; joined Delhi Univ. as Personal Asstt. to the first Vice-Chancellor, late Sir Hari Singh Gour; *Asstt. Registrar* till 1947. *Publications*: Some articles in Journals and Magazines. *Recreations*: Tennis; Badminton Club; University Club, New Delhi. *Address*: University Buildings, Delhi 8.

JAGANNATHAN, K. V., M.A., Vidvan, Vazheesa Kalanidi, Sentamil Selvar, Tamil Essayist, Editor, *Kalaimagal* *b.* April 13, 1906, *s.* of K. S. Vasudeva Iyer, Las three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Kulitalai and Madras. *Publications*: Seven volumes of short stories in Tamil; several volumes of literary essays and research; a collection of poems, altogether 67 books in Tamil. *Recreations*: Bf'an. *Address*: Kaanta Kalai, Kalyana Nagar, Madras 28.

JAIN, Riji Prasad, M.A., I.L.B., Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, since Nov. 1954; Advocate, *b.* 1902, *s.* of Babu Mukund Lal; *m.* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Lucknow University. Took part in all Civil Disobedience movements from 1930 onwards; M.L.A. (U.P.), 1937-48; Parliamentary Secretary, 1937-39; Member: Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-50; A.I.C.C. for a long time; Member, Zamindari Abolition Cttee., U.P., Special Recruitment Board



for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc.; Minister for Rehabilitation, Govt. of India. *Publications*: U.P. Tenancy Act (Commentary on) and miscellaneous contributions to several publications on agrarian questions and land problems. *Address*: Ambala Road, Saharanpur; New Delhi.

JAIN, Jaichand, M.A., General Manager, Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., since March 1950. *b.* Oct. 20, 1911, *s.* of late L. Prabhu Dayal, M.A.; *m.* Sh. Brij Mala Jain; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Delhi; Govt. Coll., Lahore. Represented Western India Life Ins. Co., Ltd. of Satara as Chief Agent & Branch Manager for Punjab, 1935-42; Secretary to Seth J. Dalmia, Oct. 1942-May 1944, General Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., June 1944-March 1950; *Pres.* All India Federation of Master Printers, 1953, Audit Bureau of Circulation Ltd., 1953; *Pres.*, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, 1954-55; Director, Press Trust of India. *Publications*: Research thesis—post-Ranjit Singh period. *Recreations*: Indoor games; Travel. *Clubs*: Chelmsford Club & Roshanara Club, Delhi; National Sports Club, C.C.L., Radio Club, Orient Club, Rotary Club, Willington Sports Club, and Turf Club, Bombay. *Address*: 75, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

JAIN, Lakshmi Chandra, B.Sc. (Allahabad), I.C.S. Director General of Civil Aviation, since March 1953. *b.* 1910, *m.* three *s.*, Vijaya Kumar, Ajaya Kumar and Pawan Kumar; *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. and London Univ. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1934; served as a Joint Magistrate and Dist. Magistrate in several districts in U.P.; was Director of Industries, U.P., for two years; Chief Secy., Govt. of Hyderabad for nearly three years; Chief Labour Commr (Central) for two years; Dir. Genl. of Resettlement and Employment for six months. *Hobby*: Flying. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; Secunderabad Club; Delhi Flying Club. *Address*: Director-General of Civil Aviation, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

JAIN, Narendra Kumar, B.A., Business man; Ex-District Scout Commissioner, Dehra Dun, *b.* July 19, 1923; *Educ.*: Muzaffarnagar, Deoband, Meerut, graduated from Agra Univ., 1943. After school, joined (Rajasthan), continued Congress work; during coll. life organised Students' Congress, participated in national struggle and arrested in 1942 movement; *Pres.*, All India Jain Youth, State Councillor, U.P. Hindustan Scouts Assoc.; took up mineral work and formed several joint stock companies like Mineral Traders Ltd., Veer Sahitya Mandir Ltd., Disposals (India) Ltd., etc.; settled at Dehra Dun, 1946 and served there as Hony. Secy., Relief and Rehabilitation Cttee, formed by the Govt.; formed Bharat Construction Syndicate Ltd. for Colonising Vijayalaxminagar, Doon Commercial Corporation Ltd.; edited an All India Arms & Ammunition Dealers Directory, the 1st of its kind; has been Hony. Secy., Crime Prevention Society; Chairman, Youth Service Cttee; Hony. Jail Visitor; Hony. Distt. Probation Officer; General Secy., Bharati; Hony. Secy., Dist. Red Cross Branch; Dist. Rifle Club, Dehra Dun; on the executive of many local educational institutions; Founder, Youth Welfare Council, a world organisation. *Publications*: History of Scouting besides some Jain Publications. *Clubs*: Rotary Club; Bharti, etc. *Address*: Hanuman Chowk, Dehra Dun, U.P.



JAIN, Shanti Prasad, B.Sc., Industrialist, *b.* 1912 at Najibabad, Dt. Bijnor, U.P.; *m.* Shrimati Rama, *d.* of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, three *s.* and one *d.*, Alaka, *Educ.*: Benares Hindu Univ. and Agra Univ. Has two decades of close association with and knowledge of working and management of important industries like Cement, Sugar, Paper, Coal, Chemicals, Vanaspathi, Asbestos Cement Sheets, and controls a chain of such industries situated in Bihar, under the managing agency of Sahu Jain Ltd., and Jute Mills in West Bengal, a keen student of Economics and Finance and deeply interested in statistical studies, strives for and believes in all-round industrial development through Indian enterprise for improvement in the people's standard of living; visited the Dutch East Indies in 1936 and Australia in 1945 as member of Indian Trade Delegation, visited U.S.S.R. as a member of the Govt. sponsored Industrial Delegation, associated with various Govt. Advisory Bodies and Industrial Organisations; President: Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Patna, 'Employers' Assoc., Calcutta, Bihar Industries Assoc., Patna; Ex-*Pres.*, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi; All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, New Delhi; Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., Calcutta; Indian Paper Mills Assoc., Calcutta, Chairman and Director, Sahu Jain Ltd., Rohas Industries Ltd., The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Kalinga Tubes Private Ltd., Hindustan Vehicles Ltd., Ashoka Cement Ltd., Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., The Jaijpur Dyog Ltd., and Director National Industrial Development Corporation Private Ltd., New Delhi; Founder, Bharatiya Gyan Peth (Academy), Benares. *Address*: 11, Olive Row, Calcutta.



JAIN, Sahu Shriyans Prasad, M.P. (Rajya Sabha) *b.* 1908 in the Sahu family of Najibabad (Ganesh Sadan), renowned for its traditional liberality and public service; has rendered invaluable service to the people of his town and district; has given large sums in charity and takes keen interest in all matters of social reform and public enlightenment; has done pioneering work in the field of girls' education, Sava Samitis and public libraries for the welfare of his district in particular and the State in general;



President, Education Committee of the District Board, Bijnor; and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Najibabad, for many years; has outstanding executive ability and a knack for big business; Chairman: Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Director, The New Kabet Hind Spg & Wvg Co. Ltd.; The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.; Carona Sahu Co. Ltd.; The Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.; Podar Mills Ltd.; Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.; Assoc. of Indian Trade and Industry; Radio Lamp Works Ltd.; The New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.; The Anand Textile Mills Ltd.; Cttee member: Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi; Millowners' Assoc., Bombay; Trustee, Bombay Hospital Trust; a leading figure in the Jain Community; patronizes a number of important institutions and reform schemes; specially interested in giving the community and the country its first full-length documentary films of ancient Jain Art and Architecture; President, All-India Dignified Jain Parishad Delhi. *Address*: "Shikharjung," 29-A, Carmichael Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAIN, Takhatmal (See under Jalori, Takhatmal).

JAIPUR: Lt.-General His Highness Saranad-i-Rajahal Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraj Sir Sawal Man Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., L.L.D., Ruler, former State of Jaipur and head of the Kachhawa clan of Rajputs. *b.* August 21, 1911, *adopted s. of* Lt.-General Maharaja Sir Sawal Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., L.L.D., whom he succeeded on Sept. 7, 1922 and assumed full Ruling Powers, March 14, 1931, celebrated the Silver Jubilee in Dec. 1947; *m.* first the sister of Air Vice-Marshal His late Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of Jodhpur, Jan. 30, 1924; secondly *d.* of His late Highness Sir Sumar Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, April 24, 1932 and thirdly the *y. sister of* Lt.-Col. H. H. Sir Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cochin-Bihar, May 9, 1940; 4 *s.* and 1 *d.* *m.* to the Ruler of the former Dewad Baria State, May 1948. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer; Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Holds the rank of Hon. Lt.-General in the Indian Army; Hon. Col. 61 Cavalry, and Raj Rifles (Sawal Man Grenadiers); commissioned in His Majesty the King's Life Guards (1939); attended Staff College course at Quetta, 1913; entitled to a permanent salute of 17 guns and to a local salute of 19; hereditary member, Court of the Benares Hindu Univ.; Pres., General Council, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Indian Polo Assoc.; Trustee, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta; Patron, Indian Gymkhana Club, London; National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Delhi, C. C. I. Ltd.; Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer; Aero Club of India and Burma, Jaipur Flying Club; Jaipur Medical Assoc.; Northern India Amateur Boxing Assoc.; Vice-Patron, R.I.N. Benevolent Assoc., New Delhi; Life Member and Vice-Pres., Indian Rifle Club, England; Founder-Member, International Club of India; member, General Council of the King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indore; became Rajpramukh of Rajasthan in 1949, on the integration of Rajputana States and continued as Rajpramukh till the institution was abolished on Nov. 1, 1956; is an international Polo player and in 1933 took his Polo team to England where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. *Recreations*: Polo, Tennis, Shooting and Flying. *Clubs*: Marlborough, Life Guards, Cavalry, Hurlingham, Roehampton (London), Jaipur, Willingdon Sports Club, Ootacamund (Nilgiris), Jodhpur Flying, W.I.A.A., Bombay. *Address*: The Palace, Jaipur.

JAIPURIA, Seth Mungtu Ram, Millowner, Merchant, Financier and Zamindar. *b.* 1801, of the famous Jaipuria family of Nawalgarh (Rajasthan), *s.* of late Seth Anand Ramji Jaipuria; *m.* two *s.* and one *d.* Chairman, The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur; Director and or Managing Director of many Joint Stock Companies which own Vegetable Ghee Factory, Collieries, Oil, Dal and Rice Mills, Rolling Mills, Mica and China Clay Mines, Real Properties, Silk and Art Silk Mills, Plastic Factory, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, etc., etc. Managing Director, Jaipura Brothers Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd., Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Jay Shree Tea Gardens Ltd., National Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Aluminium Corporation (India) Ltd., Hindustan Motors Ltd., General Assurance Society Ltd. and Vanspati Private Ltd., Jaipuria Coal Agents Private Ltd., Jaipuria Properties Ltd., Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd., Shree Anand Sugar Mills Ltd., Aggarwal Sugar Agents Private Ltd.; member, Cttee. of various Chambers of Commerce including Indian Chamber of Commerce, and Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., Calcutta; Member: Central Advisory Council for Industries set up by the Govt. of India; Uttar Pradesh Govt. State Planning Board; Founder, Seth Anand Ram Jaipuria Inter Coll., Anantnagar (District Gokarhpur), Seth Anandram Jaipuria Coll., Calcutta and Seth Anandram Jaipuria Eye Hospital,

Nawalgarh (Rajasthan), in memory of his father; founder of and donor to, a large number of Educational and Charitable Institutions; greatly interested in social reform. *Address*: Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur, U.P., Jaipuria House, 51, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

JAIPURIA, S., Millowner, Merchant and Financier. *b.* in the Jaipuria family of Calcutta, *s.* of Seth Mungturamji Jaipuria, Director, Jaipuria Brothers Ltd., Chairman, Advisory Cttee. of the Govt. Central Textile Institute, Kanpur; member: International Federation of Master Cotton & Spinners, Manchester (England); Central Railway Advisory Cttee., Kanpur; Cttee. of the Employers' Assoc. of N India, Kanpur; Cttee. of the Merchants' Chamber of U.P., Kanpur; Cotton Cttee., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur; Advisory Cttee. of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and several other institutions; takes keen interest in industrial and economic development of the country; made an extensive tour of Egypt, U.K., Germany, France, Switzerland, etc. to have a comprehensive study of various industries; his family is famous for its educational and other charities; takes keen interest in the various colleges, schools and hospitals run by his family. *Address*: Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

JAIRAMDAS Doulatram, Ex-Governor of Assam; Journalist and Politician. *b.* 1892 at Hyderabad (Sind); *Educ.*: Graduated in Law, 1915. Practised as a lawyer, 1915-19; joined the Home Rule Movement, 1918; took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1919; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1917-41; participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920-21; Editor, *The Hindu*, Karachi, 1921; sentenced to two years for sedition; Editor, *The Hindustan Times*, Delhi, 1925-26; member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1926-29; Secretary, All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, 1929-30; joined Satyagraha Movement, 1930-34; wounded during police firing in Karachi on April 16, 1930 while pacifying mob; General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1931-34; member, Congress Working Committee, 1928-41; jailed again 4 times during Indian independence movement, 1930-34; released June, 1934 and again arrested in Aug., 1942; released in April, 1945; Governor of Bihar, 1947; Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1947-50; awarded Hon. degree of Doctor of Literature by Sangor Univ., 1949, Governor of Assam, 1950-May 1956. *Address*: C/o Governor's Camp, Shillong, Assam.

JALAN, Iswar Das, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, Minister for Local Self-Govt., West Bengal, since 1952. *b.* 1895; *Educ.*: Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Solicitor; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1927-30; member: Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1938-47; West Bengal Legislative Assembly, since 1947; Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1947-52. *Address*: 47, Zakaria street, Calcutta 7.

JALAN, Nandkishore, Business man and Industrialist. *b.* March 8, 1921, 5th *s.* of late Seth Banshidhar Jalan at Calcutta; *m.* Smt. Shanti Devi, *d.* of Raja Hariram Agrawal, Allahabad; one *s.* and four *d.*, *Educ.*: Privately under distinguished Professors of Calcutta Univ. and educationists. Entered business at the early age of 18; immediately took up the administration of W. H. Harton & Co. Ltd. (Rope Works), Shree Hanuman Steel Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah Trading Co. Ltd. (Engineering Works) and successfully managed them; took over charge of Moon Mills, Ltd. (Cotton Mill), Bombay, 1944; was the first Indian in 1948 to take charge of the two big public utility companies, Oriental Gas Co., Ltd.,



Calcutta and Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Bombay, which were under foreign management for 90 years; Partner, Soorajmull Nagarmull; now looks after the management of the oil, export, cotton mills, jute mills and gas departments of Soorajmull Nagarmull as also the Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd., Moon Mills Ltd., the Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., and the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., all the business and industries of Soorajmull Nagarmull Group in Bombay being conducted under his directions; is responsible for starting production in India of gas lamps hitherto available only by import; Chairman: Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Assoc.; Cttee. Member: Indian Jute Mills Assoc.; All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management; Indian Society for Quality Control; Trustee, Howrah Improvement Trust; co-opted several times as a Cttee. Member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Director: Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.; Asiatic Textiles Co., Ltd.; Moon Mills Ltd.; W. H. Harton & Co., Ltd.; The Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd.; Maduripur Trading Co., Ltd.; Popular Jute Trading Co., Ltd.; Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.; Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd.; Naskarpara Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; Shahjahanpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Bombay Gas Co. (Prop.) Ltd.; Jute Baling and Trading Co., Ltd.; Eastern Bengal Jute Trading Co., Ltd.; Western Bengal Co., Ltd.; J. K. Chemicals Ltd., etc.; Life-member, Indian Red Cross Society, Clubs: National Sports Club of India, Calcutta South Club, Bengal Rowing Club (Cttee. member); Royal Calcutta Turf Club, 3rd Club; Cricket Club of India; National Cricket Club; Calcutta Club Ltd. *Address*: Soorajmull Nagarmull, 8, Dalhousie Square (East), Calcutta.

JALORI, Takhatmal, Commerce, Industries and Agriculture Minister, Madhya Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956 *b.* 1896, at Basoda Practised at the State Bar, 1913-13; Secy., Gwalior State Plenders' Conference for several years and once President; member, Working Cttee., Gwalior State Congress, 1939; Pres: Blind District Political Conference, 1939; Working Cttee., Bharat Jain Maha Mandal; Chairman, Reception Cttee., All-India Digambar Jain Parishad, Bhisla; Convener, first meeting of Public Workers of Gwalior State, which resulted in the formation of State Congress; the first non-official Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Govt., Gwalior State; resigned, 1942; again appointed Minister as Congress nominee, 1947; inaugurated the Indore State Local Self-Govt. Conference, 1942, one of the founders of Jain High School, Bhisla; started various Institutions at Bhisla such as Vyayamshala, Sarvajanki Library, etc.; was Finance Minister in the Responsible Govt. in Gwalior State, 1948 and later in Madhya Bharat till Jun. 1949; was Vice-Pres., Provincial Congress Cttee., Madhya Bharat; Chairman: Transport Nationalisation Cttee., Madhya Bharat, 1949; Harlan Disabilities Enquiry Cttee.; Chief Minister, M.B., Oct. 1950-March 1952; Pres., Madhya Bharat P.C.C., 1953; Chairman: M. B. Land Reforms Cttee., 1954; Cttee. for the removal of disparity of pay scale of certain depts., M. B. Govt., 1954; Chief Minister, Madhya Bharat, April 1955-Oct. 1956. *Address*: Commerce and Agriculture Minister, Bhopal.

JAMMU and KASHMIR, Yuvraj Karan Singh Ji, M.A., Sadar-i-Riyasat of *b.* March 9, 1931, *s.* of Maharajadhiraj H.H. Hari Singh Ji and Maharani Tara Devi; *m.* Yuvraj Yasho Rajya Lakshmi; *Educ.*: Upto Senior Cambridge at Doon School, Dehra Dun; Intermediate as a Private Student from Alahabad Univ.; B.A. as a Private Student from Jammu and Kashmir Univ.;



Chancellor, Jammu and Kashmir Univ.; took over as Regent, i.e., Constitutional Head of the State, June 20, 1949; elected and sworn in as first Sadar-i-Ri'ayat (Head of the State), Jammu and Kashmir, Nov. 17, 1952. *Recreations*: Indian Classical Music; reading particularly Political Science and Philosophy; Chess. *Address*: The Palace, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir State).

JAMSHEDJI, Jal, Managing Director, Noble Paint & Varnish Co. Private Ltd. b. March 24, 1911, s. of late Meherbhai and Jamshedji Hormasji Commisariat; m. Miss Kati Manchershaw Polshwalla, 1942, one s., Dhiraj and four d., Villy, Roshan, Meher and Dina; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll.; obtained technical training at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 1933. Founded Noble Paint & Varnish Co., one of the leading paint factories in India; has been responsible for the quick growth of his paint concern; recently started manufacturing "Hammerlac" and "Polychromatic" Enamels and Plastic Emulsion Paints; is a keen sportsman and a member of Lodge Blackwell. *Address*: Noble Paint & Varnish Co. Private Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.



JAMUAR, Mr. Justice Brahmadeva Prasad, M.A. (Hons) (Oxon), Judge, High Court, Patna, b. Sept. 22, 1898, s. of late Rai Bahadur Bishun Prasad, Gaya, Bihar; *Educ.*: City of London School, England; took Hons. degree in Jurisprudence at Oxford, England. *Address*: Patna, Bihar.

JAWHAR: Ft.-Lt. His Highness Maharaj Shrimant Yeswantrao Patangshah Vikramshah, the Ruler of the former State of b. December 11, 1917; m. Shrimant Priyamwada Raje, sister of the Rajasahib of Jath, May 1938; Heir-Apparent, Shrimant Yuvraj Maharaj Digvijayashinrao, born on Jan. 5, 1940; two d., Maharajkumari Ashwaje and Maharajkumari Premaraje; *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Blundell's Old Public School, England; received some administrative training in England; had further practical administrative training in India under the Collector of Nasik. Ascended the *gadi* and was invested with full ruling powers, January 16, 1938; is entitled to a permanent salute of 9 guns; his State merged with Bombay State, June 10, 1948, served in the Royal Indian Air Force during World War II; was elected to the Lok Sabha on Congress ticket from Thana-Kolaba Constituency in the by-election, previous Lok Sabha *Recreations*: Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring. *Address*: Jalvilas Palace, Jawahar.



JAYAKAR, The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Mukund Ramrao, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C. *Educ.*: Bombay University. Practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life, 1916; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the Opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress, 1925; entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930; Dy. Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March; leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session; was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Ctee.; member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Ctee. on the White Paper; appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India,

from October 1937; appointed member of the Judicial Ctee. of the Privy Council, January 1939; resigned in March 1942; Member, Constituent Assembly; resigned from the Constituent Assembly early in 1947. Hon. Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona, 1948-56. *Publications*: Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address*: Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAYKRISHNA, Harivallabhdas, Millowner and business man; Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1956-57. b. Oct. 31, 1919, s. of late Sheth Harivallabhdas Kalidas, business man, Ahmedabad; m. Smt. Padma Jaykrishna, two s.; *Educ.*: Calcutta and Ahmedabad. Joined his father's business early in life, 1936; got extensive training under the guidance of his father, on the demise of his father, took over management of two textile Mills, Shri Ambica Mills Ltd. and Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd.; was responsible for expanding the units, is also connected with various other business and industrial concerns. Director: New India Industries Ltd., Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.; Pickers Ltd., Bharat Bobbins Ltd.; T. Maneklal Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Lok Prakashan Ltd., The Standard Mills Co. Ltd.; Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.; Lalbhai Tricunial Mills Ltd., etc.; entrusted with the management of Lalbhai Tricunial Mills Ltd. as attorney of Shri Ambica Mills Ltd.; member: Textile Trade Marks Advisory Ctee.; Central Ports Advisory Board (Rajkot); Local Advisory Ctee. of the United Commercial Bank Ltd.; ex. Ctee. of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce; takes keen interest in several social activities; elected, M.L.A., Bombay from Ahmedabad City on Congress ticket in the General Elections, 1952; has made liberal donations to the extent of Rs. 15,00,000 on his behalf and on behalf of concerns managed by him, to Ahmedabad Education Society, Gujarat Univ. and other similar institutions; has made extensive tour of foreign countries to acquaint himself with industrial development there; visited Japan twice, has been to Egypt, England, the Continent and the U.S.A., 1946, '49, '51 and '55, attended the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva as Employers' Representative on behalf of the Govt. of India, member, Western India Automobiles Assoc. Clubs; Rotary Club of Ahmedabad; Cricket Club of India, Willingdon Sports Club. *Address*: Shahibag, Ahmedabad 4.



JEDHE, Keshavrao Maruttrao, M.P. Publicist. b. 1896, s. of Maruttrao Babaji and Rahibai Jedhe; m. Smt. Venutal Shitole, 1920; five s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona. Worked with Satya Shodhak Samaj; Secy., Non-Brahmin Party, 1930; joined Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930, jailed, 1930-32; elected to Central Legislative Assembly, 1935-41; Pres., Maharashtra Provincial Congress, 1938 and 1946-48; member, Constituent Assembly, 1948-51; also of provisional Parliament; Founder, Peasants' and Workers' Party, 1948; Pres., Goa Liberation Ctee., 1951; has now rejoined Congress; elected to Lok Sabha, 1957. *Publications*: Some *stray* poems. *Address*: Jedhe Mansions, 907, Shukarwar Peth, Poona 2.

JEEJEEBHoy, Feroze, B.A. (Hons), Barrister-at-Law, Chairman, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, since Jan. 6, 1955. b. 1895; has one s., Dr. Homi Jeejeebhoy, M.B.B.S. (Lond.); *Educ.*: School and College in Rangoon; Grays Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Practised at the Rangoon Bar; Legal Adviser to the Govt. of Burma in India during the War Years; Chairman, Central Govt. Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad and Calcutta, 1948-50; member, Labour Appellate Tribunal, 1950-55. *Address*: Fruz-Ara, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

JEHANGIR, Sir Cowasji (Bart.), M.A. (Camb.), G.D.K. (1944), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1918). b. Feb. 16, 1879, m. Hirabai, Karsar-i-Hind (Gold Medal), with Bar, M.B.E., one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Member, Bombay Corporation, 1904-21; Chairman, Standing Ctee., 1914-15; Pres., Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20; Hon. Secy., War Loan Ctee., 1917-18; member of the Legislative Council; member, Executive Council, Govt. of Bombay, 1921-22 and 1923-28; elected member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930-47; delegate to the I. T. Cs., 1930, 1931, 1932; delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; Pres., National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representatives at the Coronation, London, 1937; Chairman, Bank of India, Ltd., The Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. and several other companies; succeeded to the Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. Clubs: Marlborough and St. James', London; Asian, Ripon, Orient, Willingdon, Bombay. *Address*: Readywork House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JENKINS, Owain Trevor, B.A. (Oxon), Director, Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., since 1946. b. Feb. 20, 1907, 5th s. of Sir John Lewis Jenkins, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.; m. Sybil Leone, 2nd d. of Major-General Herbert, Indian Army, 1940; *Educ.*: Charterhouse School and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 1929, Indian Army, 1940-43; Directorate-General of Munitions Production, 1944; rejoined Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 1944; Pres., Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1956; Associated Chambers of Commerce, 1956. Clubs: Bengal Club, Calcutta, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay; Oriental Club, London. *Address*: C/o Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

JERATH, Harbans Lal, B.A., M.S.P. (Eng.), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond), Dip. Fr. (Lond), Retd. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Govt. of India; Chairman, Blackwood Hodge (India) Private Ltd., New Delhi, since Jan. 1957. b. July, 1899, at Hoshiarpur, s. of Late Rupchand Jerath, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Hoshiarpur. Joined Indian Postal Service after graduating from Govt. Coll., Lahore, Dec. 1919, was Divisional Supdt., Posts and Telegraphs in Assam, Bihar, Bombay and U.P. till 1932; Asstt. P.M.G., Lucknow, 1933, became Asstt. Dir.-General, Posts and Telegraphs Directorate, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1937; deputed as a Plenipotentiary Delegate to the Universal Postal Union Congress held at Buenos-Aires (Argentina), 1939, Dy. P.M.G., Bihar and Orissa Circle, 1942; Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Sind, Baluchistan and Persian Gulf Circle, 1943-47; placed on the Partition Ctee., 1947. Senior Deputy Dir.-General and Member, Post and Telegraphs Board, Govt. of India, 1947-50, visited England and Europe as Leader, Indian Delegation to the International Postal Union Meeting, 1950-51; Plenipotentiary leader of the Indian Delegation to the XIth Congress of the Universal Postal Union held at Brussels, 1952; confirmed as Director-General, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Deptt., 1953, organised the Centenary celebrations and the International Telegraph Exhibition, 1953; conducted the Indian Postage Stamp Centenary celebrations, the International Postage Stamp Exhibition and the International Postal Exhibition, first of its kind in Asia; Director, Panch Shila Pharma Private Ltd., New Delhi. Clubs: Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: 60/48, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi.

JHA, Bhairav Nath, B. Ed. (Edinburgh), Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, since April 1955; b. Feb. 1897; *m.* Smt. Hira Kumari, three s. Dr. S. N. Jha, Reader in Education, Univ. of Lucknow, Lt/Lt. K. N. Jha, I.A.F. and D. N. Jha, Advocate; *Educ.*: Govt. High Schools, Mathura and Saharanpur, Agra Coll., Agra; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; Training Coll., Allahabad; Univ. of Edinburgh. Joined Education Deptt. as Lecturer, Training Coll., Agra, 1929, worked in Training Colls., Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Principal Training Coll., Lucknow, Govt. Coll., Moradabad, Inspector of Schools, Meerut, Secy., Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P.; Dy. Director of Education, U.P.; Director of Education, Mathura Bharat, Jt. Secy. to Govt., U.P.; Secy. to Govt., U.P.; Director of Education, U.P., proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, Feb. 1955. *Publications*: *Modern Educational Psychology*, *Manovigyan aur Shiksha Shashtra*. Address: Senate House, Allahabad.

JHA, Bhola Nath, M.A. I.C.S. C.I.E. (1916), Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Govt. of India, since March 1953; b. Feb. 1902, s. of R. N. Jha, *m.* Mrs. Kamala Jha; one d. *Educ.*: Muir Central Coll. and the Univ. of Allahabad. Passed I.C.S., 1924, I.C.S. probationer at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1924-26. Assistant, Joint, and District Magistrate in U.P. Districts, 1926-30; Secy., U.P. Board of Revenue, 1937-38; served as Deputy Secy., Agriculture, Industries and Revenue; Secy. and Development Commissioner, U.P. Govt., 1939-March 1947. Chief Secy., March 1947-June 1949. Senior Adviser, Rajasthan, 1949-51. Chief Secy. U.P., 1951-53. *Recreations*: Tennis, Hockey; Football; Riding. Address: Secretary, Ministry of Communications, New Delhi.

JHA, Lakshmi Kant, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., M.B.E. (1946), Special Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and *Min. Dir.* National Industrial Development Corp., b. November 22, 1913, s. of S. K. Jha and Mrs. S. K. Jha, one s. and two d. *Educ.*: Hindu Univ., Banaras and Trinity College, Cambridge. Under-Secy., Govt. of Bihar, Local Self Govt. Dept., 1941-42; Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, Supply Dept., 1942-46. Delegate, United Nations Maritime Conference, London, Indian Trade Delegation to Germany, Czechoslovakia and France. Delegate, Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, Sixth Session, Bangkok, and Seventh Session, Lahore. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, 1947-50; Delegate to the 9th and 10th Sessions of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. *Publications*: *India's Foreign Trade*, Part I & II. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana and Calcutta Club. Address: 36, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

JHAVERI, Mansukhlal Maganlal, M.A., Gujarati Poet and Critic, Professor and Head of the Gujarati Deptt., St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1945; b. Oct. 3, 1907, at Jamnagar, Bharat Dist., *m.* Smt. Hasnukh-gouri, 1928, one s. and four d. *Educ.*: Nawabnagar High School, Jamnagar, St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar; B.A. First Class, M.A. Second Class, Merit Scholar throughout the college career; Fellow, Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar 1935-36, 1936-37, Prof. of Gujarati, Ramnarain Ruia Coll., Bombay, 1937; Senior Professor of Gujarati, Dharmendra Sinhlal Coll., Rajkot, 1940-43, Vice-Principal, 1943-45; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay, since 1949; Member, A.C. & Board of Studies in Gujarati of the Univs. of Bombay, Poona, Baroda and Gujarat; Secy., Gujarati Section Oriental Conference, Bombay Session, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad; Gujarati Lekhak Milan; Pres., Sanskrita Lekhak Milan, Rajkot Session; member: P.E.N.; Advisory Panel, Central Board of Film Censors 1951 and 52; Advisory Board for Gujarati Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi; Producer, Spoken Word, Gujarati, All India Radio, Bombay. *Publications*: Poems.

Chandradoot; *Phool-Dol*; Plays and Ballets: *Gavinda Aba*, *Parvati Parvaya*; Criticism: *Thoda Fivethan Lekho*; *Parvashana*, Literary History, *Gujarati Sahitya-nun Rekha Darshan*, Grammar, *Gujarati Bhasha-Vyakaran ane Lekhan*, Edited Books, *Dashama-Skandha* (Cantos 1-25), *Nari Kavita*; Translations: *Rama Samhita* Part I and *Rama Samhita* Part II from Sanskrit, *Ragna Paricharya* from Marathi. *Recreations*: Walking and Reading. Address: 17, Samant Block, Cama Road, Andheri, Bombay 41.

JODHPUR, His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Shri Gaj Singhji Sahib Bahadur, of, is the s. of Group Captain late His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Hanwant Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur and Her Highness Rajmata Shri Krishna Kumari Sahiba, sister of His Highness Maharaja Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra, b. January 13, 1918; has two sisters Princess Chandresh-kumari and Princess Sailesh-kumari. Succeeded the Jodhpuri throne on Jan. 27, 1952. Rattilak ceremony performed on May 12, 1952. *Educ.*: Receiving education in England. *Recreation*: School sports. *Permanent address*: 1 Maund Bhawan, Jodhpur.



JOHNSON, George Arthur, B.A. (Oxon.), Editor, *The Statesman*, b. Oct. 31, 1903, s. of Arthur and Elizabeth Johnson; *m.* Marie Constance Ross-Hurst, 1931; *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital; B.A. from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Clubs: Bengal; Oriental; Authors. Address: C/o The Statesman Ltd., Calcutta and New Delhi.

JOLLY, Brij Mohan, B.Com. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Deputy Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Assoc. (India), b. March 1, 1908, Badshahan, Dist. Jhalam, Punjab, *el. s.* of late Rai Mool Raj Jolly, Business man, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Srinagar, *m.* Smt. Vinila Suri, *d.* of late Jai Gopal Suri, M.B.E., Audit and Accounts Service, Govt. of India; *Educ.*: London School of Economics and Lincoln Inn, London. Practised at the Patna High Court, 1929-30; associated with an import-export concern in London, 1930-38; Huzur and Political Secy. and Chief Minister, Banda State, 1939-41; actively connected with Indian Red Cross since 1942; represented Indian Red Cross at the Mid-century White House Conference on children and youth in Washington, and the U.N. Youth Welfare Seminar for S.E. Asia in Simla, 1950-51; International Red Cross Conference at Toronto, 1952; participated in Geneva meetings of the Executive, Health and J.R.C. Offices, of the League of Red Cross Societies and Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, 1955; Founder Joint Secy., United Council for Relief and Welfare, member, Council of Voluntary Agencies; Pres., Indian Red Cross Employees' Co-operative awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and Admitted Order of St. John as Associate Officer, 1948; elected Fellow, Royal Economic Society, 1924. *Hobbies*: Art, literature, riding and living upto family motto "Seva Hamara Adarsh". Club: Delhi Gymkhana. Address: Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

JONES, William, B.Com., Commercial Secretary for Canada, New Delhi, since March 1955. b. Aug. 8, 1923; *m.* Adeline Charlotte Tampke, *Educ.*: McGill Univ., Montreal Assnt. Commercial Secy., Germany, July 1949-May 1953; Area Trade Officer for the Commonwealth, Ottawa, May 1953-March 1955. *Recreations*: Golf, Bridge, Swimming. Clubs: Delhi Golf Club; Delhi Gymkhana Club. Address: Residence: 38, Ratendone Road, New Delhi; Office: 4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

JONES, Wilson Lionel Garton, Billiards Player; Salesman, Alsas Ltd., Bombay, since 1950. b. May 2, 1922, s. of J. Dias of Poona; *m.* Margaret Hildreth Wade, Bombay; one s. Geoffrey Wilson; *Educ.*: Bishop's High School and St. Vincent's High School, Poona. Muniton Factory, Kirkee, 1939-46; Mazagon Docks, Bombay, 1947-50; National Billiards Champion of India, 1950-52; National Snooker Champion of India, 1948 & '52. Indian Representative for Billiards and Snooker World Championship, 1951-52. Clubs: Vissani Sports Club. Address: No. 2, Wallace Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Sleater Road, Bombay.

JOSEPH, Pothan, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Editor, *Deccan Herald*, b. March 13, 1892, s. of C. L. Joseph and Sarah Joseph, Travancore; *m.* Anna Mammen (deceased); one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: C.M.S. Coll. (Kottayam); Presidency Coll., (Madras); Law School (Bombay). Enrolled for practice in Bombay and Travancore High Courts, 1915; Lecturer, Trinity Coll., Kandy; joined Journalism as Sub-Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1916; Asst. Editor, *Capital*, Calcutta, 1920-21, has held over 20 jobs in the course of his professional career, edited *Voice of India*, *Indian Daily Telegraph*, *Indian Daily Mail*, *Hindustan Times*, *Indian Express*, *New Empire*, *Dawn*, etc.; Leader of the Indian Journalists' Delegation to the first International Conference of Working Journalists, Helsinki, June 1956. *Publications*: *Looking Back*. *Recreations*: Hiking; Swimming. Club: Rowing Institute, Bangalore. Address: 16, Mahatma, Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1.

JOSEPH, Thoppil Antony, M.A. (Madras), General Manager, Southern Railway, since May 1953, b. March 10, 1903, s. of Thoppil Antony, Manalur, Trichur; *m.* Smt. Teresa, *d.* of Alappatt Chacka, Karanchira, Trichur; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly; Presidency Coll., Madras. Joined the North Western Rly. as Asst. Officer, April 1927; transferred to the then G.I.P. Rly., Nov. 1933; Chief Traffic Manager, S. I. Rly., Aug. 1948-June 1951; Senior Deputy General Manager of the Integrated Southern Rly., June 1951-May 1953. Club: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. Address: "Blenheim", Haddows Road, Nungambakkam, Madras 6.

JOSHI, Anant Manohar, a leading Hindustani musician, b. 1875, *m.* Smt. God-bole, three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Studied Marathi and English at home. Served at Shri Gurusamarth Vidyalaya for 20 years, gives programmes on A.I.R., is a pensioner. Is also a business man. *Publications*: *Sauk Pravash* (3 parts); *Harmonium Delighter* (2 parts). Address: Chayanacharya, Aundh, Bombay State.

JOSHI, Smt. Damayanti Ramchandra, Exponent of Indian Classical Dancing, b. Dec. 5, 1928, *d.* of late Ramchandra Joshi and Smt. Vatsala R. Joshi; *Educ.*: at home. Gave her first dance performance on a public stage at the early age of seven; has toured and danced before audiences in Europe and Far Eastern countries; participated in the International Olympiad held in Berlin and shared the honour of winning the trophy for the team that represented India, 1936; toured and danced in the Chinese Mainland as a member of the Indian Cultural Delegation, 1953; has attained proficiency in all styles of Indian classical dancing, viz., Bharat Natyam, Manipuri, Kathakali and Kathak; specialised in the Kathak style; studied under eminent gurus of dancing, Sarva Shri Govindraj Pillai



(Bharat Natyami), Karunakar Panikkar (Kathakali), Bipin Sinha (Manipuri) and Aachan Maharaj (Kathak); has given dance performances especially Kathak at music conferences in India. *Recreations*: Literature, Music. *Clubs*: National Sports Club of India; Y.W.C.A.; India-China Friendship Assoc. *Address*: Jeshitharam Baug, D Block 1, Dadar T.T., Bombay 14.

JOSHI, Deekrishna Jata Shankar, G.D. Art (Bombay), Painter; Principal, Kala Maha Vidyalaya, Indore, M.P. b. July 7, 1911, s. of Jata Shankar Joshi, m. Smt. Manorma, four s. and four d., *Educ.*: School of Art, Indore, took G.D. Art (Bom), 1933. Held One Man Shows at Bombay Art Society, Bombay, 1947, 1949 and 1950; a collection of his paintings kept at the National Akademi, New Delhi, Hyderabad Museum, Jabalpur Museum and Madhya Bharat Kalyanika, Gwalior; exhibited paintings at the Artists Aid Fund Exhibition at Switzerland; won several prizes at exhibitions namely B.E. The Governor's Gold Medal for the best exhibit at the Academy of Fine Arts Calcutta, 1955-56; awarded Rs. 250 for a sketch at the 1st National Exhibition of Art, New Delhi, 1955; Gold Medal for the painting "At the Well" at the Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Amritsar, 1950, and several others. *Publications*: Cover page of his artistic paintings in the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1919, '51, '52, '53, '55, one painting entitled "Evening Scene at Maheshwar" in the *Times of India Annual*, his painting entitled "Homeward Bound" published in *Roop Lekha* by All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi; his paintings reproduced along with his biography in "Contemporary Artists of India" by Ramchandra Rao, Art Critic. *Address*: 81, Snehata Ganj, Indore, M.P.

JOSHI, Umashankar Jethalal, M.A., Gujarati Writer, Editor, *Sanskriti* (Culture), Gujarati monthly, 1947; Director, University School of Gujarati Language and Literature, Gujarat Univ., 1954. b. July 21, 1911, s. of late Jhalal Kanaiji and Smt. Navabai; m. Smt. Jyotsna, B.A.; two d., Nandini and Svatil, *Educ.*: Banna; Idar High School; Gujarat Coll., Elphinstone Coll., M.A. First Class Teacher, 2 years; Lecturer, one year; Post-graduate Teacher, Research Institute, Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad (1930-46); member, Sahitya Akademi General Council and Executive Board; Lalitkala Akademi; Syndicate, Gujarat Univ., visited China, Indonesia, Malaya and Ceylon, 1952; visited the U.S.A. and U.K. as a member, Govt. of India Team to study General Education, 1956. *Publications*: Poetry: *Vishva Shanti*, *Gangotri*; *Nusheeth*; *Gul-e-Poland*; *Prachina*; *Aldhya*; *Vasant-Varsha*; One Act Plays: *Sapna Bhara*; *Shahed*; Short Stories: *Shravani Melo*; Novel: *Parkan Janyan*; Essays: *Goshthi*; Criticism: *Sama-Samerdan*; *Akha a Study*, Research: *Gujarat in the Puranas*; Translations: *Uttar-Ramacharita*, *Sakuntala*. *Address*: Sanskriti, Ahmedabad 6.

KABIR, Humayun, M.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Oxon.), Univ. Gold Medals, Prizes, etc. (1926 & 1928). State Scholar (1927), Exeter College Foundation Prize (1931), Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Government of India, since April 1957; Ex-Chairman, Univ. Grants Commission; Editor, *Chaturanga*; Member, Indian Parliament, b. Feb. 22, 1900, s. of late Khan Bahadur Kabir-ud-Din Ahmed, of Bengal Civil Service; m. Mrs. Shanti Kabir; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford. Has taught at the Univs. of Calcutta and Andhra; was Secy., Oxford Union Society; prominently associated with the Students' Movement, the Peasant Movement and Trade Union activities; Leader, Peasants Party, Bengal Leg. Council; First Pres., All-India Students Congress; Assessor to the Adjudicator in All-India Railway Dispute (1946); Member, Indian Railway Enquiry Cttee. (1947); Dy.

Leader, Indian Delegation at the 3rd General Conference of UNESCO, 1948; nominated by Govt. of India as Vice-Pres., Indian Council of Cultural Relations, 1953; Pres.: All India Education Conference, 1955, Indian Philosophical Congress; Consultant to the Fund for the Advancement of Education, New York. *Publications*: *Swapna-Sadh* (in Bengali), *Poems* (Basil Blackwell), *Kant on Philosophy in General*, *Immanuel Kant* (in Bengali), *Dharababik* (in Bengali), *Poetry, Monads and Society*, *Sarat Chandra Chatterjee*; *Muslim Politics*, 1906-12, *Mahatma and other Poems*, *Banglar Kavya* (in Bengali), *Men and Rivers*, *The Indian Heritage*, *Three Stories*, *Of Cabbages & Kings*, *Mani Vad*, 1918, *Nadi-O-Suree*, 1950, *Science, Democracy and Islam*, *Education in New India*, etc. (several works translated into European languages). *Address*: Ministry of Transport and Communications, New Delhi.

KAIKINI, P. R., M.A., B.T., Poet, journalist and critic. b. February 15, 1912, e. s. of Ramrao and late Shantabai Kalkini, m. Smt. Sita, M.A., B.T., d. of late Jeppu, Ganesh Rao, 1952, *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Commenced writing verse while still at school; critics east and west of Suez are inclined to accord him an important place among contemporary Indian poets; member, English Association, London; the motif of his work is love of India; is fond of outdoor life, sports, drama, films, walking; entered Bombay Civil Service under Congress Government. *Publications*: Nine volumes of poetry. *Hobbies*: Philately, photography, printing, publicity. *Recreations*: Music, walking, volleyball. *Address*: "Kishna Kunj," 10th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.



KAJRON, S. Partap Singh, B.A. (Michigan), Chief Minister, Punjab, since Nov. 1, 1956, of old Punjab, Jan. 23 to Nov. 1, 1956. b. 1901, in Kajron Village, Amritsar; has two s. and one d., *Educ.*: Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; graduated from Michigan Univ. Actively associated with the Ghaddar Party working for India's liberation from foreign rule; joined Congress, 1929; sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1932 C.D. Movement, elected M.L.A., Punjab, 1936, re-elected 1946; led the Kisan agitation, 1938; elected to the Indian Constituent Assembly, 1946; Minister in the Bhargava Cabinet, 1947-49; took drastic steps to eradicate corruption; General Secy., Punjab P.C.C., 1941-50; courted jail during the individual satyagraha and Quit India movements, 1942-45, member, Congress Working Cttee., 1940-53, Development Minister, Sachar Cabinet, April 1952-Jan. '56. *Address*: Chandigarh, Punjab.

KAJROLKER, Narayan Sadoba, b. 9th July 1806, s. of late Subedar S. S. Kajrolker of 108th Madhuata Light Infantry, m. Smt. Laxmibai; four s. and three d., *Educ.*: S. P. G. Mission Society, Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist. Is keenly interested in the uplift of the Depressed Classes and Backward Classes in general; General Secretary and Trustee, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; member, Harijan Sevaks Sangh, Central Board, Delhi; Pres., Provincial Board of Bombay; Pres. and Trustee, Rohidas (Chambhar) Samaj and Temple; President:



Kajrolker Housing Society, Ghatkopar; Producers' Co-operative Society; Rohidas Education Society & Rohidas (Harijan) Housing Society, Khar, Butter Manufacturers' Association, Harijan leader and public worker; President, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, Member of Parliament, 1952-57. *Address*: 112, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KALELKAR, Acharya Kakasahab, B.A. (Bombay), M.P. (Rajya Sabha) b. Dec. 1, 1885, s. of Balkrishna J. Kalelkar and Mrs. Radhabai Kalelkar; m. Smt. Lakshmbai; two s., Prof. Satish D. Kalelkar and Dr. Bal D. Kalelkar, *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona. Educationist, Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Gujarat Vidyapith, 1928-34; Edited Mahatma Gandhi's Weeklies & Magazines, worked for the spread of Hindi throughout India, Pres., Hindustani Tahmil Sangh (Basic Education), Hindustani Prachar Sabha; Chairman, Backward Classes Comm. appointed by the President of India, 1953-55, one of the Vice-Pres., Indian Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi. *Publications*: Author of about 30 books in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi—some books being translated into English and many Indian languages. At present editing *Mangal Prabhat*—a Hindi Monthly. *Address*: Samadhi, Rajghat, New Delhi.

KALIA, Des Raj, M.A. (Punjab), LL.B. (Delhi), Director, Delhi Public Library (A UNESCO - Govt. of India Public Library Pilot Project). b. Dec. 1, 1921, s. of Chint Ram, Retd. Dist. Revenue Officer, Punjab Govt., m. Smt. Tara Wati, three d.; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ., Lahore; Law Coll., Delhi Univ., Delhi. Worked at Central Institute of Education, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, Reference Officer, A.I.R., Delhi, visited Europe and U.S.A. to study public library services and Social Education, 1950-51; attended UNESCO International Seminar on Role of public libraries in Social Education held at Malmo (Sweden), July-Aug. 1950; invited to attend as observer the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in Dec. 1951, 1953 and 1954; member: Delhi State Education Advisory Board, since 1952; Ex. Cttee., Indian Library Assoc., 1950-53, Council of Indian Adult Education Assoc., 1952-53, Secretary (Library Section), All India Federation of Educational Associations, Chairman, Youth Service Cttee., Rotary Club of Delhi, 1953-54. *Recreations*: Gardening, Photography. *Clubs*: Rotary Club of Delhi. *Address*: Shri Ram Institute, Flat No. 6-B, 19, University Road, Delhi 8.

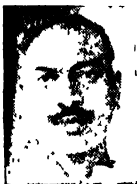
KAMALADEVI, Shrimati, Padma Bhushan (1955), Political and Social Worker; Chairman, All-India Handicrafts Board; Vice-Chairman, Sangreeta Natak Akademi; President, Theatre Centre of India. b. 1903, of a Saraswat family of Mangalore; m. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, ex-M.P.; *Educ.*: Passed Senior Cambridge, 1919, Bedford Coll., London and the London School of Economics. Joined Congress and busied herself with constructive work; elected to A.I.C.C., 1927; was Organising Secy., All-India Women's Conference, has been mainly responsible for building up the Women's Organisation and giving it a shape, imprisoned in connection with the freedom struggle, 1930, 1942, etc.; has travelled extensively in India, visited Europe, Asia, Africa and once gone round the World, has on different occasions represented her country at International Conferences; was 14th, All-India Women's Conference; founded the Indian Co-operative Union and set out to rehabilitate the uprooted refugees on a co-operative basis; *Publications*: *In War-torn China*; *Japan: Its Weakness and Strength*; *Socialism and Society*; *America, the Land of the Superlatives*. *Address*: 9, Electric Lane, New Delhi.

KAMANI, Sheth Narbheram Hansraj, Business man, Jamshedpur; Managing Director, Narbheram & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur. *b.* Nov. 25, 1892, at Dhari (Kathlawar Peninsula now part of Bombay); has two *s.*, Dharmachandra Kamani and Pratulchandra Kamani, both Directors of Narbheram & Co. Ltd., and three *d.* Entered business at Jamshedpur as a small provision dealer and developed automobile business; started Narbheram & Co. Ltd., 1920; took up the agency of Burmah-Shell Kerosene and petrol and dealers for Ford products for a very large territory; entered into Metal business in partnership with Messrs. Kamani Brothers and founded the "Kamani" group of industries, 1940; took the exclusive dealership of Premier Automobiles Ltd., for Plymouth, Fargo and Fiat, and Lambretta, etc. with Head Office at Jamshedpur and Branch at Patna and associates at Ranchi, 1951. Pres. Jamshedpur Gujarati Merchants' Assoc., Jain Assoc., Trustee and Pres., Narbheram H. Gujarati M. E. School, Jamshedpur; has made liberal donations and helped in raising several large funds for philanthropic and humanitarian purposes; appointed member, State Board of Swatanter Jam Religious Trusts by Bihar Govt., May 1956. *Address*: Narbheram & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, E. Ry.



KAMANI, Poonamchand Ramji, Industrialist. *b.* April 6, 1918, *s.* of Ramji Hansraj Kamani and Jadavilaxmi Panchamiya; *m.* Sumitra Zaveri; two *s.* Started as a student of agriculture; went to Japan, 1936. Joined Narbheram & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur; Manager, Mukand Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1939; visited Japan, Australia, U.K., Europe, Burma, Siam, Singapore; Director, Jajpur Metals & Electricals Ltd., 1943; Managing Director, Kamani Brothers Ltd., Mg Agents of Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., Kamani Engineering Corp. Ltd., and Jajpur Metals & Electricals Ltd., since 1944; Chairman, Fellowship (Ctee., Rotary Club of Bombay, 1953-54 and 1954-55; Pres., Indian Non-Ferrous Metals Manufacturers' Assoc., Calcutta, 1955-56 and 1956-57. *Clubs*: (Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Willington Club; Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd.; Rotary Club of Bombay. *Address*: 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

KAMARAJ, K., Chief Minister, Madras, since April 1954. *b.* 1903, *s.* of V. C. Kumaraswamy Nadar; *Educ.*: Virudhunagar, Ramnad District, Madras. Entered public life, 1921 during Salt Satyagraha; convicted for two years; elected member, Working Ctee., Tamil Nad Congress, and member, A.-I.C.C., 1931; convicted for one year R.I. in 1932 movement; one of the accused in Virudhunagar bomb case, 1934; later acquitted; elected Secy., Tamil Nad Congress Ctee., 1935; elected to Madras Legislative Assembly, 1936 and again in 1946; detained during the Individual Satyagraha Movement, 1941; while in detention was elected Chairman, Virudhunagar Municipality, 1941, again detained in 1942 and released, 1945; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; chosen as a member, All-India Congress Working Ctee., 1949; Pres., T.N.C.C., 1939-54; Elected Leader, Madras Legislature Congress Party, March 30, 1954; and again in 1957. *Address*: Secretariat, Madras.



KAMAT, Rafachandr Pandurang, Diploma in Art (London), Artist and Sculptor. *b.* July 30, 1907; *m.* Smt. Pushparani; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: J. J. School of Art,

Bombay; took diploma in Art from the Royal Academy of Art, London, 1935; won Mayo Medal from J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and gold, silver and bronze medals from Royal Academy of Arts, London, the only Indian to win this so far; awarded Royal Academy's Travelling scholarship for 1933. Pres., Indian Sculptors' Assoc., since 1952. *Publications*: Articles broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay. *Address*: Kamat Building, 481, Cadell Road, Bombay 28.

KAMAT, Venkat Rao Vithal, B.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Edin.), Head of the Department of Psychology, Institute of Education, Bombay. *b.* August 27, 1898, *s.* of a landlord in North Kanara District, Mysore State; *m.* Kamabai Muzumdar of Ankola, North Kanara; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Karwar; Wilson College, Bombay; Moray House, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh. Served for 33 years in the Education Department of the Govt. of Bombay as Assistant Master in High Schools of the Southern Division, as Lecturer in Secondary Training Colleges, Bombay and Belgium, and as Educational Inspector, Southern Division (1910-43); Professor and Principal, Tilak College of Education, Poona (1943-49). *Publications*: *Measuring Intelligence of Indian Children (O.C.P.)*. *Recreations*: Outdoor games—principally Tennis, Badminton, Hockey and Cricket. *Clubs*: Mitra Samaj, Dhawar and Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. *Address*: Head of the Department of Psychology, Institute of Education, 11, Horniman Circle, Bombay 1.

KAMATH, Hari Vishnu, B.Sc. (Hons.), *b.* July 13, 1907, *s.* of H. Rama Kamath and Anandibai Kamath; *Educ.*: Mangalore upto the intermediate; graduated from Presidency Coll., Madras, 1928; passed into the I.C.S. in London, 1929. Served in the I.C.S., December 1930 to April 1938; resigned for political reasons; joined Congress, then the National Planning Ctee. as Secy. and subsequently the Forward Bloc as its General Secy.; was in prison, April 1940 to Sept. 1945, with a short break in 1941; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946; member, Nagpur Provincial Congress Ctee.; represented a Madhya Pradesh constituency in the Indian Parliament; delegate to the second London Parliamentary Conference on World Govt., 1952, at the invitation of the All Party British Parliamentary Group for World Govt.; elected member, Executive of the Indian Assoc. for World Federal Govt., 1950; lost in the General Elections from Hoshangabad, M.P. as independent candidate to Congress by 92 votes, 1951-52; filed election petition, April 1952; rejected by the Tribunal and Nagpur High Court; but allowed by the Supreme Court, Dec. 1954; re-elected to Lok Sabha on P.N.P. ticket by defeating Congress by over 30,000 votes, May 1955; elected to the National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party, Dec. 1953. *Recreations*: Hiking; Motoring. *Special Interests*: Philosophy; Literature; Yoga. *Address*: Dhantoli, Nagpur, Bombay State.

KAMEL, His Excellency Dr. Mostafa, Ambassador of Egypt to India. *b.* October 20, 1908. Was educated in Egypt and France. *Address*: Egyptian Embassy, 6, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.

KANDASWAMY, C. P., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore. *b.* July 6, 1907, of a prominent family at Coimbatore; *m.* Smt. Navaneetham; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras. Enrolled as Advocate, Madras High Court, Nov. 11, 1934; is a leading Advocate in Coimbatore practising on the criminal and civil sides; takes keen interest in the amelioration of the poor and the labourers; has certain progressive views on the reconstruction of Society and State. *Address*: Jall Road, Coimbatore.



KANDASWAMY, Ramaswamy Kandaswamy, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (Manchester), General Manager, The Vasantha Mills Ltd., Singanailur. *b.* Feb. 14, 1911, *s.* of W. R. Kandaswamy and Smt. Sri-ranganimal; *m.* Smt. Kamala; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras and Manchester; took B.A. degree from Madras, 1932 and B.Sc. (Tech.) from Manchester, 1934; Technical Manager, Textiles (Spinning and Weaving), The Vasantha Mills Ltd., Singanailur. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras and Coimbatore. *Address*: "Brindavan", Trichy Road, Coimbatore.



KANE, Pandurang Vaman, M.A., LL.M., D.Litt. (Allahabad, Honoris Causa), M.P. (Rajya Sabha), Advocate. *b.* May 7, 1880, *s.* of late Vaman Bapuji Kane, Plender, Dapoli; *m.* Smt. Gangabai; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: S.P.G. Mission High School, Ratnagiri Dist.; Wilson Coll. and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Teacher, Govt. High School, 1904-11; some time Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, 1909; Prof. of Law, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, 1917-23; Life member and for many years Vice-Pres. of Bombay Asiatic Society; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ., 1947-49; Fellow, London School of Oriental Studies; Govt. of India's representative to the International Congress of Orientalists, at Paris, 1948, Istanbul, 1951 and Cambridge, 1954; nominated M.P. by the President of India, 1953; awarded the Rs. 5,000 prize for his 4th volume of the *History of Dharmashastra*, as the best work on Sanskrit Literature during 1953-56, by the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, Nov. 1956. *Publications*: Numerous books including *History of Sanskrit Poetics*, *History of Dharmashastra*, Vols I-IV, *Hindu Customs and Modern Law*, *Recreations*. Travel. *Address*: Angre's Wadi, Bombay 4.

KANNAMWAR, M. S., Minister for Public Health, Bombay State, since April 1957. *b.* Jan. 10, 1900, *m.* Smt. Gopikala Kannamwar, two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Chanda. Started life with newspapers as sales agent; courted jail several times in the freedom movement, Secy., Provincial Congress Ctee. for eight years; Pres., for three years; edited *Lokenak*, *Nana-sandesh*, weeklies in Marathi; was Member of the first Parliament, Pres., Nagpur Province Bharat Sevak Samaj. *Address*: Sachivalaya, Bombay.

KANORIA, Nandalal, Business man. *b.* May 24, 1916, *s.* of Prahladlal Kanoria and Smt. Basanti Devi; *m.* Smt. Savitri Devi, *d.* of Ramkumar Kejriwal; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Calcutta. Entered business, 1943; in a short time built up a prosperous business; takes active interest in the furtherance of trade and commerce and development of industries; one of the delegates of the cotton delegation sent by the Govt. of India to Egypt, 1948, member, Export Advisory Council for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53; Chairman, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Assoc. for two terms; Pres.: Gunny Traders Assoc., Calcutta, 1953-54 and 1954-55; Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1955-56; one of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, 1951-55 and 1955-56; Ctee. Member, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. *Recreations*: Sports. *Clubs*: Bengal Rowing Club; Calcutta Club. *Address*: 10, Sarat Chatterjee Avenue, Calcutta.

KANTHI, Shivalingappa Rudrappa, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Mysore Leg. Assembly, since Dec. 10, 1956. *b.* Dec. 21, 1908, *m.* two *s.*; *Educ.*: Karnatak Coll., Bajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Sykes Law Coll., Kolhapur. Enrolled

at the Bagalkot Bar, 1935; has been taking active part in the organisations of Harijans, ryots and weavers; elected member, K.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C., 1939; elected Pres., Bijapur Dist. Congress Ctee., 1940-46; organised the "Individual Satyagraha" in the Bijapur Dist., 1940-41; arrested and sentenced to 10 months S.L., 1941; arrested and detained in the 1942 Aug. Movement; after release, was entrusted with the work of distribution of corn, clothes, etc., among famine-stricken people; after the famine, was an active member of the Peoples' Provincial Food Ctee.; was elected working Pres., Dist. Ryots' Conference, Feb., 1946; Parl. Secy., Govt. of Bombay; Dy. Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly. Address: P.B. No. 74, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore 1.

KARUNGO, Nityanand, B.A., B.L., Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, since April 1957; Member, Sangeet Natak Akademi, b. May 1, 1900, s. of late B. M. Karungo and Hemanth Kumari; m. Smt. Sai'ala's Karungo (nee Marant), 1922, four s. and two d.; Educ.: Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack and Univ. Coll., Calcutta; Minister for Home, Law, Industries and Agriculture, Govt. of Orissa, 1937-52; Secy., All-India Spinners' Association, Local Branch, 1939-42; Pres., All-India Village Industries Association, Orissa, 1949; Chairman Cotton Textile Enquiry Ctee., 1952; Leader, Indian delegation to International Rice Commission, 1952; Dir., State Co-op. Bank, Orissa, member, A.I.C.C., Dy. Minister, Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, Sept. 1951-Aug. 1955; Minister for Industries, Govt. of India, Aug. 1955-June 1956; Minister of Consumer Industries, 1956-1957; Recreations: Swimming, Bee-keeping, Sociology, Rural Economy, Agriculture. Address: New Delhi.

KAPADIA, Rasiklal Chundil, Business man; Partner, Chundil Mulchand & Co., Bombay, dealing in textile and allied lines, b. June 27, 1928, s. of late Chundil Mulchand Kapadia, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., Business man and Lawyer, Bombay; m. Smt. Tara-mati, d. of Hiralal Motilal Kapadia, Cambay. Took charge of his father's business at a very young age, 1953; Vice-Pres., Cambay Vishwshrimali Yuvak Mandal; has plans to extend his business; constructed in 1945, at a cost of Rs. 48,000 the Chandan-bal Jain Kanyasala at Cambay, where free education is given to 250 girls, has donated about Rs. 20,000 to various educational and religious institutions. Address: Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

KAPUR, B. K., Ambassador for India in the Netherlands, since Sept. 1955. b. Jan. 12, 1910; Educ.: Govt. Coll., Lahore; Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst (England). Commissioned in the Indian Army, 1930; selected for the Indian Political Service, 1934; held various administrative and political appointments in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan; completed Land Revenue Settlements of the Kurram Agency and of the Quetta-Pishin Dist., 1941-46; appointed Deputy Secy., External Affairs Ministry, Govt. of India, 1946; Secy., Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, New York, 1946; Govt. of India's Liaison Officer, Lahore and Peshawar after the partition, 1947 and 1948; Jt. Secy. and Chief of Protocol, External Affairs Ministry; member, Indian Trade Delegation to Iran and Afghanistan, 1948; Charge d'Affaires with the rank of Minister, Indian Embassy, Teheran, Jan. 1951 to Dec. 1951; Political Officer in Sikkim, March 1952 to Feb. 1955. Address: Embassy of India, Bultenrustweg 2, The Hague.

KAPUR, Mr. Justice Jeevan Lal, B.A. (Punjab), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Judge, Supreme Court of India, since Jan. 14, 1957. b. Dec. 13, 1897; s. of Malik Bhagwandas Kapur; m. Smt. Gitan Wati (nee Mehta) of Newham Coll., Cambridge; two s., Dalip and Dalbir. Educ.: Govt. Coll., Lahore (Punjab Univ.), Magdalen Coll., Cambridge; Inner Temple, Barrister at Law; B.A., Punjab Univ., 1917; M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1924. Practised at Lahore High Court, Lahore, 1922-47, Vice-Pres., All India Postmen's Union, 1926-47, Member, F.P.S.C., New Delhi, 1947-49; Judge, Punjab High Court, 1949-57. Publications: *Law of Adoption in India and Burma Recreations*: Reading; Walking, Hiking, Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. Address: 11, York Road, New Delhi.

KAPUR, R. P., Business man, b. Jan. 9, 1912, at Amritsar; Educ.: Lahore. After completing his studies joined his family concern Jal Dayal Kapur & Sons (Private) Ltd., Delhi, direct Importers of paper stationery, printing machinery and materials, 1927, has been taking keen interest in trade; is responsible for getting many agencies of foreign countries and sole distributorship for some of the leading paper mills in India; is now Chairman, Jal Dayal Kapur & Sons (Private) Ltd., Delhi; Pres., Paper Merchants' Assoc., Delhi; helped refugees in relief and rehabilitation after partition; has wide business connections in India and abroad. Recreations: Travel, sports and study. Address: Chairman, Jal Dayal Kapur & Sons (Private) Ltd., Chawri Bazar, Delhi.



KARANJIA, Sir Behram Naerosji,* Kt. (1940), J.P., F.C.I.S., a leading business man and Director of many Joint Stock Companies; a member of the Municipal Corporation; M.L.C. for many years, an Honorary Magistrate, elected Mayor, 1939. Has worked for 37 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds, Secretary, War Loan & Food Control Committees, 1914-19, Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921; Governor's Sind Relief Fund, 1930-31, King George V Silver Jubilee



& Memorial Funds; Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds; Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee; Vice-President, St. John Ambulance Association; is a great public worker. Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach Committee, 1924-34; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; member, Standing Committee, etc., and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, member on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbal Wadia Hospital for Children. During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between the two communities. Was member, Bombay Board of Film Censors; Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Ry., and also B. B. & C. I. Ry.; President, W.I.A.A., 1945-1946; Excise Advisory Committee; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 & Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association; Silk Merchants' Association; Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939); an Hon. visitor to Jails. He deals on a large scale in silk, and general merchandise, and as a result of his first-hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other heavy dutiable goods going on across land-frontiers. He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into

the Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedge-wood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees. Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19. President of the Managing Committee of Bal Yammunabai Nair Hospital, was Joint Hon. Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Children's School." Elected member on the Executive Ctee. of the Children's Aid Society. Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal. Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund from its inception, Chairman, Victory Thanksgiving Fund inaugurated by H.E. the Governor and an active member of several other War Committees. Member of the Managing Committee, "Times of India Storm and Pension Scheme Fund." Elected Rotarian Governor, 92nd District, R. I., 1947-48, and 1948-49, Chairman, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay and Chartered Institute of Secretaries, India Assoc., 1955, Member, Indian Refugees Committee, Director, National War Front, Kallabadevi and Ghatkopar Sections, President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1944-45. Member of the Executive Committee of "Bombay Red Cross Week"; Chairman, "Poppy Day" Fund, appointed a member of the Select Ctee. by Govt. of Bombay on Public, Religious and Charitable Trusts in the State of Bombay. Address: "Shengro La," 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

KARANJIA, Russy K., B.A. (Hons.), Publisher and Journalist. Editor-in-Chief of *Blitz*, a leading Indian weekly; Correspondent of several leading foreign newspapers, s. Sept. 15, 1912, m. Aileen (nee Vacha); Educ.: St. Xavier's High School and Wilson Coll., Bombay. Took training in journalism in U.K. and Europe. Commenced journalistic career as reporter, sub-editor and special correspondent with the *Times of India* publications; joined *Sunday Standard* as Deputy-Editor and later became Editor-in-Chief of the *Sunday Standard* and *Morning Standard* (today *Indian Express*); started *Hitz* in Feb. 1941; Editor and Director of *Hitz* Publications; Author of *China Stands Up, How Others See Us, SEATO*, etc.; was Dy. Leader of the first Indian Goodwill Mission to Peoples' China; President of the India-China Friendship Association, Bombay; one of the Founders and an ex-President of the Progressive Group, Bombay. Recreations: Riding; Tennis. Address: Earl's Court, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay.

KARMARKAR, Dattatraya Parashuram, M.A., LL.B., Minister of Health, Govt. of India, since April 1957. b. July 20, 1902 at Mantur, Dharwar Dist., s. of Parashuram Sadashiv Karmarkar; m. Smt. Shantabai, Nov. 1936; two s. and three d.; Educ.: Karnatak Coll., Dharwar; Deccan Coll. and Law Coll., Poona. Lawyer; member: Karnatak Education Board, Dharwar; Historical Research Society; Kannada Research Board; Indian Historical Records Commission; District Anti-Corruption Ctee.; Founder-Member, Law Coll., Belgaum; Pres., Karnatak P.C.C.; M.L.A. (Central); Delegate to the International Conference on Trade at Geneva, 1947 and Havana, 1947, Economic and Employment Commission, New York, 1948; fourth General Assembly of U.N., 1949; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the ECAFE Conference at Lahore, 1951, at Rangoon, 1952, at Bandung, Indonesia, 1953, Tokyo (Japan) 1955, Bangalore, 1956; Vice-Chairman, ECAFE, 1952-53; led no-tax Campaign in Ankola Taluka, 1930-32; Dy. Minister, Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India, till Aug. 1952. Min. for Commerce, 1952-56; Minister of Trade, 1956-57. Chairman, ECAFE, 1956-57. Hobbies: Walking, Swimming, Rowing and Gardening. Recreations: Reading; Publications: Books in Kannada: *History of Congress*; *A Primer to Constitutional History*;

* Death is reported as we go to press.

Lokamanya Talak : A Study; Editor, Vijay-nagar Commemoration Volume. Address: Dharwar (Mysore), 7, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

KARMAKAR, Vinayak Pandurang, Sculptor, b. Oct. 2, 1891, s. of Pandurang B. Karmakar, Savane, Dist. Kolaba; m. d. of Sadashiv Rao Paranjpe, Poona; one s. and two d.; Educ.: School of Art, Bombay, 1910-13; Royal Academy, London, 1920-22. Established himself as a sculptor. *Publications*: Occasional articles in Marathi and Presidential Addresses. *Hobbies*: Animal pets. *Clubs*: Bombay Art Society, Art Society of India, Bombay. Address: 7, Union Park, Chembur, Bombay 38.

KARVE, Dattatreya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Member, Bombay Local Board, State Bank of India, b. 24th Dec. 1898; Educ.: Ferguson Coll., Poona; Godden Medalist, 1921; Wedderburn School, 1923. Professor of History and Economics, Ferguson College, 1923-35 and 1940-43; Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli, 1935-40; Principal, B. M. College of Commerce, Poona, 1943-49; President, Indian Economic Assn., 1946; Chairman, Bombay Administrative Enquiry Committee, 1948; Chairman, Madhya Bharat Co-operative Planning Ctee., 1952; Executive Editor, Bombay District Gazetteers (Revision), 1949-52; Director of Programme Evaluation, Planning Commission, 1952-55; Chairman, Village & Small-Scale Industries (2nd Five-Year Plan) Ctee., 1955; member: Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Govt. of India; Insurance Corporation of India, Pres., Indian Agricultural Economics Conference, 1950. *Publications*: Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems, 1927-29; *Federations, a study in Comparative Politics*, 1933; *Poverty and Population in India*, 1937; Edited, *Historical and Economic Studies*, 1941; *Ranade, The Prophet of Liberated India*, 1942; *Indian Population*, 1948; *Public Administration in a Democracy*, 1950; *Administrative Implications of Planning*, 1957. Address: Summer Queen, Arthur Bunder Road, Bombay 5.

KATARI, Rear-Admiral Ram Dass, I.N., I.C., Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet, since Oct. 2, 1956. b. Oct. 8, 1911, s. of late S. V. Naidu, Civil Engineer, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Smt. S. V. Naidu; m. Smt. Dhanam Chalam, Sept. 1938; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Mahboob College, Secunderabad; Nizam Coll., Hyderabad; Training Ship, "Dufferin", Bombay. Hooghly River Survey for a few years; then Indian Navy; War Service in Atlantic and Indian Oceans, several sea-commands since; Chief of Personnel at Naval Headquarters, 1949-51; Imperial Defence College, London, 1953; Dy. Chief of the Naval Staff, Indian Navy, 1954-55. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Defence Services Club, New Delhi. Address: I.N.S. Delhi, Fleet Mail Office, Bombay.

KATJU, Dr. Kailas Nath, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, since Jan. 31, 1957. b. June 17, 1887; m. Rup Kishori, d. of Pandit Niranjan Nath.



Kaul of Jodhpur, who died in 1944; Educ.: Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.); Forman Christian College, Lahore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Practised at Kanpur (1908-14); joined High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1914; LL.D., Allahabad Univ. (1919); Advocate, Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Council of U.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. till 1948; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth; Pres., Allahabad Dist. Agri. Assoc.; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-46); member, Executive Council, Banaras Hindu Univ., and Constituent Assembly of India (1946-47);

Minister of Justice, Industries and Development, U.P. Govt., 1937-39 and April 1946 to Aug. 1947. Imprisoned for 18 months in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, Nov. 1940; detained under D.I.L., Aug. 1942 to April 1943; Governor of Orissa, August 1947 to June 1948; Governor of West Bengal, 1948-51; Minister for Home Affairs and Law, 1951-52; Minister for States and for Home Affairs, May 1952-Jan. 1955; Defence Minister, Jan. 10, 1955-Jan. 30, 1956. *Publications*: A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure; *My Parents*, 1950, *Reminiscences and Experiments in Advocacy*, 1952. Address: Bhopal.

KATRE, Dr. Sumitra Mangesh, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Director, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, since 1942; on Special duty since Oct. 1956 as Director and Editor, Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. b. April 11, 1906, s. of Mangesh Krishna Katre and Radha (née Kalbag); m. Radha (née Savur, d. of Rao Saheb S. Ramchandra Rao); two d.; Educ.: Ganapathi High School and Govt. College, Mangalore; Presidency College, Madras; School of Oriental Studies, London Univ., Orientalisches Seminar, Univ. of Bonn. Professor of Sanskrit Languages, N. Wadia College, Poona (1933-34); S. P. College, Poona (1937-39); Professor of Indo-European Philology, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona (1939-42); Hon. Treasurer, Linguistic Society of India, since 1954. *Publications*: Founder-Editor, *New Indian Antiquary and Oriental Literary Digest*, and of several commemorative volumes; *Formation of Konkani*; *Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism*; *Prakrit Languages and their Contribution to Indian Culture*. Address: Deccan College, Poona 6.

KAUL, Bhagirath Nath, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.) (Lond.), F.N.S., Indian Ambassador to Belgium, since Oct. 1956. b. November 20, 1899, s. of Pandit Kameshwar Nath Kaul; m. Shakeshwari, d. of Pandit Suraj Nath Agha; Educ.: Government College, Lahore; Allahabad University; London School of Economics and Political Science. Lecturer in Economics, Univ. College, Rangoon, 1924-27 and Univ. of Allahabad, 1931-32; Chairman, Dept. of Economics, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1932-36; Head of the Dept. of Economics, Punjab Univ., Lahore, 1937; 'Specialist' attached to the Financial, Economic and Transit Dept. of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1937-41; since 1941 employed in various capacities in the Govt. of India; Deputy Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Dept., 1944-45; Director of Industrial Statistics, Ministry of Industry and Supply, 1945-48; Dy. Secy. to the Cabinet, 1948-50; Joint Secy. to the Cabinet, 1950-51; Principal Private Secy. to the Prime Minister, 1951-56. *Publications*: Various papers on economic and statistical subjects in the *Indian Journal of Economics*; *Unemployment among the Educated Classes in India*, 1935. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club and East Punjab Club, Simla. Address: Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Brussels (Belgium).

KAUL, Mahendra Kishan, B.A. (Punjab), M.I.S.I. (Lond.), General Manager, Northern Rly., since Oct. 5, 1951. b. May 1905, s. of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E.; m. Brij Kumari, d. of T. N. Tankha, Mussoorie; Educ.: Government College, Lahore; took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Joined the former B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Stores Dept. as Asst. Supdt. of Stores, 1927; elected Chairman, reconstituted elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939; Vice-President, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Metre-Gauge Athletic Assoc., 1940;



re-elected Chairman, Ajmer Municipal Ctee., 1941; organised the Ajmer Railway Grainshops; was Special Officer, Dec. 1942 to Feb. 1943; Supdt. of Stores and Special Officer, March to May 1943; Controller of Railway Grainshops, Northern Zone, June to October 1943; Supdt. of Stores, Ajmer, November 1943 to March 1944; Officiating Dy. Controller of Stores, former B. B. & C. I. Rly., March 1944-46; Offg. Controller of Stores, former B. B. & C. I. Railway on three occasions, 1946-48; Dy. General Manager (Grainshops), Sept. 1948-40; Dy. General Manager (Staff), April-Aug. 1949; Controller of Stores, B.N. Rly., 1949-52. Officer on Special Duty, April 1952; Senior Dy. General Manager, Northern Railway, July 1952-Oct. 5, 1954; Chief Executive on behalf of Northern Railway in building up and running of Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition, 1953; Pres., Railway Sports Control Board; member: All-India Sports Council; Executive Council, Indian Rly. Conference Assoc. Address: Paroda House, New Delhi.

KAUL, Triloki Nath, B.A. (Hons.), (Punjab), LL.B. (Alld.), LL.M. (London), Chairman, International Commission and Lender, Indian Delegation, Viet Nam, b. Feb. 8, 1913, s. of T. Kaul Jalali; has one s. and one d.; Educ.: S. P. Coll. (Srinagar); Prince of Wales Coll. (Jammu); Law Faculty (Allahabad); Kings Coll. & School of Oriental Studies (London Univ.). Passed I.C.S., 1936; worked as Joint Magistrate, Rural Development & Census Officer, Settlement Officer & District Magistrate till 1945; was member, War Services Selection Board and then Secy., Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Govt. of India, 1945-47; first Secy. Indian Embassy, Moscow, 1947-49; Dy. Secy.-Genl., Indian Delegation to U.N., 1949; First Secy., Indian Embassy, Washington, 1949-50; Counsellor, Indian Embassy, Peking, 1950-52; Minister, Indian Embassy, Peking, 1952-53; Joint Secy., Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India, 1953-56; negotiated Sino-Indian Agreement on Tibet, 1954. *Recreation*: Cricket, Tennis, Music, Reading. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. Address: C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

KAUL, (Master) Zinda, B.A. (Punjab), Kashmiri Poet; Pensioner, Jammu and Kashmir Govt. b. Aug. 1884, only s. of Pt. Laxmanji Kasha and Smt. Mali Kaul; m. d. of Pt. Sankar Kaul 'Panjab'; one s.; Educ.: Church Mission School, Srinagar, Kashmir. Worked as Teacher in aided and Govt. schools, 1901-22; as Surveyor, Archaeology, J. & K. Govt., 1922-31; Translator, Publicity, J. & K. Govt., 1931-39, began verse writing at school in Urdu; began writing poetry in Kashmiri since 1940; won Govt. of India Rs. 5,000 prize for *Smaran*; even from his school days has been teaching free of charge any boy or girl wanting his help; popularly called by pupils 'Master' or 'Masterji'; was a theosophist; Pres., Humanitarian League. *Publications*: *Patra Pushp* (Hindi poems); *Smaran* (Kashmiri poems); *Philosophy of a Sheep* (Eng. prose pamphlet against meat-eating or animal sacrifice); *Paramananda* (Life & longer poems of Kashmiri Saint—poet with Eng. translation and notes). Address: Shehlteng, Srinagar, Kashmir.

KAY, Sir Joseph Aspiden, Kt. (1927), K.R.E. (1948), J.P., F.I.C.S., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. b. 20th January 1884; m. Mildred, second d. of late J. S. and R. A. Birnnett of Rowley, Derbyshire, 1928; (d. born 17th October 1934); Educ.: at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1908; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several Companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935, and



Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light House; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1926; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925, 1926, 1931, 1932; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926; Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926; Member, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Residences: Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales, and Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. Office: Veer Nariman Street, Bombay.

KAZI, Abdulgani, Mohamed Sadulla Sahab, B.A., (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, Dharwar. b. Jan. 7, 1908, at Savanur, s. of Mohamed Sadulla Mohiyuddin and Mrs. Zai-bunissa; m. Sallimunisa Begum d. of Babasaheb Inamdar of Belgaum, six s., el. s., Mohiuddin Ahmed, B.Com., and three d.; Educ.: Annigeri, Hubli A. U. Urdu High-School, Karantak Coll., Dharwar, and Poona Law Coll.; won scholarships. Started practice, Oct., 1933; Asst. Public Prosecutor, from 1947; officiated as I/c District Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Dharwar, Jan. 17 to April, 13, 1957; is Hon. Professor of Law, J.S.S. Law Coll., Dharwar; was Secy., Anjuman-Islam Dharwar and Anjuman-Taraq-e-Urdu (Literary Assoc.); is interested in social and educational activities. Address: Kamahapur Road, Dharwar (Mysore State).



KAZI, Syed Ghiyasuddin, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Press and Fisheries, Govt. of Bombay, since April 1957. b. Nov. 22, 1904, m. Zubeda Begum, Nov. 5, 1936; four s.; Educ.: Amravati and Aligarh. Joined Non-cooperation movement, 1922, started practice as a lawyer at Akola, 1930; appointed Public Prosecutor; resigned, 1938; associated himself with Jinnah ul-Ulema-i-Hind after 1948, elected Pres., Madhya Pradesh branch, called a Convention of Muslim leaders of various important political parties and openly advised Muslims to join the Congress, 1948; elected M.L.A. in 1952 elections; did yeoman service to the cause of labour in M.P. as Chairman, Industrial Relations (Utee); on reorganisation of States, was appointed Deputy Minister for Law and Public Health; re-elected M.L.A. in the 1957 general elections. Hobby: Reading. Address: Bungalow No. 20, Napier Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

KESKAR, Dr. Balkrishna Vishwanath, D. Litt. (Paris), 1935, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, since May 1952. b. 1903, s. of Vishwanathrao Kesar; Educ.: Poona, Hyderabad, Banaras (Kashividyapeeth) and Paris. Active Congress worker in the U.P. since 1922; took part in all the movements started by the Congress; General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1946; elected to the Constituent Assembly from U.P., Jan. 1948; India's official delegate to Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Rome, Sept. 1948; Member, Indian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, 1950; widely travelled in America, Europe and the Far East; elected to the Lok Sabha from Sultanpur Dist. (U.P.), Feb. 1952; Dy. Minister for External Affairs, 1948-52. Publications: Has contributed regularly articles to the Press on national and international topics; Recreations: Photography, Hiking and Music. Address: 8, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

KHADILKAR, Raghunath Keshav, B.A., LL.B., M.P., Social and Political worker; ex-General Secy., All India Peasants' and Workers' Party. b. Dec. 15, 1904; m. Dr. Smt. Chapla Karandikar, M.B.B.S.; four d.; Educ.: Ferguson and Law Colls., Poona. As a student joined Youth League Movement,

1928; Secy.: Poona Youth League, 1930; Maharashtra Youth Congress, presided by Babu Subhashchandra Bose; one of the founder-members of the Congress Socialist Party, 1931; member, Peasant Inquiry (Utee) of the Maharashtra Congress (Utee) to draft agrarian programme for the Kalpur Session of the Congress, 1936; Editor, Marathi language daily, Lokmat and Navbharat, 1938; Managing Editor, Lokshakti, Congress daily, 1939-40; member, Poona Municipality, 1940-50; left Congress, 1948 and organized along with other colleagues "All India Peasants' and Workers' Party"; elected General Secy. of the Party, 1953; visited Czechoslovakia and Western Europe, 1949; visited People's China as a Delegate to the Asian Peace Conference, Peking, 1952; Delegate to World Agricultural and Forestry Workers Conference, Vienna, 1953; visited U.S.S.R., 1953; elected to the Lok Sabha from Ahmednagar constituency (Bombay State); courted jail several times in the freedom movement. Publications: Casual contributions to the Press; Nav Chinchya Nirmiti Rooprecha, a book on People's China. Address: "Pushpak", Laxmi Road, Poona 2.

KHAITAN, Matadind, Business man. b. May 1913, s. of late Bhagwandas Khaitan of Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan); m. Smt. Godawari; four d. Is connected with various public bodies; member: National Liaison (Utee) of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, Govt. of India, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assoc., Indian Standards Institute (Sugar Sectional (Utee), Development Council for the Sugar Industry, Govt. of India, since 1953, Local Advisory (Utee), E.I. Rly. (1946), Telephone Advisory (Utee), Calcutta, since 1954, Rajasthan Rural Water Supply Board, Life-member, Indian Red Cross Society; National Sports Club of India, (Utee) member, Bharat Chamber of Commerce, one of the founders and Secretary, Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta (1943, 1950-1953), President, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Assoc. (1945-47, 1949 and 1950-52), Vice-Pres., B. B. Dist. Congress (Utee) (1951), Director, Bharat Manganese Ltd., National Safe Deposit Co. Ltd., Vegetable Products Ltd., Managing Director, Matadind Khaitan & Co. Ltd., Hind Sugar Co. Ltd., Founder Trustee, Jhunjhunu Charitable Trust, travelled extensively in Japan and Far East during 1952 and U.S.A. and continental countries of Europe during 1954. Address: 9, Rinkunari Bakhit Lane, Calcutta 7.

KHAITAN, Motilal, Chairman, Board of Directors, Bata Shoe Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta. b. July 19, 1906; Educ.: B.A. (Cal. Univ.), Attorney-at-Law. Member, Indian Airlines Corporation; Director: Associated Hotels of India Ltd.; Chowringhee Properties Ltd.; Shree Digvijaya Woollen Mills Ltd.; South India Insurance Co. Ltd.; East India Hotels Ltd., etc.; travelled extensively in Europe, United Kingdom, United States of America, Far East, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, etc. Address: 226/1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 20.



KHAN, Mr. Justice Abdul Hakim, M.A., LL.M. (London), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Madhya Pradesh High Court, b. March 23, 1905, s. of Abdul Karim Khan, Law Member, former Gwalior State; m. Bilqis Begum; three d.; Educ.: St. Peter's Coll., Agra; Muslim Univ., Aligarh; Univ. Coll., London; Lincoln's Inn. Practised at the Bar; entered Gwalior service as Punes Judge, 1932; acted as Chief Justice; officiated as Law Member; became Senior Member, Judicial (Utee), Huzoor Darbar, Gwalior, O.I. Recreations: Walking; Tennis; Shooting. Club: Jiwaji Club, Gwalior, C.I. Address: Morear, Gwalior.

KHAN, Allauddin, D.Mus. (1944), Honour by the President of India (1952), Sangeet Natak and Sitar Hind Aftab Mouseque, Sangeet Samrat, Bharat Gourab, Sangeet Acharya, Jind of Music, Musician. Is the s. of late Sadhu Khan; m. Smt. Madammanjari; one s. and two d.; Educ.: Under the ustad and gurus of music. Was in the service of Malhar State as a musician; has given many music performances at important places in India. Address: Maihar, Madhya Pradesh.

KHAN, Mushtaq Husain, Certificate in Hindi, Urdu and English, a leading Hindu-stani musician; has been in the service of Nawab of Rampur for over 40 years. Is the recipient of several honours like Sangeet Bhushan from Darbhanga State, Fakhre Musiqi from Lucknow, Shere Musiqi from Calcutta, one thousand rupees and Kashmiri Shawl from Delhi in 1951 and certificate and a medal from the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. b. Dec. 5, 1891, at Sahaswan Dist., Badaun (U.P.), s. of Kallan Khan, m. four times, seven children. Learned music from 12 different ustad including Ustad Inayat Hussain Khan. Has rendered music from most of A.I.R. stations. Is a member, Audition Board, A.I.R. Address: Purani Kotwali, Rampur.

KHAN, Shah Nawaz, Chiefs Colleges Diploma, Deputy Minister for Railways, Govt. of India, since Sept. 21, 1956. b. Jan. 21, 1914; m. Smt. Karimjan; two s. and two d.; Educ.: Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military Coll., Dehra Dun; Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; took Chiefs Colleges Diploma, 1930. Commissioned as 2/Lt. in the Indian Army in 1/4th Punjab Regt., Feb. 1935; promoted Actg. Capt., Oct. 1939; proceeded Overseas, Jan. 1941; joined Azad Hind Fauj of Netaji and promoted Major General, 1943; principal accused in the Red Fort Trial of the I.N.A.; elected M.P. from Meerut; Parliamentary Secy. to the Minister for Railways and Transport, Aug. 12, 1952-Sept. 20, 1956, again elected to Lok Sabha 1957. Publications: I.N.A. and its Netaji, Recreations: Shooting; Farning. Address: 4, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

KHANOLKAR, Dr. Prakash Dhondji, M.D. (Hon.), B.M.S. (I), Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, since May 28, 1954; Vice-Pres., Red Cross Society, member: Infant Welfare Centre; Children's After Care & Probation Remand Home. b. March 28, 1913; m. Smt. Prema Walawalkar (deceased), May 30, 1935; Smt. S. Mhapankar, June 11, 1954, six s. and three d.; Educ.: Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College and S.G.S. Medical College, Bombay. House Physician, G. T. Hospital under Dr. N. K. Sahar, M.D., M.R.C.P., 1937; House Surgeon under Dr. V. R. Sanziri, Sr. Surgeon, 1938-39; Tutor in Pathology and Bacteriology, S.G.S. Medical College, 1939-43; Pathologist to Kolhapur State, 1943-47; Chief Medical Officer and Director of Public Health, 1947; Civil Surgeon, Kolhapur, 1949-50; takes great interest in activities conducive to the improvement of public health and general welfare of the poor and needy; was responsible for the early prevention of the spread of a curious type of plague in Kolhapur, 1947; as Dr. of Rotary Club, organised Blood Bank in Belgaum; Vice-Pres., Red Cross Society, Sholapur; member, Social Welfare Centre, etc., Hon. Supdt., Leprosy Hospital, Sholapur; Conducted Surgical Camp at Pandharpur, Jan. 1957. Recreations: Bridge and Outdoor games. Address: Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.



KHARE, Dr. Narayan Bhaskar, B.A., M.D., ex-Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh. b. 1884. M.P. Medical Service, 1907-16; resigned from Govt. service, 1916; Member, Leg. Council, M.P., 1923-29; imprisoned in 1930 C.D. Movement; M.L.A. (Central), 1935-37, where he placed on the Statute the "Arya Marriage Validation Bill"; First Prime Minister of M.P., 1937-38; resigned on account of differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee on the issue of democracy in the Congress; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Dept. of Commonwealth Relations, May 1943 to June 1946; represented Alwar State in the Constituent Assembly of India but was made to resign when his services as Prime Minister of Alwar were dispensed with on suspension in February 1948 after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi; elected Pres., All-India Hindu Mahasabha at its Calcutta Session, Dec. 1949 and Poona Session, Dec. 1950 and Jaipur Special Session, April 1951; elected to Lok Sabha, 1952. Address: Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

KHEDKER, V. R., M.Sc. (Banaras), has been Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, b. Oct. 22, 1912, s. of late Dr. R. V. Khedker, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M., etc., m. Smt. Tatin Mazumdar; one s. and one d. Educ.: Banaras Hindu Univ. Joined Geological Survey of India, 1936; worked in almost all the provinces in India mainly on economic and strategic minerals and their utilization in industry. Publications: Monograph entitled *Mineral Resources of the Damodar Valley and adjacent region and their utilization for industrial development*; several other papers. Recreations: Rowing, Tennis, etc. Clubs: Lake Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gymkhana Club. Address: G.P.O. Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Natural Resources & Scientific Research, New Delhi.

KHER, Atmaram Govind, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, U.P. Leg. Assembly, b. September 25, 1896; m. S. Shanta Bai; Educ.: Jhansi, Hindu Central College, Banaras, and Law College, Allahabad. Chairman, Municipal Board, Jhansi for 8 terms; member, District Board, Jhansi, for ten years; twice member, Legislative Assembly; member, District, Provincial and All-India Congress Committees, several times; imprisoned for political activities five times; twice Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Health and Local Self-Govt.; Minister for Local Self-Govt.; Elected Speaker, U.P. Assembly, May 21, 1952. Address: 13, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

KHETAN, Bhagwati Prasad, Industrialist and Business man. b. 1911, of the ancient Khetan family of Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan) known as Ramkarandaji Ram Bilasraji, s. of Mannalaji Khetan and g. s. of Ram Bilasraji Khetan; m. to Smt. Bhagwati Bai, d. of late Raja Ramdeoji Podar, a leading business magnate of Bombay. Entered business at an early age; looked after his father's firm Basantlal Mannalal, 1928-32; worked with Dalmias in Bihata, 1932-33; joined Anandilal Podar & Co. to supervise their Import Export Trade, 1934;



developed in a short time constructive and effective business methods; was then put in-charge of about 12 companies of the Podar group; successfully served the House of Podars till he severed his business connections with them to look after his own concerns, 1953; Chairman: Khetan Industries Ltd. (Silk Mills, etc.); Khetan Business Corp. Ltd. (Import & Export); Sarvajani Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Matunga; Director: Khetan Estate Ltd. (Property Dept.); Vice-Chairman, The Sur Singar Samsad; member: Managing Cttee., Marvadi Vidyalaya

High School; Education Cttee., Marvadi Sammelan, Bombay; Standing Cttee., Bombay Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; Univ. Health Institute; Life member, Bombay Hospital. Recreations: Sports. Clubs: Matunga Gymkhana; Royal Western India Turf Club; Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Western India Automobile Assoc. Ltd.; Marvadi Club, Matunga; National Sports Club of India. Address: Khetan Bhavan, 194, Jamsheji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.

KHOSLA, Mr. Justice Gopal Das, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), I.C.S., Punes Judge, Punjab High Court, b. Dec. 15, 1901, s. of R. S. Murailal Khosla, Rtd. Dist. & Sessions Judge; m. Shaktuntala, d. of R.B. Bawa Natha Singh, Rtd. Chief Engineer, Punjab; three s. and one d.; Educ.: St. George's College, Mussoorie; Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Dist. & Sessions Judge (1930); Punes Judge, Lahore High Court (1944). Publications: *Stern Reckoning*; *Our Judicial System*; *Himalayan Circuit*; Short stories and articles. Recreations: Writing, Sport, Carpentry. Address: High Court, Chandigarh.

KILACHAND, Ambalal, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Greater Bombay; Business man. b. July 23, 1912, s. of Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand and Smt. Kesarbal Kilachand; m. Smt. Shreemati; two s. and two d.; Educ.: Elphinstone High School, Bombay and in England. Director, Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd., and their Associated Companies as also other private & Public Limited concerns such as the Kesar Sugar Works Ltd., the New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd., the Indian Dye-stuff Industries Ltd., the Polychem Ltd., Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, member, Customs Advisory Office; Port Import Advisory Cttee.; Pres., Indian Merchants Chamber, 1953-54; member: Import Advisory Council set up by the Govt. of India since its inception; is ardent Rotarian; has extensively travelled over the U.K., Europe and the Far Eastern countries including Japan for developing his firm's business. Recreations: Riding, Golfing, Shooting, Photography, Gardening, Art Collecting. Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, Rotary Club of Bombay, Cricket Club of India, Radio Club, NASCO, Flying Club, B.W.I.T.C. Ltd. Address: Office: 45/47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1; Residence: 95, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.



KILACHAND, Chinubhai, Business man. b. June 20, 1919, s. of Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand and Smt. Kesarbal Kilachand; m. Smt. Anjana; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Fellowship High School and St. Xavier's, Bombay and in England. On his return from England, joined the family firm of Kilachand Devchand & Co. Private Ltd., 1939; has been responsible for developing its Foreign Cotton Dept.; Director: Kilachand Devchand & Co. Private Ltd. and its Associated companies; also of other public companies; Joint Managing Director, Premier Automobiles Ltd.; has travelled widely in the U.K., Europe and in the United States of America in connection with the development of the business of his firm; is a prominent figure in the social circles in Bombay, Delhi and other important cities of India. Recreations: Golf, Tennis. Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, Cricket Club of India, N.S.O.I., R.W.I.T.C. Ltd., etc. Address: Office: 45/47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1; Residence: 95, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.



KILACHAND, Ramdas, Business man. b. Sept. 18, 1909, s. of Sheth Kilachand Devchand and Smt. Kesarbal Kilachand; m. Smt. Malli; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Elphinstone High School, Bombay and in England. On his return from England, joined his family firm of Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd., 1926; developed the Company's cotton and oilseeds export business; Director, East India Cotton Assoc. Ltd., for over 15 years; was its Vice-Pres. for some time; Pres. Bombay Oilseeds & Oils Exchange Ltd.; Trustee: Bombay Port Trust; Bombay Pinjrapole; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1948-49; member: Indian Central Oilseeds Cttee.; Export Advisory Council set up by the Govt. of India; elected M.L.A. Bombay in the general elections in 1952, as an independent from a constituency in Mehsana District in North Gujarat; has widely travelled in the U.K. and the Continent of Europe, the U.S.A. and the Far East. Recreations: Golf. Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, Radio Club, Cricket Club of India & The Royal Western India Turf Club Limited. Address: Office: 45/47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1; Residence: 95, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.



KILACHAND, Tulsidas, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay (1947), Business man. b. July 1, 1906, s. of Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand and Smt. Kesarbal Kilachand; m. Smt. Vinila; one s. and two d.; Educ.: Elphinstone High School, Bombay, and privately in England. Joined his father's firm Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd. at the early age of 18; is actively interested in banking, insurance, shipping, automobile, chemical and sugar industry; member, Trade Delegation to China, 1946; Leader, Govt. of India's Trade Mission to Japan, 1947; was member, Export Advisory Council of the Govt. of India; Three-Min High Power Import Control Inquiry Cttee. which inquired into the working of the Import Control in India, 1950, furnished a very valuable report; member: Planning Commission Advisory Board, 1950-51; Standing Cttee., Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, 1950-51; elected M.P. in the General Elections in 1952 as an independent from Mehsana District in North Gujarat; has widely travelled in the U.K., Europe, U.S.A. and the Far East. Recreations: Golf, Tennis. Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Radio Club, Orient Club, C.C.I., R.W.I.T.C., Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi Golf Club, etc. Address: Office: 45/47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1; Residence: 95, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.



KIRLOSKAR, Shankar Vasudev, General Manager, Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd. b. Oct. 8, 1891, s. of Dr. Vasudevrao, Sholapur and Smt. Laxmibai; m. Smt. Parvatibai, d. of Dr. L. N. Purohit, Bombay; one s., Mukunda, Editor, Kirloskar magazines and one d., Malati, M.A., Professor; Educ.: Sholapur, Belgum, Poona and London. Started as Asst. in the Kirloskar Concern in charge of Sales & Publicity, 1914; edited Kirloskar magazines; Minister for Development, Aundh State; Pres., Deccan Manufacturers' Assoc., Sangli; Director, Bombay State Financial Corporation. Recreations: Cricket, Tennis, Painting, Reading. Address: Kirloskarvadi (Dist. South Satara).

KIRPALANI, Motiram Khushiram, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1945), Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry, since Nov. 1956. *b.* Aug. 15, 1901; *Educ.*: Academy, Hyderabad (Sind) and New College, Oxford, joined the Indian Civil Service, 1926; was Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1934; Excise Commissioner, Bengal, 1938; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1945-47; Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of States, 1948; was Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan; Minister, Indian Embassy in Washington; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Bangkok, Siam; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer. *Address*: Pondicherry.

KOSHI, Chief Justice Kaithayil Thomas, B.A. (Madras), B.L. (Madras), Chief Justice, Kerala, since Nov. 1, 1956 *b.* Jan. 31, 1899, *s.* of K. K. Thomas, Kaithayil, Kottayam; *m.* Smt. Achamma, *d.* of late P. V. Philip, Chief Court Vakil, Ernakulam; three *s.*; *Educ.*: M. D. Seminary High School, Kottayam; C.M.S. Coll., Kottayam; Madras Christian Coll. and Madras Law Coll.; passed B.A., 1919 and B.L., 1921. Joined the Ernakulam Bar as junior under his father-in-law, Oct. 1921, appointed Judge, Cochin High Court, Sept. 1941, officiated as Chief Justice for some time immediately preceding the integration of Travancore and Cochin; senior Puisne Judge, High Court of Travancore-Cochin, July 1949-Dec. 1952; Chief Justice, Jan. 26, 1952 Oct. 31, 1956. *Address*: Chief Justice's Bungalow, Broadway, Ernakulam, Kerala State.

KOTAH, Brig. His Highness Maharajadhras Mahi-mahendra Maharao Raja Shri Sir Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the Maharao of, *b.* 1909, the ruling family belongs to the Hara Sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family, the State having come into existence about 1825 during the reign of Madho Singhji, 2nd son of Rao Ratan of Bundi; *m.*, *d.* of His late Highness Mahanajra Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner, 1930; the Her-Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singhji Sahib, *b.* Feb. 21, 1934; *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Ajmer. Ascended the *gadi*, 1940; Uprajpramukh of Rajasthan, 1948-56. Alternate Delegate in the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly at New York, 1955. *Address*: Kotah, Rajasthan.



KOTHARI, Dayanand Chandulal, M.A. (Madras), Business man; Partner, Kothari & Sons, Madras. *b.* Feb. 1914, *s.* of Chandulal Motilal Kothari; *m.* Smt. Indira, Dec. 1939, one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll. Ex-Pres.; United Planters' Assoc. of Southern India, Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, Madras; member; All-India Manufacturers' Assoc.; Export Advisory Office, constituted by the Govt. of India; Indian Central Cotton Cttee.; Cttee. of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Cttee. of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Ex-Governor, Rotary, 56th District, Sheriff of Madras; Vice-Pres., Southern India Millowners Assoc., Coimbatore; Ex-Pres., Estates Labour Relations Organisation of South India; Ex-member, Governing Body of I.N.S. Dufferin; Director: Kothari Textiles Ltd., Adoni Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., The Blue Mountain Estates Ltd., The Madras Safe Deposit Co., Ltd., The



Waterfall Estates Ltd., The Balmadies Plantations Ltd., The Guernsey Tea Factory Co. Ltd., The Devon Tea & Produce Co. Ltd., The Balanoor Tea & Produce Co. Ltd., The Jal Bharat Ins. Co. Ltd.; attended as a delegate of the Govt. of India, the International Labour Conference on Plantations in Indonesia, 1950; attended as Member, the International Labour Conference Geneva, 1951; Ex-Trustee, Madras Port Trust; extensively travelled in the Continent, England and the States, 1949. *Publications*: *Investors' Encyclopedia. Recreations*, Tennis, Bridge, Clubs; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras Gymkhana Club, Madras Race Club, Madras Boat Club, The Presidency Club, The Conoor Club. *Address*: Residence, "Kothari House", 15, Sterling Road, Nungambakkam, Madras. *Office*: Kothari & Sons, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras.

KOTHARI, Harshad Chandulal, Businessman; Partner, Kothari & Sons, Chairman, Assoc. of Planters, Madras State *b.* April 18, 1918, *s.* of Chandulal Motilal Kothari, *m.* Smt. Rasika, May 1954; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll. Pres., Rotary Club of Madras; member, Cttee., Madras State Minimum Wages Advisory Cttee., Madras State Housing Board, United Planters' Assoc. of Southern India, Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, member; Madras Export Advisory Council, Govt. of India Minimum Wages Advisory Board; Madras State Aid to Industries, Director, Kothari Textiles Ltd., Adoni Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., The Blue Mountain Estates Ltd., The Madras Safe Deposit Co. Ltd., The Waterfall Estates Ltd., The Balmadies Plantations Ltd., The Guernsey Tea Factory Co. Ltd., Aurantian Ltd., attended as employers' delegate of the Govt. of India, the International Labour Conference on Plantations, Havana, 1951, and Geneva, 1955; Ex-Office member, Madras Port Trust; extensively travelled in the Continent, England and the States, 1952. *Publications*: *Investors' Encyclopedia. Recreations*, Tennis, Bridge, Clubs; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras Gymkhana Club, Madras Race Club, Madras Boat Club, Presidency Club, Rotary Club, Conoor Club. *Address*: Residence, 3, Rutland Gate, Nungambakkam, Madras. *Office*: Kothari & Sons, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras.



KOTHAWALA, Lt.-Col. Jamshed Dorabsha, Past Governor, Rotary International, Member, 1958 Asia Regional Conference Cttee., R.I., Commander-Brother, the Most Venerable Order of St. John, Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, A.I.R.O. (Retd.); Jt. Managing Director, Polson Agencies Private Ltd., Director, Polson Ltd., Adites Private Ltd., Sistas Private Ltd. *b.* Sept. 4, 1893; *m.* Jer Polson, 1928. Pres., Cosmopolitan Ambulance and Nursing Divs., St. John Ambulance Brigade; Chairman, East Bombay Bharat Scouts and Guides Local Assoc., Freemason, Past Master, S.C. and E.C.; Past Pres., Rotary Club of Bombay and Assoc. of Indian Industries; Past Master, Bombay Presidency Trades Assoc.; Past Vice-Pres., All-India Manufacturers' Organization; member: Coffee Board, nominated by the Central Govt.; Indian Merchants' Chamber Managing Cttee.; Western Railway Zonal and Regional Consultative Cttees.; attended Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937; R.I. Assembly and Convention, U.S.A., 1954; represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee, St. John Ambulance Brigade in London,



1937; presented at His Majesty's Levee, London, 1937 and to the President of India, 1952; Mrs. Kothawala presented at Court, 1937; called to Army service, 1940-43; Mentioned in Despatches by order of the King for gallant and distinguished service with Middle East Forces. *Clubs*: Willingdon; Royal W. I. Turf; United Services; Ripon; C.O.I.; Radio; W.I.A.A.; National Sports Club of India. *Address*: Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Bombay 26.

KRIPALANI, Acharya J.B., M.A. (History and Economics), M.P., Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram; Village and Khadi Organisation in the States of U.P. and Delhi; *b.* 1888. General Secretary of Indian National Congress, 1934 to June 1946, elected Pres., Indian National Congress, Oct. 1946; resigned Nov. 1947; *Educ.*: M.A., 1912. Professor in Bihar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha, 1917; was with him in Kaira (Gujarat), worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918; Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919; left the University and started Khadi and Village work, 1920, through the Gandhi Ashram, Benares; in charge of the Gujarat Vidyapith as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27; for the ninth time arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Released on 16th June, 1945; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1916-51; formed the Congress Democratic Front, 1951, founded "Vigil", Independent Political Weekly, 1950; resigned from Congress and formed Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, 1951; merged K.M.P.P. with the Socialist Party, Oct. 1951; was Chairman, Praja Socialist Party till Dec. 1954; and Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee, 1954-55; elected to Lok Sabha 1952 and again 1957. *Publications*: *The Gandhian Way, The Non-Violent Revolution, The Indian National Congress, The Politics of Charkha, The Future of the Congress, The Fateful Year, Gandhi the Statesman, The Latest Fad, Basic Education*. *Address*: Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut.

KRIPALANI, Smt. Sucheta, M.A. (Delhi Univ.), Member, Lok Sabha. *b.* 1908, *d.* of late Dr. S. N. Mozumdar; *m.* Acharya J. B. Kripalani; *Educ.*: Lahore and Delhi; took M.A. degree in History from the Delhi Univ., 1930. Lecturer, Hindu Univ., Banaras, 1931-39; entered active politics, 1939; acted as Secy., Foreign Affairs Dept., A.I.C.C., 1939-40; acted as Secy., Women's Dept., A.I.C.C., 1941-42; imprisoned in connection with the freedom struggle, 1940-41 and 1943-45; appointed Organising Secy., Kasturba Memorial Trust, 1945; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946; subsequently elected member of the Parliament; delegate to the General Assembly of the U.N.O., 1949; resigned from the Congress, June 1950; joined the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; was member, National Executive of the Party; was elected member, National executive, P.S.P. after the merger of the K.M.P.P. and the Socialist Party. Elected to Lok Sabha in 1952 and again 1957. *Recreations*: Music; Painting. *Address*: 30, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi.

KRISHNA, Kanwal, Painter; Head of the Art Dept., Modern School, New Delhi, since June 1953. *b.* Jan. 3, 1910 in Montgomery, West Punjab, *ys.* *s.* of Late Roop Chand Girdhar, Painter; *m.* Smt. Devayanti Jadhav, Painter, Indore, 1941; *Educ.*: Lahore; Engineering Coll., Benares; School of Art, Calcutta. Held a one man show in Calcutta, the first solo-exhibition of a student artist in India, 1938; visited Tibet to paint the ceremonies in connection with the installation of the present Dalai Lama on Government of India's invitation, 1939; painted landscapes at places like Sikkim, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, etc.; travelled over 4,000 miles mostly on horse-back covering the

Himalayan ranges in Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and in many remote areas of N.W.F.P.; was the first Indian war artist to be commissioned by the Army to paint the battle scenes during the Kashmir operations, 1948; visited Italy and Scandinavian countries, 1951; held three exhibitions of his paintings in Norway and another at Stockholm; was mainly instrumental in the formation of the leading group of artists called the Delhi Shilpi Chakra; its Chairman for the last two years; is also actively associated with a number of leading art and cultural organisations in India and abroad; is an able writer and speaker; is now experimenting on new technique in etching and engraving at his studio in Modern School. *Publications*: Contributed several articles to important journals in India and abroad. *Address*: Head of the Art Department, Modern School, New Delhi.

KRISHNA, Dr. Vastreddi S., B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon), Ph.D. (Vienna), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, b. Oct. 8, 1902, s. of V. Sri Ramulu and Smt. V. Veeramma; m. Smt. Lakshmi Venkata Narasamma; *Educ.*: Town High School, Guntur; Oxford and Vienna Univs. Lecturer, Reader, Registrar, Professor of Economics, Principal of the University Colleges, all in Andhra Univ. *Publications*: *Gold Distribution and Prices* (in German); *Vienna Studies in Social Sciences*; *International Economic Co-operation*, Madras University. *Address*: Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Waltair, Andhra State.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Tiruvallur Thattai, Minister for Finance, Govt. of India, since Sept. 1, 1950. b. Nov. 26, 1899, m. Srim. Rajammal (died 1931); *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, Madras.



Entered business, 1921; was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg. Assembly, 1937 and played a prominent part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry; has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in

Madras State and the economic life of the State in general, elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye-election for Tanjore-Trichinopoly non-Mohammedan Rural Constituency and was a prominent member in the last Central Assembly, elected Pres. of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for the year 1946-47; elected member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; member, Drafting Cttee. of the Indian Constitution, was a member of the Indian Financial delegation that visited London, 1948; Minister for Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, May 1952-Aug. 31, 1956; was Minister for Iron and Steel, June 1955 to Apr. 1957. *Address*: No. 5, Duplex Road, New Delhi.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Sir V. T., B.A., B.L. (Madras), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Deputy Chairman, National Planning Commission, since Feb. 1953. b. Feb. 8, 1881, s. of Vangal Thiruvankatachari; m. Srim. Rangamma (awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1935); three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras. Entered the Madras service, April 1903; Under-Secy. to the Govt. (1916-18); Special duty on Montague-Chelmsford reforms (1918-19); Collector (Ramnad Dist.); Secy. to the Govt. of Madras (1924-27); services lent as Prime Minister, Baroda State (1927-44); Delegate to the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936; attended all the Round Table Conferences in London; was member, Reserve Bank Cttee., Federal Finance Cttee., etc.; Adviser to the Imperial Conference, 1937; Chairman, Cttee. of Ministers, Chamber of Princes, 1940-44; Delegate to the San Francisco U.N. Conference, 1945; the Preparatory Commission and the first session of the General Assembly (1945-46); Prime Minister of Jaipur

(1946-49); Member, Indian Delegation for the Sterling balances' talks in London (June 1948); Chairman, Indian States' Finance Enquiry Cttee. (1948-49); Vice-Pres., Constituent Assembly (1946-49); Chairman, Indian Fiscal Commission (1949-50); member, National Planning Commn., 1950-53. *Publications*: *Speeches*, *Recreations*; *Tennis*, *Golf*, *Clubs*; National Liberal Club, London; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*: 133, Lloyds Road, Madras 6; and 11, York Road, New Delhi.

KRISHNAN, Harikesanalar Ramasastry, B.A. (Madras), M.Sc. (Benares), Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law, Govt. of India, since 1953. b. Jan. 9, 1910, s. of Harikesanalar Ramasastry, Tirunelveli Dist.; m. Smt. R. Lakshmi, d. of V. Raghunathier; *Educ.*: T. H. School, Ambasamudram; Hindu Coll., Tirunelveli; Presidency Coll., Madras; Benares Hindu Univ.; Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1935; S.D.O. and Dt. Judge at different places in Bihar; Law Secy. to the Govt. of Orissa; Judicial Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh, 1950-53. *Publications*: Occasional articles in newspapers and magazines. *Recreations*: Bridge, Tennis, Photography. *Address*: Ministry of Law, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

KRISHNAN, Sir Kariamanikkam Srinivasa, Kt. (1946), Padma Bhushan (1954); D.Sc. (Madras), Hon. D.Sc. (Allahabad, Delhi, Lucknow), Hon. LL.D. (Banaras), F.R.S. (1940), For. Ass. Nat. Acad. Sc. Washington (1956); Hon. Mem. Instn. Telecom. Engineers, Director, National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi, since 1947. b. Dec. 4, 1898; m. Lakshmi Ammal; *Educ.*: Hindu High Schools, Watrap and Srivilliputtur; American Coll., Madras; Madras Christian Coll. and Univ. Coll. of Science, Calcutta. Research Associate, Indian Assoc. for the Cultivation of Science, 1923-28; Mahendralal Sircar Research Prof., 1933-42; Prof., Univ. of Allahabad, 1942-47; Pres., National Academy of Sciences, India, 1945 and 1946; Pres., Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1940 and its General Pres., 1949; Pres., Inst. Metals; Pres., Ind. Soc. Theor. App. Mechanics; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and of Atomic Energy Commission and various committees of the Govt. of India; fellow of several scientific societies and academies; Vice-Pres., International Union of Pure and Applied Physics; Vice-Pres., Int. Council Sc. Unions; Chairman, Indian National Cttee. for U.R.S.I. and of Indian National Committee International Geophysical Year; Guest of Honour, Nat. Ac. Sc., Washington (1956); Liege Univ. Medal, 1937; Krishnarajendra Jubilee Gold Medal, 1941; Ahdarchandra Mukherji lectures, Calcutta Univ., 1940; Sukhray Ray Readership lectures, Patna Univ., 1941; Ripon Professorship lectures, Indian Assoc. for the cultivation of Science, 1943; Mathur Memorial Lectures, B. H. Univ., 1948; Gaekwad Lectures, Baroda Univ., 1952; special lectures at Travancore, Mysore, Osmania and Punjab Universities; Patel Memorial Lecturer, A.I.R.; delegate to several international scientific conferences. *Publications*: Several papers in the Transactions and the Proceedings of the Royal Society and other scientific journals on Optics, Magnetism, Electronics, Physics and Chemistry of solids, particularly of metals; collaborated with Sir C. V. Raman in the discovery of the Raman Effect. *Address*: The National Physical Laboratory, Hillside Road, New Delhi 12.

KRISHNAN, Dr. Maharajapuram Sitaram, M.A. (Madras), A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Ph.D. (London), Officer on Spl. Duty, Min. of Scientific Research; Joint Secretary, Ministry of Scientific Research, 1955. b. Aug. 24, 1898, s. of Sitaram Sastry of Maharajapuram, Madras; m. Smt. Lakshmi Krishna Iyer, Omhathivelli, Tanjore Dist.; three d.; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Tiruchirappalli; Presidency Coll., Madras; and Imperial Coll. of Science

and Technology, London. Demonstrator in Geology, Presidency Coll., Madras, 1919-21; Geologist, 1924-45; Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, 1945-48; Director, Indian Bureau of Mines 1948-51; Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of the Indian Academy of Sciences and of several geological and mineralogical societies at home and abroad; member, Coal Mining Cttee., 1937; Chairman, Metallurgical Coal Cttee., 1950; member of several Govt. Research Cttees.; Director, Geological Survey, 1951-55; General Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1956. *Publications*: *Geology of India & Burma*, (Madras Law Journal, 1943, 1949); *Introduction to the Geology of India* (M.L.J., 1944, 1951); *Geology of Gangpur State, Orissa* (1938); *Mineral Resources of Madras* (1952); *Structural & Tectonic History of India* (1953)—the last three published as Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India; 50 other papers on geological topics. *Address*: New Delhi.

KRISHNAN, Ramanathan, a leading tennis player. Student; b. April 11, 1937, s. of T. K. Ramanathan and Smt. Parvathi Ammal; *Educ.*: Loyola Coll., Madras; National Lawn Tennis Champion of India, 1954 and 1957; Wimbledon Junior Lawn Tennis Champion, 1954 *Recreations*: Tennis. *Address*: 'Rani Nivas', 19/13, Vanniampathi, Raja Annamalaiapuram Post, Madras 28.

KRISHNAPPA, M. V., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of India. b. 1918; *Educ.*: Joined school at a late age, after release from imprisonment for 2½ years in the 'Quit India' movement, passed B.A. Exam., joined Madras Law Coll. Elected M.L.A., Mysore, 1944; Chief Whip, Congress Party, Mysore State Assembly, 1944-52; ex-Pres., Mulbagal Development Cttee.; Pres., Co-operative Multipurpose Society, Mysore State; Dir., State-managed Bhadravati Iron, Steel and Cement Works, for 5 years; member, Dist. Board for 8 years; Secy., Reception Cttee., Panallore Session of the A.I.C.C., returned to the Lok Sabha from Kolar Gold Fields Constituency, Mysore State, 1952, and again in 1957 from Tumkur. Parliamentary Secy., Govt. of India, 1952. *Address*: New Delhi.

KULKARNI, Shankar Balwantrao, A.M., F.R.S.A., Chief Artist, Social Welfare Department, Bombay State (Vidarbha Region), Nagpur. b. Oct. 15, 1906; m. Nalinibai; *Educ.*: Nagpur and Bombay. Was a leading artist and designer in Sind till partition; Founder, Oriental Institute of Fine Arts, and responsible for two All India Art Exhibitions at Karachi; his paintings, illustrations and commercial designs published in most of the important journals of India and Pakistan; was Cartoonist to the *Sind Observer* and the *Daily Gazette*; recipient of several awards and gold medals; awarded President of India's 1951 Census Medal; Leader of Madhya Pradesh Contingent at Republic Day Celebrations, Delhi, 1954, 1955 and 1956. *Publications*: *Children's Picture Album*; *Heroines of Shah*; *Drawing Course*; contributed several articles on art and history to various journals. *Recreations*: Collection of art library and Indian art curios. *Address*: Subhas Chandra Road, Nagpur City.



KULKARNI, Trimbhak Appaji, B.A., S.T.C.D., Gen. Secy., Social Service League, Bombay; Secy., Bombay Pres., Social Reform Assoc. b. Sept. 5, 1882, m. Dr. Chandubai Kulkarni, M.B.R.S.; *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Bombay; Secondary Teachers' Training Coll., Bombay. Principal, D.G.T. High School, Bombay, 1912-24; founded Gokhale Education Society, 1918; Principal, Hansaraj Praggi Thackersey College, Nasik, 1924-47; Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1926-46; started B. M. Bhatt High School, Parol, 1918;

organised District Congress Cttees. in Bombay City, 1916; Secy., National Social Conference, 1915; started Hakimji High School, Bordi, 1919; Chairman, Gokhale Education Society. Address: Sharda Mandir, Choubal Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

KUMAR, Nareesh, B.Com., Business man; a leading tennis player. b. Dec. 22, 1928, s. of G. D. Kumar; Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; Govt. Coll., Lahore. National Junior Tennis Champion, 1915, 1916; ranked India's No. 1, 1951-52; member of Indian Davis Cup Team, 1952-53-54-55-56; Captain, Indian Davis Cup Team, 1955-56; winner of Irish Championships, 1952 and 1953 and Welsh Championships, 1953; ranked India's No. 2, 1955-56. Recreations: Model Aeroplanes, Tropical Fishes Clubs; Calcutta South Club; Delhi Gymkhana Club. Address: 1-A, Russell Street, Calcutta.

KUMARAPPA, Joseph C., M.A. (Columbia), B.Sc., Business Administration (Syracuse, N.Y.), F.S.A.A. (Lond.). b. Jan. 4, 1892. Was in practice as an Incorporated Accountant in partnership in London, 1910, and then at Bombay, 1920-29; in charge of "Young India", May 1930-Feb. 1931; was Convener of the Congress Select Cttee. which issued a report on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India, July 1931; Managing Cttee., Bihar Central Relief Cttee. and also its Financial Adviser, 1934; Organizer and Pres., the All-India Village Industries Assoc., 1934-54; Chairman, M. P. Govt. Industrial Survey Cttee., 1939-41; Chairman, Congress Agrarian Reforms Cttee., 1948-49. Publications: *Public Finance and our Poverty*; *A Survey of Matar Taluka*; *Why the Village Movement? Practice and Precepts of Jesus*; *Christianity—Its Economy and Way of Life*; *Economy of Permanence: The Philosophy of Work, Gandhian Economic Thought, Gandhian Way of Life, etc.*, *The Nation's Voice* (as Joint Editor). Address: T. Kallupatti P.O. via Tirumangalam, S. Kly.

KUMARAPPA, Jagadisan Mohandas, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology, and Education. b. April 16, 1886; m. Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab). Prof. of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian Coll., 1916-21; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow Univ., 1921-25; Delegate, General Conference of the M. E. Church, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., 1924; and to the Nineteenth World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsingfors, 1926; travelled extensively in Europe and America, and lectured at Cornell, Columbia, and other American Univs.; Prof. of Sociology and Philosophy, Mysore Univ., 1931; Prof. Social Economy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1936; its Director, 1941-53. Editor: *Indian Journal of Social Work, and Our Beggar Problem—a Symposium*. Author: *Going to U.S.A.* First Indian Educationist to be invited on a Cultural Mission as State Guest by the American Govt., 1944; Leader, Indian Delegation to the International Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, 1948; member: Expert Cttee. on Criminology, U.N., 1949; Social Welfare Panel, Planning Commission, Govt. of India; Rotary Club, Bombay, 1941-53; Ex. Cttee., I.C.C.W., 1947-52; and its Treasurer, 1952-54; Director, Social Education Officers' Training Centre, Hyderabad (Dn.), 1953-54; Vice-Pres., International Conference of Social Work, 1949-53; Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), 1952-54; Advisor, Union Public Service Commission. Address: "Gordon Hall House", New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

KUNZRU, Pandit Hirday Nath, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. (Hon.), M.P. (Rajya Sabha), President, Servants of India Society, since 1936. b. 1887; Educ.: Allahabad Univ.; London School of Economics. Joined the Servants of India Society, 1909; member: U.P. Leg. Council, 1921-23; Central Leg. Assembly, 1927-30; Indian Constituent Assembly and

the Provisional Parliament; Pres., East African National Congress, 1920; National Liberal Federation, 1934; Chairman, Indian Delegation to the second British Commonwealth Conference; Chairman, Railways Corruption Enquiry Committee for a short time; member, States Reorganization Commission; Leader, Indian Delegation to: South Africa, 1950; Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, Kyoto (Japan); Chairman: U. P. Univ. Grants Cttee.; Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi; Pres.: Indian Council of World Affairs; Children's Film Society; member: Central Union. Grants Commission; Executive Councils of Delhi, Banaras and Allahabad Univs.; National Commissioner, Bharat Scouts and Guides. Address: Parliament Secretariat, New Delhi.

KURUP, G. Sankara, 'Kavithilakan'—conferred by the Maharaja of Cochin, Malayalam Writer; Retd. Malayalam Professor, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. Member: Kerala Sahitya Akademi; Advisory Board of Sahitya Akademi. b. June 1901, s. of Sankara Warrler and Lakshmi Kutty Amma; m. P. Subhadra Amma; one s. and one d.; Educ.: mostly privately after High School Course. Joined service as teacher, 1921; served in High Schools, Training Institution and College; began publishing poems from the seventeenth year; Pres., Sahitya Parishath; Editor, Parishath Journal. Publications: Poems: *Sahitya Kautukam*; *Poojapushpam*; *Vanagayakan*; *Suryakanti*; *Navathithi*; *Muthukal*; *Ithakul*; *Pathikande Pattu*; *Antardaham*; *Vellil Paravukal*; *Nimisham*, etc.; Translations: *Meghachhaya* (a rendering of Kallidasa's Megha Dutha); *Vilasalakshi* (Roobayyath of Omar Khayyam); One Act Plays: *Iruttinummunpu*; *Sundhya*; *August Fifteenth*, etc.; Prose: *Gadyapaharam*; *Lekhamala*; *Rakknyilakal*; *Rajjanandini*; Children's poems: *Namchundukal*. Recreation: Chess. Club: P.F.N. Address: Producer, Spoken-Word, All India Radio, Trivandrum.

KURUP, Poyippilli Kalathil Kunju, Award by the Union President for Kathakali Guru or Kathakali Dance, Kathakali Natyacharyakan. b. March 20, 1880, s. of Puthara Volekkakath Parameswara Kaimal. Ambalapuzha; m. Smt. Palayil Sreedevi Amma, Tholanoor, S. Malabar; Five s. and three d.; Educ.: About 12 years at Thakazhi, under Chabakkulam Sanku Pillai. Is a leading Kathakali dancer in India; spent the early part of his life in Travancore and then settled down in Malabar with Kathakali as his chief profession. Address: Lakshmi Vilas, P.O. Kottayam (Via) Palghat.

KUTCH: H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Madansinhji Savai Bahadur, Maharao of Indian Ambassador to Norway, since March 1957. b. Oct. 12, 1909; m. Maharaj Kunvari Shri Rajendra Kunver Ba of Kishengarh; three s. and two d. Heir Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shree Prithvirajsinhji is studying at Delhi Univ.; m. Princess Prithidevi of Tripura, 1957; Educ.: Privately under tutors and by extensive travel. Transferred the administration of Kutch State to the Govt. of India on June 1, 1948, following the independence of India on August 15, 1947 and in pursuance of the policy followed by Rulers of the unification of their States with the Indian Union; has been given a fixed Privy Purse in perpetuity; has been guaranteed by the Govt. of India the same personal rights, privileges, dignities and titles as he enjoyed as Ruler of Kutch, prior to 1st June 1948; has travelled widely in Europe, U.S.A. and Africa; has joined the Indian Foreign Service and after serving for three and a half years with the Indian High Commission in London with rank of Minister, was appointed India's first Ambassador to Norway,



1956; took charge, March 1957; is keenly interested in Indian philosophy; is a tennis player of note. Recreations: Riding; Pig-sticking; Shikar. Address: Bhuj, Kutch; Indian Embassy, Oslo, Norway.

LAHRI, Adinath, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., Dip.F.Tech., A.R.I.C., M.Inst. Fuel, M.Inst. Pet., M.Nat. Ac.Sc., Director, Central Fuel Research Institute of India, since April, 1954. b. Aug. 24, 1910, s. of A. N. Lahri of Bengal Civil Service; m. Smt. Rajkumari Kohinoor Deby, d. of Raja B. N. Roy of Nature; two s.; Educ.: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology as Sir T. N. Palit Foreign Scholar for higher research, and Cambridge. Carried out research under Prof. H. H. Read, F.R.S. and Sir Alfred Egerton, F.R.S. at Royal Coll. of Science, 1938-42; Senior Scientific Officer in charge of Air Ministry, Fuel and Oil Research Laboratories, Farnborough, U.K., 1942-45; joined as Asst. Director and Officer-in-Charge of Coal Survey Stations of the Fuel Research Institute, 1945; Dy. Director, 1953-April 1954; Vice-Pres., Institute of Chemists (India); member, Council of the Mining, Technological and Metallurgical Institute. Publications: Over 100 research papers on various aspects of Fuel Technology and in Geochemistry, Physical Chemistry, Geology, etc. Recreations: Shooting and hunting, Photography, Tennis and Mountaineering. Address: Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora P.O., Dhanbad Dist., Bihar.

LAKSHMANAN, Lieut.-Col. Cheruvuri Kotteth, L.M.S. (Mad), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), Director General of Health Services, Govt. of India. b. April 5, 1898, s. of K. Choyli; m. Smt. Sarojini Krishnan; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Madras Christian Coll.; Madras Medical Coll.; St. Bartholomew Medical Coll. and Hospital, London. Was in the I.M.S., Oct. 1925-35, was Port Health Officer, Bombay and Calcutta, Dy. Public Health Commr. with the Govt. of India; Chief Health Officer, Delhi State; Dir. of Public Health, Bengal; Dir., All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta; was Chief Indian Delegate to International Health Conference, New York, 1946; Medical representative for India at Nutrition Conference at Singapore, 1946; Special Consultant to U.N.I.C.E.F. to assess child health needs in South East Asia; member, Indian Delegation to third, seventh and eighth World Health Assembly at Geneva, 1950, 1954 and Mexico, 1955; Delegate to the third, fourth, fifth and seventh Sessions of W.H.O. Regional Cttee. for S. E. Asia held in Ceylon, 1950, Rangoon, 1951, Bandung (Indonesia), 1952 and New Delhi, 1954; attended the first and second sessions of the W.H.O.'s Expert Cttee. on International Quarantine at Geneva, 1953 and 1954; is Hon. Surgeon to the President of India. Address: Director General of Health Services New Delhi.

LAKSHMIKANTHAM, Pingali, M.A. (Madras), Spoken word producer, All India Radio, Vijayawada, Madras and Hyderabad. b. Jan. 10, 1894, s. of Pingali Venkataratnam and Smt. Kutumbamma; m. Smt. Lakshmi Narasamma, d. of Mocharla Mrutyumajaya Rao; three s. Venkataratnam, B.A., B.E.; Surya Sundaram, M.Sc.; Srinivas and two d. C. L. Tulasi, B.A. and Kumari Alamelu; Educ.: Hindu High School, Masulipatam; Noble Coll., Masulipatam. Was Lecturer, Noble Coll.; Research Fellow, Madras Univ.; and Head of the Deptt. of Telugu, Andhra Univ.; Member, General Council of the National Academy of Letters; elected as a member of the Executive Board of the Academy. Publications: Poetry: *Tolakari* (Lyric) and *Soundararandam* (Epic). (Both in collaboration with Katuri Venkateswararao). Prose: *Gouthama Vyasamulu* (Essays). Recreation: Tennis. Club: Visakhapatnam Club. Address: All India Radio, Vijayawada.

LAL, Mohan, B.A. (Hons), LL.B., Minister for Finance and Industry, Punjab. *b.* June 1, 1905, *s.* of Pt. Dhuram Ram, *m.* Smt. Hira Devi, three *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.*: Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, Law Coll., Lahore. Practised as an Advocate in Patna District, Gurdaspur, 1929-56, had been a leading lawyer of the District; had been associated with various social, cultural and political activities in Punjab; Congressman from his youth; elected to the Legislature Upper House in Punjab, 1952. *Recreations*: Tennis, Badminton. *Clubs*: Patna Club. *Address*: Finance Minister, Chandigarh Capital, Punjab.

LALBHAI, Kasturbhai, Millowner and Banker, Director in various concerns such as Textile, Insurance, Electric, Steamship, Airways and Motor Company, etc.; Chairman: National Research & Development Corporation, Ministry of Natural Resources, since 1953; Western Regional Ctee., Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, since 1954. *b.* Dec. 19, 1904, *s.* of Lalbhai and Smt. Popabai; *m.* Smt. Sharda Bai Chimanlal Javeri, 1915; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Govt. R. C. High School and Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad. *Pres.*: Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1953-56; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-55; Council of Administration of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Assoc., Ahmedabad; Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, 1950-51; Chairman: West Coast Kandla Port Development Ctee. appointed by the Govt., Industrial Ctee. of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund, 1948; Gujarat Famine Relief Ctee. since 1919, Ctee. appointed by the Govt. of India for conducting inquiries into the State-sponsored industries in the Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore States, 1950; Central P.W.D. Enquiry Ctee. to the Govt. of India, 1952; member: Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 and 1934; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Board to the Govt. of India, since 1948; Textile Control Board from 1943; Indian Delegation to the Cotton Conference, Cairo, 1943; National Advisory Ctee. to the Govt. of India on Public Co-operation in the Planning Commission, 1952; Central Advisory Ctee. to the Govt. of India, 1953; Advisor to the Govt. of India in the Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1937; Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1937-49; Leader, Jain Community in India; represented the Govt. of India on the Textile Ctee. of the Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington, 1945; Advisor to the Govt. of India in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940; Leader of the Indian delegation to negotiate purchases of long-staple cotton on a barter basis, 1948; Kampala, to participate in the cotton negotiations, 1948; the Govt. of India at Liverpool, to negotiate bulk purchase of the East African Cotton, 1952; the International Cotton Textile Industry Conference, Buxton, Manchester, 1952; the Industrial and Agricultural Delegation to the U.S.S.R., 1954; Patron, Ahmedabad Education Society; Chairman of its Governing Body, since 1935; Member, Senate, Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad. *Recreations*: Gardening, Reading. *Clubs*: Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad; Willington Sports Club, Bombay. *Address*: Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad; Lal Bang, Shahibak, Ahmedabad.

LALKAR, Jehangir Ardesheer, F.R.S.A. *b.* March 3, 1884, *s.* of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E.; *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra; *Educ.*: Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted the portraits of Sir Pheroze Shah M. Mehta, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, H. E. Sir James Sifton and Lord Brabourne; member, Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, Govt. of Bombay, 1917-38; chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930; Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35;

awarded the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1949-55; worked for a while at the Royal Academy School, London. *Address*: Studio, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6; 51, Davis Road, Richards Town, Bangalore 6.

LALL, Diwan Chaman, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), Ex-Ambassador of India in Turkey. *b.* Oct. 30, 1892, *s.* of Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai, C.I.E.; *m.* Dr. Helen Khan, M.B.B.S.; three *s.*; *Educ.*: Jesus College, Oxford; Barrister of Middle Temple, London; Paris. Started as a journalist; was editor of *Coterie*, London, quarterly of Art & Literature; Asst. Editor and chief leader writer, *Bombay Chronicle*; founded the A.I.T.U.C., 1920; *Pres.*, A.I.T.C., 1927; a Labour leader; *Pres.*, Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Unions, All India Telegraph Workers' Union, All India Postal and R.M.S. Union, All India Press Workers' Union, N.W.F.P. Railway Workers' Union, and N.P.P. Railway Union; led the Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Conference at Montreal, 1946; member, Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928; M.L.A. (Central), 1924-31 and 1944-46; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-48; M.L.A., Punjab, 1937; member, A.L.C.C. since 1938; led a Govt. of India Food Delegation to Argentina, 1946; Indian Ambassador to Turkey, 1948-50; went to Kenya to defend Jomo Kenyatta of the Kenya African Union. *Publications*: Author of *Coolie—The Story of Capital and Labour in India*—(2 Vols). *Recreation*: Public speaking. *Address*: 8, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

Lall Krishna Behari, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, since March, 1951. *b.* May 30, 1915, *s.* of C. B. Lall and Mrs. C. B. Lall; *m.* Smt. Indrani Devi, *d.* of late Mr. Justice Ganga Nath; *Educ.*: St. Stephen Coll., Delhi; School of Oriental Studies, London; Univ. Coll., Oxford. Served in M.P. as Asst. Commr., Officer-in-charge, Court of Wards, Raipur (took interest in Aboriginal Tribes); Dist. Magistrate; Dy. Dir. of Food Supplies; Food Secy. to State Govt., 1941; transferred to Govt. of India; Dy. Secy., Ministry of Commerce; Dy. Secy., Partition Secretariat; Secy., Delhi Emergency Ctee.; dealt with post-partition disturbances and participated in Inter-Dominion Conferences on Evacuee Property; took over charge of Alwar Administration, Feb. 7, 1948; Administrator, former United State of Matsya (1948-19); organised scheme of semi-mechanised co-operative cultivation for rehabilitation of refugees; Chief Secy., M.B. (1949-52); integrated Services and reorganised administration on provincial model; Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, 1953-54; India's Alternate Delegate to the 10th, 11th and 12th Sessions of the ECARF; member, India's Delegation to the Asia-Africa Conference, Bandung (1955); Chairman, State Trading Corporation (1956-57). *Address*: 2, Ram Kishore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.

LALL, Shamaldhore, C.I.E. (1941), I.C.S., (Retd.), Chairman, Air Transport Council, Govt. of India, since April 1955. *b.* Oct. 1891, *s.* of Tilakdhare Lall; *m.* Malina Shaw, 1921; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Scottish Churches College, Calcutta; Exeter College, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1919; served as Asst. Collector to the Govt. of Bihar & Orissa; Director of Industries and Labour, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa; Secy. to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Dept.; Deputy High Commissioner for India, London, 1938-44; Officiating High Commissioner for India, London, 1941-42; elected Chairman, Governing Body of I. L. O., 1949-49; Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, 1946-50; has also acted as Secretary-General, Aug. 1950; Asst. Secretary-General, United Nations 1950-54; *Recreations*: Tennis, Squash, Polo. *Address*: 38, Lodi Road, New Delhi; Bhagalpur, Bihar.

LAMBERT, John Malcolm, O.B.E. (Jan. 1955), Bank Manager. *b.* Sept. 19, 1904; *m.* Janet P. Dewar; two *s.*; *Educ.*: in Scotland. *Recreations*: Golf. *Clubs*: Madras Club, Adyar; Madras Gymkhana. *Address*: National Bank of India Ltd., North Beach Road, Madras 1.

LASE, The Right Rev. William Quinlan, B.A. (1927), M.A. (1932), Bishop of Bombay. *b.* February 6, 1905; *Educ.*: Tonbridge School; Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Westcott House, Cambridge. Curate of St. Mary's Portsea, 1928-1932; member of Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1932; Professor, Sir Parasharambhau College, Poona, 1933-34; Acharya, Christa Prema Seva Sangha, 1934; consecrated Bishop of Bombay, August 10th 1947. *Publication*: *Christian Mysticism*. *Address*: St. John's House, Colaba, Bombay 5; *Telegraphic Address*: Felicity, Bombay.

LATIF, M. A., has been an M.L.A., Bombay. *b.* Feb. 14, 1900. Participated in Home Rule Agitation, 1914, anti-Rowlatt Act and Khilafat Movement, and 1912 Quit India Movement; Organising Secy.: A.R.P. Indian Division, Mahim Health League; Member, Civil Defence Ctee.; G. Ward Rationing Ctee., Mahim Goodwill Assoc.; Hon. Inspector under the Hoarding and Profligating Act, elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Mahim-Dharavi as an Independent, 1948, later joined the Municipal Congress Party; member: Standing Ctee., 1948-52; Law, Revenue and General Purposes Ctee., 1948-52; its Chairman, 1950-51; Grants-in-Aid Ctee.; on the Board of Management of V.J.T. Institute, J. Wadia Hospital for Children; King George Memorial Hospital for destitutes; member and Vice-Chairman: Bombay Port Haq Ctee.; elected M.L.A. (Mahim) on Congress ticket from Mahim-Dharavi Constituency in the 1952 General elections; member, Public Accounts Ctee., B.P.C.C. *Hobby*: Rtg game hunting; Angling. *Address*: 70, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.



LEELA, P., a leading Playback Singer in the South. *b.* April 25, 1932, *d.* of E. K. K. Menon and Smt. P. Meenakshikutty Amma; *Educ.*: Girls' High School, Ernakulam, Kerala State. Left school when 12 to devote herself to the study of music; came to Madras, 1944; studied under music tutors of repute; won several gold medals in music competitions; travelled all over the south and north giving a series of concerts; became a playback singer, her first assignment being in G. B. Narayan's "Kankannam" in 1947; has sung over a thousand songs in over 350 films in Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada; frequently sings on the A.I.R. *Recreations*: Gardening; Reading books. *Address*: 2, Sreenivasan Street, Madras 28.

LOHA, Madanmohan Basantlal, General Manager, The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. *b.* December 1910, *s.* of Basantlal of Ramgarh (Jaipur); *m.* Sarasvatidevi, daughter of Ramdandas Nemani; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Marwadi Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Took to Commercial line in 1933 under the guidance of his father and grandfather; went to Kolhapur in 1943 to look after the whole business of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., and the United Agencies Ltd.; Director: Rula Industries Ltd.; The Yeshwant Iron & Steel Works Ltd.; Lions Club, Kolhapur; member: The Bombay Labour Welfare Board, Bombay; Advisory Ctee. for the Industrial Training Centre,



Shivaji Technical Institute, Kolhapur; Residency Club, Kolhapur; has travelled widely in India; Pres.: New Education Society, Kolhapur; Deccan Manufacturers' Assoc.; Board of Trustees of the Shashikala Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Jaysingpur; Vice-Pres.: Prince Shivaji Education Society; member, Governing Council and Managing Cttee. of the Vidyapeeth Society, Kolhapur; Chairman, School Board of Aryasamaj, Kolhapur; went on a business tour all over the Continent, 1956. *Clubs*: Laxmi Gymkhana; Deval Club; Panhalol Club; Kolhapur Sports Assoc., Kolhapur. *Address*: Sykes Extension, "Prabhu Chhaya," Kolhapur.

LOHIA, Dr. Rammanohar, founder, Socialist Party, b. 1910, ex-General Secretary, Traja Socialist Party; *Educ.*: Bombay, Calcutta; went to Germany where he obtained his doctorate in political philosophy. At the age of 18 attended the Gaithai Congress as a delegate; after returning from Germany became leader of the Congress Socialist Party; was Editor, *Congress Socialist* till 1939; organised the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. at the invitation of Mr. Nehru; developed relations between the Congress and progressive forces in different European countries; set up a separate branch to look after the interests of Indians overseas; elected to the A.I.C.C., 1936; prosecuted for sedition in Calcutta, 1938; arrested and imprisoned for two years for anti-war speeches, 1940; took a leading part in the Quit India Movement, 1942; arrested again in 1944, in Goa and Darjeeling, 1946; arrested six times since independence. *Publications*: *Several books among them Third Camp in World Affairs, Hindustani Policy for India, What of History, Aspects of Socialist Policy, Elements of a World Mind*. *Address*: Socialist Party, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.

LOKANATHAN, Dr. Palamadai S., M.A. (Madras), D.Sc. (Econ.), London, Gokhale Prize in Economics, 1921; Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. Ex-Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; was conferred the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand First Class, b. Oct. 10, 1894; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Univ. of Madras, London School of Economics, Univ. of London. Reader in Economics and later Ag. Prof. of Economics in the Univ. of Madras; Editor, "Eastern Economist", New Delhi, 1913-47; member, Labour Adv. Board, Govt. of Madras, 1925-29; member, Consultative Cttee. of Economists; delegate to the World Business Conference, Rye, New York, 1914, and to the Pacific Relations Conference, Hot Springs, America, January 1945; Secy., Indian Industrialists Mission to U.K. and U.S.A., 1916; Indian Delegate to the Preparatory Cttee. of International Trade Conference, London & Geneva; Pres., Tilpican Urban Co-op. Society, 1942-43; for some time member of the Senate, Academic Council, Madras Univ. and of Boards of Studies in Economics in the Universities of Madras, Travancore, Annamalai and Andhra. *Publications*: *Industrial Welfare in India; Industrial Organisation in India; Indian Industry and India and Post-War Reconstruction*. *Address*: National Council of Applied Economic Research, 48/48, Chanakypuri, New Delhi 2; 5-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

LOKUR, Narayan Swamirao, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Committee for Rail-Shipping Coordination; member, Airlines Compensation Tribunal, Madras, b. April 21, 1887; m. Damayanti (now Laxmi) Jalhal; *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as pleader at Belgaum for some time; was Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum; Asst. Judge, 1918-21; District & Sessions Judge from 1925; High Court Judge, 1939-40 & 1942-47; Chief Justice, Joint High Court for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, April-August 1947; Chief

Justice, Kolhapur High Court, 1947-49; was Chairman, Bombay Cttee. for the Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive; Provl. Scout Commr., Bombay; Pres., Rly. Rates Tribunal, since 1919; member, Labour Appellate Tribunal, 1950-53; was Chairman: Air Transport Licensing Board, New Delhi; Election Tribunal, Lucknow. *Publications*: Annotated editions of *Janaki-haranam, Buddha-Charita and Selections from Mahabharata*, with Sanskrit Commentaries. *Address*: 'Adyar House', Adyar, Madras 28.

LUCKHAM, John, Managing Director, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. Joined the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., U.K., 1930, transferred to India in 1934; Chairman, Association of Rubber Manufacturers in India. *Residential Address*: 52/3, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta 19.



LYKKE, H. E. Mr. Knut, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Norway to India, since Sept. 26, 1952 and concurrently to Ceylon from Jan. 9, 1953 and to Burma, since Nov. 22, 1956. b. Nov. 20, 1904, s. of Ivar Lykke and Petra Anker née Bachke; m. Hertha Margareta Sollied; three s.; *Educ.*: Univ. of Oslo, Cand. Juris, 1928; entered Norwegian Foreign Service, 1929; served in U.S.A., Belgium, Germany, Foreign Ministry, Oslo, Montreal, New York; Counsellor of Embassy, Washington, Jan. 1, 1940-April 29, 1948; E.E. and M.P. to Belgrade, Budapest and Bucharest, 1918-July 25, 1952. *Address*: 29, Hotel Cecil, Delhi 8.

MACDONALD, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Malcolm John, M.A., High Commissioner for the U.K. in India, since Sept. 1955. b. Aug. 17, 1901, s. of late J. Ramsay MacDonald and Margaret MacDonald; m. Mrs. Audrey Fellowes Rowley; one d.; *Educ.*: Bedales School, Petersfield, Hampshire, England; Queen's Coll., Oxford. Member: London County Council, 1927-30; M.P. (Labour), Bassetlaw Division of Nottingham, 1929-31. (Nat. Labour), 1931-35; M.P. (Nat. Govt.) Ross and Cromarty, 1935-45; Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Dominions Office, 1931-35; Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, 1935-38 and 1938-39; Secy. of State for Colonies, 1935 and 1938-40; Minister of Health, 1940-41; U.K. High Commissioner in Canada, 1941-46; Governor-General of the Malayan Union and Singapore, May-July 1946; Gov.-General of Malaya and British Borneo, 1946-48; Special Ambassador at Inauguration of Indonesian Republic, 1949; Commissioner-General for the U.K. in South-East Asia, 1948-55; contested Bassetlaw Division, 1923 and '24; Rhodes Trustee, 1948; Chancellor of the Univ. of Malaya, 1949; Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Letters Hon. Causa of various North American Univs. and the Univs. of Hanoi, Hongkong and Malaya. *Publications*: *Down North, 1945; The Birds of Breckery Creek, 1947; Borneo People, 1956. Recreations*: Ornithology, collecting, ski-ing. *Club*: Brooks's Club. *Address*: 2, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

MACMAHON, Gerald John, B.A., C.M.G. (1955), U.K. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, since 1952. b. Sept. 26, 1909, s. of Jeremiah MacMahon and Kathleen Dodd. *Educ.*: Clongowood Wood Coll. (Ireland); Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge. Board of Trade, London, 1933. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; Reform (London). *Address*: 2, South End Road, New Delhi.

MADIA, Chundilal Kalidas, B.Com. (Bom.), Gujarati Writer of short stories, One Act Plays, Novels, etc.; Language Editor, U.S.

Information Service, Bombay. b. Aug. 12, 1922, at Dhoraji, Saurashtra, s. of Kallidas Jadhavji Madia and Smt. Kasturba Kalidas Madia; m. Smt. Daksha Deshpande Mehta, B.Sc. of Ahmedabad; *Educ.*: Bhagvatsinhji High School, Dhoraji; H.L. Coll. of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Took to journalism and fiction writing while at college, on the editorial staff of *Prabhat* and *Vasantshruti* (1942-44); Edited a short story monthly *Varta* (1944); on the editorial staff of *Janamubhoona* group of newspapers, Bombay, 1945-50; joined U.S.I.S., Bombay, April 1950; edited Gujarati edition of *American Reporter* (1951-53); Hon. Secy., Gujarati Lekhak Milan (Writer's group), Bombay, 1946-48, joined the U.S.A., Europe and studied dramatics and theatre movement, 1953, was nominated on Gujarati Advisory Board of the Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters), 1955, awarded Narmad Gold Medal for best contribution to playwriting (*Rangana*) for the period 1947-51; awarded several prizes for his short stories, plays, etc.; Bombay Government's first prize of Rs. 2,000 for best collection of short stories TEJ ANETIMIR, 1956; *Publications*: *Novels*: Vyajano Varas, Lili Dhoraji, *Collections of Short Stories*: Ghoghavatan Pur; *Antar-srota*; *Plays*: Rangana; Shoonvashesh; *Travel*: Jai Girnar, Aa Pat, Polo Par; *Criticism*: Granthagarima; *Essays*: Chapatine Bankadethi, *Compilation*: Shreshtha Natikao, recently assigned by the Sahitya Akademi to compile and edit folk literature of Gujarat. *Translation*: Shreshtha American Vartao *Clubs*: Member: P.E.N. International, India, Theatre Unit, Bombay, Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Bombay, Lekhak Milan, Bombay; Commerce Graduates Assoc., Bombay, Indian Cttee. for Cultural Freedom, Bombay; Hon. membership awarded in Shelbyville Junior Chamber of Commerce, Shelbyville, Indiana, U.S.A. *Recreations*: Theatre movement; Dramatic activities. *Address*: 264, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MAHADEVAN, Calamur, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), F.A.Sc. (1934), F.N.I. (1945), M.A.I.M.E. (1951), University Professor & Head of the Geology Dept., Andhra University, Waltair, since Feb. 1945. b. May 6, 1901, s. of C. Subrahmanyan and Janaki; m. Satiavathy, d. of V. N. Ramanatha Rao and Srim. Subbia. lakshmi; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Muthialpet High School; Madras Christian Coll.; Presidency Coll., Madras; D.Sc., Madras Univ.; Research Scholar, at I.A.C.E., Calcutta, under Prof. Sir C. V. Raman, Kt., F.R.S.N.I. Geologist, Hyderabad Geological Survey (1931-45); Pres., Geology & Geography Section, Ind. Sci. Cong., 1949 (Allahabad); awarded Hyderabad-Travancore Travelling Fellowship by Andhra Univ. and invited by the Board of National Research Councils of U.S.A. to visit American Universities, Jan.-July 1951; UNESCO Technical Expert in Geology to Brazil, June 1953-June 1956; G.O.I. Delegate-XX Int. Geol. Congress, Mexico D.F., Sept. 1956. *Publications*: About 100 original papers in scientific journals on X-Ray studies, Radioactivity, and Geopolitics and Geology. *Address*: University Campus, Waltair (S. India).

MARAJAN, Mehr Chand, Ex-Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, b. Dec. 23, 1889. Practised as lawyer at Dharamshala, 1913; at Gurdaspur, 1914-18; at Lahore, 1918-43; Pres., High Court Bar Assoc., Lahore, 1938-43; Director, Punjab National Bank, 1933-43; Fellow & Syndic, Punjab Univ., 1940-47; Syndic, East Punjab Univ., 1947-50; Hon. degree of LL.D., Punjab Univ., 1948; Pres., D.A.V. Coll. Managing Cttee., 1938-43; All-India Fruit Products Assoc., Bombay Session, 1945; Member, Fruit Development Board, Punjab; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1943; Member: R.I.N. Mutiny Commission, 1946; Punjab Boundary Commission, 1947; Judge, East Punjab High Court, 1947; Prime Minister, Jammu and

Kashmir State, 1947-48; Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1918; Judge Federal Court, Oct. 1918. Address: 17, Friends' Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

MAHAJANI, Ganesh Sakharan, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.), Smith's Prizeman (1920), Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. since 1953; Ex M.L.C., Bombay, b. Nov. 27, 1898; m. Indumati Paranjpye, d. of H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Sir R. P. Paranjpye; Educ.: High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge; First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examinations, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India scholar; returned to India in 1927, appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929-45; Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Science, Calcutta; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Major" (1947 June); Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1938; non-official Civilian member of No. 4 G.H.Q. Selection Board, Jabalpur (Sept. 1943-June 1944); Principal and Professor, Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1929-45; Secy., Deccan Education Society, 1945-47; Vice-Chancellor, Rajputana Univ., 1947-53. Publications: *Lessons in Elementary Analysis for Honours Courses of Indian Universities*, *The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces*, *An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry*, and some mathematical publications especially *Contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals* (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London); some political pamphlets, e.g., *The Liberal Outlook*, *Liberals and the Congress*, *The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as its Solution*, *Education and Democracy and The Defence Problem of India*. Address: Delhi Univ., Delhi.

MAHALANOBIS, Prof. Prasanta Chandra, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S., Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, Government of India, since 1949; Secy. and Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, since foundation, 1931. b. June 29, 1893, at Calcutta, s. of Prabodh Chandra and Nirodbasini Mahalanobis; m. Smt. Nirinal Kumari Mahtia, 1923; Educ.: B.Sc. (Hons.) in Physics, Presidency Coll., Calcutta Univ., 1912; Math. Tripos, 1914; Nat. Science Tripos, Part II (Physics), 1915; Senior Research Scholar, King's Coll., Cambridge Univ.; F.R.S. 1945; Weldon Medal and Prize, Oxford Univ., 1944; Hony. Fellow, Royal Statistical Society, London, 1954; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Sciences, India; elected member, International Statistical Institute, 1937; Hon. member, 1952; Vice-Pres., since 1947; Vice-Pres., International Biometric Society, 1947; Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1950; presided over anthropology section, 1925, Mathematics and statistics section, 1942; Gen. Secy., 1945-48; Treasurer, 1952-54; Chairman: U. N. Statistical Commission, 1954; U. N. Sub-Commission of Statistical Sampling, 1947-51; Indian National Income Ctee., since 1949; in the Indian Educational Service, 1916-48; Head, Deptt. of Physics, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1922-42; Principal, 1945-48; Prof. Emeritus, since 1948; Meteorologist, Calcutta, 1922-26; Founder-Editor, "Sankhya"; *The Indian Journal of Statistics*, since 1933; *Karmasachiva* (Gen. Secy.), Rabindranath Tagore's *Visvabharati*, 1921-31; made scientific tours and gave lectures and held conferences at Univs., laboratories and other institutions in Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.;

Leader, Indian Delegation: International Statistical Institute, 1947, '49, '51, '53, '55; Congress of Mathematicians, 1950; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 1951, '52, '54; Chairman, ECAFE Conference of Statisticians, Bangkok, 1952. Address: 204, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta 35; 8, King George Avenue, New Delhi.

MAHANTSHETTY, Rachappa Shivlingappa, B.A. I.L.B., Pleader, Landlord and Chairman, Land Mortgage Bank & K.L.E. Society, Belgaum b. 1894; Educ.: (1) A High School, Belgaum; Deccan and Karnatak Colleges and Law Coll. Poona; passed Matric, 1919, B.A., 1924, I.L.B., 1926. Commenced practice at Belgaum, 1927; Asstt. Public Prosecutor, 1927-42; member, Belgaum Municipality for 3 years; Chairman, Standing Ctee., 1936-37; Dist. Hon. Lecturer on Village Improvement Scheme, 1936; Chairman, Dist. Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Belgaum, 1939-40; Sub-Ctee., Dist. Rural Development Board, Belgaum, 1940; member, Dist. Advisory Ctee. for the Control of prices of foodstuffs in Belgaum, 1944; was Lecturer to the convicts confined in the Central Prison, Belgaum, 1944; was Secy., Boy Scouts Assoc.; member: Karnatak Divisional Board of Agriculture, Dist. Agricultural & Cattle Show, Belgaum, 1946; was Hon. Secy., St. John's Ambulance Assoc.; member, Managing Ctee., L.E.A., Dharwar; Jt. Hon. Secy. of Rural Uplift Ctee., Belgaum; was member Dist. National Savings Ctee., Belgaum, is member, Ex. Ctee. of the Provincial Co-op Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bombay and the Karnatak Divisional Co-op Board, Dharwar; Chairman, Board of Management, Karnatak Liberal Education Society, Belgaum and Belgaum Dist. Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Belgaum; has presented in his father's name the "Rao Bahadur Shivlingappa Mahantshetty Shikhi" for village improvement in Sampgaon Taluka; has given donations to the K.L.E. Society, Belgaum, "Arogya Kendra" at Nersargi, his native place and other social institutions like—"Uchit Prasad Nilaya", Belgaum, etc.; has been devoting his valuable services in different political and social spheres towards the constructive work of nation-building; has helped in the growth and success of many institutions in the District; celebrated his Shastiyahdi (61st birthday) at Belgaum under the presidency of B. D. Jatti. Address: Kadoikar Galli, Belgaum (Mysore State).



MAHESHWARI, Panchanan, D.Sc. (1931), F.N.I. (1930), F.A.Sc. (1934), F.R.S. (1950), Scientist, Professor and Head of the Department of Botany, Univ. of Delhi, since 1949. b. Nov. 9, 1904, s. of late B. L. Maheshwari and Smt. Laxmi Maheshwari; m. Smt. Shanti Maheshwari; three s. and three d.; Educ.: Jaipur and Allahabad; travelled abroad to visit botanical institutions in Europe (1936, 1950, 1954, 1956); U.S.A. (1916, 1950); Indonesia (1952). Lecturer at Agra Coll. (1930-37) and Univ. of Allahabad (1937-39); Reader and Head of the Biology Deptt., Dacca Univ. (1939-47); Professor of Botany, Dacca Univ. (1947-49); Pres.: Botany Section, Indian Science Congress (1950); Indian Botanical Society (1952); Embryology Section, International Botanical Congress, Paris (1954); International Society of Plant Morphologists (1954); Corresponding Member, American Botanical Society, 1947; Honorary Foreign Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1947. Editor, *Phytomorphology* since 1950. Publications: Author of *Embryology of Angiosperms*; and about 200 papers on Botany particularly

on plant morphology and embryology. Recreations: Classical music; Photography. Address: 20, Probyn Road, Delhi 8.

MAHINDRA, K. C., B.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Bombay, Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Calcutta, Indian & Eastern Engineer Co., Ltd., Bombay, Mahindra Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Otis (India) Ltd., Bombay; was Head of the India Supply Mission stationed at Washington, U.S.A., 1942-45; Chairman, Indian Coalfields Ctee. of the Govt. of India; Chairman, the Automobile and Tractor Panel and the Prime Movers Panel, 1946-47; member, Central Advisory Council of Industries; Director, Local Board, Western Area, Reserve Bank of India. Director: Air India International; Hindustan Steel Ltd.; Machinery Manufacturers' Corporation Ltd., Calcutta; Indian National Diesel Engine Co., Calcutta; National Carbon (India) Ltd., Calcutta; Nangal Fertilizers & Chemicals Private Ltd., New Delhi; Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Calcutta. Address: Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.



MAHMUD, Dr. Syed, Ph.D. (Germany), M.P. Ex-Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, b. 1889, m. niece of the late Mazharul Haque, Barrister-at-law; three s. and three d.; Educ.: Aligarh, London, Cambridge and Germany. Started practice as a Barrister at Patna, 1913; non-co-operated at the call of Mahatma Gandhi, 1921; General Secretary, Khilafat Movement, 1921-20; elected General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again from 1929-36; member, Congress Working Ctee., 1940-45; was imprisoned four times; Edin. & Development Minister, Bihar, 1937-39; started mass literacy movement in Bihar in 1937 and successfully worked it; was leader of a special mission sent by Govt. of India to Iraq and Iran, 1953; led delegation to Saudi Arabia, 1954, attended the Bandung Conference as an official delegate, 1955; led a good will mission to West Asian countries, Egypt and Sudan on their invitation, 1956; accompanied the Prime Minister of India to Saudi Arabia, 1958, was elected to the Lok Sabha, 1957. Publications: *Khilafat and England: A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction*, *Hindu-Muslim Cultural Accord* and several others. Address: Lok Sabha, New Delhi.

MAHTAB, Harekrushna, Chief Minister, Orissa, from April 6, 1957. b. Nov. 1889; m. Srinati Subhadra Devi; Educ.: Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Joined non-co-operation movement, 1921; since then



a worker for Indian National Congress; Chairman, District Board, Balasore, 1924-28; was also elected to the Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council, 1924; was in journalism for seven years as editor *Prajatantra*, an influential Oriya daily paper and also *Rachana*; took part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932; was elected President, Utkal Provincial Congress Ctee. twice, 1930 and 1937; organised the Includi Salt Satyagraha, was imprisoned for 14 years (1930-31); imprisoned several times in connection with political activities, 1932, 1942, etc.; Member, Congress Working Ctee., 1938-46; Leader, Congress Assembly Party, Orissa; has been largely instrumental in merging the Orissa States with the Province of Orissa, Dec. 1947; was President, Orissa States Enquiry Ctee.; donated Rs. 25,000

for the publication of the unpublished works of ancient Oriya poets, and Rs. 26,000 for the propagation of Gandhi Dharma among the Adibasis of Orissa; Chief Minister, Orissa, 1946-50; was conferred Honorary Degree, Doctor of Literature by the Andhra Univ. in 1950; Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, 1950-52; Secretary, General, Congress Parliamentary Party, 1952-54, Governor of Bombay, 1955-56. *Publications*: Three popular novels; a drama; *History of Orissa*, the only authentic history of the Province. *Address*: Bhubaneswar.

MAI-SWARUP MAI-MARKAND (formerly Rao Sahab M. R. Dholakia, L.C.E.), Founder of Mai-ism and President, "Mother's Lodge". b. Dec. 23, 1885; *Educ.*: Poona Engineering Coll.



Entered Govt. Service, 1921; retired as Dy. Asstt. Consulting Surveyor, Bombay, 1942; served as Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Karachi, Poona, Bombay and Hubli; after retirement from world has become full-time Mother's servant, since 1945; Hindu Mother's devotee since twelve, with miraculous experiences and powers; installed Universal Mother MAI, (Sept. 9, 1932); convened in Poona Sisters' social in strict purdah of all creeds on Dasarah day (Oct. 9, 1932); started Mother's Lodge in Poona, on Gudi Padwa Navratra day (March 27, 1933); explained "God as Mother" at All Faiths Conference, Nasik, 1933; delivered speech on "Modern World and Motherhood of God" at Indian Philosophical Congress, Poona, 1934; also convened Sisters' gathering in Madras on Dasarah day (Oct. 1, 1940); and further in Calcutta, Kerala, on Dasarah day (Oct. 8, 1954); has been conducting Mother's Lodge, an Institute of sisters and brothers with branches and followers in Bombay and South, for the propagation of God as Universal Mother through universal love and service, devotion and unconditional cheerful self-surrender and invoking Mother's Blessing with prayers and worship for universal peace, welfare and relief and Mother's Mercy for individual bliss, peace and prosperity, invited to participate in the World Peace Round Table Conference by the World Religion Congress, Japan (Shimizu), May 3, 1955; jointly established the International Religious Federation, May 27, 1955; elected Sub-Councillor, in-chief of I.R.F. contacting practically the whole world (over 70 countries). *Important Publications*: *God as Mother*; *Mai-Poojan* (Gujarati); *Theory and Principles of Universal Mother movement*; *Mother and Mother's Thousand Names* (in 2 vols.); *Hindu Mai Prarthana and Mai Guru Ananya Bhakti*; *Mother's Message* (2nd Edition, English, Malayalam); *Mai Sandesh* (Gujarati); *Mai Sahasranama Pathanam* (Marathi, Malayalam); *Thai-Mayi Vathi* (Tamil); *May-ism* (734 pages), *Mother's Meditation*, *Pre-natal Narration and Preamble of I.R.F.*, etc. *Address*: Mother's Lodge (Mal Niwas), Santa Cruz West, Bombay 23.

MAJITHIA, Sardar Surjit Singh, B.A., Deputy Minister for Defence, Govt. of India, since Aug. 1952. b. Aug. 8, 1912, at Sindia, s. of Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia; m. Smt. Kushalpal Kaur, 1932; *Educ.*: Chiefs' Coll., Lahore; Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; Law Coll. and Govt. Coll., Lahore. M.L.A. Central, 1945-47; member, Defence Consultative Cttee., 1945-47; Indian Ambassador to Nepal, 1947-49; Pres., Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; Life-Member, Sant Attar Singh Gursagar Mastuana Trust, PEPSU; returned to the Lok Sabha from Taru Taran Constituency, Punjab, 1952, and again 1957. *Recreations*: Wireless transmission, Agriculture, Flying, Sports. *Address*: Majithia House, Amritsar; New Delhi.

MAJITHIA, Sardar Sir Surendra Singh, Kt. (1946), Landlord and Industrialist. b. 1895, s. of late Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, C.I.E., D.C.L.; m. Balbir Kaur, d. of General Hazura Singh of Patiala, 1921; *Educ.*: Khalsa Collegiate High School and Khalsa Coll., Amritsar. Senior Managing Partner, Saraya Sugar Factory, Saraya Oil Works, Saraya Distillery, Saraya Dairy Farm, Saraya Surkhi Mill, Saraya Chemical Works, Sardarnagar; Fairweather's, Muzaffarpur, Bihar; Proprietor, Saraya Estate; member: Dist. Cttee., Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund, Gorakhpur; Minimum Agr. Wages Cttee., U.P.; Dist. Planning Cttee., Gorakhpur; Ex-Cttee., Northern India Mercantile Chamber of Commerce, Lucknow; N. E. Ry. Zonal Users' Consultative Cttee.; Advisory Cttee. under U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare & Devt. Fund Act, 1950; Cttee. of Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., U.P. Branch; U.P. Tuberculosis Assoc., Lucknow; Council of Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; Chief Khalsa Diwan, Amritsar; Advisory Board for Promotion of Organised Industries, U.P.; Managing Cttee., Kusht Sevashram, Gorakhpur, Senior Vice-Pres., Working Cttee., Gorakhpur Univ. Foundation Society; Pres., Working Cttee., Maharana Pratap Coll., Gorakhpur; Budha Degree Coll. of Asian Languages, Kushinagar; Dir., Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., Delhi. *Clubs*: Nepal Club, Union Club and Gorakhpur Club Ltd., Gorakhpur. *Address*: Saraya Estate, P.O. Sardarnagar, Dist. Gorakhpur, U.P.

MALAVIYA, Pt. Keshav Deva, Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, since April 1957. b. Aug. 11, 1903, in Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad; *Educ.*: M.Sc. from the Allahabad Univ., short term Diploma in Oil Technology from the Harcourt Butler Institute, Kanpur, 1929. Joined the Congress movement, 1921, shortly afterwards sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; courted jail several times and spent, more than 9 years in various prisons; member, Provincial Congress Cttee. and its Executive for a long time; was Secy., Congress Parliamentary Cttee., organised the historic election campaign, 1937; has been General Secy., U.P.C.C.; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement and successfully conducted the struggle from underground; was appointed Parliamentary Secy. for Development and Information and also Chief Whip, on the formation of the Congress Ministry, 1946; Minister for Development, U.P.; resigned from the Ministry, Aug. 1951; Parl. Secy. to the Minister for Education, Govt. of India, Dy. Minister, Natural Resources and Scientific Research Aug. 1952 to Dec. 1954. Minister of Natural Resources, 1954-57. *Address*: New Delhi.

MALHOTRA, Beli Ram, Rai Sahib (1937), Rai Bahadur (1945), Chief Engineer, Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India), Rourkela (Orissa), since Sept. 1954. b. Aug. 1, 1903; m. Smt. Vidya Malhotra; one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; T.C.E. Coll., Roorkee, Asstt. Engineer, P.W.D., Dec. 1927-Sept. 1935; Executive Engineer, Sept. 1935-Sept. 1945; Superintending Engineer, Sept. 1945-Sept. 1954. *Address*: Chief Engineer, Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela (Orissa).

MALHOTRA, Puran Chand, President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal b. Jan. 24, 1902, s. of Fakir Chand Malhotra; m. Smt. Vidya Malhotra; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Lahore. Served articles for the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors partly with a firm at Lahore and partly with a firm of Chartered Accountants in London; Member of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London;

Chartered Accountant in India. After practising as auditor in Lahore and Kanpur, joined the Govt. of India as the first Accountant Member of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Jan. 1941. *Clubs*: Willington Sports Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay; Western India Turf Club, Bombay; Roshanara Club Ltd., Delhi. *Address*: Office: Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Central Govt. Bldg., 14th floor, Queen's Road, Bombay 1; *Residence*: Carmichael House, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

MALIK, Wing Commander Sardar Hardit Singh, C.I.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1938), I.C.S., Ex-Indian Ambassador to France. b. Nov. 23, 1894 at Rawalpindi (W. Punjab); *Educ.*: Eastbourne College (public school), Eastbourne, England; Balliol Coll., Oxford. Served with French Army on Western Front, 1916; entered the I.C.S. and served in the Punjab, 1922-30; Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, 1933-34; Dy. Secy. and then Joint Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1934-37; first Indian Trade Commissioner to the U.S.A. and Canada, 1938; Prime Minister, Patiala, 1944-47; represented the Government of India at the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Cttee. of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Employment in London, Nov. 1946 and Geneva, April 1947 respectively; leader of the Indian Delegation to the U.N. Conference on Trade & Employment, Havana, Nov. 1947; Member, Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, Lake Success, April 1949; Pres., I.C.A.O. Assembly, Montreal, 1949; High Commissioner for India in Canada, Sept. 1947-Aug. 1949; Leader, Indian Delegation to the Sixth Session of the U.N. General Assembly held at Paris, 1951-52. Was Indian Ambassador to France 1949-57, to Norway 1950-57, to Spain 1956-57. *Address*: C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

MALKANI, Naraindas Rattanmal, M.A. (Cal.), M.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Member, Rajya Sabha; Hon. Worker, Constructive Work Section, A.I.C.C., New Delhi; member, A.I.C.C. b. Oct. 1890; m. Smt. Rukmani N. Malkani, one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Karachi and Bombay. Prof. of Economics, G.B.B. Coll., Muzaffarpur, 1914-20; joined Congress, 1921; M.L.A., Sind, 1945-47; Addl. Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1948; Director of Rehabilitation, Rajasthan, 1949-52; member, A.I.C.C.; Pres.: Sind Congress Workers' Samiti; Ex-Cttee.: All India Harijan Sewak Sangh; Control Board, All India Bharat Sewak Samaj; Little Theatre Group, Delhi. *Publications*: About 15 books in Hindi. *Recreations*: Writing in Hindi and English. *Address*: 115, North Avenue, New Delhi.

MANDLOI, Bhagwantrao Annabhau, B.A., LL.B., Revenue and Local Self-Govt. Minister, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. Dec. 15, 1892, s. of Annabhau Mandloi, m. Smt. Durgabai; seven s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Matriculated from Govt. High School, Sagar; B.A. from Govt. Coll., Jabalpur, 1914; LL.B. from Univ. School of Law, Allahabad, 1917. Practised as a Lawyer at Khandwa; has been Pres., Municipal Cttee., Khandwa for three terms of five years each; was in charge of various Public Institutions, viz., The Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa, The Orphanage, Khandwa, The Nimar Education Society, Khandwa, which conducts a Degree College and a High School; was member, Governing Body of Women's Hospital, Khandwa; has been a member, P.C.C. for the last 20 years; member, C.P. & Berar Leg. Council, 1935-37; member, M.P. Leg. Assembly, since 1937; was member, Constituent Assembly and Interim Parliament; Revenue and Education Minister, M.P. till 31st Oct. 1956; member, A.I.C.C. *Address*: Revenue Minister, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

MANGALDAS, Madanmohan, B.A. (Born.), Industrialist and business man, Ahmedabad. *b. Oct. 5, 1917, s. of Mangaldas, Girdhardas Parikh; m. Smt. Leena, d. of*



Amabhai Sarabhai, one s., Kamal Madanmohan, *Educ.*: St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Is a leading millowner in Ahmedabad, joined business after taking his degree; brought about financial stability and good reputation for the mills under his management by introducing radical changes; is in active management of three cotton textile mills, two in Ahmedabad and one in Bombay; Director of various cotton textile mills and associate concerns; Director, Bank of India Ltd.; is taking keen interest in the management of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Assoc., has been member, Managing Cttee., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc.; elected its Vice-Pres., 1947 and Pres., 1955; was mainly responsible for the five years' bono pact between the employers and employees of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad, elected to the Bombay Leg. Assembly from Ahmedabad, 1951; Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc. on Employees' State Insurance Corporation, its Standing Cttee. and Sub-Cttee., Cotton Textile Fund Cttee., etc.; has travelled widely throughout the Continent and other countries namely Japan, America, Ceylon, Egypt, etc.; represented India at the International Cotton Congress, Egypt, 1951; in keeping with his family tradition, liberally donates to charities and public institutions; works hard for the upkeep of the concerns under his management and for various public institutions. *Recreations*: Sports in general particularly tennis; touring. *Clubs*: Orient Club, Ahmedabad (Pres.); Willington Club, Bombay (member). *Address*: Mangal Baug, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6.

MANI, Annakavoor Doraiswamy, M.A. (Madras), Managing Editor, *The Hittavada*, Nagpur, since 1936; *Ex-Pres.*, A.I.N.E.C. *b. April 8, 1910; m. Kamala Sivan, M.A., B.T.; one s. and one d.; Educ.*: Wesley Coll. and Presidency Coll., Madras. Worked as editorial apprentice on *Age India* edited by Dr. Besant, 1930; joined *Hittavada*, 1933; Secy., International Section of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1935; Provincial Branch of the Editors' Conference, 1942-48; C.P. Press Advisory Cttee., 1942-49; General Secy., A.I.N.E.C. Conference, 1949; member, its Standing Cttee. from 1940; Executive of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society from 1947; Pres., International Service Cttee. of the Nagpur Rotary Club, 1947-49; member, M.P. & Berar Press Enquiry Cttee., 1948; visited U.S.A., 1951, as guest of U.S. Govt.; Alternate Delegate of India at U.N. General Assembly Session in Paris, 1951-52; Chairman, U.N. Cttee. for Adm. Unions, 1952; Representative on the 3rd. Cttee. of U.N. General Assembly, 1952; Member, Indian Press Commission, 1952-54; Re-elected President, A.I.N.E.C., 1954; Director: A.B.C. Ltd., P.T.I. Ltd.; Spokesman, Indian Press Delegation to Holland, April 1954; Indian Delegate to the Congress of World Press Entities, Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 1954; visited British Guiltian, Nov. 1954; Alternate Delegate of India at U.N. General Assembly, New York, Sept. 1955. *Publications*: *Of Yanks and Others. Recreations*: Travelling, Palmistry. *Club*: Rotary Club, Nagpur. *Address*: Wardina Road, Nagpur.

MANI, Rangiah Subra, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (Hons.) (London), A.R.C.S. (Hons.) (London), I.C.S.; Indian Ambassador to Iraq. *b. Aug. 14, 1907; m. Gabriele Mani; two d.; Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Tirunelveli; Christian Coll., Madras; Royal Coll. of Science, London. Joined I.C.S., 1932; served in various posts

in Bombay; Deputy High Commissioner, London; Charge d'Affaires, Rome; Joint Secy., Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. *Recreations*: Tennis, Swimming, Chess. *Address*: C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

MANILAL, Kandlal, Millowner. *b. Oct. 27, 1913; m. Smt. Pushpa Kantlal; one s. and one d.; Educ.*: Ahmedabad. Director, Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad; Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol, Axel Products Ltd., Bombay. Proprietor, Ruston Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad; member, Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc.; visited foreign countries such as Japan, U.K., and U.S.A. for advancement in the Cotton Textile Industry; adopted in his own mills various new methods after return from his foreign tour; is at present entirely managing the Ruston Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd. *Clubs*: Shahi-baug Club, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad; Radio Club, Bombay. *Address*: *Residence*: Shahi-baug, Ahmedabad; *Office*: Ruston Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Post Box 131, Ahmedabad



MANNA, Sailen, Leading Football player; on the staff of the Geological Survey of India. *b. Nov. 20, 1924; Educ.*: Madhusudan Pal Chowdhury School and Ripon Coll., Calcutta. Started early in life senior football career representing Howrah Union, 1939; has been in the Mohun Bagan since 1942, having captained the team for the last 5 years, represented his State (W. Bengal) and India in almost all the international as well as representative games from 1944; captained touring teams to Colombo and Far East in 1949 and 1950 respectively; was also the skipper of the Indian team to win the championship in the Asiatic games as well as in the Quadrangular Tournament held in Ceylon, 1952; was in the Olympic team for 1948 and was received by late King (George VI) as a mark of appreciation of his skill; captained the Olympic team for 1952; captained Bengal team in National Championship games for six years consecutively since 1949. *Recreations*: Big game shooting; watching games of Jr. players and training them; Badminton and Volley Ball. *Address*: 130, Madhusudan Pal Chowdhury Lane, Howrah, Calcutta.

MANNADIAR, Major Sardar Chondath Iravi Ramaswami, of Chondath House, one of the oldest families of chieftains in Kerala State. A.D.C. to H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin. Was appointed Commr. of the Cochin Special Guards during war; first appointed A.D.C. in 1929 to Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., the then Maharaja of Cochin; was Pres., Taluk Recruiting Cttee. Attached to His Majesty's I.T.F. for a long time and was apptd. member of Unit Advisory Cttee. of the 13th Malabar Battalion in 1941; during war, rendered voluntary service for a short time and served as a company Commander in the 13th Malabar Battalion and had an attachment in the 3rd Madras Regiment; apptd. as first Vice-Patron of the Boy Scouts Assoc., Cochin State in 1944; appointed as Hon. Major in the Cochin State Forces. Awarded title of "Sardar" by H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin on 6th June 1949. *Address*: P. O. Nallepilly via Palghat, Kerala State.



MANSINHA, Dr. Mayadhar, M.A., Ph.D., B.A. (Hons.), Adult (Social) Education Officer, Orissa. b. Nov. 11, 1915, s. of late Padma Charan Mansinha and late Subhadra Debi; m. Smt. Hemalata Mansinha; three s. and

two d.; Educ.: Banapur M.E. School; High School, Khurda; Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; Patna Coll., Patna; B.A. (Hons.) in English, 1930; M.A. in English, 1933; Univ. of Dhurata, England; awarded Doctorate on a thesis on Kalidas and Shakespeare Was Asst. Teacher and Headmaster in some high schools; Lecturer and later Principal of College; was Inspector of Schools. *Publications*: Poetry: *Dhupa; Hemapushpa; Premasashya; Kamalagana; Jibanachita; Matribani; Sadhabajhla; Jema; Akshaya; Bapu Tarpana; Konarka; Kruva; Drama: Pujarinee, Budha; Puspa; Naktanada; Barabati, Rajakahi; Essays, criticisms and travels: Jibana patha; Kabi O kabita; Pushan Pathika; Origa Samaj O Sahitya; Jibani O Prabandha; Sahitya Prabha; English: Kalidas and Shakespeare; Citizen Education; Scheme for Adult Education. Recreations: Writing for periodicals and visits to countryside. *Address*: Adult (Social) Education Officer, Orissa, Cuttack 2*

MARIAPPA, T., B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance and Legal Affairs, Mysore State, since Nov. 1, 1950. b. July 10, 1905; has two s. and two d.; Educ.: Central Coll., Bangalore; Law Coll., Poona. Practised as an Advocate for 17 years; entered public life, 1930, has been member, legislature of the Mysore State since 1930; member: Dist. Board, Mysore; City Municipal Council, Mysore for several years, Home Minister, Mysore, 1947-52. *Address*: Minister for Finance, Vidhana Soudhan, Bangalore 1.

MARZBAN Adi, B.A., Proprietor and Editor, Jams Jamshed. b. April 19, 1914; m. Silla Bamanji Pudumjee; Educ.: Bhadra New High School; Elphinstone College. Took up production of plays for the stage, films and radio; Staff Artist in All-India Radio. *Publications*: Plays, Sketches, Short Stories. *Recreations*: Chess, Dramatics, Painting, Conjuring. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; W.I.A.A. Club; International Sports Club of India. *Address*: Jam-e-Jamshed, Mangalore Street, Fort, Bombay.

MASANI, Minocher Rustom, B.A. (Bombay), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, M.P. (Lok Sabha), b. Nov. 20, 1905 in Bombay; Educ.: B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1928. Founder and Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, 1934-39; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1935-45; Mayor of Bombay, 1943-44; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1915-16; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1916-48; Ambassador of India in Brazil, 1948-49; member, Parliament of India, 1949-52; Chairman, United Nations Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Minorities, 1950-52; member, All-India Council of Labour and Welfare Officers; Vice-Pres., Bombay Management Assoc. Executive Assistant to the Chairman and Adviser Industrial Relations, Tata Sons Ltd. *Publications*: *India's Constitution at Work, 1939; Our India, 1940; Socialism Reconsidered, 1944; Your Food, 1944; Picture of a Plan, 1945; A Plea for the Mixed Economy, 1947; Our Growing Human Family, 1950; Our India, 1953; The Communist Party of India—A short History, 1954. Address*: 7, Altamount Road, Bombay 20.

MASANI, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt. (1943), M.A., J.P. b. 23rd Sept. 1876. Chairman, Executive Cttee., Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation; member, National Commission for Co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O.; Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; President, Anthropological Socy., Bombay; Bombay Presidency Adult Education Assoc.; K. R. Kama Oriental Institute; Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; Bombay Suburban Social Service League; Municipal Secretary, Dy. Municipal Commissioner and Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Mgr., Central Bank of India; Sec., Indian Central

Banking Enquiry Committee; Chairman: Amalgamated Chemicals and Dye Stuffs Ltd.; Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation; Editor, *Kaiser-i-Hind and Indian Spectator*. *Publications: Child Protection; Folklore of Wells; The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; The Conference of the Birds; A Sift Allegory; Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay; The Religion of the Good Life; Zoroastrianism; Court Poets of Iran and India; Dadabhai Naoroji, The Grand Old Man of India; Education for World Understanding; Role of Wealth in Society.* Also several works in Gujarati. Address: 49, Mercwether Road, Bombay 1.

MASTER, Mansukhlal Atmaram, B.A., LL.B. b. Nov. 11, 1884; m. Mrs. Tara Master; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Began earning by giving tuitions; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1945; Pres., Cttee. of the Fed. of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1947; Vice-Pres., All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1949; Trustee, Port of Bombay since 1937; member, Port Technical Cttee.; Chairman, Minor Ports Development Cttee. of the Govt. of Bombay; Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Panel, Govt. of India, 1946; member, Shipping & Trade Integration Cttee., Maritime Training Facilities Cttee., Shipping Policy Cttee., Governing Body, Training Ship "Dufferin", Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses, Senate, Bombay University, Vice-Pres., Sailors' Home; member, Shipping delegation to London, 1947; Director, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Travancore Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Premier Automobiles Ltd.; Govt. of India delegate: International Conference of Safety of Life at Sea (London), 1929 & 1948; United Maritime Consultative Council, Washington, 1946, Geneva, 1948, Employers' Adviser and then as Employers' Delegate; International Maritime Conference at Geneva; Representative, Indian National Steamship Owners' Assoc. at the International Shipping Conference in London, Feb. 1947; member at the Geneva Session of Joint Maritime Commission, Dec. 1947, 1951 & 1952; Chairman: Committee on Training of Civil Air Pilots, 1952 and 1953, the Port and Shipping Statistics Committee, 1953-54; Special Sub-Cttee. on Social Security and Welfare of Seamen, 1956; was General Manager, The India Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.; Pres., Commerce Graduates Assoc.; Govt. Delegate Trade Negotiations with Czechoslovakia & Switzerland. *Publications:* Several pamphlets on shipping and other matters of importance to commerce and industry. *Recreations:* Cricket and Tennis. Address: "Raj Mahal", Juhu (Bombay 23).

MATHULLA, Mathew Kandathil, B.A., A.C.A., Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd. b. April 24, 1907, s. of K. M. Mathulla Mappillay; Educ.: B.A. from Madras Christian Coll., 1928; A.C.A. from Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, 1934. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. Address: H.M.T. House, Jalahalli P.O., Bangalore.

MATHURADAS, Pratapsinh, J.P. and Hon. Magistrate, Business man. b. March 19, 1916, s. of late Sir Mathuradas Vissanji; m. Smt. Pushpabai, d. of Dwarkadas Mathuradas; one s. and three d.; Educ.: New High School, Bombay. Has been in business. Partner, Vissanji Sons & Co.; Director: Alsasies Ltd.; Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.; Assam Match Co. Ltd.; A.C.C. Ltd.; Bombay Cycle and Motor Ag. Ltd.; Bombay Burnham Trading Corp. Ltd.; East India Rubber Corp. Ltd.; Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.; Khatau Maknaji Sps. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.; Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Laxmi Estates Ltd.; Vissanji Sons & Co. Ltd.; Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd.; Premier Automobiles Ltd.; Minerva Mills Ltd.; Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mysore Sps. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; The Oriental Govt. Security & Life Assurance

Co. Ltd. until nationalisation; Tata Hydro-Electric & Power Supply Co. Ltd.; W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.; State Bank of India (Central Board and Local Board, Bombay). *Recreations:* Games. *Clubs:* Rotary Club of Bombay, W.I.A.A.; C.C.I.; National Sports Club of India; Lodge Justice and Peace; Willingdon Sports Club; Bombay Flying Club; India Assoc. Institute (London); Radio Club; W.I.A.A. Club. Address: Residence: Sir Mathuradas Vissanji Road, Andheri; Office: 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATTHEL, Dr. John, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B. Litt. (Oxon), D.Sc. (Lond), C.I.E., Ex-Chairman, Board of Directors, State Bank of India; Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ. b. Jan. 10, 1880; m. Achamma John, 1921; Educ.: Madras Christian Coll., London School of Economics; Balliol Coll., Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on Special Duty, Co-operative Dept., Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency Coll., Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931-34; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40; retired and joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940; appointed Director, 1944; Minister of Railways and Transport, Govt. of India, Jan. 1947-Sept. 1948; Minister of Finance, Govt. of India, Sept. 1948-May 1950; resigned from Govt. and was Director, Tata Sons Ltd., 1950-55; Chairman, Taxation Enquiry Commission, April 1953-Nov. 1954; Chairman, Board of Directors, State Bank of India, July 1, 1955-Sept. 30, 1956; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ., March 1955-Feb. 1957. *Publications:* *Village Govt. in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control*. Address: c/o Bombay House, Fort, Bombay 1.

MATTHEWS, Victor Solomon, I.A.S., Ex-Chief Secretary, Govt. of Pondicherry. b. Nov. 29, 1920; s. of S. L. Matthews, Bijapur. m. Smt. Urmilla, d. of Dr. Mahantya, Berhampur, Ganjam; two d., Asha Angelina and Rekha Rebecca; Educ.: St. Anselm's High School, Ajmer; Robertson Coll., Jabalpur. Hitharini Law Coll., Jabalpur. Had a brilliant academic career, was Pres., Philosophical and Literary Unions and Editor of College Magazine, annexed All India Students Memorial Trophy and best speaker's cup. Asst. Planning Officer, I.A.O.C., 1943; Planning and Co-ordination Officer, Ordnance Installations near Madras; appointed to the I.A.S., 1947; rendered signal service as Camp Commandant of Purana Quila Refugee Camp during the Delhi disturbances, 1947; Sub-Collector, Berhampur; 1948-49; Administrator and Dist. Magistrate, Mayurbhanj State, 1949-52, Collector, Koraput Dist., Orissa, 1952; joined the Ministry of Defence, Chief Administrative Officer, Armed Forces Hqts., 1953-54; on the de facto transfer of French Settlements to the Govt. of India, appointed Chief Secy.; knows a number of languages and takes keen interest in social sciences. *Club:* Cercle du Pondicherry, Pondicherry. Address: C/o Secretariat, Pondicherry State, Pondicherry.

MAZUMDAR, Dwijendra Lal, B.A. (Hons.) (Econ.) (Calcutta), B.A. (Tripos in Econ.) (Cantab.), M.A. (Econ.) (Calcutta), Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Company Law Administration), Govt. of India, New Delhi. b. Jan. 20, 1905, s. of late Dr. B. L. Mazumdar, Physician, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta; m. Smt. Lakshmi Sanyal, d. of late Prof. P. C. Sanyal and Mrs. Sanyal; one s.; Educ.: Hindu School, Calcutta; Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Jesus Coll., Cambridge; is working for his Ph.D. in Economics at Cambridge Univ. *Publications:* Author and co-author of several economic and financial reports; A report on the inter-relation between Provincial and local

finance in Bengal (1940); Report on some aspects of the finances of the Calcutta Improvement Trust (1940); Report of the Fiscal Commission, 1949-50; Report of the Import Control Enquiry Committee (1950); Report of the Company Law Committee (1952), etc. *Recreations:* Tennis, gardening, writing. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. Address: 1, Sonchil Bagh Road, New Delhi 2.

MEADOWS, Stanley Fincham, General Manager, William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Bombay b. Feb. 5, 1916, s. of Stanley Fincham and Mary Elizabeth Payne, m. Baroness Eleonora Golan, one s., Peter Charles and two d., Vivian Maria and Suzan Valerie. Educ.: St. Wilfred's School, Seaford, Sussex and Cranleigh School, Surrey. Wm. Jacks & Co. Ltd., Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Indian Army 1940-46, Major, Indian Cavalry; mentioned in Dispatches (Burma). *Recreations:* Golf, Sailing, Swimming, Squash. *Clubs:* East India & Sports Club, Ltd., London, Sind Club, Karachi, Karachi Yacht Club, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Presidency Golf Club. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay 1.

MEDHI, Bisnu Ram, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., B.L., Chief Minister, Assam, since Aug. 1950; Advocate. b. April 1890 in the village of Hajo (Kamrup Assam), m. Stimati Nirmala, d. of J. R. Deka, prominent citizen of North Gauhati, Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Advocate, Gauhati Bar 1914 and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1931, joined the Non-Cooperation Movement and was imprisoned for more than a year, after Lahore Congress, elected President of Assam P. C. C. unanimously and since then continuously elected President till 1939; member, A.I.C.C.; imprisoned in 1930 and 1940 in connection with C. D. and Satyagraha Movements for about two years and again detained in jail for over 2 years in connection with 1942 movement; popularly known as the 'Iron Man' of Assam, Minister of Finance, Revenue and Legislation, Assam, Feb. 1946-Aug. 1950. Address: "Rockside", Shillong; Uzan Bazar, Gauhati, Assam.



MEHROTRA, Lalji, B.A., LL.B. Indian Ambassador to Burma. b. Nov. 16, 1901, s. of Bahadur Radha Mohan, Advocate Jaunpur; has one s. and two d.; Educ.: Universities of Allahabad and Bombay. Secy., Civil Disobedience Enquiry Cttee. of the Congress, 1922; Acting Gen. Secy., Congress, 1932-33; Mayor of Karachi, 1940-41; Pres., Indian Merchants' Assoc., Karachi, 1939-42; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, 1948-49, Indian Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, London, 1951-54, Director of Bacheling Factories Ltd.; Bachraj T. Corp'n. Ltd.; Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd., etc. Address: 22A, Worli Seafaco, Bombay 18; Rangoon.

MEHTA, Asoka, B.A., Social worker; ex-General Secy., Praja Socialist Party. b. 21th October 1911; Educ.: Wilson College, Bombay; School of Economics, Bombay University. In political life from 1930; imprisoned five times; founder-member of former Socialist Party; edited its official organ, 1935-39, member of its National Executive for 15 years, was member Lok Sabha till 1957. *Publications:* *The Communal Triangle in India, Who owns India, Political Mind of India, Democratic Socialism, Politics and Planned Economy, Socialism and Peasantry, Indian Shipping*. Address: 5, Dadysett Road, Bombay.

MENTA, Balvantray Gopalji, B.A. (Bombay), M.P., Chairman, Estimates Cttee., Lok Sabha; ex-General Secy., Indian National Congress; Vice-Pres., Servants of People Society; Ex-Deputy Chief Minister, Govt. of United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot. b. Feb. 19, 1899. Entered public life, Oct. 1920; took active part in States People's Movement for civil liberties and responsible Govt., women's education, Harijan uplift work; Pres., Bhavnagar Prajamandal; Gohilwad Harijan Samiti; Vice-Pres., All-India States People's Conference; Sevassamiti; member, Working Cttee., A.I.C.C.; participated Salt Satyagraha (1930), Movement of 1932-33-34, Rajkot Satyagraha (1938), Individual Satyagraha (1940-41) and Quit India Movement (1942-45); spent about 7 years in jail; started Harijan Schools in Bhavnagar State and handed them over to the State after some years; started Thakkar Bapa Harijan Ashram, 1927; participated in establishing the All-India States People's Conference, 1927. Address: 18, Jana Path, New Delhi.

MENTA, Sir Chunilal Vijbhucandas, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. b. Jan. 12, 1881; m. Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala; Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Captain, Hindu XI. Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Cttee., 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916; elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931; elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; ex-Provincial Scout Commr.; Minister, Bombay Govt., 1921-23; member, Executive Council of Govt. of Bombay, 1923-28; Chairman, Western India Match Co., Ltd.; Director, Tata Power Co. Ltd., The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., etc.; President, Indian Territorial Force, 1946. Address: 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MENTA, F. P., B.Sc., B.Met., F.I.M., Business man, b. Jan. 28, 1911; m. on Feb. 19, 1949. Educ.: Elphinstone Coll., Royal Institute of Science and Sheffield Univ.; J. N. Tata



Scholar; passed out in 1931 with high distinctions. Eleven years with Tatas at Jamshedpur, and was in charge of their Steel Making Plant; left Tatas in 1944 to join P. N. Mehta & Co. and P. N. Mehta & Sons; keenly interested in social welfare and in bringing about a harmonious relationship between capital and labour; Managing Agent of the Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd., Burhanpur, 1914-55; Trustee, P. N. Mehta Educational Trust, which runs an Educational Experiment at Boys' Town, Nasik; Dy. Chairman, Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Assoc., 1954; Chairman, Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Assoc., 1955; Employers' Delegate to International Labour Organization, Textiles Cttee., 1955. Address: Cook's Bldg., 234, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

MENTA, H.E. Mr. Gaganvihar L., M.A. (Bom.), Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A.; since Sept. 1952 and concurrently Indian Ambassador to Mexico since December 1952, and Indian Minister to Cuba, since Oct. 1956. b. April 16, 1900, s. of late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Shrin Satyavati; m. Saudamini, d. of late Sir Ramabhai Nilkanth; three d., Mrs. Nilanjana Dhar, M.A. (Cornell), Mrs. Uma Handaria, B.A. (Cal.) and Miss Aparna Mehta in Washington, D.C.; Educ.: New High School, Bombay; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; London School of Economics and Political Science Honorary Degree, LL.D. Rollins Coll. (1953); Hon. Degree LL.D.

from Simpson Coll., Indianola, Iowa, June 3, 1956. Asst. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1923-25; Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Calcutta, 1928-47; Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1939-40; Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1942-43; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1930-34, 1940-42, 1946-47; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegation, International Labour Conference, 1937; Delegate, International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937; Delegate, International Business Conference, New York, 1944; member, Indian Delegation to the International Trade Conference, 1947; Post-War Policy Cttees. on Industry and Civil Aviation, 1943-45; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1947-52; Pres., Indian Tariff Board, Bombay, Dec. 1947-April 1950; member, Planning Commission, New Delhi, May 1950-52; member, All-India Council for Technical Education, Calcutta, 1950-52; member, Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1951; Chairman, Nuffield Foundation Indian Advisory Committee, 1950-52; Chairman, Tariff Commission, Jan. 1952-Sept. 1952. Publications: *Conscience of a Nation* (1933); *From Wrong Angles* (1934); *Perversities* (1942). Address: Indian Embassy, Washington.

MENTA, Gaman Manilal, Proprietor, Sun Process Works, Bombay. b. May 22, 1906, at Surat; Educ.: Sarvajanki High School, Surat. Joined the Sun Process Works, Ltd., 1930; became its Managing Director, 1941; and Proprietor in 1956; Rotarian since 1943; Freemason since 1940; Past Master, Lodge Reginald Spence No. 5514 E.C., S. M., Lodge Islam No. 587 S.C., P.Z. Chapter Crescent No. 346 S.C., P.S.R. Conclave Darlus No. 58; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber; travelled extensively; toured round the world by air, 1955. Clubs: Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Royal Western India Turf Club; Maharashtra Club, Poona. Hobbies: Swimming, Photography and Contract Bridge. Address: Office: No. 8, Swadeshi Mills Compound, Tata Road, Off New Queen's Road, Bombay 4; Residence: G. Banajil Building, Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.



MENTA, Mrs. Hansa Manubhai, B.A. (Philosophy, Hons.), Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University. b. July 3, 1897; m. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Bombay, 1924; Educ.: Baroda. Member, Bombay Municipal Schools Cttee., 1926; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1930; Provincial Hindustan Scouts Assn., South Bombay; Fellow of the Senate of Univ. of Bombay, 1931-46; Pres., Senate and Syndicate of the Indian Women's Univ.; Leg. Council, 1937 and again in 1940; Parliamentary Secy., Education and Health, 1937-39; Vice-Pres., A.I.W.O., 1930 and off and on and in 1945; President of and Govt. of India representative on the nuclear Sub-Commission on the status of Women, 1946 of the U.N.O.; Government of India representative on the Human Rights Commission of the U.N.O., 1947-52; member of the Constituent Assembly; member of the delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1948; member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India, 1951; Pres., Inter-Univ. Board of India, 1950; Member, Secondary Education Commission, Govt. of India 1952-53; member, All India Council of Secondary Education, since 1955; President, Indian Conference of Social Work, 1955; represented the Indian Delegation at the 8th International Conference of Social Work at Munich, 1956. Publications: In Gujarati, *Baharutvati*,

Kishorvartanali, Rukmini, Bavalana Parakramo, Gokibarni Musafiri, Arun nu abdhut swarupa, Tran natako, Himalaya swarup ne bijan natako, Hamlet (translated from Shakespeare), *Venice no vepari* (Merchant of Venice). *Dal Kand, Ayodhya Kand and Aranya Kand, Kiskindhakand*, 1956. Samshloki translation from Valmiki Ramayana. In English, *Adventures of King Vikram, Women under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession, Tract on Post-War Educational Reconstruction and Civil Liberties*. Address: C/o The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MENTA, Dr. Jivraj Narayan, L.M. & S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), (University Medal), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Minister for Finance, Govt. of Bombay, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. August 29, 1887; m. Smt. Hansa Manubhai Mehta; Educ.: Anrell, Bombay State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay and London Hospital. Formerly, Ag. Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; Pres., Indian Medical Association, 1930-43, and 1945; member, Medical Council of India, 1938-43, and since, 1947; Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India, since 1942, ex-Secy., Health Ministry, Govt. of India; Chief Adviser to Govt. of India and Govt. of Bombay on Baroda Affairs, June-August 1949 and Adviser, Ministry of Health, India, 1949. Arrested and imprisoned in 1932-33 and detained in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act. Dir.-Gen. of Health Services, Govt. of India, 1947-48. Prime Minister, Baroda State, June 1948-49. Fellow, Univ. of Baroda since 1949; P.W.D. Minister, Bombay, 1910-52; Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, Bombay, May 1952-Oct. 1956. Publications: "Studies regarding presence of glycogen in Suprarenal Bodies"; "The Height, Weight & Chest Measurements enquiry relating to some School Children (Males) in Bombay." Address: C/o Bank of Baroda Ltd., Bombay.

MENTA, Kanhaiya Lal, B.A. (Agra), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Adviser to the Governor of Assam (North-East Frontier Agency), since Jan. 1954. b. March 15, 1913, s. of Kanwar Devi Lal Ji Mehta, Jagirdar and g. of Raj Mehta Panna Lal Ji, C.I.E., Dewan of Udaipur, Jagirdar; m. Mrs. Gelsa Mehta (born Wittgenstein, Berlin, Germany); two s., Ashok and Dalip; Educ.: Govt. Coll., Ajmer; London School of Economics, Univ. of London; Lincoln's Inn. Captained the London Univ. Tennis and Badminton teams; awarded full Univ. colours. Joined I.C.S., 1937; Deputy Commr., Kumaon Division, U.P., 1947-48; Chief Commr., Ajmer, 1950-51; Chief Secy., Himachal Pradesh, March 1952-Jan. 1954. Publications: a few travel articles, which have appeared in the *Statesman* and the *Times of India*. Recreations: Tennis, Badminton and Golf. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana Club and Lalit Lal Boathouse Club. Address: Shillong, Assam.

MENTA, H.E. Dr. Mohan Sinha, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple), Indian Ambassador to Switzerland since June 1955; also concurrently accredited to Austria and the Holy See. b. 20th April 1895, at Bhillwara; m. Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, Aug. 1924); Educ.: D.A.A.V. High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer; Agra Coll., Agra; Ewing Christian Coll. and Univ. School of Law, Allahabad and the London School of Economics and Political Science, London. Lecturer in Economics, Agra Coll., 1918-19; Govt. Coll., Ajmer, 1919-20; Secy., All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad); Headquarters Hon. Scout Commr. for India, S.S.B.S.A., 1922-38; Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate; Asst. Settlement Officer, 1923; Revenue Officer, 1928; Offg. Revenue Commr., 1935; Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug. 1940; Revenue and Education Minister from April 1941

and Minister for Supplies, Mewar State, 1942-44; founded Vidya Bhawan Society (a progressive co-educational institution comprising a High School, a Teachers' Training Coll., a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President; Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad); Convener, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942; member of the Central Advisory Board of Education; Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajasthan), 1944-47; Finance Minister, Mewar State; Mewar State Representative to the Constituent Assembly of Indian Union; India's Ambassador to the Netherlands, till June 1951; High Commissioner in Pakistan, Aug. 1951 to Feb. 1955. *Publications: Lord Hastings and the Indian States. Address: C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.*

MEHTA, Mohanlal Tulsidas Sopan, Editor, *Jannabhoomi* and *Pravasi*, since Jan. 1, 1949 and *Jeevanmadhuri*, since its inception, Jan. 1957. *b. Jan. 14, 1910, s. of Tulsidas and Shivkuvar; m. Labhuben Amratil Sheth; three d., Varsha, Gita and Rupa; Educ.: Karachi. Took active part in National Struggle, from 1930-47; joined as Editor, Weekly Pravasi, Dec. 1940; also became Editor, Mitun Gujarati, daily and Akhand Anand, monthly, Pres., Gujarati Patrakar Sangh. Publications: 40 publications in Gujarati: Short Story, Novel, Biography, Sociology and Politics: some of his books have been translated into English, Hindi, Shudhi, Tamil and Malayalam; conducts a publishing house and a printing press. Recreation: Photography. Address: Gulbazar, Barrack Road, Dholi Talao, Bombay 1.*

MEHTA, S. N., B.Sc., I.C.S., General Manager, Bhilai Steel Project, since May 1956. *b. Oct. 1904; Educ.: Nagpur University, Nagpur. Assistant Commissioner, M.P. (1928-32); A.D.M. (1932-35); Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, Nagpur and Nagari (1935-42), Prime Minister, Kotah, 1942-43; Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies, Bombay, Import & Export Trade Controller, Chief Controller, Import & Export and Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept. (1943-47); Prime Minister, Kotah; on merger of Kotah, posted as Commissioner, Chhattisgarh (1947-48); Chairman, Board of Industries, M.P. (1948-49); Chief Minister and later Chief Commr., Vidhyia Pradesh, Rewa, May 1949-50; Land Reforms Commr., M.P., 1950-52; Secretary, Planning and Development and Development Commr., M.P. Govt., 1952-55. Address: Bhilai, Durg Dt., M.P.*

MEHTA, Vaikunth Lalubhai, B.A. Padma Bhushan (1951), Chairman, All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board; Ex-Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, State Bank of India; was Member, Taxation Enquiry Commission, Govt. of India, 1953-54. *b. Oct. 23, 1891; m. Mangla, d. of Prataprai Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar; Educ.: New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship, B.A. Examination. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1912-15 and Managing Director, 1922-46; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay till 1946; Hon. Secy., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 1943-46; member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929; member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937-40; member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevaks Sangh; Minister, Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, Govt. of Bombay, 1946-52; Member, Finance Commn., 1952. Publications: *The Co-operative Movement, 1915; The Co-operative Movement in India, 1918; Studies in Co-operative Finance, 1927; Planning for Co-operative Movement, 1941. Address: Murababad, Andheri (Western Railway).**

MEIYAPPAN, A. V., Business man, Studio Owner and Film Producer; Solo Proprietor, A.V.M. Studios, Madras. *b. July 28, 1907, s. of late Avichi Chettiar, Business man; Educ.: Karakudi, Madras State. Built up a firm for making gramophone records under the name and style of Saraswathi Stores at Madras, 1932; soon after took to film production; subsequently built up his own Studio; travelled widely in India including Kashmir, and abroad in Japan, Malaya, Singapore and Ceylon for business and study; Treasurer, Film Federation of India, Bombay; active Ex-Officio member in allied films and studio associations. Recreations: Study of film industry—Indian and foreign; Travel. Club: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. Address: Office: A. V. M. Studios, Madras 26; Residence: No. 27, Balajinagar, Royapettah, Madras.*



MELCHERS, His Excellency Dr. Wilhelm, Doctor of Law (1924), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany in India. *b. Jan. 20, 1900, at Bremen (Germany). Secretary, German Legation, Addis Ababa, 1927-31; Secy., German Embassy, Tokyo, 1934-35; Secy., German Legation, Teheran, 1935-37; Consul at Haifa, 1938-39; Minister in Baghdad, 1953; Ambassador in Baghdad, 1956. Address: 1, Tees January Marg, New Delhi*

MENEZES, Armando, M.A., Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, since 1954. *b. May 11, 1902, s. of Luis Manuel de Menezes and Armida Correia Lobo; m. Matilde Rebelo; five s. and two d.; Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Assistant Professor, English and Latin, St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay (1924-30); Prof. of English, Bombay Education Service I, Karnatak Coll. (1930-40); Under-Secy., Education Dept., Bombay, Nov. 1949—June 1950; Principal, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar, Nov. 1950—March 1952; Principal, M. N. Coll., 1952-54. Publications: *Chords and Discords; Chaos and Dancing Star; The Ancestral Face* (collections of lyrics); *The Emigrant; The Fund, etc. (satires); Caste, a Comedy, etc.*, and a number of educational publications. Recreations: Trying not to feel old. Clubs: Staff Club, Rajaram College; Residency Club, Kolhapur. Address: Rajaram College, Kolhapur.*

MENON, C. Achutha, B.A., B.L., Minister for Finance, Kerala State, since April 1957. *b. 1913, s. of M. Achutha Menon and Smt. C. Ammaikutty Amma; m. Smt. V. Ammini Amma; one s. and two d.; Educ.: C.M.S. High School and St. Thomas' Coll., Trichur, Law Coll., Trivandrum. Practised at the Trichur bar for about 3 years; took to political activities subsequently and was Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee; convicted for one year for anti-war speech, 1940; joined Communist Party, 1941; detained for one year, 1942; Secy., Kerala Cttee. of C.P.I. & member, Central Committee. Publications: *Soviet Nadu; Lokacharithra-samgraham* (translation of Wells' 'Short History of the World'). Address: Trivandrum.*

MENON, K. A. Damodara, B.A., B.L., D.T., *b. June 10, 1906, s. of late T. R. Achuthan Pillai, High Court Vakil and late Smt. Nangu Amma, Kalappurakkal; m. V. K. Leela, B.A.; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Govt. High School, Parur; Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; Law Coll., Trivandrum; Training Coll., Rangoon. Gave up job in Burma to join the Salt Satyagraha, 1930; was arrested and convicted several times between 1930 and 1942; was detained at Amraoti (Bombay State), 1942-45; was Secy. and Treasurer, Kerala Prov. Congress Cttee.; Editor,*

"Mathrubhoomi", Calcutt, 1937-48; member: A.I.C.C.; Kerala Congress Executive; Secy., Alkya Kerala Cttee.; elected to Provisional Parliament, 1949, resigned from the Congress to join the opposition formed by Acharya Kripalani; elected to the Lok Sabha, Jan. 1952, now in the Congress Party. Publications: *Rastravignanam* (politics); *Narmakathakal* (short stories); *Bhavanasonam* (poems); *Thoppile Nidhi* (novel). Address: Kozhikode; 213, North Avenue, New Delhi.

MENON, K. P. Kesava, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Editor, MATHRUBHUMI, Kozhikode, since Oct. 1952. *b. Sept. 1, 1886, in Kerala. Educ.: Madras; called to the Bar 1915. Set up practice in Calcutt; joined the Indian National Congress; Secy., Malabar Dist. Congress; Home Rule League started by Mrs. Annie Besant; went to Madras for practice, 1919; started the Neo-Fabian Society to study political problems; gave up practice to join the 1921 Non-Co-operation Movement; Secy., Kerala Prov. Congress Cttee.; founded the MATHRUBHUMI, Malayalam Daily, 1923; led the famous Vaikam Satyagraha movement in Travancore to establish the right of the untouchables to walk along public roads, 1924; arrested and imprisoned, released 1924; set up practice in Singapore, 1927; took active part in the Indian associations and labour organisations; imprisoned by the Japanese, 1944; released after the liberation; took up the editorship of MATHRUBHUMI, 1948; Chairman, Local Library Authority, Malabar, 1949; Pres., Alkya Kerala Cttee., 1949; was member, Standing Cttee. of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; High Comm. for India in Ceylon, 1951-52. Publications: Various books in Malayalam. Address: Kozhikode, Kerala.*

MENON, H. E. K. P. S., M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Indian Ambassador to Russia, since Sept. 1952; Concurrently Ambassador to Poland; Minister in Hungary. *b. Oct. 18, 1898; m. Saraswati, w. d. of late Sir Sankaran Nair, 1923; Educ.: X'ian Coll., Madras; Christ Church, Oxford, I.C.S., 1921; Addl. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.; Under-Sec. to the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad; also on the Frontier for 3 years; Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929-33; deputed by Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya & Uganda, to enquire into the position of Indians there, 1934; Dewan of Bharatpur State for about 3 years, attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945, attended the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1946; Agent-General of the Govt. of India in China from 1943 to Jan. 1947; Ambassador for India in China, March 1947; Chairman, United Nations Commission on Korea, 1948. Forgn. Secy., Govt. of India, 1948 May—1952 Sept. Publications: *Dalhi-Chungking. Address: C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.**

MENON, Konnannath Rama Krishna, M.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1946), M.B.E. (1938), Chairman, Industrial Financial Corporation of India, since Aug. 1955. *b. June 21, 1901; m. Saraswathi, d. of K. P. Gopal Menon, Bar-at-Law, Retired Judge, Travancore High Court; Educ.: St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli and Law College, Madras; Competitive Exam., Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Dec. 1923. Appointed in the Mily. Accts. Dept., May 1924; Jy. Mily. Accts.-Genl., 1936; selected to the Finance & Commerce Pool, 1939; Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1939-41; Madras, 1941-42; Director of Statistics, Supply Dept., 1942; Director of Inspection, Income Tax, 1943-47; Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1947-48; Secy., Finance Ministry, Govt. of India, Sept. 1948—Nov. 1954; Member, Indian Taxation Enquiry*

Commission, 1952-54, Chairman, Ceylon Taxation Commission, 1954-55. *Address:* Pampady P.O., Thiruvananthapuram, via Wadakkancherry, Kerala State.

MENON, M. Gopala, B.A. (Madras), Consul-General for India in New York. *b.* 1902, *s.* of P. K. Manavikraman Raja of the Zamorin family of Kozhikode, and Smt. Tathakutty Amma; *m.* Smt. Bhagirathy Menon; one *s.*, Indu Menon and one *d.*, Ruku Menon; *Educ.:* Madras Univ. and Jamia Millia (Aligarh). Under-Secy. i/c, U.N. Branch, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1916; Alternate Indian Representative to the Special Session of the General Assembly on Palestine, 1918; Alternate Representative to the Security Council on the Indonesian Dispute, 1949; Adviser Secy., Indian Delegation to the Economic and Social Council, 1949; Ag. Head, Permanent Indian Delegation, Sept. 1948-June 1949; Adviser Secy., 4th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, 1949; Alternate Indian Representative to the Security Council, 1949-50; Alternate Representative to the Atomic Energy Comm. and the Comm. on Conventional Armaments, 1949-50; Secy. General, Indian Delegation to the 5th Session of the General Assembly; Indian Representative in Malaya, 1951-54; Indian Commissioner in British East Africa, 1951-56; Chairman, International Commission on Commodity Trade. *Address:* C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

MENON, H.E. Parakat Achutha, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), I.C.S. Indian High Commissioner in Australia since October 1956. *b.* Jan. 2, 1905, *s.* of late Sir M. Krishnan Nair, one-time Dewan of Travancore and Law Member, Madras Govt.; *m.* Palat Padmini Menon; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; New Coll., Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1929; Under-Secy. to Govt. of Madras, P.W.D. (1934-37); Under-Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept. (1938-41); Collector of Guntur (1941-43); Deputy Secy. and Secy., India Supply Mission, Washington, U.S.A. (1943-47); Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India, External Affairs, 1947-49; was nominated member of Indian Legislative Assembly (1938-39), attached to several International Conferences (United Nations 1944, 1946, U.N.R.E.A., 1946); Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Portugal, 1949-51, Ambassador of India to Belgium and Minister of India to Luxembourg, 1951-54; Ambassador to Thailand, Oct. 1954-Aug. 1956. *Recreations:* Swimming, Tennis. *Clubs:* Several. *Address:* Canberra.

MENON, P. Govinda, M.A., B.L., was Chief Minister, former Travancore Cochin State, *b.* Sept. 1906; *m.* K. Madhavi Amma. *Educ.:* Ernakulam, Trichur and Madras. Advocate, High Court of Travancore-Cochin and Supreme Court of India; was Prime Minister, former Cochin State; was elected to the Travancore-Cochin Leg. Assembly in the general elections; was again elected to the State Assembly from Chalakkudy Constituency, 1954. *Address:* Ernakulam.

MENON, Mr. Justice P. Govinda, B.A., B.L., Judge, Supreme Court, *b.* September 1898, *s.* of V. K. Kunhan Nuni; *m.* Kalyankutty Amma, *d.* of Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, Ex-Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Ganpat High School, Kozhikode; Zamorin's Coll., Kozhikode; Presidency Coll., Madras; Law Coll., Madras. Enrolled, Sept. 1920, practiced in the Madras High Court, both Civil and Criminal; appointed Crown Prosecutor, Dec. 1940; proceeded to Japan as the Indian Representative before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East at Tokyo prosecuting General Tojo and other major Japanese war criminals, and was in Japan from April to Sept. 1946 as the Chief Indian Prosecutor; Judge, Madras High Court, 1947-50. *Publications:* Author of

the Chapter on Marumakkathayam and Aliyasantana law in Mayne's Hindu Law. *Address:* Judge, Supreme Court, New Delhi.

MENON, V. K. Krishna, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (Econ.), London, M.A., London, M.Sc. (Econ.), London, Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, King's Inns, Dublin (Honoris Causa), LL.D., Glasgow, (Honoris Causa). Padma Vibhushan (1954), Minister for Defence, Government of India, since Apr. 1957. *b.* 3rd May 1897; *Educ.:* Tellicherry and Kozhikode (Kerala), Madras and London, National Univ., Adyar. Lecturer, 1919-22; Boy Scout Commissioner, Madras and Cochin, 1918-24; Secretary, India League, 1920-47; Councillor St. Panchas, London, 1931-47; Chairman, Arts Council, St. Panchas; Labour Parliamentary Candidate, Dundee, Scotland, 1930-42; Special Representative of the Government of India, 1946-47; Alternate delegate at the U.N.O. General Assembly meeting at Lake Success, 1946-47; represented India at various International Congresses on behalf of Indian National Congress for Jawaharlal Nehru from 1936; visited various European capitals as Pandit Nehru's Personal Representative and made preliminary arrangements for establishing diplomatic relations; High Commissioner for India in London, 1947-52; Delegate to the U.N., 1952-53; Minister without Portfolio, Government of India 1956-57. *Publications:* First Editor, Pichan Books; Editor, 20th Century Library (Bodley Head); Pamphlets and Articles such as *India, Britain and Freedom*; *Why must India Fight*; *Britain's Prisoner: Nehru*; *Unity with India against Fascism*; *Independence*; in collaboration with late Ellen Wilkinson, *The Condition of India*. *Address:* New Delhi; Ernakulam, Kallai, Kerala.

MENON, V. K. N., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), M.A. (Oxon.), Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. *b.* March 1, 1897, *s.* of late Paddath Krishnan Valla Achan and late Shrim. V. K. Nanikkutty Amma; *m.* Lakshikutty Amma (Lakshmi N. Menon, M.P.), *d.* of late M. Ramavarma Thampuran, Travancore Educational Society; *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; Presidency Coll., Madras; St. John's Coll., Oxford; The London School of Economics; The Univ. of Paris. Reader (earlier Lecturer) in Political Science, Lucknow Univ. till 1948; Director of the Bureau of Research in Public Administration, Public Service Commission, U.P., 1948; Professor of Politics, Patna Univ., 1948-49, 1951-62 and 1954-56; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore Univ., 1950; Vice-Chancellor, Patna Univ., 1953. *Publications:* Articles in learned periodicals. *Recreations:* Walking, Reading. *Address:* 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.

MENON, V. K. R., I.C.S. (Retd.), Representative of the I.L.O. in India, since Oct. 1953. *b.* Aug. 29, 1903; *m.* Smt. Narayani Menon; three *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras; Christ's Coll., Cambridge. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1928 and served in various capacities—Magistrate and Collector, Secretary to the Govt. in the Local Self Govt. Deptt. and Finance Secy. in the State of Bihar; appointed Joint Secy., Central Ministry of Labour, 1946; acted as Secy.; Secy., Ministry of Communications, 1948-50; Permanent Secy., Ministry of Labour, 1950-53; Govt. Representative to I.L.O. Governing Body, 1950-53; member, Indian Delegation to International Labour Conference, 1950, 1951 and 1952; was Chairman, I.L.O.'s Cttee. on Plantations (Bandung, 1950); Coal Mines Cttee. (Geneva 1951) and of the Iron and Steel

Cttee. (Geneva 1952); appointed Director of the I.L.O.'s India Office and I.L.O.'s Representative in India, Oct. 1953; Vice-Chairman, Training and Employment Services Organization Cttee., 1953; member, Labour Panel of Planning Commission, 1955; Chairman, Study Group on Educated Unemployed, Planning Commission, 1955. *Hobby:* Automobile Engineering. *Publications:* Numerous articles on labour and social problems in various journals and periodicals. *Address:* 3, Mandi House, New Delhi.



MENON, Vallathol Narayan, Poet Laureate of Malayalam and Art Director; President, Kerala Kalamandalam. *b.* October 1870, *s.* of Damodaran Bhayath; *m.* Smt. Madhavi Amma; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Studied Sanskrit privately. Edited a Malayalam bi-weekly at Trichur for five years; was Manager of a Printing and Publishing firm for the same period; was Editor, *Atmaposhini*, Kunnankulam; toured U.S.S.R. and Europe 1950; Toured China with Kathakali troupe, 1953, and Malaya 1954; founded 'Kerala Kalamandalam' a school of dance about a quarter of a century ago; Padma Vibhushan conferred 1954. *Publications:* Translated Valmiki's immortal epic *Ramayana* into Malayalam in his twenty-fourth year; has published nearly forty books, mostly lyrical poems. *Mary Magdalene*, considered to be the best, has been translated into English and published by Meridian Books Ltd.; a collection of poems on Russia in Malayalam and translated into Russian language; is now translating *Rigveda* into Malayalam; other original poems: *Kochu Sretha*; *Badhira Vilapam*; *Bappuzhi*; *Indiyadine Karachil*; *Gandha Vicharam* (criticisms); *Sahitya Manjari* (8 parts); *Veeravirngal*; *Vishukkani*; *Dattavapnam*; *Achanum Makalum*, *Sishyanum Makalum*. *Address:* Cheruthuruthy, Via Shoranur, Kerala State.

MENON, Vapal Pangunni, ex-Adviser, Ministry of States, Govt. of India. *m.* 1st 1925; 2nd, 1941, Srin. Kanakamma; two *s.* and *d.*; *Educ.:* Ottapalam High School. Joined service, 1914; Asst. Secy., Govt. of India, Reforms Office, 1933; Under Secy., 1934; Dy. Secy., 1936-40; Joint Secy., June-Oct. 1937 and June-Oct. 1938; Deputy Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms), 1940-42; Joint Secy. to Governor-General (Reforms), Feb.-June, 1941; Reforms Commissioner, Sept. 1942 to Aug. 1947; Secy. to Governor-General (Public) and Secy. to the Cabinet, 1945-46; Secy., Ministry of States, July 1947-Oct. 1948 and Dec. 1949-May 1951; Adviser, Ministry of States, Oct. 1948-Nov. 1949; Offg. Governor of Orissa, May-July 1951; member, Finance Commission, 1951. *Publications:* *The Story of the Integration of the Indian States, 1956*; *The Transfer of Power in India, 1957*. *Address:* "Shelter," Cooke Town, Bangalore 5.

MENSHIKOV, H. E. Mikhail Alexeevich, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. in India. *b.* 1902 in a peasant's family near Moscow; has three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Moscow Institute of National Economy. Occupied in succession important posts in the Export-Import Organizations such as Director, A.R.C.O.S. Ltd., London; Director, "Exportklub" (an All-Union Organization dealing in Export of Grain, Moscow); Chairman, "Exportes" (Timber Export); Deputy Director-General, U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), Washington, and on its behalf organized relief work in war-devastated areas of various European countries, 1944-46; headed a UNRRA mission to Poland; Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, U.S.S.R., 1948; appointed first Deputy Minister; Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, 1949-51; carried out other important governmental assignments. *Address:* 8, Canning Road, New Delhi.

MILNE, Kenneth George, Managing Director and Vice-Chairman, Killick Industries Ltd., b. March 12, 1912; *m.* Aleksandra Maria de Olszanska; three s.; *Educ.*: Ashdown House, Sussex and Trinity Hall, Glenalmond, Perthshire, Pres., Federation of Electricity Undertakings of India, since 1951; Pres., Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1955-56; Chairman of the Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Companies; Director, The Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., Bombay Burmah Trading



Corpn. Ltd.; The Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd.; The Hingir Rampur Coal Co. Ltd.; Killick, Nixon & Co. Private Ltd.; The Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.; Phipson & Co. Private Ltd.; The Shivrampur Syndicate Ltd.; Vickers India Private Ltd.; Director, Power Supply, Govt. of India, 1943-45. *Recreations*: Photography, Games. *Clubs*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana and the Allied Circle, London. *Address*: Bates Hill, 37, Pali Hill, Bandra, Bombay 20.

MIRA Behn (Miss Madeleine Slade), b. Nov. 22, 1892, d. of a British Admiral. Renouncing a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram; a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi; thrice convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to England, 1931; went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing on the Indian situation, 1934-35; arrested 9th August 1942 along with Mahatma Gandhi and confined in Aga Khan's Palace for 21 months; in Nov. 1944 started small Ashram of her own on Gandhinagar; in April 1946 appointed Special Adviser to Govt. of U. P. for "Grow More Food Campaign"; from 1947 to 1950 Adviser for Development; now engaged in cattle and village development work in the Himalayas. *Publications*: *Bapu's Letters to Mira*; *Gleanings*. *Address*: Gaohal, P. O. Kangan, Kashmir.

MIRASHI, Vasudev Vishnu, M.A., Mahamahopadhyaya (conferred by the Viceroy on 12th June 1941), Dean, Faculty of Arts, Nagpur Univ. since 1950, b. March 13, 1893, *m.* Miss Anasuya Dinkar; *Educ.*: Ramaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona; Bombay University Sanskrit Scholar, Prizeman and Gold Medalist; Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona. Professor of Sanskrit, Morris College, Nagpur, 1919-42; Principal, Morris College, 1942-46 and Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amraoti, 1947-50, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Nagpur Univ., 1930-51 and since 1956, President, History, Archaeology and Numismatics Section, All-India Oriental Conference, 1941; President, Ancient Indian History Section, Indian History Congress, 1944; President, Numismatic Society of India, 1944 and 1951; Principal, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amraoti, Berar, 1947-50. *Publications*: *Kalidasa (in Marathi)*; *Vakataka Inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta*; *Inscription in Cave XVII at Ajanta*; *Ghatotkacha Cave Inscription*; *Samshodhanamuktavali, Vols. I and II (Marathi)*; *Inscriptions of the Kalachuri-Chedi Era Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV*; numerous articles in various research journals on ancient history of India. *Address*: Nagpur University, Nagpur.

MISRA, Shyam Nandan, M.A., B.L., Deputy Minister for Planning, Govt. of India, since Sept. 10, 1954. b. Oct. 20, 1920, s. of Murlidhar Mishra; *m.* Smt. Dhrubawmini Devi; one d.; *Educ.*: R.H.E. School, Sursand; G.B.B. Coll., Munafarpore; Patna Coll. and Patna Law Coll.,

Patna. Lecturer, T.N.J. Coll., Bhagalpore; Gen. Secy., 'Culture and Research' Section, Bihar P.C.C.; suffered imprisonment in connection with 'Quit India Movement', 1942-43; member, Ex. Cttee., Indian Parliamentary Group, 1951-54; Secy., Foreign Affairs Study Group of the Indian Council of World Affairs, 1951; member, Provisional Parliament, 1950-52; Parliamentary Secy. to the Prime Minister, 1951-52; was Secy., Election Sub-Cttee. of the A.I.C.C.; member, Lok Sabha, since 1952; represented India at the 10th Session of the ECAFE, 1954, and the 17th Session of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. in New York, 1954; in Charge of the Five-Year Plan Section of the A.I.C.C.; member, A.I.C.C., 1955; edited a Youth Magazine 'The Liberator', and 'The Bihar Vajbhava'. *Recreations*: Poetry, Music and Chess. *Address*: 15, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

MISRA, H. N., M.A., Ex-Minister of Supply and Price Control, Bihar, and also Medical and Public Health. b. Feb. 1, 1918, 3rd s. of Pandit Babuji Mishra, Sanskrit scholar, Darbhanga. *Educ.*: Kollah Middle English School; Northbrook Zila School, Darbhanga; M.A. in Mathematics from Calcutta Univ. Took active interest in politics during his student days, joined the Sadakat Ashram; worked as Secy. to Dr. Rajendra Prasad; counted jail in freedom movement, 1942 and 1944-45, joined Sadakat Ashram again 1945; elected M.L.A. Bihar, 1945; worked ceaselessly for the Kosi Project and the establishment of Mithila Univ.; again elected M.L.A. Bihar, in the General Elections. *Publications*: *The Kosi Problem*. *Recreations*: Reading books on Sociology, Literature, Development and River Valley Projects. *Address*: C/o Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.

MISRA, Sir Lakshmi Prasad, Kt. (1944), B.Sc., General Manager, Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta, since 1946; Commandant, Special Constabulary, Calcutta since 1950. b. 4th July, 1888; *Educ.*: Agra Coll. & Thomason College of Engineering, Roorkee. Joined the State Rly. service, October 1911; Executive Engineer, 1918; services lent to the Foreign and Political Dept. and posted as Dy. Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Baroda State's harbour at Okha; special duty with the Rly. Board, 1929; Controller of Stores, N.W. Rly., 1930-31; Dy. General Manager, E.I. Rly., 1932-35; Divl. Superd., Howrah Div. where he introduced reservation of seats for 3rd class passengers, 1935-38; Member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1938-39; Gen. Manager, Eastern Bengal and Bengal and Assam Rly., Sept. 1939-Nov. 1943; member (Engineering), Rly. Board, 1943-44; Chief Commr. of Rlys., Rly. Board, May-Oct. 1945; retired, 1945; Pres., Indian Branch of the Institute of Welding (London), 1940-53; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1939-43; Pres., Institution of Engineers (India), 1942-43; Chairman: Machine Tool Panel, Govt. of India, 1948-49; Road Transport Development Committee, U.P., 1948-49; Workshops Co-ordination & Development Committee, U.P., 1950-51; Advisory Cttee. of the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Standards Institution, since Oct. 1956; Member, Automobile Expert Committee, India, 1950-51; mentioned in despatches for gallant service during the operations in Burma and N.E.F., June 1942 to May 1943; member: National Rly. Users' Consultative Council, 1953; Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines & Power Driven Pumps, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, set up in Sept. 1953; Advisory Panel at Calcutta, Central Board of Film Censors, 1951-56; Fact Finding Cttee. set up by U.P. Govt. to make recommendations for development of new industries in U.P., 1950; Rly. Equipment Cttee., Ministry of Rlys., 1955-56; Reviewing Cttee. on Rly. Accidents Enquiry Cttee.'s Report, 1954. *Address*: C/o Birla Brothers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

MISRA, Ram Anugrah Prasad, Managing Director, Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, b. Jan. 19, 1914 at Dehra Dun, U.P., *m.* Vera Stanley of Stevenson, England. *Educ.*: The Theosophical National School at Benares, 1925-29; Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad, 1930-32; had great keenness and enthusiasm for Science and Engineering and learnt flying at the Delhi Flying Club at the age of 17, after passing his intermediate examination, proceeded to England to study Aeronautical Engineering, 1933. Served as an engineering apprentice with the De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd., 1933-36; afterwards joined the company's laboratories as an Assistant; rose to the position of Production Metallurgist and was placed in technical control of all works processes including heat-treatment; left the De Havilland Aircraft Co. to join Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces Ltd., of Watford, England, one of the leading manufacturers of industrial and other electric furnaces, 1940; was selected by the Directors of Wild-Barfield to take charge of their Indian Co., i.e. Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Pvt. Ltd. at Bombay, which was formed in Sept. 1947; has designed the layouts of the heat-treatment shops of Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta, and the Tata Locomotive Engineering Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, his company having also supplied heat-treatment furnaces to the Premier Automobiles Ltd., Kurla, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Tatanagar (Gwalior) Ltd. and many other factories in India, is an Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society of England; member, Institution of Production Engineers, London, being a Lord Austin Prize winner 1936 which was awarded to him for obtaining first place in the Graduateship examination of the Institution of Production Engineers; is also an Associate of the Institute of Metallurgists in England, Pres., Bombay Metallurgical Society and ex-Pres., the Bombay section of the Institution of Production Engineers; is a staunch believer in international co-operation and in the need for spiritual guidance in all problems. *Hobbies*: Photography both still and cine; Cricket; Tennis. *Flying Clubs*: United Services Club; Bombay Flying Club. *Address*: Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Pvt. Ltd., Lotus Trust Bldg., Hornby Vellard, Bombay 18.



MITRA, Prof. Sisir Kumar, D.Sc., F.N.I., Emeritus Professor, Univ. of Calcutta, Administrator, Secondary Board of Education, West Bengal b. Oct. 1891; *m.* Lilabati, d. of Raj Bahadur Harakishore Bhattacharya of Barisal (died 1939), two s. Pioneer of radio research in India; King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; member, Bengal Industrial Survey Cttee., 1938; member, Industrial Research Planning Cttee., Govt. of India, 1944-45; Chairman, Radio Research Cttee., Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1942-48; member, Indian Scientific Mission to U.K. and U.S.A., 1944-45; Pres., Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942; Chairman, Calcutta Section, British Institution of Radio Engineers; President, Asiatic Society, 1951-53; General Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1954-55, Director, Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. *Publications*: *Active Nitrogen (1915)*; *The Upper Atmosphere* (2nd edition, 1955, translated into Russian) and numerous scientific papers. *Address*: 9, Hindustan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.



MITTER, Mr. Justice Gopekhra Krishna, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Patna), Bar-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1952. b. Oct. 7, 1908, s. of late Aparba Krishna

Mitter, Advocate, Muzafferpore and late Smt. Kiranbala Mitter; m. Smt. Parbati Mitter, d. of Charn Chandra Bosa; two s. Dipak Mitter and Hirak Mitter; *Educ.*: Zilla School, Muzafferpore; Patna Coll., Patna; The Univ. Coll., London. Started practising in the courts at Muzafferpore, 1931; practised at the Bar of the Calcutta High Court, 1931-52. *Recreations*: Walking and Gardening. *Address*: 36/4, South End Park, Calcutta 29.

MODAK, Narayan Vinayak, C.I.E. (Jan. 1945), B.E. (Civil) (1911), member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London)



(1936), Fellow of the Royal Society of Health. Member, Institute of Municipal Engineers, Member, Municipal Public Health Engineers (U.S.A.), M.T.E. (India), F.N.I. &c., Special Engineer to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in charge of Valtarna - cum - Tansa Scheme and Post-war Reconstruction Schemes and general development of

Bombay City. Acting as Adviser to the Ministry of Health, Govt. of India, for Drainage and Water Supply problems of Delhi. b. December 1890. Worked with the Corporation of Hastings (England) for three years with State Technical Scholarship; worked with two Railways (Central & Western) in the capacity of Sanitary Engineer and Consulting Engineer; worked as Hydraulic Engineer, City Engineer and Ag. Municipal Commissioner in the service of Bombay Municipal Corporation; Pres., Institution of Engineers (India); Vice-Pres., Indian Roads Congress; connected with Engineering colleges and institutions, Univ. of Bombay and Board of Technical Education (Bombay State); nominated by the Central & State Govts. on various technical bodies and Cttees.; designed and executed large municipal engineering schemes for the past 25 years. *Address*: "Udyam" Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.

MODI, Govindlal Dhirajlal, M.A., LL.B., Proprietor, Gujarat Trading Syndicate, India House, opp. G.P.O., Fort Street, Bombay 1, Importers and Suppliers of Materials Handling Equipment, Litho and Offset Press Materials and Textile Mill Furnishers. b. Aso Sud 12, Samvat 1978 (Oct. 27, 1917), s. of Dhirajlal Chhaganlal Modi; m. Sharda, d. of Shantilal Tribhuvandas Malvi; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School, Bombay; Andheri High School, Andheri; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Govt. Law Coll. and Univ. School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay. Was with Lala Shri Ram's Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi; then entered business and started the firm Gujarat Trading Syndicate, Bombay; member, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Ex-Pres., The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Assoc., Bombay. *Recreations*: Reading; Tennis; Driving, etc. *Address*: Off Versova, No. 2, Dadabhai Cross Lane, Off Versova Road, Andheri, Bombay 41.



MODI, Rai Bahadur Seth Gujarmal, Chairman, Modi Industries, Modinagar (Meerut), U.P. b. August 1902, in the Modi family of Patiala State; *Educ.*: Privately. Took to business at a very early age; first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own; was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the Flour Mills of his father, which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance



and mechanical working of factories; founded 'Modinagar', an industrial town in Dt. Meerut, U.P.; has to his credit many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical control; established various Industries, viz. Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Modi Vanaspathi Mfg. Co., Modi Soap Works, Modi Glycerine Factory, Modi Food Products Co. Ltd., Modi Biscuit Co., Modi Confectionery Works, Modi Tin Factory, Modi Oil Mills, Modi Paints & Varnish Factory, Modi Hurricane Lantern Factory, and other Modi Group of Factories at Modinagar and other places in the East Punjab and U.P.; has founded the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Modinagar with latest American textile machinery; (Chairman, Associated Tubewells (India) Ltd., Sugar Mills Association, Western U.P.; Modi Charitable Fund Society and R. B. Multanilal Charitable Trust; Founder and Chairman, Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce; A. I. Manufacturers' Organisation, Delhi; member, All India Polytechnic, Industrial Planning Committee, from Punjab; Central Advisory Council (Labour), U.P.; Economic Advisory Cttee., U.P.; Housing & Town Planning Board (Rehabilitation), Life Member, Mechanical Engineers' Assoc. of India; member, Northern Rly. Advisory Cttee.; philanthropist, his donations run into several lakhs; has established various public welfare institutions; has generously contributed to various charitable and public institutions; contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Benaras Hindu University for construction of a Technical Research Laboratory; has built an Industrial Colony known as 'Govindpuri', with the help of the U.P. Govt., to rehabilitate the displaced persons near Modinagar. *Hobbies*: Gardening and buildings. *Address*: P.O. Modinagar (Meerut), U.P.

MODI, Mr. Justice Indar Nath, B.A., LL.B., Judge, Rajasthan High Court, since Jan. 29, 1953. b. March 1, 1905; *Educ.*: Had a brilliant educational career; graduated in Arts and Law, Allahabad Univ.; was placed on the roll of merit in the final LL.B. exam., 1935. General Secy., Jodhpur State, 1930-33; joined the Bar, 1935; enrolled as Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, 1951; elected Pres., Jodhpur Bar Assoc., 1938, '39, '42, '43, '48, '49 and '51; elected member, Jodhpur Municipality, 1937, '39 and '44; first elected Pres., Jodhpur Municipality, 1940-41; member: Marwar Representative Advisory Assembly, 1942-44; Director, Local Self Govt., Jodhpur State, 1945-48; elected member, Marwar Legislative Assembly, 1947-48; served on numerous Cttees. and institutions connected with education, public health, Harijans, labour, municipalities, panchayats and legal and political subjects, 1937-52; Honv. Supdt., Sardar High School, Jodhpur, 1946-50; Pres., Red Cross and other allied Societies, 1950-52; member, Rajasthan Leg. Assembly, 1952; had a lucrative practice and argued many famous cases including the Jodhpur Railwaymen's Grievances case, 1943. *Address*: Jodhpur, Rajasthan.



MODI, Raizada K. N., Managing Director, Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., and Modi Rayon & Silk Mills, Modinagar, (U.P.). b. May 22, 1921, in the Modi family of Patiala and Modinagar, younger brother of Rai Bahadur Gujarmal Modi; *Educ.*: Patiala. Started business career as General Manager, Modi Food Products Co. Ltd.; became Director of various companies, viz., Modi Food Products, Modi Supplies

Corporation, Bhatinda Electric Supply Company, Patiala Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Modi Sugar Mills Ltd. and R. B. Gujarmal Modi and Bros. Ltd.; Pres.: All-India New Textile Mills Assoc.; Caravan of India; made an extensive business tour of the Continent, U.S.A., Canada, Japan and South-East Asia; Member: District Labour Welfare Advisory Cttee., Meerut; Employees' State Insurance Corporation, *Recreations*: Driving and sports, especially cricket. *Clubs*: India Culture League, Bombay; Wheler Club, Meerut; Chelmsford Club Ltd., New Delhi; Delhi Flying Club Ltd.; Alexander Athletic Club, Meerut; The Delhi and District Cricket Assoc. Ltd., New Delhi; National Sports Club of India, New Delhi; International Cultural Forum, Delhi; Meerut District Rifle Assoc. *Address*: P.O. Modinagar, District Meerut, U.P.

MODY, Sir Homi, M.A., LL.B., K.B.E. (1935), Grand Commander, Order of George I of Greece, Ex-Governor of U.P., Dir., Tata Sons Ltd. b. Sept. 23, 1881, s. of Peroshaw B. R. Mody; m. Jeebai, d. of Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash, March 26, 1917; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Pres., Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1928; President, Employers' Federation of India; member, Indian Leg. Assembly, 1929-43 and Constituent Assembly, 1948-49; member, First Round Table Con. 1929 and Reserve Bank Cttee. of the Conference, 1934; Member for Supply, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-43 and Deputy Chairman of the War Resources Cttee. of the Council; Governor of Bombay, Sept. 1947; Employers' delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman, Central Bank of India and Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd.; Governor of U.P., May 1949-June 1952. Hon. LL.D., Banaras, Allahgarh and Poona Univs.; D. Litt., Agra Univ. *Clubs*: Royal Automobile, Overseas League (London), Asian, Ripon, Willingdon, Royal Western India Turf, Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Delhi Gymkhana. *Publications*: *The Political Future of India*; *Biography of Sir Peroshaw Mehta*. *Address*: "Spiraspro", Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



MOHAMMED, Bakshi Ghulam (See under Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed).

MOHAN, Yadava, C.E. (Hons.), Chief of the Natural Resources Development Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi, since 1953. b. July 20, 1908, s. of Jagannath Prasad; m. Smt. Shanti Devi; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Meerut Coll., Meerut; C.E. (Hons.) from Thomason Coll. of Civil Engineering, Roorkee, 1928. Civil Engineer in various capacities (Asst. Executive, Executive and Superintending Engineer) in the Irrigation Dept. of Uttar Pradesh; on deputation in U.S.A. on U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, TVA, etc. *Publications*: A number of articles of engineering interest and humanities in engineering magazines and daily newspapers. *Recreations*: Photography. *Address*: 95, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.

MOHANTY, Gopi Nath, O.A.S., Oriya Novelist, Under-Secretary to the Government, Agriculture & Community Development (Gram Panchayat) Deptt., Orissa, since Oct. 1956. b. April 1, 1914, s. of Suryanani Mohanty and Smt. Durgabati Devi of Nagbali Village near Cuttack; m. Smt. Adaramani Devi, d. of Kacinath Mohanty of Bodhpur, Cuttack Dist., three s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Maharaja H. E. School, Sonpur; Patna High School, New Capital, Patna; Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; won several gold medals and scholarships; stood first in the M.A. examination (English language and literature), 1936. Worked in different districts as Magistrate and as an Executive Officer; as Sub-Divisional

Officer, Rayagada, made a thorough study of the Adivasi tribes; promoted to the O.A.S., 1949; awarded Rs. 5,000 by the Govt. of India for his novel *Amrutara Santana*, being considered the best original production in the Oriya language; edited the works of the late Dr. Vikramdev Varma, D. Litt. *Publications*: Novels: *Mana Gahirara*; *Dadi Budha*; *Harjana*; *Amrutara Santana*, etc.; Stories: *Ghasara Pula*; *Poda Kapala*; etc.; Geography for little children: *Bhougolika Kahani*. *Recreations*: Playing with children; music; gardening; sight-seeing, etc. *Address*: Under-Secretary to the Govt., Agriculture and Community Development (Gram Panchayat) Department, Orissa.

MONANI, Mohomadali Gholamhosain, B.A. Hons., I.C.S., J.P., General Manager, B.E.S.T. Undertaking, Bombay Municipality, B. Oct. 20, 1910. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; St. Vincent's, Poona; Elphinstone Coll., Government Law Coll., Bombay. School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined I.C.S., 1933; served as Asstt. Collector; Addl. Dist. Magistrate; Dist. and Sessions Judge; Political Attache, Leg. Deptt., Govt. of India, Joint Secy., Political & Services Deptt.; Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment; Commissioner of Labour, Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. Director of Local Authorities, Bombay State. Member, Bombay Rotary Club, Dist. Governor, Dist. 54 (1955-56); Rotary Information Counsellor for Dist. 54 and 56 (1956-57). *Recreations*: Photography, Tennis, Table Tennis, Badminton, Bridge, Chess. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Provincial Hockey Association (Member Executive Cttee). *Address*: Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1.

MONDOL, Shot Kumar, B.A., S.T.D., D.D., LL.D., Bishop, Methodist Church in Southern Asia, since Jan. 1941 (in Hyderabad Dn., 1941-56; in Delhi since Jan. 1957). b. Oct. 11, 1896, s. of Rev. Ananta K. Mondol and Kripamoyee Sircar (Mondol); m. Carolyn Belle Osburn of U.S.A.; four s.; *Educ.*: Scottish Church Coll. and St. Paul's Coll., Calcutta. Principal, Collins Institute, Calcutta; Pastor, Dist. Supdt., Railway Chaplain, Calcutta and Asansol; Pres.: National Christian Council of India, 1950-56; National Missionary Society of India, since 1946; India Sunday School



Union, since 1916. *Address*: Bishop's House, 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi 8.

MOOKERJEE, Baldyanath, Ex-Minister for Supply, Procurement, Consumer Goods, Textile, General Administration, Judicial, Housing, Development of Trade and Commerce, Development of Major Industries and Planning Departments, Government of Assam. b. 1900; m. Smt. Nanda Rani Devi, d. of late Rai Nagendra Nath Chaudhury Bahadur; six s., Dillip Kumar Mukherjee, Kaliprasad Mukherjee, Satyabrata Mukherjee, Angsuman Mukherjee, Devajyoti Mukherjee and Ashoke Kumar Mukherjee and two d., Indrani Chatterjee, Shivani Mukherjee. *Educ.*: Graduate in Arts of the Calcutta University. Elected M.L.A., Assam and member, Sylhet Municipal Board, 1937; appointed Finance Minister in the Coalition Ministry; Dy. Leader, Assam Assembly Congress Party and Minister in the Bardoloi Cabinet, 1946-47; Pres., Assam Chamber of Commerce; Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca; formerly Fellow, Dacca and Calcutta Univs.; is Fellow, Gauhati Univ. *Address*: Stoneycroft, Shillong, Assam.

MOOKERJEE, Sir Biren, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (Ind.), Kt. (1942), Governing Director, Martin Burn Ltd., Calcutta. b. Feb. 14, 1899, s. of late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee; m. Rana Priti Adhikari, d. of late Phani Bhushan

Adhikari, 1925; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Hastings House and Silpur Engineering Coll., Calcutta; Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Joined Martin & Co. as an Assistant, 1924; made partner, Burn & Co., 1931 and Martin & Co., 1934; was closely associated with the negotiations which led to the formation of The Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., 1937 and the subsequent construction of the steel works at Napuria alongside the Hirapur Works of The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.; during World War II, appointed to the Munitions Board and the Defence Council; elected Sheriff of Calcutta, 1940; was Chairman, Calcutta Board, former Imperial Bank of India; Governing Body, Silpur Engineering Coll.; Fellow, Faculty of Engineering of the Calcutta Univ.; was member, Indian Mission which negotiated Rs. 15 crore loan from the World Bank to the Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. *Address*: 7, Harrington Street, Calcutta 16.

MOOKERJEE, Kalipada, Minister for Police, West Bengal. Took active interest in students' movements; sponsored and organised the widespread national volunteer organisation on the lines of the national scout movement; joined the Non-co-operation movement, 1921; courted imprisonment in almost all the freedom movements; was member A.I.C.C. for 15 years; was an office-bearer of the Bengal Congress for a long time; was General Secy., Bengal Prov. Congress; was one of its Vice-Presidents; was a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; conducted relief organisation during the North Bengal flood and was also actively associated with the relief organisation during both the Dacca and Noakhali communal riots; was elected to the Bengal Leg. Assembly, June, 1947; appointed Minister in the first Congress Cabinet, 1947; appointed Chairman, West Bengal Minority Commission, under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement; led the Indian delegation to the second session of the Industrial Cttee. on cotton textiles at Geneva, Oct.-Nov. 1948. *Address*: Minister for Police, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.

MOOKERJI, Dr. Radha Kumud, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Padma Bhushan (Jan. 26, 1957), M.P., Emeritus Professor of History, Lucknow Univ. b. Jan. 25, 1884; s. of late Gopal Chandra Mookerji; m. Smt. Anasuya Mookerjee; one s.; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. First Prof. of History, Bengal National Coll., Calcutta; First Prof. of History, Mysore Univ., 1917-21; Prof. and Head of the Deptt. of History, Lucknow Univ., 1921-45; M.L.C., Bengal on Congress ticket, 1937-43; Member: Bengal Govt's Land Revenue (Floud) Commission, 1939-40; Indian Delegation to the F.A.O. Preparatory Commission at Washington, 1946-47; awarded Hon. Degree of D.Litt. by Lucknow Univ. at its Silver Jubilee Convocation; Lectureship in his name at Lucknow Univ. by his friends of the value of over one lakh of rupees; member, Rajya Sabha. *Publications*: *A History of Indian Shipping*; *Nationalism in Hindu Culture*; *Men and Thought in Ancient India*; *Ancient Indian Education*; *Early Indian Art*; *India's Land System* and several others; *Ancient India* (in the press). *Clubs*: Homos. *Address*: 39, Ekialla Road, Calcutta 19; Goode Road, Darjeeling; Kumud Kutir, Puri.

MOON, Edward Fenderel, M.A. (Oxford), O.B.E. (1941), Adviser, Planning Commission since Sept. 1952. b. November 13, 1905, s. of R. O. Moon, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Educ.*: Winchester and New College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1927; entered I.C.S. (Punjab Commission), 1929; Under-Secretary, Punjab Government; Deputy Commissioner, Multan; Secretary to the Governor, Punjab; Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar; resigned from I.C.S. in January 1944; served in the Yugoslav Commission of U.N.R.R.A., 1944-46; Secretary, Development Board (Government of India), 1946; Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur

State, 1947; Deputy Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, 1948-49; Chief Commr., Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51; Chief Commr., Manipur, 1951-1952. *Publications*: *Strangers in India*; *The Future of India*; *Warren Hastings and British India*. *Recreations*: Riding, Shooting and Singing. *Club*: Athenaeum. *Address*: o/o Planning Commission, New Delhi.

MOOTHEM, Mr. Justice Orby Hewell, E.D., M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad, since Jan. 11, 1955. b. Feb. 17, 1901; m. Maria Augusta Elizabeth Niemöller; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: privately; London Univ.; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1925. Enrolled as Advocate, Rangoon High Court, 1927; Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Army in Burma, 1941-48; Asstt. Judge Advocate-General, G.H.Q. (India), 1942-43; Legal Adviser and subsequently Chief Judicial Officer, British Military Administration, Burma; mentioned in Despatches, 1945; appointed Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, Dec. 1948; Chairman, Allahabad Univ. Enquiry Cttee., 1952-53. *Publications*: *Burmese Buddhist Law* (1939). *Recreations*: Golf; Map collecting. *Address*: 9, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

MORAES, Frank Robert, M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Bombay), Bar-at-Law, Editor, The Times of India, Bombay, since November 1950. b. Nov. 12, 1907, s. of late A. X. Moraes, I.S.E. (Retd.); m. Dr. Beryl D'Monte; one s.; *Educ.*: Bombay and Oxford Universities; member of Lincoln's Inn, London. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1938-46; Editor of *The Times of Ceylon*, 1946-48; War Correspondent, Burma-China, 1942-45; Acting Editor, *The Times of India*, April 11-Aug. 14, 1949; Deputy Editor, *The Times of India* till March 1950; Editor, *The National Standard*, March-Nov. 1950; was member, Indian Cultural Delegation to China, April-June 1952. *Publications*: *Introduction to India* (with Robert Stimson); *Story of India: Report on Mao's China* (1953); *Jawaharlal Nehru* (Macmillans, New York, 1950). *Clubs*: Willingdon; Rotary; C. C. I. *Address*: D-3, Mafatal Park, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26.

MORAES, Dr. Joseph Ignatius Condorceth, M.B.B.S., J.P., Hon. Pres., Magistrate, Bombay b. Nov. 18, 1900 at Cuncolim, Goa, s. of the late Phillip Moraes; m. Eille Freitas, d. of the late Capt. A. M. Freitas, I.M.S.; three s.; *Educ.*: Primary English and Portuguese, Goa; St. Xavier's and Grant Medical Colleges, Bombay. Later Post-Graduate in Children's and Eye diseases, Anahad Hospital, Parel; was House Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay; did Post-Graduate work at West London Hospital for a short period during his European tour; ex-member, Central Council of the Goan Union, Bombay, 1946; ex-Pres., Seldia Steam Navigation Co. Stewards Union; Cttee. member, Grant Medical Coll. Union; Vice-President, Associação Goana Mutual Ltd.; Ex-President, Instituto Lusio Indiano, Bombay. *Address*: 388, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2.

MORE, Shankarrao Shantaram, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Public Worker, now active member of Congress. Ex-Secy., Peasants' and Workers' Party. b. Aug. 1, 1899, of a poor family; m. Smt. Shantabai More; four s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Bombay Law Coll., Poona Law Coll.; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay, 1933-38; Pres., Dist. Local Board, Poona, 1935-40; Chairman, Primary Teachers Training Cttee., Bombay; member, Local Self-Govt., Enquiry (Kale) Cttee. and Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive (Lokur) Cttee.; Ex-Member, All-India Congress Cttee.; has now resigned from the P. & W. Party. *Publications*: Several books and pamphlets on educational, Local Self-Govt. and other political problems. *Recreation*: Reading. *Address*: 270, Shivaji Nagar, Poona 5.

MOTILAL Bawalel, B.A., Share and Stock Broker, b. 1890 at Jamnagar; m. Smt. Manharbai, d. of Kallidas Laljee of Porbander, 1922; 2 s and 1 d; *Educ.*: Jamnagar High School and Behaiddin Coll., Junagadh, graduated 1919.



Worked as an Assistant in a cotton firm and also as a working partner with Langley & Co.'s Share Dept. Purchased his card in 1925 and started his firm, Motilal Bawalel & Co. Director, Bombay Stock Exchange, 1930-35; Pres., Shree Gopinathan Sahayak Mandal; Vice-Pres., Gurjar Brahmin Education Society; Trustee, M.P.B. Charitable Trust; Mg. Dir., Surendra & Co. Ltd., a member of the Managing Cttee. of Santa Cruz Education Society; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Bullion Exchange, and Seeds & Oil Assoc., Jamnagar; Member, Cricket Club of India. *Address*: Agakhan Building, Dalai Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence*: Manohar, 27, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

MUDALIAR, Sir A. Lakshmanaswami, M.D., LL.B., D.C.L., D.Sc., Padma Bhushan (1954), M.L.C. Madras, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, since Aug. 1942; b. Oct. 14, 1887, s. of A. Kuppuswami Mudaliar; m. Sri Radhai Bai; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Christian and Medical Colleges, Madras. Joined Madras Medical Service; Prof. of Ophthalmics and Gynaecology, Medical Coll., 1934-42; Supdt., Govt. Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, and Principal, Medical Coll., 1939-1942; Member, Syndicate, Madras Univ., since 1925; acted as Vice-Chancellor, 1936 and 1940; Chairman, Inter-Univ. Board, 1948-49 and of its Standing Cttee., 1949-51; member: Indian Medical Council, since its inception; All-India Council of Technical Education; All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and of its Governing Body; Chief Commissioner, Madras Prov. Boy Scouts Assoc.; Chairman, Secondary Education Enquiry Commission, 1952-53; Chairman, Executive Board of the World Health Organization; Chairman, Executive Board, UNESCO, 1955. *Publications*: *Clinical Obstetrics: Ante-Natal and Neo-Natal Mortality of Infants*; *Casebook for Midwives*. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan, Madras; Kodakkanal Boat Club. *Address*: Kensington, Kilpauk, Madras.

MUDALIAR, Sir A. Ramaswami, M.P., Diwan Bahadur, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1942), Chairman, Board of Directors, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, b. October 14, 1887; *Educ.*: Christian, and Law Colleges, Madras. Advocate, Madras; member: Leg. Council, Madras, 1920-26; Pres., Municipal Council, Madras, 1928-30; member: Council of State, 1930; Indian Leg. Assembly, 1931-34; E.T.C. Federal Structure Cttee.; and Indian Franchise Cttee.; Indian Reserve Bank Committee; leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; member: Special Textile Tariff Board; India Council; Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35; delivered the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri foundation lectures, Madras Univ., 1933; member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council for Commerce Dept., 1939-42; Supply Member, 1943, proceeded to San Francisco as leader of the Indian Delegation, March 11, 1945; was also Chairman of Economic Cttee. of the Conference; India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the U.N.O., Nov. 1945; elected Pres. of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O., 1946; Leader, Indian Food Delegation to U.K. and U.S.A., 1946; re-elected President, Economic and Social Committee, U.N.O., 1947; Hon. D.C.L. of the Oxford Univ., 1946; Hon. D.C.L. (Durham), 1953; Senior Vice-Pres., Economic and Social Council, 1950, 1951;

Chairman, U.N. Cttee. on Forced Labour; member, International Civil Service Board of U.N.O.; Chairman, India Steamship Co., Ltd.; Dewan, Mysore State, Aug. 1946-Aug. 1949. *Address*: Kensington, Kilpauk, Madras.

MUDHOLKAR, Mr. Justice Janardan Ranganath, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay, since Nov. 1, 1956 b. May 9, 1902, *cl. s.* of late R. N. Mudholkar (Advocate & Ex-President, Indian National Congress) and Shrimati Radhabai; m. Dr. Padma Raj, M.R.C.O.G.; one s., Dhananjaya and two d., Prabhavati and Vijayalakshmi; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School, Bombay; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Lincoln's Inn, London. Practised at the Bar at Amraoti, 1925-29 and at Nagpur, 1930-41, District & Sessions Judge, Sept. 1941-June 1948; Judge, Nagpur High Court, June 1948-Oct. 1956. *Recreation*: Golf (*Clubs*: Gondwana Club and C.P. Club, Nagpur. *Address*: 38/1, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

MUDIE, Lawrence David, General Manager, Burnmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.; Chairman, Burnmah-Shell Refineries Ltd. b. April 29, 1915, m. Muriel Catherine Clarke; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Trinity Coll., Glenamond. *Clubs*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana. *Address*: Baroda Lodge, Nepean Road, Bombay.

MUGALI, Ranganath Shrinivas, M.A., B.T. (Bombay), D.Litt. (Poona), Professor of Kannada and English, Willingdon College, Sangli, of D.E. Society, since 1933 and Vice-Principal, since July 1955 b. July 15, 1906; *Educ.*: P. D. J. High School, Bijapur; Karnatak Coll., Dharwar. Life member, D.E. Society since 1937; Pres.: Dramatic Section, Kannada Literary Conference, Hyderabad, 1941; Literary Criticism Section, Kannada Literary Conference, Mysore, 1955; elected member: Karnatak Univ. Senate, 1950; Academic Council, 1952; recognised as Univ. Teacher for Ph.D. by the Poona Univ. since 1951; recipient of a prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best book in Kannada, 1956 (Sahitya Akademi award). *Publications*: *The Heritage of Karnataka (in relation to India)*; Poems: *Rasiga* (1940); *Aparakarune* (1951); *Om Aashantih* (1951); Novels: *Bahuri* (1934); *Karanapurusha*; *Anna* (1948); Drama: *Seesapadipa* (1936); *Akhamahadevi* (1937); *Pavanapavaka* (1937); *Namadhar* (1939); *Vijaya Sanrajya* (1948); *Manorajya* (1950); *Elitida Kai* (1946) (Collection of one-act plays); Short Story: *Kanarina Keladi* (1943); Criticism: *Kannada Kadambarigalu* (1945); *Rannana Kritiratna* (1940); *Kannada Sahitya Charitra* (1953); *Sahityopasane* (1954). *Address*: Willingdon College, Sangli.



MUJEEB, Muhammad, B.A., Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia; Chairman, World University Service (Delhi Committee), b. Oct. 30, 1902, s. of M. Naseem, Advocate, Lucknow; m. Smt. Asifa Begum; one s.; *Educ.*: Oxford Univ., England. Joined the Jamia Millia, 1926; has fulfilled a pledge of 20 years' service. *Publications*: *History of Russian Literature*, *History of European Political Thought*, *Story of the World* (in Urdu), *A Glimpse of New China* and four plays. *Address*: Jamia Millia, Jamianagar, New Delhi.

MUKERJEE, Harendra Nath, M.A. (Calcutta et Oxon.), B.Litt. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, M.P., Communist leader and Educationist b. Nov. 23, 1907, s. of late Sachindra Nath Mukerjee; m. Smt. Bibha (nee Chatterjee); one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford. Lecturer in History and Politics, Andhra Univ. (1934-35); Lecturer, Calcutta Univ. (1939-44); Head of the Dept. of

History, Surendranath Coll., Calcutta, since 1936; member: A.I.C.C., 1938; Jt. Secy., Congress Socialist Party, Bengal, 1938; Bengal Provincial Cttee., Communist Party of India, 1947-49; Editor, "Indo-Soviet Journal" (1941-45); Vice-Pres., Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, 1948; detained without trial (1948-49); elected Member of Parliament from Calcutta North-East, Jan. 1952; again in 1957 from Calcutta Central; Deputy Leader, Communist Parliamentary group; Elected Member of Calcutta University Senate, 1953. *Publications*: *An Introduction to Socialism* (1939); *China Calling* (1942); *Under Marx's Banner* (1944); *India Struggles for Freedom* (1946), and other volumes in English and in Bengali. *Recreations*: Browsing among books and watching cricket Club: Bar Library Club, Calcutta. *Address*: 14, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta 13.

MUKERJEE, Prasanta Chandra, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (Ind.), Chairman, Railway Board, since Jan. 1, 1957, b. Oct. 30, 1904, *cl. s.* of Satish Chandra Mukerjee, I.C.S. (Retd.); m. late Srijata Sen, d. of late N. C. Sen, C.B.E.; two s.; *Educ.*: Hastings House and Clare Coll., Cambridge. Appointed to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers; worked in Engineering and in general administration; Dy. Director-General, Munitions Production, 1945; Dy. Director-General, Development; Controller of Railway Supplies; appointed General Manager, B.N.Rly, April 1948; General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; General Manager, Eastern Rly; Member, Rly Board (*Clubs*: Calcutta Club; Calcutta South Club; Royal Calcutta Golf Club; Delhi Gymkhana Club, etc. *Address*: Railway Board, New Delhi.

MUKERJEE, Saliyananda, Bengali Novelist, Dramatist, Film Director, Scenario-Writer; Producer of Dramas, All India Radio, Calcutta, b. March 5, 1901, m. Smt. Lilalanti Debi; one d.; *Educ.*: Ranikhanj—coal district. *Publications*: "Collection of Best stories"; *Gram-ke-Gram*, *Badhu Baran*; *Atasi*; *Hominal Anath Ashram*, *Thuk-Thukana*; *Aj Subhadra*, etc. *Recreations*: Photography. *Address*: 140, Indra Biswas Road, Calcutta 37.

MUKERJEE, Air Marshal Subroto, O.B.E., Chief of the Air Staff, Indian Air Force since April 1, 1954, b. March 5, 1911; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta; R.A.F. Coll., Cranwell served with No. 16 Sqdn, R.A.F., 1932; No. 1 Sqdn, I.A.F., 1933; O.C. No. 1 Sqdn, I.A.F., 1939-41; Staff Coll., Quetta, 1941; No. 1 Group, India, 1942; No. 225 Group, 1942; O.C., R.A.F. Station, Kohat, India, 1943-44; Deputy A.O.A., Air H.Q., India Command, 1947; D.C.A.S. and Deputy Air Commander, I.A.F., 1947-52; Imperial Defence College Course, 1953. *Address*: Air Headquarters, New Delhi.



MUKERJEE, Susli Kumar, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), F.B.S., F.L.S., Curator of the Herbarium since 1938, b. August 28, 1909; m. Sm. Padmabati Debi; *Educ.*: Univ. of Calcutta, Univ. of Edinburgh. Carried on research work in Botany, in Royal Botanic Gardens of Cal., during 1935-36; Edinburgh, 1936-38; Kew, London, and British Museum of Natural History, London, in 1937 and 1938; member of Bangiya Bijnan Parishad, the Botanical Society of Bengal, the Indian Botanical Society and the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; deputed by Government of India to explore the forests of East Nepal in 1947 with the Snow Survey Party and in 1948 to survey the forests of South Naga Hills. *Publications*: A monograph on the Indian and Burmese plants of the Mint family, and several papers describing 23 new species of plants and eight new varieties, and making several changes of nomenclature of plants and publishing results of original research. *Address*: Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

MUKERTI, Dr. Bishanpada, D.Sc. (Michigan), M.B. Hons. (Cal.), M.P.S., F.I.C., F.N.I., F.A. Ph.S., F.A.A.S. (America), M.S. Ph.S. (Switzerland), Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. b. June 1, 1903; Educ.: Calcutta; Michigan (U.S.A.); awarded Fellowship under the Rockefeller Foundation, Sigma Xi Award, Michigan Chapter, 1933-36; visited extensively the laboratories in China, Japan, America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Austria and almost all the Univ. Centres and Research Organisations in India & Far East; again visited Europe & U.S.A., 1950, 1951, 1954 and 1956; Offg. Director, Biochemical Standardisation Laboratory, Calcutta (now Central Drugs Laboratory), 1941-47; Director, Central Drugs Laboratory and Pharmacognosy Laboratory, 1948-51; Jt. Secy., Co-ordination Cttee. of I.P.C.; member, International Pharmacopoeia Commission, Expert Cttee. on Biological Standards, Geneva; Technical Comm. on Food Additives, F.A.O./W.H.O., Rome; member, Expert Panel, Humid Tropics Research, UNESCO, Paris; Hon. member, Egyptian Pharmaceutical Society. *Publications*: four books, *Tropical Therapeutics, Pharmacognosy of Indian Root Drugs, Pharmacognosy of Indian Leaf Drugs, Indian Pharmaceutical Codes*; more than 130 papers in Scientific Journals of India and abroad; special studies in Pharmacology and Bioassay. *Address*: Central Drug Research Institute, Chatter Manzil Palace, Lucknow.

MUKESH, noted playback singer and producer of films. b. July 22, 1923, at Delhi, s. of Zoravar Chand; m.; one s. and two d. Came to Bombay to work as a film artiste, appeared in some films but gave up acting in favour of singing for noted artistes; has numerous film song hits to his credit; himself turned producer in 1950 and has made a film called "Malhar"; is one of the first producers to try many new, unknown faces in a maiden picture; has now established his reputation in the industry; owns the Company Mukesh Films; has sung and played the leading role in his second picture "Anurag". *Addresses*: Office: 229, Famous Cine Laboratory & Studios, Mahalaxmi, Bombay; *Residence*: Sagar Mandir, Shivaji Park Seaface, Mahim, Bombay.

MUKTIBODE, Sharadchandra Madhav, M.A., LL.B., Marathi Poet, Critic and Novelist. Asstt. Director of Languages, Govt. of Bombay, Nagpur. b. Jan 21, 1921, s. of Madhavrao Muktibodh and Parvati Bai Muktibodh; m. Smt. Surekha Muktibodh; three s., Educ.: Holkar Coll. Indore (M.P.). Commenced writing verse while at school, has been accorded an important place in contemporary Marathi poetry; is a critic and a novelist. *Publications*: *Nari Mahat* (Poetry); *Kshipra* (Novel); has contributed many articles on modern literary criticism. *Recitations*: Reading. *Address*: Rama Mandir Gali, Joshiwada, Mahal, Nagpur.

MUNSHI, Kanaiyal Maneklal, B.A., LL.B., D. Litt., Ex-Governor of U.P. b. 30th Dec. 1887; m. Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926; Educ.: Baroda College. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint Editor, *Young India*, 1915; Secy., Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, *Gujarat*, 1922-31; Fellow of the Universities of Bombay and Baroda since 1925; member, Baroda Univ. Commission, 1926; Chairman, 1946 Commission; member, Cttee. for the Univ. of Gujarat, 1947; M.L.A., Bombay, representing the Bombay Univ., 1927-46; sentenced to six months' imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1930; member, A.I.C.O., 1930-36 and 1947; sentenced to

2 years' R. I. for C.D., Jan. 1932; Secy., Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; President, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Udaipur, 1944; President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, since 1938; Editor, *Social Welfare*, 1940-46; detained under D.O.I. Act, 1940-41; member, Constituent Assembly of India and of its Drafting Cttee. and of Parliament; Agent-General to the Government of India in Hyderabad, 1947; Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand; Trustee: Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust; Hanaraj Morarji Public School, Bombay; Food and Agriculture Minister, Govt. of India, 1950-52; Chairman, Sanskrit Vishva Parishad, since 1951; Pres., Golden Jubilee Session of Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, Nadlad, 1955; was Governor of U.P., 1952-57. *Publications*: (Gujarati): Novels, Dramas, Essays, Memoirs, *Kulapati's Letters*, etc. (English): *Gujarat and its Literature: I follow the Mahatma; Akhand Hindustan; Imperial Gurjaras; Bhagpad Gita and Modern Life; Creative Art of Life*. *Address*: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty, Bombay.

MUNSHI, Srimati Lilawati, M.P., Rajya Sabha, since 1952; Vice-Pres., Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur. m. K. M. Munshi, ex-Governor of U.P., 1926. President: Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1950 and 1951; All India Women's Central Food Council, New Delhi, 1954-56; Ex-Service Women's Welfare Cttee., Govt. of India, 1950-56; Bharatiya Sangit Shiksha Pith (Academy of Indian Classical Music), since its inception; Bharatiya Kala Kendra of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (Academy of Indian Fine Arts), since its inception; Indian Conference of Social Work, New Delhi, 1950-51; All-India Women's Central Food Council, U.P. Branch, 1952-56; Countess of Dufferin's Fund, U.P., Lucknow, 1952-56; St. John Ambulance Brigade (India), U.P. Branch, Lucknow, 1952-56; Standing Cttee., Bombay Municipality, 1940; Medical Relief Cttee., 1939-40; All India Women's Central Food Council, Bombay Branch; Vice-Pres.: National Council of Women in India, 1953-56; Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti; National Education Society; member: Bombay Leg. Assembly (Congress), 1936-46; Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1933-36, 1946-50; Bombay Municipal Corporation (Congress), 1935-46; Senate of the Bombay Univ. (Congress), 1937-46; Board of Studies in Gujarati, 1939-44; Tea Board, 1955-56; P.E.N.; M.P.C.C., 1933-34; A.I.C.C., 1931-34; B.P.C.C., 1935-37; other Congress sponsored Cttees.: Hony. Presidency Magistrate and J.P., 1949-55; Organiser, Cultural Festival of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Dec. 1949-Jan. 1950; organised a number of Annapurna Cafeterias all over India and a Dining Car Cafeteria; organised the School of Nutrition and Catering at Bombay (three courses), 1952, organised College of Catering and Institutional Management, Bombay, 1954-56; worked on several Municipal Statutory Cttees.; Dy. Leader, Municipal Congress Party, 1942-43; Whip, Municipal Congress Party, 1943; organised Swadeshi Market and was elected its Pres.; was Director: Bombay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.; Swadeshi Provident Fund Insurance Co., Ltd.; Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.; Lallubhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Devkaran Nanjee Printing Press; Trustee, Kashi Anathalaya Assoc., Banaras, 1953-56; courted jail for Salt Satyagraha, 1930, Civil Disobedience, 1932 and 1940; Patron: Hospital Welfare Cttee., Lucknow, 1952-55; National Council of India, U.P. Branch, Lucknow, 1952-55; Balkan-Ji Bari, U.P. Branch. *Publications*: *Rekha-chitra aur Bija Lekho* (Collection of character sketches, short stories and plays); *Kumaradri* (Historical Play); *Jeevanmahi Jades* (collection of short stories); *Rekha Chitra—Juna Ane Nava* (character sketches—old and new); miscellaneous articles. *Address*: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty, Bombay.

MURTI, Pandit A. S. N. b. Nov. 29, 1894; Member, Liberal Federation Working Cttee., was President of the Ganjam Harijan Sevak Sangh; took part in Non-Party Leaders Conferences; original member of the Indian Council of World Affairs; was a member of the Andhra Univ. Senate; was member, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; was President, Orissa Mill-owners' Assoc. and Chamber of Commerce, Berhampur; was an Hon Magistrate; constructed a Maternity Ward; member: Indian Society of Agricultural Economics; Indian Economic Association; P.E.N., etc.; is a prominent landowner in Orissa; contributed liberally to Bhoodan. *Publications*: *Free State for India* and other books. *Address*: Sarvodaya Bhavan, Chatrapur (Ganjam).



MURTI, R. K., Principal, Institute of Efficiency, Bombay. b. Nov. 17, 1890; Educ.: Madras, both for general and technical (Elect. Eng.). Served in textile mills, Madras (1910-11); Loco Elect. Deptt. of S. I. Ry. (1911-15); Simpson & Co., Automobile Engineers, Madras (1915-17); Tata Hydro-Elect. P.S. Co., Bombay (1917-23); Marconi Wireless Co., Bombay (1923-25); English Electric Co., Bombay (1925-29); Central Railway, Bombay (1929-45). *Publications*: *Practical Guide to Efficiency*. *Address*: 394-A, Bhauddaji Road, Bombay 19.

MUSAFIR, Giani Gurmukh Singh, M.P.; Pres., Punjab Pradesh Congress Cttee. b. Jan. 1890; m. Sardarni Ranjit Kaur; five s. and two d.; Educ.: Rawalpindi and Training Coll., Lahore. Started career as a teacher; took active part in Akali movement, Jathedar Akal Takhat; Gen. Secy., S Q P.C. and Shromani Akali Dal; devoted to poetry and journalism; joined Congress, 1923; courted jail in almost every movement; member, Constituent Assembly, 1947; Chairman, Jallianwala Bag Trust Managing Cttee.; member of a number of official Cttees. formed by the Central and State Govts.; Chairman, Reception Cttee., 61st Session of the Indian National Congress; member, Delegation to Stockholm Peace Conference, 1954; visited Russia and continental countries; was honoured by the Russian Cultural Society. *Publications*: Over a dozen Punjabi books on poetry, short stories, etc. *Recreations*: Politics, Travel and Hiking. *Address*: 21, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi.

MUSHRAN, Kamta Prasad, I.R.S.E., B.E., Member, Railway Board, since Oct. 1954. b. Jan. 1, 1903; Educ.: Graduated from the Thomason Coll. of Engineering, Roorkee. Joined the ex-N.W. Railway as an Asstt. Engineer, 1925 in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers; was Divisional Personnel Officer, Karachi for some years; Divisional Superintendent, Delhi, June-Sept. 1946; later held posts of Dy. General Manager and Dy. Chief Engineer, ex-N.W. Railway, Lahore; was Divisional Supdt., Rawalpindi after the March riots in 1947; went on deputation to the International Railway Congress at Lucerne, 1947; Director (Establishment), Railway Board, Oct. 1947-Sept. 1949; General Manager, Western Railway, Sept. 1949-Oct. 1954. *Address*: Railway Board, New Delhi.

MUTHIAH, Chettiar of Chettinad, Rajah Sir Muthiah Annamalai, B.A., M.L.A., Kt. (1941). Pro-Chancellor, Annamalai University. b. 1905, s. of late Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad and Seethal Achi; m. Smt. Meyyammal Achi, d. of Ramaswamy Chettiar; two s., Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar and M. A. M. Ramaswamy Chettiar. *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras. Member: Madras Banking Enquiry Cttee., 1929; Madras Leg. Council, 1930-37; Madras

Franchise Cttee., 1931; Madras Leg. Assembly, 1936-46, 1946-52 and since 1952; Syndicate, Madras Univ., 1940-46; Indian Constituent Assembly, 1946-50; Chief Whip and Chairman, Justice Party; Mayor of Madras, 1932-33; Education and Public Health Minister, Madras and Pro-Chancellor, Madras Univ., 1936-37; Local Self-Govt. Minister, Madras, 1937; Pres.: Southern India Chamber of Commerce, 1941; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1943-44; Local Board, former Imperial Bank, Madras; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Coll. Board, since 1928; Its Pres., 1942; Director: former Imperial Bank; Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co. Ltd., Madras; Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore; A. & F. Harvey Ltd., Madras; Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madras; Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras; Club: Rotary Club of Madras; Madras Gymkhana Club; Madras Boat Club; Madras Race Club; Madras Cricket Club; Cosmopolitan Club; Bangalore Race Club, Bangalore. Address: Chettinad House, Rajah Annamalai Puram, Madras 28.

MYRA, Allen, B.S. (Chemical Engg.), Managing Director, Standard-Vacuum Refining Co. of India, Ltd., Bombay, since June 1955. b. July 7, 1908; m. Gertrude Marie Braxmeier, one d.; Educ.: Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Joined Imperial Oil Ltd., Canada, 1934 and continued with that company till 1952; General Supdt., Standard-Vacuum Refining Co. of India Ltd., 1952-55; Director, 1953-55; elected Managing Director, 1955. Recreations: Swimming, golf, hunting. Clubs: Willington Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Royal Western India Turf Club. Address: 54, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26.

MYRDAL, Her Excellency Mrs. Alva, Swedish Ambassador to India, Burma and Ceylon, since Dec. 5, 1955. b. Jan. 31, 1902, at Uppsala, Sweden. d. of Albert and Lova Retner; m. Gunnar Myrdal, Oct. 8, 1924; one s. and two d.; Educ.: B.A. degree from Stockholm Univ., 1924; Stockholm, Uppsala, London, Leipzig, 1925-28, Rockefeller Fellow, U.S.A., 1929-30; Geneva, 1930-31. Director of Studies at Training Coll., Stockholm (1936-47); Head of the Dept. for Social Affairs of the U.N., Lake Success (1949-50); Director, Dept. of Social Sciences, UNESCO (1951-55); has been member of and adviser to numerous Swedish Govt. Cttees. and Swedish delegate to several international conferences; has presided over or has been Vice-Pres. of many Swedish and international organisations, among the latter the Federation of Business and Professional Women (1936-47) and the World Council for Pre-school Education (1947-49). Publications: Books: *Crisis in the Population Question*, 1934; *City Children*, 1935; *Eight Playthings*, 1936; *Official report on Women's Work*, 1938; *Nation and Family*, 1941; *Contact with America*, 1941; *Cross Section of Great Britain at War*, 1943; *Post-war Planning*, 1944; *Comments* (being collection of articles on foreign affairs written for labour daily), 1944; *Are we too many?*, 1949; *America's role in International Social Affairs*, 1954; *Women's Two Lives*, 1956, etc. Address: Royal Swedish Embassy, 22, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

MTSORE: His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B. (1946), G.C.S.I. (1945), L.L.D. (1942), D.Litt. (1955), the Governor of,



Governor's Camp.

b. July 18, 1919; Educ.: Maharaja's College, Mysore; passed B.A. from the Mysore Univ., 1938. Has travelled extensively in the Far East, Europe and East Africa. Area of the State—72,730 sq. miles and population—19,401,477. Recreations: Music, Riding, Tennis, Racquets and Big game shooting. Address: Mysore

NADIRSHAH, Erach Ardeshir, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng. Bdn.), M. Inst., C.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (India), F.I.P.H.E. (Lond.), O.B.E., J.P., Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India since 1947. b. Feb. 8, 1895; m. Miss Amy Hormusji Nariman, Feb. 12, 1928; Educ.: Bombay, Poona and Scotland. Apprentice Engineer, Cardiff Corp. (1918); Asstt. Engr., The Economic Structures Co. Ltd., London, 1921-23; Bombay Municipal Corporation: Works Engineer, 1930-33; Dy. City Engineer, 1933-36; Hydraulic Engineer, 1936-46; responsible for promulgating Vaitarna-cum-Tansa scheme; chiefly instrumental in introducing traffic roundabouts and pedestrian crossings in the Bombay City; Vice-Pres.: Indian Standards Institution; Federation Internationale de la Précontrainte; Chairman: Building Divisional Council; Cement and Concrete Sectional Cttee.; Prestressed Concrete Development Group; Council Member: Inst. of Engineers India (Past Pres.); Indian Roads Congress (Past Vice-Pres.); Indian Institute of Road Transport; Indian Roads & Transport Development Assoc. (Past Pres.); member: Building Research Cttee.; Scientific Advisory Cttee.; Executive Council of Central Road Research Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Housing Panel of Planning Commission; Bombay Traffic Advisory Cttee.; National Building Cttee. of the National Building Organization, Govt. of India; Rep. in India of the Inst. of the Public Health Engineers (Lond.); Trustee: Anjuman Atash Behram; Cooper Education Trust and Zoroastrian Building Fund. member: Athornan Mandal; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan; Grand Lodge U.S.F.I.P. (Subs. G.M.); Editor, *Indian Concrete Journal* and *IRTD Newsletter*. Clubs: C.C.I.; Rotary; R.W.I.T.C.; W.I.A.A. Address: Khatau Mansion, Cooperage, Bombay.

NAG, Kalidas, M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris). Officer d'Académie (France), ex-Member, Rajya Sabha and Leader, Democratic Party. b. Jan. 15, 1892, s. of Motilal Nag, Artist; m. Smt. Santa Devi (née Chatterjee), Novelist; three d.; Educ.: Tagore's Rural Univ., Santiniketan; Calcutta Univ.; Univ. of Paris (1920-23). Professor of History, Scottish Church Coll., Calcutta, 1915-19; Principal, Mahinda Coll., Ceylon, 1919-20; Gen. Secy., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1942-46; editing its bi-centenary Volume; nominated member, Rajya Sabha, 1952. Publications: Translated Tagore into French; collaborated with the French Nobel Laureate Romain Rolland in his studies on Mahatma Gandhi, Ramakrishna and Vivekananda; *Art and Archaeology Abroad; India and the Pacific World; New Asia; India and the Middle East; Discovery of Asia; Tolstoy and Gandhi; China and Gandhian India*, etc. Recreations: Music, Drama and Sea Voyage. Clubs: Tagore Societies of New Delhi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Djakarta, Tokyo. Address: 108, Raja Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta 29.

NAGPUR: The Rt. Rev. Sadanand Appaji Pathak, B.A., B.D., Bishop of, b. March 14, 1906; Educ.: B.A. of Madras Univ.; B.D. of Serapours; Bishop's Coll. Diploma in Theology. Ordained priest, 1934; Tutor, Nasik Divinity School, 1933-39; Principal, 1939-44; Secy., Bible Society, Bombay, 1944-49; Lecturer, Bishop's Coll., Calcutta, 1950-54; consecrated Bishop of Nagpur, 1954. Publications: A few Christian devotional books in Marathi. Address: Cathedral House, Nagpur 1.

NAIDU, Sangitha Kalanidhi, Sangitha Ratnakara Prof. Dwaram Venkataswamy, M.P., a leading musician. b. Nov. 1893 in Bangalore Cantt.; m. in 1920; three s. and two d.; Educ.: Mrs. A. V. N. Coll.; studied violin under his brother. Prof. of Violin,

Maharaja's Music Coll., Vizianagaram, 1919-38; appointed Principal, 1936; awarded gold medals by Sri Sri Vikramadeo Varma Varu, H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, 1920; H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, 1922; All India Music Conference held during 42nd National Congress, 1927; decorated with the title of Ganakala Visarada by the Saraswata Parishat, 1929; presented with a violin and a diamond ring by the citizens of Vishakapatnam under the presidency of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, 1931; presented with a civic address by Guntur Municipality, 1935; presided over the annual session of the Madras Music Academy and was awarded the title of Sangitha Kalanidhi, 1941; awarded title of Sangitha Ratnakara and given shawls and gold Royal Insignia by H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1946; presented with a silver casket and a purse of Rs. 35,000 by the Savants of Indian Music in Madras State, 1949; presented a civic reception by Vijayawada Municipality, 1949; awarded honorary degree of Kala Prapurna by the Andhra Univ. at its convocation, Dec. 9, 1950; won several other awards from prominent personalities in India; has been on the Board of Studies and Board of Examiners in Music, Madras and Andhra Univs. for several years; recipient of President's award for distinction in Carnatic Music (Instrumental) for 1953. Address: Dwaram House, Madras 5.

NAIDU, Gopalswami Doraiswamy, M.I.S.E., A.S.M.E., M.S.A.E., Industrial Scientist, b. March 23, 1893, s. of an agriculturist; m. Smt. Chellammal and Rangnayaki Ammal; one s. G. D. Gopal and two d., Krishnammal Velappan and Sarojini Balakrishnan. Started life as a Cotton Broker; Founder, U.M.S. Transport Co.; inventor of several mechanical devices; travelled round the world five times; member: Zoological Society of India, Prime Movers Panel, State Aid to Industries Board (Madras), Board of Industries (Andhra), American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York, Society of Automotive Engineers, New York, Board of Technological Education (Madras), Indian Machine-Tool Manufacturers' Assoc., All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Adviser & Patron, Central Siddha Medical Council, Madras; Adviser, Carbonik-Products, Podanur; Pres., South India Centre of the India Society of Engineers (M.I.S.E.); Industrial Labour Welfare Assoc. Ltd., Coimbatore, Director of several Transport Companies in Coimbatore, Clubs: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras and Coimbatore; Lawley Institute, Ooty; South Indian Athletic Assoc. (Madras). Recreations: Gardening, Practical Industrial Education to students. Address: "Gopal Bagh", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.



NAIK, A. Bheemappa, B.A., B.L., Ex-Minister for Co-operation, Government of Mysore b. 1904, s. of Hanumanthappa and Smt. Hachahanumamma; m. Smt. Indira-mma; three d.; Educ.: Davangere High School; Punnkur Collegiate High School; Central Coll., Bangalore. Enrolled as an Advocate in Chitaldrug; has been a staunch Congressman from his early age; courted jail during the freedom movement; has been closely associated with the Chitaldrug Town Municipal Council, M.P.C.C. and the Mysore University. Publications: *Anjana* (Translation from Hindi to Kannada). Address: C/o Secretariat, Bangalore.

NAIK, Vasantrao Phulsing, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Agriculture and Aarey Milk Colony, Govt. of Bombay, since April 1957. b. July 1, 1913, at Gahuli, Yeotmal Dist.; m. Smt. Vatsalabai, B.A., 1941; one s.

and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Nell City High School, Nagpur; graduated from Morris Coll. now known as Nagpur Mahavidyalaya; passed Law from Univ. Coll. of Law, Nagpur. Was recipient of Social Education Commemoration Certificate; was Pres.: Pusad Municipal Ctte.; Pusad Agricultural Assoc., 1943-47; Pusad Harijan Free Boarding; Dy. Minister in the old M.P. Govt.; has been member, Vidarbha Pradesh Congress; Director, M. P. Co-operative Central Bank, 1951-52; elected M.L.A., M.P. in 1952 General Elections; was Deputy Minister for Revenue, M.P. Ministry; was Chairman, former M.P. Housing Board; was also Dy. Chairman, M.P. Land Reforms Committee; was Chairman, Metric Cttee. appointed by the M.P. Govt.; Minister for Co-operation, Bombay, Nov. 1956-April 1957. Member, A.I.C.C. Address: "Dunvegun", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NAIK-NIMBALKAR, Nanasaheb, alias Major Raja Bahadur Shrimant Sir Malojirao, K.C.I.E., Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan, Ex-Minister for Public Works, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Sept. 11, 1896; *m.* Laxmidevi Rani Sahiba, *d.* of the late Shrimant Raja Shambhushinrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, Saranjandkar of Malegaon Bk., Poona Dist. and First Class Sardar of Deccan; *Heir*: Shrimant Pratapinha Bapusaheba; *Educ.*: Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot. Succeeded to the *gadi*, Oct. 16, 1916; invested with full powers, Nov. 15, 1917; the Phaltan State was merged with Bombay State, March 8, 1948. Address: Phaltan.

NAIR, K. P. Madhavan, B.A., B.L., General Secretary, All India Congress Committee; M.P. *b.* Nov. 20, 1905, *s.* of K. R. Achuthan Pillai and Smt. K. P. Kavukutty Amma; *m.* Smt. M. Pavizham; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Parur and Trivandrum. Practised law for some time. Address: Ernakulam Mills Building, Ernakulam; 26, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

NAIR, N. Sreekanthan, M.A., Political and Trade Union Worker; General Secy., Revolutionary Socialist Party, since 1953. *b.* July 15, 1915; *s.* of N. Nilakanta Pillai, M.A. and Smt. K. Janaki Amma; *m.* Smt. K. Maheswari Amma; *Educ.*: Arts Coll., Trivandrum; *joined* M.A., March 1938. Joint Secy., the All Travancore Youth League (1937), joined Travancore State Congress (1939); first arrest and conviction, 1938; detained in 1939 for 19 months; Working Cttee Member, Trav. State Congress, 1942-46; resigned and joined Congress Socialist Party, 1946; resigned from C.S.P. and started the Kerala Socialist Party, Sept. 1947; merged into the Revolutionary Socialist Party, 1950; M.P. (Lok Sabha), 1952-57. *Publications*: *The Chinese Puzzle*—English; several literary and political treatises in Malayalam. *Recreations*: Table Tennis; Cards. *Clubs*: Town Club, Ambalapuzha, Kerala Club, New Delhi. Address: Chiraparambu Veedu, Ambalapuzha, Kerala State; *Office*: 780, Ballimaran, Delhi.

NALAVADI, Girimallappa Rachappa, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Dharwar. *b.* Feb. 21, 1898, *s.* of Rachappa Girimallappa, Agriculturist of Manakwad, Taluka Navalgund and Basava; *m.* Smt. Vitha-bava, *d.* of Basappa Hebballi of Ibrahimpur; four *s.*, Rudrappa, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Dharwar, Chandrashekar, B.E. (Civil), P.W.D. (Irrigation), Rachappa, studying at Grant Medical Coll., Bombay and Umesh, studying at Agriculture Coll., Dharwar and three *d.*, Shivagangaya, Avase of Sholapur, Neelava



Hiregoudar of Gadag and Basava; *Educ.*:

Manakwad, Karnatak & Fergusson and Govt. Law Colleges, Dharwar, Poona and Bombay; passed B.A., 1921; LL.B., 1923. Joined Dharwar Bar, 1924; is one of the leading Pleaders and a prominent Landlord; was an elected member of D.L.B., Dharwar, 1925-35 and 1938-42; elected member, Dharwar Municipal Borough for six years and its Pres. for 2 years, Director, Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Dharwar, for 12 years and its Chairman for 10 years; was Pres., Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute and afterwards Board; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1937-46; was elected on independent ticket and supported Congress in the formation of the Ministry, 1937; member, Karnatak P.C.C. for some time; was an elected member, Bombay Prov. Rural Development Board and member, Ex. Cttee. of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute for nearly 20 years and also its Council; Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, since 1938; Pres., Karnatak Vidyavardhak Sangha for 15 years and Karnatak Granthalaya (Karnatak Regional Library), was Director, United Insurance Co. of Dharwar since 1937; was one of the two members nominated by the Govt. of India to the Board of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry in India, representing the Co-operators in India, 1942; was elected as one of the members of the first Ex. Cttee. of the Indian Co-operative Union; member, Railway Advisory Cttee., M. & S. M. Rly., Madras, representing the Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1937-46; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the All India Vemanaia Maha-sabha held at Dharwar, 1933; was a member of various cttées. appointed by the Govt. of Bombay; is connected with many other public institutions; was member, Board for Prior Scrutiny of Melas, Tanashas and Ras, appointed by the Govt. of Bombay. *Recreations*: Gymnastics. Address: Shrishail Sadan, Ulavi Basappa's Hill, Dharwar, Mysore State.

NAMBIAR, His Excellency A. C. N., B.A., B.L., Diploma in Teaching (London), Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, since April 1955. *b.* June 15, 1896; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras; Law Coll., Madras; London Day Training Coll., London. Counsellor of Legation in Berne, 1948-51; Minister in Sweden, Denmark and Finland, 1953-55; Ambassador in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany and Head of Indian Military Mission in Berlin. *Recreations*: Reading and Walking. Address: 202, Koblenzstrasse, Bonn.

NAMBOODIRIPAD, E. M. S., Chief Minister, Kerala State, since April 1957; Member, Politbureau, C.P.I. *b.* June 14, 1909, *m.* Smt. Arya; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Thomas' Coll., Trichur. Left College while in B.A. Class to join 1932 Civil Disobedience; formed along with others Congress Socialist Party in Kerala, 1934; joined C.P.I. later; Secy., Kerala Provincial Congress, 1938-40; Congress M.L.A., Madras, 1939-40; Member, Central Committee, C.P.I. since 1943; Member, Politbureau, since 1950; Acting Genl. Secretary, June-Dec. 1953, July-Dec. 1954 and 1955-56; elected to the Kerala Leg. Assembly in the General Elections, 1957. *Publications*: Many books in Malayalam and in English; *Short History of Peasant Movement in Kerala*; *Peasant Question in Kerala*; *National Question of Kerala*; *On Agrarian Question*; *Food, Achilles Heel*; *Peasant in National Reconstruction*; *Two Policies on Agrarian Question*; *Social Democracy and Communism*; *On Organization* (in English). Address: Cliff House, Trivandrum, Kerala State.



NANAVATI, Romesh Chandra Motilal, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F.A., F. Com. Sc. A., F. R. Econ. S., F. S. S. (London), M. Econ. S. (Chicago), Public Accountant & Auditor, Corporate Secretary & Consulting Economist; Proprietor, R. C. M. Trading Corporation; Partner, Arc Shipping Corporation. *b.* Jan. 25, 1908; *m.* Vasumati, *d.* of Ratilal Achralal Parekh; *Educ.*: Explained High School, Bombay; Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, Faculty of Auditors, Ltd., London, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935; appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., in 1936; member, American Management Assoc. and British Institute of Management; received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934); Secy. to His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur, 1928-38; recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'Ordre Universel du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938); awarded H.M. King George VI Silver Jubilee and H.M. King George VI Coronation Medals; Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co., Inc. (1938-39); Political and Foreign Secretary, Senior member, State's Executive Council and Vice-Pres., State's Legislative Assembly (Raj Praja Parishad), Nagod State, C.I., 1940-43; Manager, Famous Cine Laboratories and Studios Ltd., 1944-47; was responsible for planning and bringing into existence Asia's largest cine film processing Laboratories and Studios; Constitutional & Economic Adviser, Nagod State (1946-48); practising as consulting Economist and Business Adviser, since 1947; visited Europe several times, cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Str. Settlements, China, Japan and Ceylon. *Publications*: *A Few Freelances*. Address: Residence: "SMRITI", 13th Road, Khar, Bombay 21; *Office*: Theomahal House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay 1.



NANAVATI, Somesachandra Manilal, Industrialist, b. Aug. 23, 1909, y.s. of Sir Manilal B. Nanavaty; m. Smt. Sulochana Chinal, d. of Jeewanlal Chinal, 1935; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Sydenham College of Commerce, Has made exhaustive study of the Silk and Art Silk Industry; started the National Art Silk Mills Ltd. in Bombay, 1938; is its Managing Director; concentrates on the production of fine varieties of art silk fabrics; travelled extensively in Japan, Switzerland, Holland, France, England, etc.; member, Managing Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Mg. Cttee., Indo-Japanese Assoc., Bombay; Director, Silk and Art Silk Mills Assoc. Ltd., Bombay. *Clubs*: Willington, C.C.I., Radio Club. Address: "Leela," Juhu, Bombay 23.

NANDA, Badri Nath, B.A. (Hons.), Deputy High Commissioner for India in Ceylon since April 1957. *b.* Feb. 5, 1903, *s.* of Razindar Har Narain Nanda; *m.* Dr. Shakuntala Nanda (deceased); two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Punjab Univ. Joined the Govt. of India, 1926; became Dy. Secretary, External Affairs Ministry; Pres., Central Secretariat Civil Service Assoc. and member, New Delhi Municipal Cttee., 1948-53; has been dealing with questions connected with Indians overseas since entering official career; attended the U.N. General Assembly as a member of the Indian Delegation in three consecutive years, 1947-49; represented India on the Narcotic Drugs Commission; Commissioner for the Govt. of India in the British West Indies and British Guiana, Jan. 1954-Oct.

1955; Counsellor Charge d'Affaires, Philippines Nov 1955-April 1956; Consul-General, San Francisco, from June 1956 to Feb. 1957. *Recreations*: Hunting; Gardening. *Address*: Colombo.

NANDA, Gulsari Lal, B.A. (Hons.) in English (1918), M.A., LL.B. (1920), Minister for Labour, Employment, Planning, Govt. of India, since April 1957. Member, National Planning Commission since 1950. *b. July 4, 1898; Educ.*: Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, Agra Coll., Agra; Research Scholar, Allahabad Univ. Joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921; Professor of Economics, National Coll., Bombay; Parl. Secy., Govt. of Bombay (Labour & Excise), 1937-39; Labour Minister, Govt. of Bombay,



1946-50; Secy., Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, 1922 to 1946; member, National Planning Cttee.; Imprisoned for Satyagraha, 1932, 1942-44; Trustee, Kasturba Memorial Trust; Secy., Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; Chairman, Bombay Housing Board, 1940-48; Chairman, Standing Cttee. of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1940-42; went to Geneva as a Govt. delegate to the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference in June-July 1947; worked on "Freedom of Association Cttee.", appointed by I.L.C.; visited Sweden, France, Switzerland, Belgium and England and studied the labour and housing conditions there; largely instrumental in organising Indian National Trade Union Congress in May 1947; appointed a substitute Govt. Delegate, Asian Regional Conference, Oct. 1947; elected member, Economic Programme Cttee. of the All-India Congress Cttee.; Leader, Indian Delegation to the Colombo Plan Consultative Cttee., Singapore, 1955; Chairman, Jt. Consultative Board, Labour and Housing Panels; Bharat Sevak Samaj; Advisory Cttee., Bharat Sadhu Samaj; Minister for Planning 1951; Minister for Planning, Irrigation and Power 1952-57. *Publications*: *Some Aspects of Khadi*; *History of Wage Adjustment in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry: Approach to the Second Five Year Plan: Some Basic Considerations* (Aug 1955). *Address*: No. 2, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

NANJAPPA, Venkata Subramani Iyer, Capt. A.I.R.O., B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore), I.C.S., Textile Commissioner, Govt. of India, since Feb. 24, 1955. *b. Jan. 26, 1911; m. Smt. Lalita Devi, d. of late C. S. Doraswami Iyer, Chief Justice, Mysore State, 1937; two s. and two d.; Educ.*: Central Coll., Bangalore; Univ. Coll., London; Jesus Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1934; posted as Asstt. Collector, Jalgaon, East Khandesh; joined the Army during World War II, 1940-43; Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Nasik and North Kanara Districts; appointed Administrator, Kolhapur State, 1948; Chief Commissioner, Cochin-Behar State, 1949-50; Special Commissioner, Telangana, Hyderabad State, 1950-51; Chief Commissioner, Tripura, 1951-55. *Recreations*: Riding, Tennis, Swimming, etc. *Address*: Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

NANJI, Dr. Homi Ruttonji, B.Sc. (Bombay), Ph.D. (Lond.), B. Pharm. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.R.S.A., Managing Director, Italb Private Ltd.; Director, Pharmed Private Ltd. Member, the Pharmacy Council of India and its Vice-Pres.; member, Drugs Technical Advisory Board and Development Council (Drugs and Pharmaceuticals); Pres., Indian Pharmaceutical Assoc. *b. December 2, 1909, s. of Dr. Ruttonji Dorabji Nanji; m. Miss Marie Helen Silkman; one d.;*



Educ.: Institute of Science, Bombay; Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London. *Publications*: Several publications in Chemistry and Biochemistry. *Recreations*: Hockey, Cricket. *Clubs*: W.I.A.A. Club; Willingdon Club; Radio Club; Ripon Club. *Address*: 'Sea View', 13, Pali Hill, Bandra, Bombay 20.

NARANG, Dr. Gokal Chand, M.A., Ph.D. Bar-at-Law, Chairman, Narang Bank of India Ltd. and Saraswati Insurance Co. Ltd. *b. Nov. 16, 1878; Educ.*: Punjab, Calcutta, Oxford and Berne Universities. Was Professor and Barrister; Ex-Minister, undivided Punjab Government; relinquished his knighthood in protest against Govt.'s attitude towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, August 1945; Chairman, Punjab, Basti, Nawabganj and Jagatjit Sugar Mills Companies Ltd. *Publications*: *The Message of the Vedas, Transformation of Sikhism and Real Hinduism*. *Address*: 5, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

NARASIMHAM, Mr. Justice Ramaswamy Lakshmi, M.A. (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), Diploma in Economics (Madras), I.C.S., Chief Justice, Orissa, since March 1956. *b. Sept. 27, 1906, s. of late R. Ramaswamy Ayyangar; m. Sreenati Indira Devi; two s. and two d.; Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, Bihar & Orissa, 1931; after holding various administrative posts, joined the Judiciary, March 1939; officiated as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Govt. of India, May-Sept. 1945; Law Secy. to the Govt. of Orissa, Oct. 1945-June 1948; Judge, Orissa High Court, 1948-56. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Club*: Cuttack Club. *Address*: Cuttack.

NARAYAN, Jayaprakash, Bhoodan worker. *b. Oct. 11, 1902; m. Smt. Parbhavati Devi; Educ.*: Bihar and U.S.A. Founder Secy., Socialist Party (India); Head of Labour Dept., Indian National Congress, 1931; imprisoned on several occasions; was member, Congress Working Cttee.; resigned membership due to difference of opinion with the Congress; Ex-Pres., All-India Railwaymen's Federation. *Address*: Kadam Kuan, Patna 3, Bihar.

NARAYAN, Shriman, M.A. (English), M.A. (Economics), M.P., General Secretary, Indian National Congress. *b. June 15, 1912, s. of Dhanam Narayan, Retd. Senior Advocate; m. Smt. Madalsa Devi; two s.; Educ.*: A. P. Mission High School, Mairpur; Agra Coll., Agra; Univ. of Allahabad. Principal, Commerce Coll., Wardha, 1940-51; Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Nagpur Univ., since 1950; member: Ex. Cttee., All India Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram; All India Khadi & Village Industries Board; Central Advisory Cttee., National Cadet Corps; Trustee, Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha; Chairman: Planning Commission's Prohibition Enquiry Cttee.; Standing Cttee. on Basic Education, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India; is a staunch advocate of the establishment of a casteless society; dropped Agarwal from his name as his first contribution towards the establishment of a casteless society; was invited by the former Saurashtra Government for delivering a series of five lectures on folk culture and folk art, under the auspices of the Meghani Smarak Samiti, in honour of the noted poet late Zaverchand Meghani and for the purpose of promoting cultural activities in the State. *Publications*: *Fountain of Life* (Poems); *Gandhian Plan of Economic Development of India*; *Gandhian Constitution for Free India*; *Medium of Instruction*; *The Two Worlds*; *Amar Asha*; *Manav*; *Ruti Ka Raag* (Collection of Hindi Poems); *Jugmoo*. (Hindi Essays); the first of the books mentioned above has an appreciation by Rabindranath Tagore and a foreword by the philosopher Dr. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of the Indian Republic; the second, third and

fourth books have forewords by Mahatma Gandhi. *Recreations*: Gardening. *Address*: 2, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

NARAYANA, Dr. Basudeva, M.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., F.N.I., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University. *b. Dec. 1898; has one s. and three d.; Educ.*: Patna Coll.; Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Calcutta Medical Coll.; Univ. of Edinburgh. Prof. of Physiology, P.W. Medical Coll., Patna; Principal, P.W. Medical Coll., Patna. *Publications*: Papers published in Indian Journal of Medical Research, Quarterly Journal of Exp. Physiology, Biochemical Journal, etc. *Address*: Patna University, Patna.

NARAYANAN, K. P., M.A. (Madras), Editor, *Jwala*, English Weekly, Nagpur; Representative of the *Hindu* (Madras), at Nagpur. *b. June 14, 1909, s. of N. Padmanabha Iyer, Mill Owner, Trichur; m. Smt. Usha Devi; one s. and one d.; Educ.*: St. Thomas' Coll., Trichur; Presidency Coll., Madras. Asstt. Editor, 'Insurance Review', Lahore, 1933; Asstt. Editor, 'Daily News', Nagpur, 1935; member, Standing Cttee. of A.I.N.E.C. and of Prov. Press Advisory Cttee. for number of years; Editor, *Nagpur Times*, 1939-55; Pres.: Working Journalists Union, M.P., 1952; M.P. Branch of Editors Conference, 1953; member, Railway Users Consultative Cttee. (Divisional), 1953-56. *Club*: Rotary Club, Nagpur. *Address*: 'Anand Vilas', Dhantoli, Nagpur.

NARENDRA, Kumar, M.A. (Punjab), Editor, *Daily Pradip*, New Delhi and Jullundur, and *Vir Arjun*, New Delhi. *b. April 24, 1914, s. of Mahashaya Krishna and Sh. Chanan Devi; m. Kamala Malhotra, M.A.; one s., Anil Kumar and one d., Usha; Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Forman Christian Coll., and Law Coll., Lahore. Joined the *Pradip*, 1939. *Recreations*: Music; Tennis. *Clubs*: Chelmsford Club and National Sports Club of India, New Delhi. *Address*: 6, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

NAROLA, Dr. Kailas Narain, M.B.B.S. (Bombay), Deputy Minister, Public Health, Govt. of Bombay, since April 12, 1957. *b. Dec. 12, 1910, at Sirhoi, s. of late Babu Sheo Narain Narola, Retd. Post Master, Head Post Office, Jaipur; m. Smt. Snehalata Arora, 1933, two s. and one d.; Educ.*: Maharaja High School and Maharaja's Coll. Jaipur, 1924-30; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, 1931-36, took M.B.B.S., 1937. Started medical practice, 1938; Congress member, since 1942; Pres.: Uttar Bhaatya Sahyogi Bhandar; Marwari Mitra Mandal, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Kalbadvi Road Branch, Bombay and several other social bodies; Vice-Pres., Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; Rajasthan Kala Kendra etc.; was member: Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1948-52; Bombay Univ. Senate; Ex-Cttee., Rashtriya Bhasha Prachar Samiti; Chief Patron, Young Men's Free Night High School; interested in co-operative movement; member, Chief Prohibition Advisory Board, Bombay Govt.; served on a Special Cttee. of the Bombay Govt. on Hot Springs to develop them into health resorts; re-elected M.L.A., Bombay from Dhoib Talao Constituency in Greater Bombay, 1957. *Recreations*: Football, Hockey, Badminton, Classical Music. *Clubs*: National Sports Club of India. *Address*: 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay; A-10, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1.

NASKER, Hem Chandra, Minister-in-Charge of Forests & Fisheries, West Bengal, since April 1957. *b. Dec. 18, 1890, s. of late Ram Krishna Nasker; m. Smt. Probodhala Nasker; Educ.*: Bangabasi School & Coll., Calcutta. Elected a Commissioner of the Manicktolla Municipality, 1916; after a few

years became Councillor, Calcutta Corporation; elected an Alderman, Calcutta Corporation, 1924; became a staunch disciple of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and fully devoted himself to the cause of the country; elected Deputy Mayor, 1938 and Mayor, 1942; elected member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-29; elected member, Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1937; again elected in the 1957 General elections; is a social worker; takes active interest in the amelioration of his community; is mainly responsible for great improvement in the condition of allied communities educationally, socially, and politically; is closely connected with many literary and social institutions in and outside Bengal. *Address*: "Nasker Lodge", 72, Belegghata Main Road, Calcutta 10.

NATEKAR, Nandkumar Mahadeo, Leading Badminton Player. *b.* May 12, 1933, *s.* of M. H. Natekar, Asstt. P.M.G., Bombay and Smt. Sumatibai Natekar; *Educ.*: had his schooling at Sangli; is doing Economics (Hons.) at Rula College, India's No. 1 Badminton player for 1953 and 1954; did not defend title, 1955; toured England and America and played in all championships, 1954; represented India in Thomas Cup series, 1954-55; Triple Crown holder in the Western India, C.C.I. and Bombay Univ. Badminton Championships; Triple Crown holder again in the Western India, C.C.I. and the Inter-collegiate championships, 1956; holder of the Men's Singles in the Selangor open Badminton championships at Kuala Lumpur in Malaya, 1956; Ranked No. 2 in Singles for 1956. *Recreations*: Badminton in particular and Sports in general. *Clubs*: C.C.I.; Hindu Gymkhana. *Address*: 21, A. Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

NATH, Prof. Dr. Madhab Chandra, D.Sc., F.N.I., F.R.I.C., F.I.C., Chitnavis Professor & Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Nagpur University, Nagpur, since 1946. *b.* Oct. 1905 at Hashara, Dacca, *s.* of Nilbaran Chandra Nath; *m.* Shrim. Indu Rani Nath; *two s. and three d.*; *Educ.*: Jagannath Intermediate Coll., Dacca; Univ. of Dacca; Lady Tata Memorial Scholar, 1934-37. Lecturer in Physiological Chemistry, Dacca Univ., 1937; awarded Elliot Prize for Chemistry for 1941 by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; elected member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, 1948; elected member, Soc. Expt. Biol. and Med., New York, 1950; is connected with several Scientific Societies, Learned Bodies, etc. *Publications*: 94 original papers on various problems of Bio-chemical importance published in India and outside; *Carbohydrate metabolism with special reference to the cause, theory, prevention and treatment of diabetes*; *Biosynthesis of Vitamins*; *Steroids, Enzymes, Nutrition, etc.* *Address*: Nagpur University, Nagpur.

NATH, Mahendra, General Secretary, Children's Film Society. *b.* Oct. 30, 1928, *s.* of Krishna Lal, Business man; *m.* Smt. Nirmala Gupta, Delhi; *two s. and one d.*; *Educ.*: Delhi. Founder Secy., Cultural Film Society; started Children's Film Movement under the presidency of Pt. H. N. Kunzru, 1951; organised four children's film festivals in Delhi and other parts of the country under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi; studied the reactions of children to films; published articles in newspapers, specially *The Times of India* and *The Statesman*; gave talks on the A.I.R.; was member, Ctee. of the International Film Festival of India organised by the Govt. of India, 1951; member of various official and non-official child welfare bodies. *Recreations*: Reading and playing with children. *Address*: Sapru House, New Delhi 1.

NATH, Ram, M.A. (Allahabad), Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *b.* Nov. 13, 1909, *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Pandit Kashi Nath, C.I.E. and Smt. Lilavati; *m.* Dr. (Miao) Kamla Rai, M.B.B.S., L.M., D.G.O. (Dublin),

L.B.C.S. (Edin.); *one s. and one d.*; *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. Joined the State Bank of India, 1925; services transferred to the Reserve Bank of India, 1935; Secy., Reserve Bank of India, 1943-48; M.L.A., Centre, 1945-47; member; first Indian Delegation on Sterling Balances, Jan.-Feb. 1947; Indian Delegation to the Second Annual Conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Sept. 1947; Ctee. appointed by Govt. to report on the application of profit sharing to industry, 1948; Managing Dir., Industrial Finance Corporation of India, 1948-51; Pres., Session of the International Credit Conference in Rome, Oct. 1951; member, Company Law Advisory Commission, Jan. 1, 1955. *Recreation*: Walking. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

NAWANAGAR, Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shree Digvijay-singhi Ranjitsinghi Jadeja, G.C.S.I. (1947), G.C.I.E. (1939), K.C.S.I. (1935), the Maharaja Jamsahib Bahadur of, was Rajpramukh of Saurashtra till that State's merger in Bombay on 1st Nov. 1956. *b.* Sept. 1, 1895; *m.* Princess Gulabkunverba, *d.* of His late Highness Maharao Sahib of Sirohi and *g. d.* of His late Highness Maharao Shree Khengarji Sahib of Kutch, March 7, 1935; *one s. and three d.*; *Educ.*: Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot; Malvern Coll. and Univ. Coll. London. Succeeded to the *Gadi*, April 1933; Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-44; Capt., late 5th/6th Rajputana (Napier's) Rifles; saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1920, and with the Wazir Force, Jan. 1922-24; Major, 1936; Colonel, 1942; Lieut.-General, 1948; was elected Rajpramukh or the constitutional head of the United State of Saurashtra, Feb. 15, 1948 and permanent Rajpramukh, 1949; visited the Middle East, 1941; represented Indian Princes on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council in London, 1942; Indian delegate at the Annual Sessions of the General Assembly of the U.N.O. at Paris in Sept.-Dec. 1948 and at the 4th Session of the General Assembly of the U.N.O., Flushing Meadows, Lake Success in Sept.-Dec. 1949; again at the 5th Session, 1950; elected member and then Chairman, U.N. Administrative Tribunal at Lake Success, 1950, July-Aug. 1951; at Paris, Dec. 1951; Chairman, Budgetary Ctee., 1950; elected Chairman, U.N. Negotiating Ctee. for Korean Rehabilitation; elected member, Council of the I.A.F. Benevolent Assoc., New Delhi; Specialised in Lewis Gun, Machine Gun, Searchlight work and tactics. *Recreations*: Rackets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting and Hockey. *Clubs*: Marlborough; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; National Sports Club of India, New Delhi; Jamnagar Rotary Club; Patron-in-Chief: Jamnagar Rifle Club; Summair Sports Club. *Address*: Palace, Jamnagar.

NAYAR, Dr. Sushila, M.B.B.S., M.D., Dr. P.H., M.P. (Lok Sabha); Minister, former Delhi State *d.* of Brindaban Nayar, E.A.C. and Smt. Taradevi of Kunjah, Dist. Gujrat (West Punjab); *Educ.*: Lahore Coll. for Women, Lahore; Lady Hardinge Medical Coll., Delhi, M.B.B.S.; John Hopkins in U.S.A. (Baltimore Md.), Dr. P.H.; King Edward Medical Coll., Lahore, M.D. Medical attendant to Mahatma Gandhi and his Ashram; Rural medical work at Sevagram and in Noakhali; Communal Harmony and social work in Noakhali, East West Punjab and Delhi; Chief Medical Officer, Faridabad; Secy., Medical Board of Kasturba Trust; Secy., Leprosy Board of Gandhi Memorial Trust; Specialisation in Pediatrics; was Minister for Health, Rehabilitation and Transport, Delhi State; was Speaker, Delhi Legislative Assembly. *Publications*: *Kasturba, Karavas Kikham*, various articles on Gandhian thought or medical subjects. *Recreations*: Painting, writing, etc. *Address*: 19, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

NEHRU, Brij Kumar, B.Sc. (Allahabad), B.Sc. (Econ.) (London), I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India. *b.* Sept. 4, 1909, *s.* of Pandit Brijlal Nehru, Accountant-General (Retd.); *m.* Magdalene Friedmann, 1936; *three s.*; *Educ.*: Allahabad University; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford; Inner Temple. Joined the I.C.S., 1934; Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, 1934-39; Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1939; Officer on Special Duty, Reserve Bank of India and Under-Secy., Finance Dept., 1940; Dy. Secy., 1944; Joint Secy., 1947; Executive Director, International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, and Minister, Indian Embassy, Washington, 1949-54; represented India at the Reparations Conference, 1945, Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, 1949-50, 1955, United Nations General Assembly, 1949-52, Food & Agricultural Organisation, 1949-50, Sterling Balance Conferences, 1947-48-49 and at the Bandung Conference, 1955; deputed to enquire into Australia Federal Finance, 1946; and to advise the Govt. of the Sudan, 1955; member, U.N. Advisory Ctee. on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 1951-53. *Recreations*: Bridge, Reading and Conversation. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*: Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

NEHRU, Jawaharlal, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Prime Minister of India and Minister for External Affairs, since 1947; Defence Minister, 1953, 1954 and since Jan. 30, 1957. *b.* Nov. 14, 1889, at Allahabad, *s.* of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Smt. Swarup Rani Nehru; *m.* 1916 (wife died, 1936); *one d.* Smt. Indira Gandhi; *Educ.*: Harrow School; Trinity Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1912. Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Secy., Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; member, A.I.C.C., since 1918; joined non-violent non-co-operation movement under Gandhiji, 1920; associated with labour and nationalist movements; imprisoned on several occasions for political activities; General Secy., A.I.C.C., 1929; succeeded his father as Pres., Indian National Congress, 1929; Pres. also in 1936, 1937, 1946, 1951-54; Pres., All India States Peoples' Conference and Chairman, National Planning Ctee., 1939; Vice-Pres., Interim Govt. and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, India, 1946. *Publications*: *India and the World*; *The Unity of India*; *Soviet Russia*; *Eighteen Months in India*, 1936; *Autobiography*, 1936; *Glimpses of World History*, 1939; *Discovery of India*, 1946. *Address*: Prime Minister's House, New Delhi; *Permanent Address*: "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad.



NEHRU, Shrimati Rameshwari, Padma Bhushan (1955), Hon'y. Adviser and President, Central Advisory Board for the Rehabilitation of displaced widows, unmarried women, the old and infirm and their dependants, the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation. *b.* 1889, *d.* of the late Raja Narendra Nath; *m.* Pandit Brij Lal Nehru; *two s.*, Brij Kumar Nehru, Balwant Kumar Nehru; *Educ.*: Privately. Edited Women's Magazine *Stridharpan* from 1909; Founder-President, Delhi Women's League, 1926; Member, Age of Consent Ctee., 1928; toured England and Continent, 1930-32 and collaborated with League of Nations at Geneva, 1931; President, All-India Women's Conference, 1940; Vice-President, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust; Pres., Children's Aid Society, Lahore, 1946, and Delhi, from 1947; Pres., The Assoc. for Moral &

Social Hygiene in India; led the Indian Delegation to an *ad hoc* Conference convened at Stockholm, June 1954, by certain important individuals belonging to various countries, for promoting relaxation of international tension and for strengthening world peace; presided over a non-official African-Asian Conference held in New Delhi about African and Asian problems. *Publications: Gandhi is my Star*—collection of speeches and writings, edited by Prof. Somnath Dhar. *Recreation: Work. Address: 8, Lodi Road Estate, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi.*

NEHRU, Ratan Kumar, B.A. (Oxon.), Indian Ambassador to China, since Oct. 1955. *b.* Oct. 10, 1902, *s.* of Pandit Mohanlal Nehru; *m.* Rajan Nehru; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Allahabad and Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1925; *Dy. Commr.*, M. P.; *Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India: Colr. of Customs, Bombay (1936); Commissioner, Central Excises, Northern India (1939-42); Joint Secretary, Supply and Commerce (1942-46); Leader, Indian Delegation to International Trade Conference, London (1946); Representative on U. N. Commissions (1947); Additional Secy., Finance (1947); Chairman, C.B.R. (1947); Secretary, Communications Ministry (1947); Minister in Washington (1948); Ambassador of India, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Sweden, Finland and Denmark till Sept. 1951; Delegate to 6th Session of U.N. General Assembly; was Foreign Secretary, Govt. of India. *Recreations: Hiking, Tennis. Clubs: International Club, Stockholm and Peking, and Gynkhana Club, Delhi. Address: C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.**

NEOG, Dr. Maheswar, B.A. Hons. (English) (Calcutta), M.A. First Class First (Calcutta), D. Phil. (Gauhati), Poet, essayist, art and literary critic; Lecturer in Postgraduate Deptt. of Assamese Language and Literature, Gauhati Univ., since 1948. *b.* 1918, *s.* of late Manikchandra Neog, and late Smt. Chandraprabha Neog of Sibsagar; *m.* Smt. Nirmala Neog; one *s.*, Pranavavapur and three *d.*, Madhumalati, Sanjhamalati, Navamalati; *Educ.*: Sibsagar North Lakhimpur and Jorhat Govt. High English Schools; Gauhati Cotton Coll. Teacher, High English Schools (1939-44); Office Secy. and Supdt. of the Gauhati Univ. Trust Board, 1944-47; Editor, *Ramdhenu*, 1950-51; *Jhankar*, music journal, 1953-54; Asst. Director, Literary Workshop for Eastern Zone, under the Ministry of Education, at Santiniketan, June-July 1954; member: Assam Sahitya Sabha; Ex. Board and General Council of Assam Sangeet Natak Akademi; Govt. of Assam's nominee on the General Council of the Central Sangeet Natak Akademi; member, the Central Sahitya Akademi; is associated with several research institutes in India and the All India Oriental Conference. *Publications: Sankaradeva* (literary biography); *Davurar Sipars Dhuniya Desh* (stories of Greece & Rome for children); *Sankaradeva and His Predecessors* (in English); critical editions of old Assamese texts, *Bhakti-pradipa*, *Kirtana-ghosha*, etc.; contributes to leading research journals. *Recreations: Music, drama and dance. Address: Gauhati University, Gauhati (Assam).*

NEOGY, Kshitish Chandra, Member, Planning Commission, since May 1953. *b.* 1888; *m.* Sreenati Lila Devi; *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Dacca Coll. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; elected member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; member, (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; re-elected 1942; Adviser to the Indian States Delegation to the Three Round Table Conferences in 1930-31; Dewan of Mayurbhanj State in Eastern States group, 1936-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State, 1940-47; member, Standing Cttee. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940-42; Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the

Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940-42; Member, Central Assembly, 1946 to 15th August, 1947; Member, Human Rights Commission (U.N.O.), 1946; Chairman, Planning Advisory Board (Govt. of India), 1946; Chairman, Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 (Government of India); Minister for Commerce, Govt. of India, 1948; resigned 18th April 1950; Chairman, Finance Commission, Govt. of India, 1951-53. *Address: New Delhi.*

NICHOLS-ROY, The Rev. James, Joy Mohon, B.A., M.L.A., Ex-Minister, Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps, Assam Govt.; Christian Missionary. *b.* June 12, 1884 at Shella, Kashi Hills, Assam; *m.* N. Evelyn Nichols; *Educ.*: Duff Coll., Calcutta. Member, Assam Leg. Council, 1921-36; M.L.A., 1937-55; author of the Assam Students' Smoking Act, the Assam Temperance Act, the Opium Smoking Act; Minister of Local Self-Govt. and Public Health, Excise and Registration, 1927-29; Chairman, Assam Opium Enquiry Cttee., 1934; Minister: Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, 1937-38; P.W.D., Forest, Industry and Co-operative Societies, 1946-47; P.W.D., 1947-April 1950; was member, Consultative Cttee. of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi; Member: Advisory Cttee. for Minorities, Sub-Cttee. for Excluded and Partially Excluded and Tribal Areas in Assam; A.I.C.C., 1946-47; has travelled widely and visited Singapore, Japan, China, U.S.A., Canada, Honolulu and the British Isles, 1913-15; again from April 1948-Oct. 1945, visited Durban and Cape Town in South Africa, South America and Panama Canal, U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Member of the Constituent Assembly, 1946-50; Deputy Leader, Congress Legislature Party in Assam in 1950 and 1951; re-elected to the Assam Leg. Assembly from the Shillong Constituency in the general elections, 1952; again appointed Minister, Assam, Feb. 1952; has been responsible, as Minister, for the passing of the Assam Liquor Prohibition Act, 1953; Resigned from the Ministry and the Congress and re-elected to the Assembly as an independent in the general election, 1957. *Publications: Speech on Christianity; Hours with Jesus Christ; Life of Christ; Clarion Call to Christian Unity; Christian Unity; Hill Districts of Assam; Speech on the British Cabinet Mission Declaration, etc. Address: Shillong, Assam.*

NIJALINGAPPA, Siddavvanahalli, B.A., LL.B., Chief Minister, Mysore, since Nov. 1, 1956; ex-President, Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee. *b.* Dec. 10, 1902, *m.* Srim. Murigamma; three *s.* and six *d.*; *Educ.*: Davangere, Chitaldrug, Bangalore and Poona. Enrolled as Advocate of the Mysore High Court, 1926; convicted for political offence, 1939; debarred from practice, 1940; political detainee, 1942-44 and 1947; member, Mysore Congress Working Cttee., 1939-51; Pres.: Mysore Pradesh Congress Cttee., 1945-46; K.P.C.C., 1946-54; member, Working Cttee. of Parliamentary Board, Indian National Congress, and also of Working Cttee. I.N.C., 1948-53; Constituent Assembly, 1946-47; member: Parliament, 1952-56; Mysore Constituent Assembly, 1948-50; elected Leader, the Vishala Mysore Legislature Congress Party, Oct. 21, 1956. *Recreation: Tennis. Address: Carlton House, Bangalore 1.*

NIJHAWAN, Bal Raj, B.Sc. (Met) (Banaras), Ph.D. (Met.) (England), F.I.M. (London), F.N.L., Ag. Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, since Feb. 28, 1956. *b.* Sept. 22, 1916; *m.* Smt. Pushpa Nijhawan; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Punjab, Banaras and Sheffield (England). Worked in the Metallurgical Inspectorate of the Govt. of

India as Research Officer for about 7 years; joined the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur as Asst. Director, March 1948; appointed Deputy Director, 1953; toured U.K. and the Continent on U.N. Fellowship, 1951; went to Australia as Govt. of India delegate to attend the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, 1953; member: Indian Institute of Metals; British Iron and Steel Institute (U.K.); British Institute of Metals (U.K.); Indian Institute of Foundrymen; Member and Convener of various Cttees. of Indian bodies such as Sand Sub-Cttee. etc.; Chairman, Cttee. on 'Indigenous Foundry Moulding Sands' of the Indian Institute of Foundrymen. *Publications: About 100 research and technical review papers on metallurgical research and industrial subjects either singly or jointly; A joint paper on 'Structure of Graphite Spherulite' published in the Transactions of the Indian Institute of Metals in 1953, was adjudged the best paper of the year and as such received a 'Certificate of merit'. Recreations: Travelling. Clubs: Rotary Club of Jamshedpur and other Clubs. Address: Ag. Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur*

NILAKANTAN, V., B.E., Managing Director, Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. *b.* Sept. 9, 1902, *s.* of K. Venkateswara Iyer, Principal, Training Coll., Trivandrum; *m.* Smt. Anantalakshmi; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Trivandrum and Engineering Coll., Madras; took B.E. degree, 1925. Joined the G.I.P. Railway, on the Transport and Traffic side, 1928; worked in various positions both at the Headquarters and in the Divisions; Dy. Director (Establishment), Rly. Board, 1940-44; Dy. General Manager (Personnel), G.I.P. Rly., 1944-46; rejoined the Rly. Board as Secy., 1946; member (Refugees), Rly. Board, in charge of heavy refugees movement by train from West Pakistan into India, Sept.-Dec. 1947; General Manager, East Indian Rly., 1947-49; brought about many improvements in the railway communications at the time; Member (Staff), Rly. Board, 1949-54. *Address: Managing Director, Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Sindri, Dist. Manbhum (Bihar).*

NIMBKAR, Vishnu, B.Sc., M.E. (N.Y. Univ.), M.A.S.M.E. (U.S.A.), A.M.I. Mech. E. (London), A.I. Loco. E. (London), General Manager (India and Pakistan), The Consolidated



Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd. *b.* June 25, 1900, *s.* of Dr. H. K. Nimbkar of Phaltan State; *m.* Miss Elizabeth Lundy of Newtown, Pa., U.S.A.; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona, New York Univ., New York and Columbia Univ., New York. Employed in the Foreign Trade Department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., New York, 1927-29; Asst. Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Fraserburgh, 1929; Service Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1929-32; Manager for Bombay, 1932-34; Acting General Manager, 1934-42 and apptd. Resident General Manager, 1943; General Manager, 1945; General Manager, India & Pakistan, 1948; Managing Director, 1957; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. (India) Private, Ltd.; Managing Director, Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Ltd., Bombay; Mineral Mining Co. Ltd., Madras; Director: Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Bombay; Korula Rubber Co., Ltd., Bombay; Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., Ogalewad; Fuel Injections Ltd., Bombay. *Clubs: C.C.I., Willingdon and Bombay Presy. Golf Club, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Mysore Sports Club, Mysore; Century Club, Bangalore; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; National Sports Club, Delhi. Hobbies: Gardening and Agriculture. Address: Liberty Building, 41/42, Marine Lines, Bombay. Residence: 'Amarind', 15th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.*



NIZAMUDDIN, Dr. Muhammad, Ph.D. (Cantab.), Honorary Director and Secretary, *Dairatul-Maarif-il-Osmania*, Hyderabad. *b.* 1899 in Hyderabad. Took Ph.D. from Cambridge Univ., 1924. Refd. Prof. and Head of the Deptt. of Persian, Osmania Univ.; member, Academic Council and Senate, Osmania Univ., 1926-55; Hon. Senior Librarian, 1933-44; Curator, Translation and Compilation Bureau, 1944-48; Acting Principal, Univ. College of Arts and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Osmania Univ., 1952-54; member: Editorial Board, Islamic Culture, Hyderabad, 1952; Indological Research Cttee., Govt of India, 1953, recommended by UNESCO as an Exchange Professor of Arabic, 1958; represented the Cambridge and Osmania Univs in several sessions of the All-India Oriental Conference, represented India at the Colloquium on Islamic Culture at Princeton and Washington D.C. at the invitation of State Dept., U.S.A. and met President Eisenhower, Sept 1953; Chief Editor and Publisher of several standard works during 1947-57. *Publications*: *Introduction to the Jawami-ul-Ilkayat of Afī*, Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the Salar Jung collection, Hyderabad; proceedings of International Congresses and notices in literary journals. *Address*: 'Ialazar', Lallaguda, SD 17, Hyderabad.

NOEL-TOD, Geoffrey Noel, M.A. (Cantab.), O.B.E. (Mily.), Chairman, Parry & Co., Ltd., The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. *b.* Sept. 8, 1908, *s.* of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tod; *m.* Elzabeth Mary Moore, *d.* of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Moore, Malmesbury, Wilts, England; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Uppingham School, Cambridge Univ., England, United Africa Co., Ltd., Nigeria, 1930-31; Metropolitan Police, London, 1932; Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras, since 1933; served in Indian Army, First Punjab Regiment, 1940-45, reaching rank of Lt.-Col.; awarded the O.B.E. for services in Burma; Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd.; Director: The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co., Ltd.; Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.; Parrys Confectionery Ltd. and several other companies. *Recreations*: Golf, Fishing, Bridge, *Philately Clubs*: Madras Club; East India and Sports Club, London. *Address*: c/o Parry & Co., Ltd., "Dare House", Madras 1.

NOPANY, Rameshwarlal, Millowner and Merchant. *b.* in 1902 at Calcutta, son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany; *Educ.*: Scottish Church College, Calcutta.



Partner: Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull and Daulatram Rameshwarlal, Calcutta and Bombay; Director: Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., Mowar Sugar Mills Ltd., North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Belsund Sugar Co., Ltd., Naskarpura Jute Mills Ltd., Hind Mills Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd., Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd., and several other industrial and commercial concerns. Member: Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee. (1944-53); Indian Central Oil-seeds Cttee. (1947-53); Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., Calcutta, etc.; Pres.: Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43); Indian Hemp Association (1941-43); Indian Sugar Mills' Association (1940-41); Hon. Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1933-34); takes active interest in social work, has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief. *Address*: 178, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta 7.

NORGAY, Sherpa Tenzing, Mountaineer; Director, Himalayan Institute of Mountaineering, Darjeeling. *b.* 1914, in Solo Khumboo village, Eastern Nepal, *s.* of Mingma and Kinzom; *m.* Smt. Anglamu; two *d.*, Pempe and Nima. Had a natural love for mountains early in his childhood; began life as a porter attached to party of mountaineers at Darjeeling; participated in expeditions; has taken part in more Everest expeditions than any other person; first visited Everest as a youth of 21 when he accompanied Shipton's Reconnaissance Party, 1935; participated in the expedition under Rutledge, 1936; went with Tilman's party where he earned a name for himself; reached a height of 28,210 feet with Raymond Lambert, May 28, 1952; conquered the summit of Mount Everest with the New Zealand mountaineer Sir Edmund Hillary under the leadership of Sir John Hunt of the British Expedition, May 29, 1953; presented by the King of Nepal with the Star of Nepal 1st Class, June 1953; awarded George Medal by Queen Elizabeth; awarded Iran's highest sports medal by the Shah of Iran; presented with a special gold medal by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India for extraordinary courage and heroism in the Everest Expedition; awarded the U. S. Hubbard Medal, the medal of the National Geographical Society of America, March 16, 1954. *Address*: Darjeeling, West Bengal.

OBHRAI, Ram Lakhya, B.A., LL.B. (Punjab), Ex-Judge, Assam High Court *b.* Jan. 22, 1907, *s.* of late Lt. Amir Chand; *m.* Smt. Isher Kaur; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Chakwal, Dist. Jhelum; Abbottabad, Dist. Hazara; Lahore. Practised law in the Hazara Dist. for 20 years; then at Peshawar for about four years; managed aided educational institutions at Abbottabad; served as Vice-Pres., Municipal Board; member, Provincial Transport Authority and Provincial Rationing Authority at Peshawar, 1941-42; elevated to the Bench, appointed Acting Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Peshawar, March 10, 1946; after partition, appointed Chief Minister (Dewan) of Chamba State, Dec. 9, 1947 and its Chief Executive Officer after merger of the State; was Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer, for a few weeks, Nov.-Dec. 1948; officiated as Chief Justice, Assam High Court, thrice in 1952-53 and once in 1951, was Judge, Assam High Court, 1949-57. *Recreation*: Reading particularly Oriental poetry. *Club*: Gauhati. *Address*: 9A/1, W.E.A., New Delhi.

OJHA, Jayantilal Manishanker, Chairman, Jayantilal Ojha & Co., Ltd. *b.* May 8, 1907 at Anjar, Kutch; *m.* Srimati Mangla Gouri, *d.* of Lakshminishanker Ojha, 1928; *Educ.*: High School education, Ahmedabad; while a student, took part in Congress movement and worked at Sabarmati Ashram. Served on E. I. Rly. Advisory Cttee., Coal Wagon Supply Cttee., Soft Coke Cess Cttee., Indian Colliery Owners Assoc., Joint Working Cttee. of Coal Assoc.; Chairman, Jayantilal and Sons, Ltd.; Jatashanker & Co., Ltd.; Director: Gourangdh Collieries Ltd.; Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd.; Khas Shampore Coal Co., Ltd.; Sarpi Kajora Coal Mines Ltd.; New Joyrapore Coal Co., Ltd.; Chairman: Board of Trustees, Bhawanipur Gujarati Balmandir; Trustee: Shree Mahalaxmi Arit Shrimall Brahman Kelavanimandal, Ahmedabad; Tarkeswar Estate Managing Cttee.; The New Education Trust, Ahmedabad; Cttee. member: Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta; Traffic Advisory Cttee., Bharat Chamber of Commerce; Indian Council of Foreign Affairs; Bhawanipur Gujarati School; Geological, Mining & Metallurgical Society of India; Indian School of Mines and



Applied Geology; Life member, Cricket Assoc. of Bengal (*Clubs*: South Calcutta Club, Rotary Club of Howrah and Calcutta Club. *Address*: 81, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

OSTROROG, His Excellency Count Stanislas, French Ambassador in India, since 1951. *b.* March 20, 1897, *s.* of Count Léon Ostrorog and Jeanne Lorando; *Educ.*: Paris and London. Attaché in Peking, 1927-30; Secy. in Ankara, 1930-33; Paris, 1933-35; Beyrouth and Damascus, 1935-39; Moscow, 1939-40; France, 1940-42; Algiers, 1943; Beyrouth, 1943-46; New York, 1946; Minister and Ambassador, Dublin, 1947-51. *Address*: 16, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

OZA, Keshavlal Karsanjil, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Ex-Deputy Collector (Gharhkhed), Zalawad District. *b.* December 9, 1895; *m.* Savitri, *d.* of late Mulshanker J. Trivedi, once a Naib Suba in Baroda State; *Educ.*: Wankar High School; Bahaudin College, Junagadh; and Government Law School, Bombay. Practised as a Pleader in Junagadh State, 1921-22; Sarnayadish, Lakhtar State, 1922-27; Treasury Officer, Wankar State, 1927-31 and 1941; Dewan, Lathi State, 1931-38; Dewan, Mansa State (Mahikantha), 1938-41; Dewan, Vals State, 1943-48; was elected President, Executive Committee of the 11th "Gujarati Sahitya Parishad" convened at Lathi under the Presidentship of late Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri Krishnalal Mohanlal, retired Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; on integration of Kathiawar States into the United State of Saurashtra, was first appointed as Officer-in-Charge, Muli and Sayla; District Treasury Officer, Zalawad and Dy. Collector (Gharhkhed), Zalawad; retired from Govt. service, March 2, 1953. *Address*: Vallabhipur, Gohilwad Dist., Bombay State.



PAI, Ammembal Vittal, B.A., I.C.S., C.I.E. (1940), O.B.E. (1939), Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, since 1st March 1953. *b.* Oct. 11, 1901; *m.* Tarabai, only *d.* of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, O.B.E., M.D.; *Educ.*: Canara High School, Mangalore, Presy. Coll., Madras and Wadham Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collector, North Arcot Dt., Madras, 1926-27; Sub-Collector, Palghat and Kumbakonam, 1928-30; Under-Secy., Govt. of Madras, Public Works and Labour Depts., 1931-34; Addl. Dt. Mgte., Tanjore, 1936; Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, 1936-40; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Indian Overseas, 1941-44; nominated Official member of the Council of State, 1942, and nominated Official member of the Leg. Assembly, 1943; Joint Secy. to Govt. of India, Commonwealth Relations Dept., and Controller-Genl. of Emigration, 1944-47; Minister-Counsellor, Indian Embassy, Moscow, 1947-48; Principal Private Secy. to the Prime Minister of India, 1948-50; Secy., Ministry of Communications, 1950-53. *Address*: Secretariat, New Delhi.

PAI, Mangalore Purshotam, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (London), I.C.S. Chief Secretary, Andhra Govt. since May 20, 1957. *b.* December 1, 1906, *s.* of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. K. Pai, O.B.E., M.D., *m.* two *s.*, and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras, London and Oxford. Controller of Coffee, Indian Coffee Board, 1940-42; Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, 1942; Controller of Supplies, S. I. Circle, Govt. of India, 1942-45; Joint Secy., Ministry of Industry & Supply, 1946-49a; Jt. Secy., Ministry of Works and Supply, 1949-52; officiated as Managing Dir., Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., April-July 1952 and Feb.-Sept. 1953. Jt. Secy., Ministry of Production,

Govt. of India, 1952-53; Member, Board of Revenue, Andhra, Oct. 1953 to Oct. 1956, and of Andhra Pradesh, 1st Nov. 1956 to May 19, 1957. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi. *Address*: Hyderabad.

PAKASLAHTI, Aaro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Finland in India, since December 26, 1956 to June 7, 1963; *m. Ruth Elizabeth Wiltanen*; *Educ.*:



Helsinki Univ. Entered Finnish diplomatic service, 1928; Director of the Political Division at the Foreign Ministry, 1938 and Secretary General, 1941; Envoy in France, 1943-44; Director for the Finnish Federation of Technical Imports, 1948-56; Envoy in New Delhi since 1956. *Address*: Legation of Finland, 39, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

PAKVASA, Mangaldas Manchharam, ex-Governor of Madhya Pradesh (August 1947 to July 1952); Acting Governor, Bombay, Dec. 1954-March 1955. *b. May 7, 1882*; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; some time Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, and won Dhrajaji Mathuradas Scholarship in LL.B. Solicitor for thirty years; was in jail 14 months in connection with the 1932 Satyagraha, 12 months in 1940 and 17 months in 1942-43; went on a world tour and visited Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, America, Japan and China, 1936; as Solicitor for the All-India Spinners' Assoc. helped in saving income-tax, and fought up to the Privy Council when it was decided that that body was not liable to income-tax; was the Chairman of Bombay City Adult Education Cttee., Bombay Historical Society, Hindustan Scout Assoc., etc.; President, Bombay Legislative Council from July 1937 to 14th August 1947. *Address*: 29, Doongersay Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PAL, Benjamin Peary, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.L.S., F.B.S., F.N.I., Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, since 1950. *b. May 20, 1906*, *s. of Dr. R. R. Pal*; *Educ.*: Rangoon University (1924-29); Cambridge Univ., Downing College (1929-32). Joined the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 1933; appointed Director, 1950; President, Botany Section of the Indian Science Congress (1945-46); Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding (1947-48); member, Agricultural Mission to China (1944); member, Indian Scientific Delegation to Australia (1949); Pres., Indian Botanical Society, 1950; Formerly Vice-President, All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society; Leader, Indian Delegation to the VIIIth International Congress of Botany in Paris, 1954; Secy., National Institute of Sciences of India; Pres., Agricultural Sciences Section, Indian Science Congress, 1954; official Delegate to the International Genetics Symposium, Japan, 1956; Member of Council, Indian Science Congress Assoc., 1956; Hon. Member, Genetics Society of Japan. *Publications*: About 100 papers on plant breeding and genetics of crop plants. *Recreations*: Painting and Rose-gardening. *Address*: New Delhi.

PALNITKAR, Mr. Justice Schripat Rao, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Judge, Bombay High Court, since Nov. 1, 1956. *b. 1897*, *s. of Madhav Rao and Smt. Saraswati Bai*; *m. Smt. Lakshmi Bai Paranjpe*; seven *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Ferguson Coll., Poona; Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as a lawyer for over 20 years; was a leading advocate both on the civil and criminal sides; was member: Hyderabad Leg. Council; Hyderabad Municipal Corporation; for some time Speaker,

Hyderabad Leg. Assembly; member of the then Hyderabad Judicial Cttee. (Privy Council); Judge, Hyderabad High Court, 1943-55; Chief Justice, Feb. 1955-Oct. 1956. *Publications*: Report of the Anti-Corruption Committee appointed by the Judicial Deptt. *Recreations*: Tennis, Table Tennis, Chess. *Clubs*: Hyderabad Club; United Services Club, Secunderabad. *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

PALSIKAR, Shankar Balvant, G.D. Art (Painting), Painter; Teacher, Deptt. of Fine Art, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. *b. May 17, 1916*, *s. of Balvant Janardan Palsikar*; *Educ.*: Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; took G.D. Art (Painting), 1947. Awarded gold medal of Bombay Art Society and Academy of Fine Art, Calcutta, 1950; exhibited paintings in all the leading exhibitions in India and abroad, Russia, America, Japan, England. *Address*: 43, Machalimar Camp, Versova, Andheri, Bombay 41.

PANANDIKAR, Satyashraya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Ph.D. (Econ., London), D.Sc. (Econ., London), Secretary, Indian Banks' Association, Bombay; Retd. Principal and Prof. of Commerce, Sydenham College, Bombay. *b. July 18, 1894*; *m. Indira, d. of S. A. Sabnis*, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications*: *Economic Consequences of the War for India*; *Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal-Delta*; *Economic Development of the Great Powers and India*; *Banking in India*; *Industrial Labour in India*. *Address*: Gandhi House, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

PANDIT, Anand Dattatraya, B.Sc. (Alld.), I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi. *b. April 1, 1909*, *s. of Dattatraya Vinayak Pandit*; *m. Miss Leela Rawat, M.B.B.S.*; one *s.* and one *d.* Was Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, Jan. 1952-March 1954. *Address*: Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PANDIT, Srimati Vijaya Lakshmi, High Commissioner for India in London and concurrently India's Ambassador to Ireland; Ex-Ambassador of India in U.S.A. *b. 18th August 1900*; (Class. Nitit Sitarum Pandit, Bar-at-Law (Classical and Historical), 9th May, 1921; *s. d.*; *Educ.*: Privately by tutors and governesses. Elected Chairman, Education Cttee., Allahabad Municipal Board, 1936; elected to U.P. Assembly, 1937; appointed Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health in U.P. Congress Government; Pres., All-India Women's Conference, 1940-42; Vice-Pres., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; attended Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A., as leader of Indian delegation appointed by the Indian Council of World Affairs; toured extensively in U.S.A.; was present in San Francisco at the time of the United Nations Conference, and presented India's case in an unofficial capacity to the world as spokesman for the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom; Leader of the Indian delegation to the U. N. O., 1947 and 1948 Peace Conference; imprisoned three times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movement—one year, four months and 11 months in 1931, 1941 and 1942, respectively; returned unopposed to U.P. Assembly from the old constituency; appointed Minister for second time by Congress Government holding portfolios of Local Self-Government and Public Health; Indian Ambassador in U.S.S.R., 1947-49; Ambassador in U.S.A., 1949-52; President, United Nations General Assembly, 1953-54. Has received ten honorary doctorates from Indian and foreign universities and a number of awards for work in the international fields. *Address*: The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

PANDURANGIAE, Vummidi, Partner, Vummidi Ramiah Chetty Guruswamy Chetty & Co., Jewellers and Diamond Merchants, Madras; Managing Director of Vummidiars (Mfrs.) Ltd., Stainless Steel Fabricators, Madras. *b. 1908*, *s. of Vummidi Guruswamy Chetty*; *m. Smt. V. Sreerangamma*; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras. Pres., Madras Jewellers' and Diamond Merchants' Assoc., Madras; Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras (1947-48); Director, New Guardian of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; was a Delegate to the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1946; visited Germany and other countries in Europe as Delegate, Govt. of India Trade Delegation for Germany, 1948. *Recreations*: Billiards, Tennis. *Club*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*: Residence: 5, Dr. Nair Road, T. Nagar, Madras 17; Office: 25, N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras 1.



PANDYA, Gangashanker Baldevshanker, B.A. (Hons.) (London), M.A. (Allahabad), Head of Dept. of History, Baroda Univ., since July 1950. *b. August 24, 1915*, *s. of Pandit Baldevshanker Pandya of Hattia, Dist. Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) and Manekbai*; *m. Prabhavati, d. of G. V. Trivedi, M.B.E., P.F.S. of Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)*; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: The Theosophical National School, Bonarás; Benaras Hindu Univ.; The Univ. of Allahabad; London Univ. Professor of History, M.T.B. College, Surat, 1940-42; Professor of Administration and Geography, College of Commerce, Baroda, 1942-49; First Registrar, Maharaja Sayajirao Univ. of Baroda, May 1949 to July 1950; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Baroda Univ., 1951-54; attended seminars on Educational Administration & International Education, Chicago, Feb.-June 1955. *Publications*: 2 books on Indian Administration and Politics; sundry articles on Politics and History in periodicals. *Recreations*: Hiking; Mountaineering; Hockey; Table Tennis. *Address*: Adhyapak Nivas, Pratap Ganj, Baroda.

PANIGRAHI, Kalindi Charan, B.A. (Patna), Programme producer, spoken words, A.I.R., Cuttack. *b. 1903*, Biswanathpur village, Bhulanagar, *s. of late Swapneshwar Panigrahi*, Lawyer and late Saraswati Devi; *m. Smt. Ratnamani Devi*; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack. B.A. from Patna Univ., 1925. Manager, Co-operative Deptt. Editor, of *Mayurbhanj Chronicle and Bhanya Pradesh*, English and Oriya journals; Representative, *The Statesman* and P.T.I.; Publicity Officer under Orissa Govt and in the Eastern States Union (Orissa); Organiser the Sabuj (Green) Group of writers; Editor of several periodicals; Pres. of several literary and cultural assoc.; is a leading poet, playwright, novelist, essayist and short story writer, among the progressive group of modern times; won fame for his *Matira Mamaha* (Man of Clay), whose Hindi version has been published by the Sahitya Akademi; a good writer of children's literature, many of them being approved as texts from infant class upwards. *Publications*: Poetry: *Mananahna*; *Khyanka Satya* etc. Short Story: *Shena Rashmi*, etc.; Novels: *Matir Manish*; *Amara Chitra*, etc.; Essays: *Sahitya Samachara*, etc.; Dramas: *Piyadasi*; *Padmini*, etc.; Biography *Bhaktakam Madhusudan*. *Address*: 'Swapnapuri', Pithapur Road, Cuttack-1, Orissa.

PANIGRAHI, Lingaraj, B.A., B.L., Minister, for Home, Law, Education, Govt. of Orissa, since Apr. 1957. *b. March 21, 1896*, *s. of Gopinath Panigrahi*; *m. Smt. Swarnamalya*; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras Presidency College. Practised at Berhampur (Ganjam); was Public Prosecutor for two terms; Advocate-General, 1945-48; Judge,

Orissa High Court, July 1948-March 1953; Chief Justice, Orissa 1953-56; attended the Round Table Conference and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Ctee., 1934; one of the prominent leaders responsible for the creation of the Orissa Province; a forceful speaker and writer; a keen Botanist. *Publications*: Contributor to periodicals. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Club*: Cuttack Club. *Address*: Bhubaneswar.

PANIKER, K. C. S., Artist, Vice-Principal, Govt. School of Arts & Crafts, Madras. *b.* May 30, 1911, *s.* of late Dr. K. Madhava Menon, L.M. & S., V.H.A.S., of Madras Medical Service and late Smt. K. C. Narayani Amma; *m.* Smt. Renu Bai; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; graduate of the Madras School of Arts & Crafts. Joined the staff of the School as teacher, 1941; exhibited widely in India and abroad with distinction; one-Man shows held at India House, London and Paris, 1954; represented at The National Art Gallery, New-Delhi, The National Art Gallery, Madras, The Mysore Art Gallery and various private collections in India & Europe; member, Executive Board of the Lalit Kala Akademi as one of the nine eminent artists in the country. *Address*: 2, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras-8.

PANIKKAR, Kavalam Madhava, Indian Ambassador in France, since Dec. 1956. *b.* June 3, 1895; *Educ.*: Madras & Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Professor, Allgarh Muslim University; Editor, *The Hindustan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Foreign & Political Minister, Bikaner; Prime Minister, Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education & Health, Bikaner State (1944); Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee; Indian States Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 and Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945; member of Indian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly Session, 1947; Vice-President, Royal India Society, London; Pres., Kerala Academy of Letters; member, National Academy of Letters; Ambassador in China, 1948-52; Ambassador in Egypt, Sept. 1952-Dec. 1953; member, States Reorganisation Commission, 1954-56. *Publications*: *Indian States and Government of India*; *International Law*; *Portuguese in Malabar*; *Dutch in Malabar*; *Caste and Democracy*; *Hinduism and the Modern World*; *Kingship in India*; *Education Reconstruction*; *India and the Indian Ocean*; *Future of South East Asia*; *The Basis of Indo-British Treaty*; *Survey of Indian History*; *Asia and Western Dominance*; *In Two Chinas*; *Geographical Factors in Indian History*, etc.; has also contributed to *The Times*, *The Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle*, *Contemporary Review*, etc. and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address*: Embassy of India, Paris.

PANJA, Jadbendranath, M.A. in Pure Mathematics (Cal.), B.L. (Cal.), Ex-Minister for Cottage and Small-scale Industries, State of West Bengal. *b.* July 1886, *s.* of Nrisinghramurari Panja, B.A.; *m.* two *d.*; *Educ.*: Burdwan Raj College, Kipon (now Surendranath) College, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. Read Congress literature from early boyhood; joined non-co-operation movement after the Special Congress Session at Calcutta, 1920; suffered imprisonment for 2½ years, 1932-34 and for 6 months in 1942. *Recreation*: Literature on religion, philosophy and economics. *Address*: C/o Secretariat, Calcutta.

PANT, Spasahab Balasahab, B.A. (Bombay), M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Padma Vibhushan (Category B) (Aug. 15, 1954), Political Officer in Sikkim and Bhutan since Feb. 1955. *b.* Sept. 11, 1912, of the family of the Pratinidhis of Aundh; *m.* Naini Devi Dravid,

M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.; one *s.*, Aniket Kumar and two *d.*, Aditidevi, Avalokita, *b.* Sept. 1956. *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona, Oxford (B.N.C.); Lincoln's Inn. Started work in the Aundh State under his father Shrimant Bhawanrao Pratinidhi, Rajasahab of Aundh; worked as Education Minister; prepared a draft Constitution for the Aundh State, with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi, when his father granted Responsible Govt. to his subjects, 1939; first elected Prime Minister, Aundh State, for six years; was Minister for four years till the State was merged into Bombay State, March 1948; member, A.I.C.C., 1948; represented Govt. of India at the U.N.O. as an alternate delegate, 1951 and 1952; Commissioner for the Govt. of India in British East Africa, July 1948-Feb. 1954; apptd. Consul-General for Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi, Nov. 1950 & Commissioner for Central Africa and Nyasaland, Dec. 1950; Officer on Special Duty, External Affairs Ministry, 1954-55. *Address*: Amral Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4; C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi; Residency, Gangtok.

PANT, Pandit Govind Ballabh, B.A., LL.B., LL.D. (Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow), Bharat Ratna (Jan. 26, 1957). Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India since Jan. 10, 1955. *b.* Sept. 10, 1887, in Almora District; *Educ.*: Almora, Mulr Central College, Allahabad; School of Law, Allahabad Univ. Enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1909; joined the Bar at Naini Tal; took active part in politics; started Kumaon Parishad in 1916 to study local problems and redress grievances; gave evidence before the Southborough Committee and succeeded in bringing the Kumaon districts under the Southborough Committee and the Montford Reforms; elected member, A.I.C.C. 1916; U.P. Leg. Council, 1923, on Swaraj Party ticket; Leader, Swaraj Party, U.P. Council, for 7 years; elected Pres., U.P.C.C., 1927, and presided at Allgarh Session; took prominent part in anti-Simon Commission agitation; twice imprisoned for C. D., 1930-32; appointed Chairman, U.P. Agrarian Ctee. by the U.P.C.C.; submitted Pant Report, 1931; Member, Congress Working Ctee., since 1931; Genl. Secy., All-India Parliamentary Board, 1934; elected M.L.A. (Central), 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party; elected Leader of the Congress Party in U.P. Assembly, 1937 and Premier, 1937-39; resigned on War issue; offered Satyagraha, Nov. 1940 and was jailed for one year; arrested and kept in detention in Ahmednagar Fort, August 9, 1942-March 31, 1945; attended Simla Conference, June 1945, and carried on negotiations with Jinnah; member, Central Parliamentary Board and Chairman, U.P. Parliamentary Board; re-elected to U.P. Legislative Assembly and Leader of Congress Party in the U.P. Assembly; elected member, Constituent Assembly and member of several Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly; Chief Minister, U.P., April 1946 to Jan. 1955. *Address*: New Delhi.

PARANJPE, Dr. Sir Raghunath Purushottam, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta), D.Litt. (Poona), Vice-Chancellor, Poona University since April 1956. *b.* Muri, 16th Feb. 1876; *Educ.*: Maratha H. S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Engl.), 1901-07, and Hon. Fellow, 1945; Paris and Göttingen; Govt. of India Scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899. Principal and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Free Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay State; Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; member,

Bombay Leg. Council, 1918-23, 1927; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916; Knighted, 1942; Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; member, India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-33; President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1939; High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1944-47. *Publications*: *Gokhale, Karve, The Cruz of the Indian Problem, Rationalism in Practice*. *Address*: Poona 4.

PARCATTIL, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph, B.A., D.D., Archbishop of Ernakulam. *b.* April 1, 1912, at Kidangoor, Ankamaly; *Educ.*: Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Ordained priest, 1939; worked as Assistant and Vicar in some parishes; Editor, *Satyadeepam* for 6 years; consecrated Titular Bishop of Arethusa and Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Ernakulam by His Eminence Cardinal Tisserant, Nov. 30, 1953. Installed as Archbishop of Ernakulam on January 9, 1957. *Address*: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam-1.

PARIKH, Chandulal Pitamberdas, B.A., LL.B., M.P., Business man. *b.* 1895, at Kapadwanj; has three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: had his high school education in Ahmedabad; graduated in Arts from St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; graduated in Law with distinction at the Bombay Univ., 1918. Entered business at an early age and joined as partner in the firm of C. Parikh & Co., 1921; his business enterprises at present cover cotton mills and insurance; has devoted his best efforts to cotton trade and cotton textiles; visited Africa several times; member, Cloth Control Production Ctee., 1948; Textile Control Ctee., since 1950; Central Advisory Council of Industries, 1952; Rehabilitation Finance Administration, Govt. of India, since 1952; Air Transport Advisory Council, since 1955; Governing body, Kharapur Technical Institute; Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., Ahmedabad, 1950-52; Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc. in Bombay Assembly, 1956-51; member, Rajya Sabha, since 1952; Chairman, Advisory Board, Displaced Persons Compensation Pool Clubs; W.I.T.C. Ltd.; Willingdon Sports Club; Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address*: 40-C, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PARIKH, Sheth Chimanlal Bapalal, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Business man. *b.* 1898, at Kapadwanj; has three *s.* and three *d.* Took to business at a very early age; as one of the founders of C. Parikh & Co., has played a prominent part in the cotton and textile trade of Bombay, Ahmedabad and East Africa; Vice-Pres., East India Cotton Assoc. Ltd. and the Indian Central Cotton Ctee.; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber; is controlling in Uganda concerns of repute in the cotton trade; has been responsible for pioneering several concerns expanding their activities to a great extent; is widely travelled; Pres., Indian Nationals Overseas Congress; represented the Govt. of India at the International Cotton Advisory Ctee.'s meeting held at Lahore, 1950, at Rome, 1952 and at Washington, Nov. 1953; Director: Central Bank of India Ltd., Eastern Shipping Corporation Ltd. Clubs: W.I.T.C. Ltd.; Willingdon Sports Club; Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address*: 28, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.



PARIKH, Chandil Narandas, Branch Secretary, The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada, Bombay. b. Feb. 28, 1903, at Bhavnagar, s. of late Narandas Bhikhabhai



Parikh, Retired Postmaster, Bhavnagar R. 8. and late Smt. Narmadabai; m. Smt. Taralaxmi, May 6, 1922; three s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar; Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay. Joined the staff of M. Kanji & Co., former General Agents in Bombay of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada, May 1921; Head of Life Insurance Dept., M. Kanji & Co., 1929-35; has been the senior member of Indian office staff in Bombay since the Company's branch office was opened in Bombay in 1935; appointed Branch Secy., Jan. 1, 1947; is keenly interested in the affairs of his community; member Managing Council of the Jain Education Society, Bombay; Managing Cttee. of the Assoc. of his community. *Address*: Office: 123, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; *Residence*: 113, Gaiwadi, Swadeshi Market Building, Room No. 210, 3rd floor, Bombay 2.

PARIKH, Hiralal Maganlal, Merchant and Quarrier. b. March 20, 1910, at Nadlad, s. of Maganlal Sankalchand Parikh, Railway Contractor, Western Ry. Started career as an independent Quarry Owner in former Kotah State; presented a scheme to Kotah Govt. for working quarries on an economical basis which was subsequently accepted resulting in the formation of the Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Ltd., Ramganjmandi; Promoter and Director-in-Charge, Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Ltd., Ramganjmandi; Director-in-Charge, Rajputana Mining Agencies Private Ltd., Ramganjmandi; member, Minimum Wages Advisory Cttee. of the Labour Dept., Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur; Pres., Chamber of Commerce, Kotah Division, Kotah. *Address*: Ramganjmandi (Rajasthan), Western Ry.



PARIKH, Rasiklal Umedchand, B.Com. (Bombay), B.Com. (London), Minister for Revenue, Bombay, since Nov. 1, 1956 b. May 18, 1910, s. of Umedchand Nanchand Parikh of Limbdi and of Surajben; m. Sharda, d. of Capt. V. J. Doshi of Bhavnagar; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Jaswantiniji High School, Limbdi, Fergusson College, Poona (1926-27), Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; London School of Economics, London. Courted imprisonment three during Satyagraha movement, in 1930, 1933 and 1942; was Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1948; joined the first Saurashtra Constituent Assembly, 1949; elected Member, Lok Sabha, Feb. 1952, resigned and elected to Saurashtra Leg. Assembly; Minister, Home, Services, P.W.D., Medical and Health, Information, Printing Press and Stationery and Communications Deptt. at various periods; Chief Minister, Saurashtra, Dec. 20, 1954-Oct. 31, 1956. *Address*: Ridge House, Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

PARKER, Ernest, O.B.E., Chartered Accountant, Director, I.C.I. (India) Ltd., President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1957-58. b. Sept. 27, 1909, m. Gwendolyn Trevor Thomas; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: St. Lawrence,

Ramsgate. *Clubs*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana; Willington Sports Club. *Address*: 14, Pall Hill, Bandra.

PARMAR, Dr. Yeshwant Singh, M. P., Ex-Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh. *Educ.*: Forman Christian Coll., Lahore; Lucknow Univ.; took Ph.D. District and Sessions Judge, Sirmur, 1937-41; resigned and exiled from the State due to political differences; entered politics, 1947; elected Pres. Himalayan Hill States Regional Council of All-India States People's Conference; organized Satyagraha in Suket State resulting in the integration of 24 States into Himachal Pradesh; was member: A.I.O.C.: Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council, Himachal Pradesh; Indian Constituent Assembly; Pres., H.P.C.C., 1948-50; Leader, Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Istanbul, Turkey, 1951; elected M.L.A., Himachal Pradesh from Pachhad constituency in the general elections, elected M.P., 1957. *Address*: Lok Sabha.

PARTHASARATHI, G., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Indian Ambassador to Indonesia, since Jan. 1957. b. July 7, 1912, s. of late N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar; m. Smt. Subur Muraseth; one s.; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras; Wadham Coll., Oxford; Lincoln's Inn, London. Assistant Editor, *The Hindu*, 1936-40; Chief Representative of P.T.T. in London, 1949-52; Chief Editor, Press Trust of India, 1951-53; Chairman, International Commission for Cambodia, 1954-55; Chairman, International Supervisory Commission for Viet Nam, 1955-56. *Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis and Hockey. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*: 'Nanga Parbat', 49, St. Mary's Road, Madras 18.

PATASKAR, Hari Vinayak, B.A., LL.D. (Bombay), Governor of Madhya Pradesh since June 1957. b. May 15, 1892; s. of Vinayak Vaman Pataskar, Civil Judge, Bombay State and Smt. Saraswatibai Vinayak Pataskar; m. Smt. Annapurnabai Hari Pataskar; one d., Smt. Neelima Purohit; *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona. Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Enrolled as an Advocate, Bombay High Court and set up practice in Khandesh, 1917, Congressman since 1920; member, A.I.C.C., 1929, entered Bombay Leg Council, 1927; resigned as a protest against the incarceration of Gandhiji, 1930; elected, M.L.A., Bombay, 1937; elected again, 1945, member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; returned to the Lok Sabha, 1952. Jailed for taking part in the freedom movement, 1942; was elected Pres., Borough Municipality, Chalisgaon, continuously and unanimously for 15 years, Chairman, Educational Society, Chalisgaon, since 1922; has been taking part in all social, educational and political activities of Maharashtra, since 1922, Chairman (Local Cttee.), Blind Relief Assoc., Chalisgaon, Minister for Legal Affairs, Govt. of India 1954-57; Minister for Civil Aviation, Dec. 1956-Apr. 1957. *Address*: Bhopal.



PATEL, Babubhai Jashbhai, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Development, Planning, Electricity & Housing, Bombay. b. Feb. 9, 1911, s. of Jashbhai Makandas Patel, Nadlad, Dt. Kaira; m. Smt. Lilavati; two s.; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Nadlad; Fergusson, Wilson, St. Xavier's and Govt. Law Colleges, Bombay. Joined Congress movement, 1930; was Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Minister, Bombay, till 1952; Dy. Minister, Public Works and Transport, Bombay; 1952-Oct. 31, 1956. *Address*: 'Shreyas', Nadlad, Dt. Kaira.

PATEL, Baburao, Critic, Author, Journalist, Film Producer, Director, Editor, *Filmindia* and Managing Dir., Sumati Publications Private Ltd. b. April 4, 1904, at Maswan, Thana Dist., Bombay, s. of Pandurang V. Patel, Advocate, Bombay High Court. Took up free-lance journalism as a career, 1922; wrote, directed and produced motion pictures simultaneously with journalistic activities; specialized as a critic of art, stage and films; started *Filmindia*, a popular magazine in India, April 1935; agitated against anti-Indian pictures produced by British and Hollywood producers; carried the campaign successfully to Europe and Hollywood in 1939 and obtained guarantees from foreign producers to stop films slandering India; lectured in Europe and United States on India's ancient culture and civilization; launched another campaign against indigenous crime and anti-social pictures, 1940; set up a production code and compelled revision of film censorship; recognized as one of India's foremost critics of art, stage, films and politics; visited America again for sociological study and survey, 1948. *Hobbies*: Music, Gardening and Travelling. *Publications*: *Grey Dust*; *Burning Words*; wrote and produced the following films: *Kismet*, *Mahananda*, *Bala Joban*, *My Darling*, *Maharane*, *Draupadi* and *Gvalan*; wrote numerous articles for several Indian and overseas periodicals. *Address*: "Girnar," Pall Hill, Bombay 20.



PATEL, Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai, B.Sc., Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Govt. of Bombay, since April 1957 b. Nov. 11, 1913; m. Smt. Bhanumati Patel; five d.; *Educ.*: Shri Prant High School, Bandra; Baroda Coll., Baroda; passed B.Sc., 1935. Was Science Teacher for 12 years; Social Worker in Congress since 1947; Pres.: Banada Rajya Pranj Mandal, Taluka Congress Cttee., Bandra; Congress delegate, A.I.C.C. *Recreations*: Spinning; Sports. *Clubs*: Shri Digvijai Club, Bandra, Address: Bhihar (Bandra), via Bilmora (W. Ry.), Dist. Surat; Sachivalaya, Bombay.

PATEL, Bhagvatprasad R., M.A., A.I.A., I.C.S., General Manager, Air India International, since Sept. 1955. *Educ.*: Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad and Gujarat College and Baroda College, M.A., 1933; passed I.C.S. Examination, 1935. Became Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, 1936. Joined I.C.S., 1936; took service in Sind; served as Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Revenue Officer, Barrage, Collector, Dy. Secy. and Secy., Food & Civil Supplies Department; was in Ministry of Food, Govt. of India, April 1947 to Aug. 1948; was Chairman, Capital Selection Cttee. for Saurashtra and Rajasthan; Chief Secy., PEPSU, Aug. 1948-March 1950; Chief Secretary, Saurashtra, March 1950-May 1954; Director-General of Shipping, May 1954-Aug. 1955. *Address*: Air India International, New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

PATEL, Shalibhai Dyabhai, I.C.E. (B.U.), Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya-peeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar. b. June 9, 1888, in Lewa Patidar Community of Savdasabhai Khadiji, Sojitra; m. Smt. Gangaben Patel; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: College of Engineering, Poona. Served in P.W.D., 1912-40; Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality, March 1940 to Sept. 1942; has been working for the establishment of Vallabh Vidyanagar from 1945. *Publications*: *Mahi Canal*; *Sukkar Barrage Ma Mara Ath Varsha*; *Gandadanu Vastav Darshan*. *Recreations*: Bridge, Gardening, Archaeology, etc. *Address*: Vallabh Vidyanagar, Taluka Anand, District Kaira.

PATEL, Dr. Bhaskar Rambhai, M.D., M.R.C.P., T.D.D., Deputy Minister for Prohibition, Govt. of Bombay, since April 1957. b. Aug. 3, 1897; m. Smt. Shantabehn, d. of Behchardas Viharidas Desai, Ex-Dewan of Junagadh; one s. & one d.; *Educ.*: Solitra; passed Matric 1917; Wilson Coll., Bombay; studied Inter Sc. in Ahmedabad and Baroda; Grant Medical Coll., passed M.D., from Germany 1927. Left Medical College in Aug. 1920 to join the national movement; at the Saharmati Ashram for some time; was in charge of Khadi Production Centre at Petlad, 1921-22; Hon. General Secy., Gujarat Provincial Political Conference, Anand, May 1922, started consulting practice in Bombay, March 1929; courted jail several times in freedom movement; elected member of Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, 1938; got the special diploma in Tuberculosis, 1938, started practice, 1939; appointed member, Prohibition Board, Province of Bombay and Hon. Secy. to Prohibition Medical Board, Bombay State, Aug., 1939. Hon. Specialist in T.B., J. J. Hospital and Lecturer in Tuberculosis, Grant Medical Coll., 1940. Hon. Special Officer in Tuberculosis, Govt. of Bombay, 1947. *Publications*: Many publications in Medical Literature on T.B. Problems & B.C.G. Vaccination. *Clubs*: Rotary; National Sports Club. *Address*: 26 A, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PATEL, Shogilal P., B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P., Managing Director, State Bank of India, Bombay. b. Oct. 16, 1912, s. of Prabhudas Kallidas Patel of Khanpur Taluka—Baroda; m. Kamalaben G. Patel of Dasturtha Taluka Baroda; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Primary Education, Khanpur; secondary education, Nar and Baroda; Baroda College and Royal Institute of Science, India; London School of Economics and Middle Temple Inn, England, 1933-37; Asstt. Collector, Satara, 1937-41. Collector for a month, 1940; Settlement Officer, Central Division, Sholapur, 1941-42; did Revision Settlement of Land Assessment in the Talukas of Karmala, Madha, Malsiras and Sholapur; Asstt. Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, in charge of supplies and controls for Maharashtra, 1942; Collector of Ahmednagar, Jan. to June 1943; Collector of Ratnagiri, 1943-44; Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance; also Registrar General of Moneylenders, Bombay State, 1946-50; Commissioner, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, 1950-54; General Manager, B.E.S.T. Undertaking, Bombay, 1954-56. *Recreations*: Swimming, Riding, Bridge, Shooting. *Address*: State Bank of India, Fort, Bombay 1.

PATEL, Dabhyabhai Vallabhbhai, ex-Mayor, Greater Bombay. b. Nov. 28, 1905, s. of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; m. Bhanumati, sister of Pashabhai Patel, Baroda; two s.; *Educ.*: Bombay and later at the Gujarat Vidya Pith, Ahmedabad. Joined Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. as an Apprentice, 1927; rose to be Agency Manager, 1947; retired, 1948; elected Policyholders' Director, June 1949; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1939; Chairman, Standing Cttee., 1946-47; member, B.E.S.T. Cttee., Aug. 1947-March 1952; Leader of the Congress Party in the Municipal Corporation, April 1949-March 1954; member: Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Senate of the University of Bombay; W.I.A.A.; Chairman Charutar Vidyamandal, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand; Mayor, Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation, April 1954 to March 1955. *Address*: 68, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

PATEL, Hiralal Muljibhai, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Com. (London), C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, since Dec. 20, 1954; Ex-Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation. b. August 27, 1904; m. Savita Patel; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and St. Catherine's at Oxford. Served as Sub-Divisional and Dt. Officer in

Sind; Sind Separation Officer, 1935; Deputy Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of Bombay; Secy., Stock Exchange Cttee., 1936-37; Trade Commr., Northern Europe, at Hamburg, June 1937 to outbreak of War; Deputy Trade Commr. and Trade Commr., London, 1939 Sept. to 1940 July; Secy., Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-42; Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept., 1942-43; Joint Secy. and Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1943-46; Joint Secy. and Secretary to the Cabinet, 1946-47; Partition Secretary; Defence Secretary, 1947-53; Food and Agriculture Secretary, 1953-Dec. 1954. *Address*: 2, Roberts Road, New Delhi.

PATEL, Jehangir Pestonji, M.A. (Cantab.), Cotton Merchant. b. 1st February 1905, s. of Pestonji D. Patel; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Downing College, Cambridge. Mg. Director of The Patel Cotton Co. Private Ltd.; Director: Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., The New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd., G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., Indian Schering (Private) Ltd.; The Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Wallace Flour Mills Ltd., Central India Flour Mills Private Ltd.; The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; W. H. Braley & Co. Ltd.; Wyeth (India) Private Ltd., Partner, Messrs. Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers, Bombay; Member, New York Cotton Exchange, New York and Liverpool Cotton Assoc. Ltd., Liverpool; Pres., Advaita Seva Mandal; Trustee, Rustomji N. Wadia Trust Buildings and Novrosji N. Wadia Trust Buildings. *Clubs*: Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, Radio Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., The Western India Automobile Association Club House Ltd., The National Sports Club of India and Gutcaumund Gymkhana Club. *Address*: "Goolistan", 37, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

PATEL, Pannalal Nanalal, Gujarati Short Story Writer and Novelist. b. May 7, 1912, s. of Nanalal Khushaldas, m. Smt. Vahabben; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Idar Middle School. Services in various walks of life; Liquor Godown Manager, Water Pipe Fitter, Farming, Oilman in Electricity Co. & Water Works, Clerk, Small Merchant, Film Story Writer, Agriculture. *Publications*: Novels: *Malala*, *Jiv*, *Valamanan*; *Bhuru Sathi*, *Surabhi*, *Jauran*; *Manaran*, *Bharav*, *Pachhale Barane*, *Na Chhutake*; *Fakiro*, *Bhagyanan Bheru*; Short Stories: *Sukh Dukhanan Sathi*, *Jivo Dand*, *Jodagana Khet*, *Lakh Chorasi*; *Panchakra Rang*; *Sachin Shumanan*; *Vatkrane Kanthe*, *Ora*, *Dilni Val*; *Parendan*; Play: *Jamairaj*. *Address*: Mandli, Dist. Durgapur (Rajasthan).

PATEL, Mrs. Sushila Rani Baburao, M.A., L.T., Journalist, Associate Editor of *Filmindia* and Director, Sumati Publications Private Ltd. b. Oct. 20, 1918, at Madras, d. of Anand Rao Tombat, Advocate, Madras High Court; m. Baburao Patel, Editor, *Filmindia*, Dec. 27, 1945; *Educ.*: Had a brilliant first class career; obtained M.A. degree in Science from Madras Univ. with first class honours winning Pulney Andey Gold Medal for Botany, May 1939; passed L. T. (Madras Univ.) in 1941 standing first and won the Univ. Gold Medal. After some experience of teaching, took up journalism in 1942 and joined *Filmindia*; worked in two motion pictures *Draupadi* (1944) and *Golan* (1946); is keenly interested in classical music; visited America for social studies, 1948. *Hobbies*: Music, Arts, Gardening. *Publications*: *Grey Dust*; *Burning Words*. *Address*: "Girnar," Pali Hill, Bombay 20.



PATELL, Jehangir J. K., Secretary, W. I. A. Association, Bombay, since 15th April 1939. b. 2nd August 1905, s. of Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College; Davar's College of Commerce and School of Accountancy, London; completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay. Assistant Secretary, W.I.A. Association, 1931-39; contributed articles on various subjects, particularly on "Motoring" and "Photography"; Secretary of the Asian Zone of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme; Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society; Honorary Treasurer of the Western India Football Association; Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bombay; member, Govt. Traffic Advisory Cttee.; Hon. Secy., Governor's Hospital Fund Cttee.; member: "D" Ward Rifle Club; Flag Day Appeal Fund Cttee.; Pres., Motor Cycle Assoc. Clubs: Willingdon; Rotary Club of Bombay; Royal Western India Turf Club; Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik; M. G. Car Club; President for the last twelve years of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club and the W.I.A.A. Staff Association. *Recreations*: Football, Motoring and Photography. *Address*: Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Estate, Colaba, Bombay.



PATIALA, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Yadavendra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1915), G.B.E. (1941), LL.D. (1939), Maharaja of b. January 7, 1913, s. of His Late Highness Maharajadhiraj Bhupinder Singhji; m. The Princess of Serakella, two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Altfeston College, Lahore; also studied under an English tutor Accompanied his father to the first Round Table Conference, 1930; worked with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Col. Haksar and other leading Indian personalities; was member, Standing Cttee. of the Chamber of Princes for many years; elected its Pro-Chancellor and finally Chancellor; conferred the Hon. degree of LL.D. by the Banaras and Punjab Univs.; underwent complete cavalry and infantry courses; served for many years in the infantry; served in the Police for 5 years; is respected by all sections of the Sikhs as their head; has always taken a prominent part in social and political activities; is an international cricketer having captained India in Test Matches; is very fond of mountaineering; Pres., Indian Olympic Assoc.; Founder and Life-Pres., Asiatic Games Federation; Rajpramukh of PEPSU till reorganization of States. *Recreations*: Practically all games, particularly Cricket, Tennis, Horticulture, Agriculture, Gardening. *Address*: Motibagh Palace, Patiala (in Winter); Chail, Simla Hills (in Summer).

PATIL, Bhaurao Payagounda, popularly called 'Karmaveer' Patil, social worker in educational field; founder, 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha', Satara. b. 1887, at Ahtavade Bk., Satara South Dist., s. of Payagounda Devagounda Patil, Chaturtha Jain; m. Laxmibai Patil (deceased) of Kumbhaji, Kolhapur Dist.; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Rajaram High School, Kolhapur. Left school, 1907; was insurance agent, 1910-14; joined Kirtloskar Bros. Iron Works and Ogale Glass Works as Sales Organiser; took a prominent part in starting Cooper Engineering Ltd.; served as a Recruiting Officer, 1914; took active part in Satya Shodhak Samaj,



1914-15; worked hard to promote education among masses; founded 'Shikshan Prasarak Mandal' at Duhagaon, 1909; started boardings for children at Kale and Nerle; founded 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha' (Education Society for Peasants), Kale, 1919; shifted to Satara in 1924 with a modest starting of a boarding house, which was later (1927) named as 'Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House' at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi; the Sanstha with State and public support, canvasses, educates 30,000 students and runs (in seven districts of Maharashtra) 319 Primary Schools, 24 full-grade Schools and 45 Middle Schools, 11 cosmopolitan boardings, 6 Primary Training Colleges (1 for women) and two Arts Colleges one at Satara teaching upto B.A. and the other at Karad, Dist. North Satara, B.T. Coll., Satara, the guiding principles in all these institutions being manual labour, simplicity of life, self-help and abolition of castes and creeds; the yearly budget (1950-57) is 24 lakhs of rupees. Presented with a purse of over one lakh of rupees by the Satara Dist. Students Congress in appreciation of his selfless services in the educational and social spheres, 1948, which he donated to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; runs an education fund the Late Laxmibai Patil Memorial Education Fund in memory of his wife, out of which loan scholarships to the extent of Rs. 10,000 are annually awarded to the poor and deserving students taking secondary and higher education; member, Extra Mural Board and Poona Univ. Court appointed by the Poona Univ.; Trustee, D. C. Mission Society of India; member: Advisory Board of Shree Gadge Maharaj Seva Sangh; State of Bombay Backward Class Board. Address: Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.

PATIL, Devangouda Lingangouda, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, and Social Worker, Dharwar, b. 1896. Educ.: Nalavadi, Dharwar, Poona and Bombay. Entered public life, 1926; has been connected with the Municipal School Board, District Local Board and its School Board, Raddi and Karatak Central Co-operative Banks and the Karatak and Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institutes, Vanita Sevassamaj, District Probation and After-care and District Agricultural Assocs; Backward Classes Hostels, as Chairman, Pres., Managing Director or Member: presided over co-operative, educational and social conferences; edited *Lokmatra*, *Kadi Bandhu*, *Shantik Swarajya* and published *Sahakari Mitra and Farmers and Farming*, awarded Rao Sahab for services in education, co-operatives, agriculture, village uplift, backward classes and social service; renounced title of Rao Sahab, 1947. Address: Line Bazar, Dharwar (Mysore State).

PATIL, Gundu Dasharath, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Deputy Minister for Planning and Development, Govt. of Bombay, since April 12, 1957. b. Jan 7, 1920, in a peasant family from South Satara Dist.; m. in 1940; two s. and two d.; Educ.: Sangli upto graduation; studied law at the Lincoln's Inn; was called to the Bar, 1951. Elected M.L.A., Bombay, in 1952 from Taggaon East-Kavthe Mahankal constituency; has been a very active social worker in Sangli Dist.; has held several responsible positions such as Secy., Famine Relief Cttee., South Satara Dist., Joint Convener, Social Welfare Project; is Chairman, Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli; was member, A.I.C.C.; member, Maharashtra P.C.C.; re-elected to the Bombay Leg. Assembly from the Miraj constituency, 1957. Address: Sachivalaya, Bombay.

PATIL, Malagouda Panagouda, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Revenue, Mysore State, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. February 4, 1901; m. Mrs. Laxmibai Patil; Educ.: Hajaram Coll., Kolhapur, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Began practice at Hukeri in Belgaum 1924; Hon. Organiser of the Co-operative Societies in Hukeri; Pres., Taluka Local Board and member, District

Local Board; joined the I.T.F. in 1926 and was promoted Lieut.; resigned, 1930 and joined the Satyagraha Movement; took active part in Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and courted imprisonment; organised Karnatak Provincial Political Conference in 1931 of which he was the Reception Committee Chairman; elected to the A.I.C.C.; arrested and detained, 1932; after release again convicted for 3 years; released by the end of 1934; elected M.L.A., Bombay, from Belgaum North General Constituency, 1936; was Parliamentary Secy. to the Revenue, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments; courted imprisonment for one year during Individual C. D. Movement; jailed for more than a year in 1942 movement; elected Pres. of the K.P.C.C., 1945; Minister for Agriculture and Forests, 1946-52; again returned to the Bombay Leg. Assembly from Hukeri constituency; Minister for Co-operation, Bombay, 1952-56. Address: Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

PATIL, Ramanagouda Marigouda, B.A., LL.B., District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Dharwar, b. Aug. 17, 1909, at Vasan (Nargund Petha), s. of Marigouda Ranganagouda Patil of Vasan and Smt. Kashavva m. Smt. Chhavva, d. of Hanamraodd of Kurlgovinkop; two s., Papu and Dayarand and two d.; Educ.: Vasan, Hebsur, Konnur, Ga'ax; Willingdon and Sykes Law Colleges, Sangli and Kolhapur; Debating Secy. in Willingdon Coll., won 1st Prize in inter-collegiate competition, Kolhapur, 1935. Commenced practice at Dharwar, March 1938, organized Rajat Conference and worked for relief of Nargund Petha ryots during scarcity days, 1938; assisted Mr. K. F. Narin in Ramdurg Riot Enquiry, 1939; Maragund Dir. Reddi Co-operative Bank, Dharwar, for eight years; its Chairman for five years; improved the financial position of the Bank. Member and Hon. Treasurer, Reddi Education League; did famine relief work in Nargund and Nargund Petha, 1942-44; defended political prisoners during Quit India movement; Congress member from 1930 till his appointment as 1st Asst. Public Prosecutor, 1946, worked on Provincial Election Tribunal (Congress), nominated by the Provincial Co-operative Institute as member, Cttee. of Nargund Petha Supervising Union; member, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 1942-47; nominated member, Board of Directors of Dist. Co-operative Industrial Bank, Hubli; one of the organizers of Karnatak Lawyers' Conference, 1948; nominated to the Senate, Karnatak Univ., 1953; Chairman, Tennis Tournament Cttee., 1953-54, elected Chairman, Karnatak Vidyavardak Sangh, 1954-56, Pres., Dharwar Rotary, 1955-56; addressed Poona Rotary Conference; member, Sangit Sabha, Dharwar, one of the organizers of Flowers Show at Dharwar, 1955, and Bombay State Lawyers Conference, 1955; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Bombay State Physical Education Conference, Dharwar; member: District Sports Cttee.; Governing Body of Janatha Shikshana Samiti, 1953-56; Chairman, Ex. Cttee., Janata Shikshana Samiti Law Coll., Dharwar; one of its founders; Hon. Prof. of Crimes and Criminal Law, Law Coll., Dharwar; Pres.: Dharwar Bar Assoc., 1956; Indo-Russian Cultural Society, Hubli, 1956. Recreations: Walking; Swimming. Clubs: Dharwar Gymkhana, Rotary and Cosmos Clubs, Dharwar. Address: Line Bazar, Dharwar (Mysore State).

PATIL, Ramrao Krishnarao, B.Sc., LL.B., Ex-Minister, Planning and Development, Madhya Pradesh, b. Dec. 13, 1907; m. Subhadrabai, d. of Ganpatrao Hublikar; Educ.: Morris College, Nagpur; Hindu University, Benares; Law College, Nagpur; competed and passed the I.C.S. examination in England, 1930; called to the Bar, 1931. Served as Asstt. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in different districts of the province; resigned from the I.C.S., 1948; Secretary of the Kasturba and Gandhi Memorial Funds for the Marathi districts of

Madhya Pradesh; Minister for Food and Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh; Food Commissioner, Govt. of India; Member, National Planning Commission. Address: Civil Lines, Nagpur.

PATIL, S. K., Minister for Irrigation and Power, Govt. of India, since April 1957. b. Aug. 14, 1900 in Ratnagiri Dist.; Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay and London Univ. Joined non-co-operation movement, 1920 and conducted National Schools till 1924; studied journalism at the London School of Economics and London Univ. Coll. Took part in C.D. movements and was sentenced 8 times; member: A.I.C.C. for last 28 years; Congress Working Cttee., Sept. 1947-51; Bombay Municipal Corporation for 17 years; was General Secy., Bombay P.C.C. for 17 years until he became Pres. in 1946, was M.L.A., Bombay for 10 years; was member: Central Board of Film Censors; Chairman, Govt. of India's Film Enquiry Cttee. and Cantonment Cttee.; member, C.C.I., Central Council, N.S.C.I., W.I.A.A., etc.; Pres.: Local Self-Govt. Institute of India; All-India Motor Unions Congress; Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bombay; International club and Indo-German Cultural Society; well connected with various social organisations and educational institutions in the City; toured important cities of Europe, America and Pacific Coast several times to study City Administration and Motion Picture industry and met important personalities; had the unique honour of being elected Mayor of Bombay for three consecutive terms, 1949-52; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society for four years; Pres., Brihad Bharatiya Samaj since its inception, toured African and Middle East countries many times in connection with the work of the Samaj; organized the Congress campaign in the Andhra General Elections of 1955; was Pres., I.M.P.P.A. for a year; nominated member, Congress Working Cttee. in Oct. 1956; Pres., Bombay Pradesh Congress Cttee., 1946-57. Address: Shanti Kutir, Marine Drive, Bombay 1; Minister for Irrigation and Power, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

PATIL, Shamrao Ramchandra, Deputy Minister, Sarvodaya, Bombay, since April 1957. b. Aug. 15, 1902, s. of Ramchandra Arjun Patil; m. Smt. Janakibai, of Churi family of Chinchani (Thana Dist.); two s. and one d.; Educ.: Bori (Thana Dist.) Joined N.C. movement, 1920 and C.D. movement, 1932; courted jail in freedom movement; Secy., Thana Dist. Congress Cttee., 1935-46; its Pres., 1946-April 1952; member, A.I.C.C., since 1953; was General Secy., Maharashtra P.C.C.; elected M.L.A., Bombay from Dahanu-Umbergaon constituency, 1952 and 1957. Publications: *Gandhiji's life for Children*, in Marathi; contributed articles to various magazines. Recreations: Agriculture. Address: Sachivalaya, Bombay 1.

PATTABHI RAMAN, C. R., B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, M.P. (Lok Sabha), b. Nov. 11, 1906, el. s. of Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, m. Smt. Saraswathi, d. of Captain Krishnaswami;



Educ.: B.A., Presidency Coll., Madras; LL.B., London School of Economics and Political Science; Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. Accompanied as Private Secy. to his father who was Chief Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1927; Pres. for eight years, now Patron: Madras Cricket Assoc.; Pres., South Madras Bharat Scouts,

and Guides; member: Trust Boards and Governing Bodies of the P.S. High School, Mysore, Madras; The National Girls' High School, Triplicane, Madras and Sri Somasundara Kanya Vidyalaya, Kanchipuram; Chairman, Pradesh Election Tribunal of the Tamil Nad Congress; member, Indian Council of World Affairs and the International Law Assoc., Indian Branch; Hon. Secy., Madras State Bar Federation; Legal Adviser, Indian Delegation to the tenth Session of the Assembly of the United Nations, 1955; returned to the Lok Sabha as Congress candidate from Aduthural Kumbakonam-Papanasam-Thiruvaiyalar Constituency, March 1957. *Publications*: "Periyar Water Rights Arbitration" proceedings as Counsel with a foreword by the late Sir Maurice Gwyer, former Chief Justice of India; collaborated with Justice N. Chandrasekhara Aiyar in the XI Edition of Mayne's Hindu Law; articles to various legal and other journals on various subjects. *Address*: "The Grove", Teynampet, Madras 18; "Do Lisle", Ootacamund, Nilgiris; Lok Sabha, New Delhi 5.

PATTANI, Anant Prabhashanker, M.A. (Cantab.), ex-Dewan, Bhavnagar State. b. 29th September 1888, *cl. s.* of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E. and Lady Rama



Pattani; *m.* Yashomati L. Valdiya, 1904; one *s.*; *Educ.*: in England at Elstree, Harrow and Cambridge. Joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911; Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers, 1920; Huzur Secretary, 1931; member, State Council, 1935; Dewan, 1937; States' Representative, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; retired, 1948; is a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London. *Publications*: Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" with an original 'Explanation' of same; first fourteen chapters of H. O. Wells' "Outline of History" in Gujarati with original Preface for parents and guardians and Epilogue. *Address*: Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.

PATWARDHAN, Shalchandra Ramchandra, M.A., LL.B. Pleader and Hony. Professor, Janata Law College, Dharwar. b. Aug 6, 1891; *m.* Smt. Anandibai (nee Kashibai), *d.* of late S. K. Rhide, B.A., Khargi Karbhari, Bhor; four *s.*, *cl. s.* Vishnu, B.A., B.T. and 2nd, Sharatchandra, B.E., P.W.D., Bombay State and five *d.*; *cl.*: Smt. Vijaya Bajaj, B.Sc. (Hons.), B.T.; *Educ.*: P. B. High School, Jamkhandi; Fergusson Coll., Poona; Law Coll., Bombay. Practised as Pleader, Dharwar, 1918-38; Dist. Judge, Jamkhandi, 1938-46, and Miraj for one year; restarted practice, Dharwar, from 1949; member, Governing Body, Janata Shikshana Samiti; Hony. Treasurer, Dist. Probation Assoc.; Pres., Marathi Mandal, Dharwar. *Publications*: Contributes articles on literary, philosophical and legal topics. *Address*: Mangalwar Peth, Dharwar.



PATWARDHAN, Dr. Vinayak Narayan, M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.), A.I.Sc. (Bangalore), Director, Nutrition Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Coonoor, since 1946. b. 10th Jan. 1905; *m.* Miss Godavari Damle, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur P. L. Damle of Buldana; *Educ.*: Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Research Asstt., Biochemistry Dept. of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1927-32;

Grocers' Company Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, 1933-34; Asst. Prof. of Biochemistry, Seth G. S. Medical Coll., Bombay, 1935-46; member, Nutrition Advisory Cttee., I.R.F.A. since 1939; F.A.O./W.H.O. Expert Cttee. on Nutrition. *Publications*: Papers on (1) Cheap balanced diets, (2) Basal metabolism, (3) Metabolism of Calcium, phosphorus fats and proteins, (4) Vitamin action and requirements, etc. *Address*: Director, Nutrition Research, I.C.M.R., Coonoor (Nilgiris), S. India.

PAULRAJ, Gedion Devapiriam, Diploma in Fine Arts, Painter. b. Sept. 22, 1914, *s.* of Devapiriam, Architect and Mrs. Mary Devapiriam, Kodaikanal; *m.* Smt. Pankajam, Artist from Shantiniketan; two *s.*, Keba and Manova and two *d.*, Sheba and Leuba; *Educ.*: Govt. School of Arts & Crafts, Madras; took diploma in fine arts, 1936. Has been a painter after completing his education. *Address*: Present: 17, Muthukrishna Mudali Street, San-Thome, Mysore, Madras 4; Permanent: 'Diamond Cottage', Kodaikanal.

PAVRY, Dasturzada Dr. Jal, M.A., Ph.D., Spiritual Head of the Liberal Zoroastrian Church of Europe and America; Scion of a distinguished high-priestly family; Orientalist and Author. Received highest academic honours at Bombay Univ., 1916-20, and at Columbia Univ., New York, 1921-25. First scholar from India to be elected a Fellow and appointed a member of Columbia Faculty; awarded Bicentennial Medal; represented Columbia Univ. at Univs. of Calcutta and Bombay Centenary Celebrations, Jan-Feb 1957; Delegate to numerous international conferences for establishment of friendly relations between nations; Author of several important works on history and religions of Israel and Iran, delivered lectures upon aspects of Indian and Iranian civilizations at several leading Universities of Europe and America; well-known figure in literary and political circles of England and on the Continent; has travelled all over the world and has world-wide contacts; received and honoured by Kings and Presidents of most of the countries in Europe and the Near and Middle East; has personal acquaintance of leaders of various nations; Member of Council of various international organizations for World Peace and of several scientific and learned societies; Pres., Columbia Univ. Alumni Assoc. of India; Hon. Member, Institute Littéraire et Artistique de France; Director, Pan Asian Union; Vice-Pres., World Alliance for International Peace through Religion, of World Fellowship of Faiths and of All-Inclusive Spiritual Centre of Geneva; has touched life at several points and given himself devotedly to the service of his country and larger humanity, identifying himself with various religious, educational and philanthropic movements; edited *Dastur Pavry Memorial Volume* in English, French and German, prepared by 70 savants from 17 countries and published by Oxford Univ. Press in England (1956). *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PENDHARKAR, Yeshwant Dinkar, Rajkavi (Poet Laureate) of Baroda (1940), Poet and Author. b. March 6, 1890, at Chafal, Dist. Satara, *cl. s.* of Dinkar Ganesh Pendharkar and Mrs. Ambikabai Pendharkar; *m.* Kamalabai D. A. Pitre of Kolhapur; 2nd, Gulab Thakur; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Sangli High School. Served as a clerk in the Education Dept. for 17 years; a poet of Maharashtra; popularly known as "Yeshwant"; Pres., Marathi Literary Conference at Bombay, 1950; Literary Editor, 'Dnyanprakash', 1947-50. *Publications*: Seven Collections of Lyrics and 8 longer narrative poems, viz., *Bandishala*, *Jayamangala* and *Kavyakirti*. A collection of essays and a novel and 6 books, for children (Bal Vangmaya) *Address*: 196/84, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

PERIER, Most Rev. Ferdinand, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b. Antwerp, 22nd Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913; consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop, Dec. 21, 1921; Archbishop of Calcutta on June 23, 1924; Grand Cross Order of the Crown; Grand Officer Order of Leopold; Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 1947. *Address*: 32, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

PETIT, Dinshaw Manockjee, 3rd Baronet, *cr.* 1890. b. June 24, 1901, *s.* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai; *m.* Sylla, *d.* of late R. D. Tata, 1928; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's, Bombay; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1925, member, Lloyds of London; Pres., N. M. Petit (Charities); Sir D. M. Petit (Charities). F. D. Petit Sanatorium; Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund, Petit Girls' Orphanage, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium; J. N. Petit Institute; Native General Dispensary and the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Trustee, V. J. T. Institute, Bombay; member, Managing Cttee., B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital. *Heir*: *s.* Nasserwanji Dinshaw Petit, b. Aug. 13, 1934. *Address*: Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHILIPS, Royappa Nalliah, B.A., L.T. (Madras), Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay, since 1953 and Custodian of Enemy Property to the Govt. of India, since 1955. b. April 14, 1905, *s.* of Y. Royappa, Madurai Dist., South India; *m.* Mrs. Daisy Freda Philips; one *s.*, Lieut. in the Indian Army and Three *d.*; *Educ.*: American Coll., Madurai; Bishop Heber Coll., Trichinopoly; Teachers' Coll., Madras; B.A., 1928; L.T., 1932. Vice-Principal, Mehboob Coll., Secunderabad, 1943; commissioned in the Air Force, Dec. 1943; Adjutant, Air Force Units; Asstt. Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Govt. of Madras, 1945; Associate Member (G.T.O.), Civil Selection Board, Govt. of India, 1946; Under-Secy., Home Dept. to the Govt. of India, 1947; Deputy Secy., Ministry of Home Affairs, 1951. *Recreations*: Tennis, Horse Riding. *Address*: Second Floor, Wadia Building, Opp. Band Stand, Coopersage, Bombay.

PILLAI, J. Shivashunmugam, M.A., Member, Union Public Service Commission, since Aug. 16, 1955. b. Feb. 24, 1901, *s.* of T. Jaganathan Pillai and Smt. Jayalakshmi Ammal; *m.* Chandra Leela; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Loyola College, Madras. Mayor of Madras, 1937-38; Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, 1945-55. *Address*: Mayor Shivashunmugam Pillai Street, Nungumbakam, Madras; 4, Robert's Road, New Delhi.

PILLAI, M. Shanmugam, B.Sc., M.A., M.Litt., Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai University, since 1945. *m.* in 1944; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: B.Sc. in Science, Travancore Univ. with first class in Tamil, 1943; M.A., Annamalai Univ., first class first, 1945; awarded M. Litt. by Annamalai Univ. for research in "Studies in Silappathikaram"—a Tamil classic; attended the Schools of Linguistics at the Deccan Coll., Poona, 1955; a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation taking advanced courses in linguistics in the Universities in U.S.A., since 1956; has been assisting in the compilation of the Tamil Section of the National Bibliography for the Sahitya Academy; member, Linguistic Society of India; knows Tamil, Malayalam, English, Hindi and French. *Special lines of work*: Linguistics, History of Tamil Language, History of Tamil Literature. *Publications*: Several papers on literature and on Linguistics both in English and



Tamil; presented two papers to the All India Oriental Conference, 1955; author of two books of literary essays. *Hobbies*: South Indian Music (vocal) and public speaking. *Address*: Annamalai University, P.O. Annamalai Nagar, Madras State.

PILLAI, Sir Narayana Raghavan, K.C.I.E. (1946), B.A. (Madras), 1918, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1922, Hon. D. Litt. (Travancore), 1953, O. I. E., C. B. E., I. C. S., Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India and Chairman, Board of Directors, Hindustan Machine Tools. b. July 24, 1898; m. Edith Minnie Arthurs; *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1927 in Madhya Pradesh; Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931; Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938, Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1941, Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1942; Commissioner General for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Europe, Paris, 1948; Secy. to the Cabinet till 1952. *Address*: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

PILLAI, P. Rajagopal, B.A., D.I.Sc., A.I.Sc., Mem. A.I.E.E., Head of the Department of Engineering and Dean, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Annamalai University, since 1954. b. Oct. 7, 1906; *Educ.*: Graduated from Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; D.I.Sc. (Electrical Technology) and A.I.Sc. (Electrical Technology), Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (equivalent to first class M.Sc. degree). Joined Madras Electricity Deptt., June 1935; was with the Bombay Govt. Electric Grid Deptt. in connection with Gujarat electrification, 1947-48; deputed to U.S.A. and Canada, 1950-52; worked with Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Pittsburgh, Tennessee Valley Authority Bonneville Power Administration, Oregon and Ontario Power Commission, Toronto, Canada; visited several other Manufacturing Works and Organisations in other States of U.S.A. and Canada; visited similar works in England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium; is a full member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. *Address*: Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar P.O., South India.

PILLAI, T. M. Narayanaswamy, M.A., B.L., Dewani Bahadur (Jan. 1, 1937), Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University. b. Aug. 31, 1891, s. of Mooka Pillai and Smt. Rukmani Ammal; m. Smt. Shenbaghavalli Ammal; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Tiruchirappalli; Presidency Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Was a leading Advocate at Tiruchirappalli; appointed Govt. pleader and Public Prosecutor, was Pres., Dist. Board for eight years and Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruchirappalli, for a year; elected member, former Madras Leg. Council, 1924-32, also took a prominent part in the field of co-operation; was Pres., Trichy Dist. Co-operative Central Bank for six years; represented Madras Presidency at the All-India Co-operative Conference, 1936; is Chairman, Cttee. on Co-operation appointed by the Govt. of Madras; appointed Pres., H.R.E. Board by the Govt., 1940; Member, Madras Public Service Commission, 1941-48; Chairman, 1948-53; retired, 1953; elected to the Madras Leg. Council, 1953; was member, Senate of Madras Univ. from 1942; also Chairman, Board of Studies in Tamil; nominated to the Senate of the Annamalai Univ., 1954. *Publications*: A pamphlet on *Thirumoolar*. *Clubs*: Madras Cosmopolitan Club. *Address*: Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, (South India).

PODAR, Ramnath Anandilal, Industrialist and business man. b. Jan. 21, 1910, s. of late Seth Anandilal Podar, cotton magnate; m. Smt. Panabai; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Marwari Vidyalaya High School. Joined father's business, 1927; Chairman: Podar Group of Concerns; The Bank of Jalpur Ltd.; The Rajasthan Financial Corporation; Development Council for Art Silk Industry; J.P. & Hon. Presidency Magistrate (1944); Member. Rajya Sabha, 1952-54; Bombay Leg. Assembly (1946-52); Bombay Municipal Corporation (1943-52); Constitutional Reforms Advisory Cttee., Jalpur State (1943); Dy. Chairman, The Millowners' Assoc., Bombay, Member, Cttee. of: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry; Indian Merchants' Chamber, All India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Swadeshi League, Senate, Univ. of Rajputana; Senate, Univ. of Bombay, All-India Handloom Board; numerous Institutions having activities connected with medical relief, social welfare and imparting of education; Member and Dir., many commercial and industrial enterprises; Chairman, Millowners' Assoc., Bombay, 1957. *Address*: Podar Chambers, Fort, Bombay 1.

POONACHA, C. M., Minister for Home, Industries and Information, Mysore, since Nov. 1, 1956 b. 1910, South Coorg; *Educ.*: Mangalore. Courted jail in Salt Satyagraha, C. D. Movement and Individual Satyagraha, 1932, '33 and '40; Sub-Editor, *Kodagu*, a weekly, 1934-37, elected member, Coorg Dist. Board, 1938; its Pres., 1941; detained in the 'Quit India' movement till 1944, elected M.L.C., Coorg and became leader, Congress Party in the Council, 1945, member, Indian Constituent Assembly and subsequently of Parliament; elected M.L.A., Coorg from Bettiahad Constituency, 1952; Chief Minister, Coorg, holding the portfolios of Land Revenue, Excise, General Administration, Forest, Agriculture, Civil Supplies, Appointment, Planning and Development and Budget, March 1952-Oct. 31, 1956. *Address*: Bangalore.

POTDAR, Datto Vaman, Mahamahopadhyaya (1946), B.A. (Bombay). b. Aug. 6, 1890; *Educ.*: Poona. Professor of Marathi and History in the S.P. College, Poona, 1922-35; Orator, Educationist; 'researches in the field of Mahatma History and Literature'; reared up the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona, founded the Indian History Congress in Poona, 1935; presided over its Delhi session, 1948 and the Ahmednagar session of the Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan, 1939; nominated to the Court and Academic Council of the Poona Univ.; Chairman, Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Poona; member: Adv. Board for Marathi Sahitya Akademi (Govt. of India) and All India Radio, Poona; Kul-Guru of the Tilak Vidyapeeth, Poona; Pres., Maharashtra Rashtra Bhasha Sabha; deputed as Representative by the Govt. of Bombay to attend the 3rd International Congress on Archives at Florence, 1954. *Podar Commemorative Volume*: presented on Oct. 28, 1950. *Publications*: *A History of Marathi Prose Literature*, etc. *Address*: 'Lokakalyan', 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2.

PRAKASA, Sri, B.A. (Allahabad), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Padma Vibhushan (Jan. 26, 1957), Governor of Bombay, since December 10, 1956. b. August 3, 1890, s. of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D. Litt.; m. Anasuya Devi, d. of Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram; 2 s. and 2 d.; *Educ.*: B.A., 1911; called to the Bar, 1914. Educationist, Journalist and Politician; connected with the Benares Hindu Univ. (1914-17); *Leader*, Allahabad (1917-18); *Independent*, Allahabad (1919); *Aj*, Benares (1920-43); *National Herald*, Lucknow, 1938-49 *Sansar*,

(Benares) (1943-49); member, A.I.C.C. (1918-45); Foundation member, Kashi Vidyapeeth (1921); member, Benares Municipal Board (1921-25); General Secy., U.P.C.C. (1928-34), and Indian National Congress (1929-31); Pres., U.P. Political Conference (1934) and Pres., U.P.C.C. (1934-35); M.L.A. (Central), 1934; re-elected, 1935; Pres., Karnataka Provincial Conference, 1935; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1936; imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942; elected member, Indian Constituent Assembly from U.P., 1946; High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1947-49; Governor of Assam, Feb. 1949-May 1950; Minister of Commerce, Govt. of India (May 1950-Feb. 1951); Minister for Natural Resources & Scientific Research, Govt. of India, Feb. 1951-March 1952; elected M.P. in the 1st general elections, Feb. 1952; subsequently resigned; Governor of Madras, March 1952-Dec. 1956. *Publications*: *Annie Besant, as Woman and as a Leader* (in English) and *Grihastha Gita, Shrut Vichar and Nagarik Shashtra* (in Hindi). *Address*: Sevashrama, Banaras; Raj Bhavan, Bombay 6.

PRASAD, Dr. Mata, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I., Vice-Chancellor, Vikram Univ. Ujjain, since October 1956. b. Feb. 1898, s. of Munshi Mathura Prasad; m. Shella Mathur; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Agra, Banaras and London; was the recipient of merit scholarship at the B.Sc. examination; was the U.P. Govt. Scholar for research at Banaras; worked at the Royal Institution, London, 1928 and 1934; Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London; Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India; Fellow of several societies in India; President, Indian Science Congress, Chem. Sec., 1941; Principal, Institute of Science, Bombay, 1946-53 and Professor of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, 1925-53; Director, Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar, 1953-55; was invited by the U.S. Govt. to visit U.S.A. on Leaders Programme, 1951; Pres.: Indian Chemical Society, 1953-54; Institution of Chemists (India), 1954-55. *Publications*: About 140 original papers published in journals in India and abroad on Colloidal Chemistry, Magnet Chemistry, Photo Chemistry, X-rays and Crystal structure, Chemical Kinetics and many industrial topics. *Clubs*: Rotary Club, Bombay and Bhavnagar. *Address*: Vikram University, Ujjain.



PRASAD, Dr. Rajendra, M.A., M.L., LL.D., President, Indian Republic, since Jan. 20, 1950. b. Dec. 3, 1884; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Prof. of English, G.H.B. Coll., Muzaffarpore, 1908; practised as lawyer, Calcutta High Court, 1911-16; Patna High Court, 1916-20; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran agrarian movement; suspended practice as lawyer and joined non-co-operation movement, 1920; General Secretary, Indian National Congress; member, Congress Working Committee; President, Indian National Congress, 1934, 1939, 1947-48; imprisoned several times for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement; for last time, Aug. 1942; released, 1945; Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1946-48; Pres., Indian Constituent Assembly, Dec. 1946-50; other activities include propagation of Hindi, journalism, and social, humanitarian and relief work in general; one of the founders of the Patna English daily, *Searchlight* and the Hindi Weekly, *Desh*. Elected President, 1952 and again 1957.



Publications: *India Divided*; *Atma Katha* (autobiography); *Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran* and *At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi*. **Address:** Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

PRASADA, Krishna, I.C.S. (ret'd.), Secretary, Bharat Sewak Samaj, b. Aug. 4, 1894; m. Shrimati Bishan Devi; **Educ.:** Bareilly College, Bareilly, and New College, Oxford. Started service in 1921 in U.P. where he was Collector & District Magistrate till 1934, when he was appointed P.M.G. Led the Indian Delegation to the International Tele-communications Conference, Cairo, in 1938, Buenos Aires, 1952 and to the International Postal Congress, Paris, in 1947; Oxford Tennis Blue (1921); played for India in the Davis Cup in 1927 and 1932; Pres., Indian Lawn Tennis Assoc., 1951; Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1946-55. **Address:** 2, Lodi Estate, New Delhi 8.

PRASADA, Shanker, M.Sc., I.C.S., Chairman, Indian Airlines Corporation, since March 1954; member, Air India International Corporation. b. March 11, 1905, s. of Kameshri Prasad; m. Radhavati; two d., Mrs. Virendra Kumar and Mrs. R. Nigam; **Educ.:** Allahabad Univ., Allahabad; Magdalen College, Cambridge. Joint Magistrate, 1930-36; Magistrate & Collector, Shahjehanpur, 1937-38; Dy. Secy., Govt. of U.P., Education & Industries Dept., 1938-41; Settlement Officer, 1941-42; Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, 1942-46; Magistrate & Collector, Meerut, 1946-47; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, 1947-48; Chief Commissioner, Delhi, 1948-54; Chairman: Joint Water and Sewage Board, Delhi, 1948-54; Delhi Road Transport Authority, 1951-54. **Club:** Roshanara Club, Delhi. **Address:** Delhi.

PREM, Sardar Prem Singh, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Housing, Languages, Printing & Stationery, and Sports, Punjab. b. Oct. 1914, in Village Dheri, Dist. Attock (now in Pakistan); m. in 1945; one s. and two d.; **Educ.:** Graduated from Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1936; Law Examination from Law Coll., Lahore, 1940. Joined Indian National Congress, 1936; was Executive Member, Lahore Students' Union and Punjab Students' Federation; elected Delegate, Indian National Congress and served as Ex. Member, United Punjab P.C.C., 1940-41; imprisoned several times in freedom movement; was Pres., Dist. Kasturba Memorial Fund Cttee., 1945; started practice at Lahore, 1944; after partition shifted to Punjab (I); was Chairman and member of several Congress and Local Bodies, 1947-51; elected M.L.A., PEPSU from Rajpura Constituency; was Secy., Congress Assembly Party, 1952; was Joint Secy., PEPSU P.C.C.; elected member, A.I.C.C.; member, PEPSU Congress Election Board, 1953; re-elected M.L.A., PEPSU; Deputy Minister, 1954-56; Delegate to Indian National Congress, 1955. **Address:** Opposite Old Police Lines, Samania Gate, Patiala, Punjab.

PREMI, Mahomed Husain Hasham, B.A., J.P., Business man and Industrialist; Chairman, Bombay Electricity Board; Member, Board of Directors, Bombay Circle, State Bank of India. b. May 30, 1915; **Educ.:** Nowroji Wadia Coll., Poona; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Ex-Fro., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Managing Cttee., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; ex-Cttee. member, Indian Federation of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi; served on various Cttees. appointed by the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Bombay on food and industries; ex-member; Managing Cttee., B.K.S. & T. Undertaking; Zonal Users Consultative Cttee., Central Rly., Bombay; member, Koyna Control Board; Director and member, Ex. Cttee., Life Insurance Corporation of India; Pres., Rotary Club of Bombay. **Recreations:** Horse Riding, Tennis. **Clubs:** Rotary Club, Bombay; Willingdon Sports Club; C.C.I.; Orient Club. **Address:**

Residence: 54, Byramjee Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay 20; **Office:** 5, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

PURANIK, Smt. Bhagirthibai (Mayi), Kalar-I-Hind Medalist, Lady Superintendent, Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar. b. of wealthy Mangalvedhe family of Murgod; **Educ.:** Received Kannad and Sanskrit education at home. On the demise of her husband and parents shortly after marriage, came to Dharwar and with the assistance of her adopted son Dr. Laxmanrao, started Vanita Samaj for the uplift of poor and helpless women, 1928; a pioneer among women social workers in Karnataka; went on door-to-door collection of funds and made possible construction of buildings worth Rs. 75,000 for the Samaj, conducts primary and high schools, a training college technical school with hostel accommodation for 125 students; also runs a maternity home and ayurvedic dispensary and home for juvenile girl delinquents. **Address:** Puranik Road, Dharwar.



PURI, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh, C.I.E. (1940), O.B.E. (1932), K St.J. (1948), Sardar Bahadur (1926), Secretary-General, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Assoc. and Brigade. b. 1892, s. of S. Kalyan Singh Puri; m. Smt. Sita, d. of S. Kalyan Singh Mehta, 1910; **Educ.:** Sukho, Lypalpur and Amritsar. Hon. Secy., Indian Leprosy Assoc.; member: Central Cttee. of Tuberculosis Assoc. of India; Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute; Central Emergency Relief Organisation Advisory Cttee.; Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board; Ex-Services Assoc. of India; represented India at: Advisory Conference of National Red Cross Societies (Geneva), 1945, meetings of Board of Governors of League of Red Cross Societies (Paris), 1945 and (Oxford), 1946, National Red Cross Societies Conference at Geneva, 1946, and XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference (Stockholm), 1948; member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1948-49; Lender, Indian Red Cross delegation to the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, Toronto, July-Aug. 1952; visited on invitation America and Europe, American Red Cross National Headquarters and the International Red Cross Committee's headquarters in Geneva, Sept. 1952; member, Indian Advance Party to Korea in connection with the repatriation of P.O.W.s, Aug. 1953; Pres., Sikh Co-operative Thrift & Credit Society, 1924-49 and its Patron since; awarded Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), and Coronation Medal (1937); French and Greek Red Cross Silver medals, 1945 and 1946 and Japanese Red Cross Order of Merit, 1954. **Clubs:** Delhi Gymkhana and Golf Clubs. **Address:** Red Cross Flats, Wellesley Road, New Delhi.



Managing Director of the entire concern, The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd. owning the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar (Distt. Ambala), 1946; Pres.: Municipal Cttee., Yamunanagar; appointed Mg. Dir., The

Indian Sugar & General Engineering Corporation Ltd., Yamunanagar (Distt. Ambala), 1946. Managing Agent of The Pakpattan Electric Power Co. Ltd., Pakpattan (Pakistan); elected member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1957. Delegate to the United Nations Sugar Conference, New York and Geneva, 1958. **Address:** "Saraswati House", P.O. Yamunanagar, Distt. Ambala, Rly. Stn. Jalandhri, Northern Rly.

PUROHIT, K. J., alias Shantaram, M.A., Marathi Short Story Writer; Lecturer in English, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, since 1946. b. June 15, 1923, s. of late J. M. Purohit and Shanta Deshpande; m. Smt. Prabha Dewaikar; **Educ.:** Coll. of Science and Morris Coll., Nagpur. Lecturer in English since 1946; often broadcasts from Nagpur. **Publications:** *Santayacha Bag*; *Manmor*; *Shiree*—all collections of short stories; *Sawalachi Rang Juza*—a collection of personal essays in Marathi, several articles, stories and the like mostly in Marathi and a few in English. **Recreations:** Tennis, Bridge, Hiking. **Clubs:** Reforms Club, Amravati; Colony Club, Amravati. **Address:** P.W.D. Bungalow No. 9, V.M.V., Amravati (Bombay).

PURUSHOTTAM, Jatavalabha, M.A. (Madras) in Sanskrit and Telugu, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, B.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayawada, since June 1948. b. Aug. 2, 1906, s. of Krishna Somayaji, a Vedio scholar; m. Mrs. Bala Tripura Sundaramma, d. of Dr. M. Narasimha Sastri of Kakinada; three s. and four d.; **Educ.:** Taylor High School, Narsapur; Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram. Principal, S.V.J.V. Sanskrit College, Kovvur, West Godavari Distt., 1932-48; Congress Detenu, 1943. **Publications:** *Vedic Women*; *Women in the Smritis*; *Hinduism*; *Introduction to Bhagavat Gita*, *Chitra Satakam*, a century of slokas in Sanskrit, etc. **Address:** Vijayawada (Bezawada).

RADEAKRISHNAN, Sir s., Kt. (1931), F.R.S.I., M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D., D.C.L., Litt.D., F.R.A., Bharat Ratna (1954), German pour la merite (1956), Vice-President, Indian Republic b. 5th Sept. 1888; **Educ.:** Madras Christian College for some time Prof. of Philosophy, Presy. Coll., Madras and in Mysore Univ.; Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester Coll., Oxford; Hilbert Lecturer, 1929-30, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ., 1939-48; Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936-52; George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1921-39; member, International Cttee. on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; member and leader, Indian Delegation, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950; Pres., 1952; elected Chairman of the Executive Board, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1948; Chairman, Univ. Commn., Govt. of India, 1948; Indian Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Soviet Russia, 1949-52; Chancellor, Delhi Univ., 1953; Chairman, Indian P.E.N.; Vice-Pres., International P.E.N. Elected Vice-President, Indian Republic, 1952 and again 1957. **Publications:** *Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore*, *Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy*, *Indian Philosophy*, 2 Vols., *The Hindu View of Life*, *An Idealist View of Life*, *East and West in Religion*, *Kalki or the Future of Civilization*, *The Religion We Need*, *Gautama the Buddha*, *Eastern Religions and Western Thought*, *India and China*, *Religion and Society*, *Education, Politics and War*, *Bhagavadgita*, *Dharmapada*, *The Principal Upanishads*, *Recovery of Faith*, *East and West*. Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. **Address:** 30, Edward Eljot Road, Mylapore, Madras; 2, King Edward Road, New Delhi.



RAGHAVAN, H. E. Shri Nedyam, B.A. (Madras), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple), Indian Ambassador in Argentina and Minister to Chile, b. June 23, 1900, s. of K. C. Veer-
arayan Rajah; m. Radha Nambhar, two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Christian Coll., Madras; Council of Legal Education, London. Practised Law in Malaya, 1928-47; Consul-General for India to Czechoslovakia, 1948-50; Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg, 1950-51; Indian Ambassador in Switzerland and Minister to the Holy See and Austria, 1951-52; Indian Ambassador in China, 1952-55. *Address*: C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

RAGHAVAN, Dr. V., M.A., Ph.D., 'Kavikokila' for poetry (1954), 'Kane Gold Medal' for research (1953), Professor of Sanskrit, Madras University b. Aug. 22, 1908, s. of S. Venkatarama Iyer and Minakshi; m. Smt. Sarada, two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Tiruvurur; Presidency Coll., Madras Supdt., Sarasvati Mahal Mss. Library, Tanjore (1931), Senior Asst., Catalogue Catalogorum, Madras Univ. (1935), Asst. Editor (1938); Junior Lecturer in Sanskrit (1939); Senior Lecturer in Sanskrit (1948); Reader and Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Madras Univ. (1950); Professor and Head of the Dept. of Sanskrit (1955); has toured extensively in Europe (1953-54). *Publications*: *New Catalogue Catalogorum*, Vol. I; *Sringara Prakasa*, Pts. 1-11; *The Number of Rasas*; *Some Concepts of Alankara Sastra*; *Sringara Manjari of Akbar Shah*; Sanskrit plays and poems; *Varalakshmi vratam* (Tamil short stories); *Prayers, Praises and Parims*; *Yantras or Mechanical Contrivances in Ancient India*; *The Social Play in Sanskrit*; *Nritaratnavali of Jayasenapati*; *The Indian Heritage*; *Love in the Poems and Plays of Kalidasa*; *Sanskrit and Allied Indological Studies in Europe*; *Poems and Playlets in Sanskrit*. *Address*: Department of Sanskrit, University of Madras, Madras 5; *Residence*: No. 7, Srikrishnapuram Street, Royapetia, Madras 14.

RAGHUBIR SINGH, Maharaj Kumar Dr., M.A., D.Litt., LL.B., M.P. (Rajya Sabha), H.E., Apparent of Sitamau (Malwa), b. Feb. 23, 1908; m. Maharaj Kumari Mohan Kumari of Parbagarh State (Rajputana), Dec. 2, 1929; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: At home and the Holkar Coll., Indore; took B.A. (1928), LL.B. (1930) and M.A. (1933) from the Agra Univ.; awarded D.Litt. on the thesis *Malwa in Transition*, 1936. Closely associated with the Sitamau State Administration, 1934-38; High Court Judge, Sitamau State, 1932-40; Pres., Sitamau State Shasan Samiti (Executive), 1939-41, 1945-48; Pres., Sitamau State Rajya Parishad (Legislature), 1930-41 and 1945-46; actively participated in the Chamber of Princes affairs; took a leading part in bringing about the formation of the Madhya Bharat Union, 1948; member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) since Apr 1952; Attended the Xth Session of the United Nations General Assembly as the Parliamentary Adviser to the Indian Delegation to U.N.; served in the Indian Army as an Emergency Commissioned Officer, 1941-45; Capt (1941), Major (1942); an eminent writer of Hindi prose and a historian of great repute; awarded the Mangala Ramad Prize for the year 1945 for his Hindi book *Malwa Men Yugantar* by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad; awarded a prize by the U.P. Govt. for his Hindi book *Purva Adhunika Rajasthan*, Feb. 1954; Corresponding member, Ind. Hist. Rec. Comm., 1937-42 and since 1952; presided over Local Hist. Section (Dec. 1952) and Mughal Hist. Section (Dec. 1953) of Ind. Hist. Cong. at Gwalior and Warkar Sessions respectively;



owns a library, Shri Raghuvir Library, at Sitamau, having a large collection of important historical manuscripts and rare printed books on the Muslim and Maratha periods of Indian History. *Publications*: (Hindi) *Purva-Madhyakalin Bharat*, *Bikhare Phool*, *Sapta Deep*, *Malwa Men Yugantar*, *Shesha Smritiyani*, *Jeevan Dhuli*, *Jeevan Kan*, *Ratnam ka Pratham Rajya*, *Purva-Adhunika Rajasthan*; (English) *Malwa in Transition*, *Indian States and the New Regime*, *A Hand-List of Important Historical Manuscripts in Shri Raghuvir Library*. Edited, (Hindi) *Kahani: Nai-Purani*; *Ram-Charitra* by Raghunath 'Rasal'; (English) Poona Residency Correspondence Series, (Vol. IX) *Daulat Rao Sindhia and Northern Indian Affairs (1800-1803)*; (Vol. X) *Treaty of Basen and the Anglo-Maratha War in the Deccan (1803-04)*; (Vol. Extra) *Selections from Sir C. W. Malet's Letter-Book 1780-1784*. Translated into Hindi Dr. Jadunath Sarkar's *A Short History of Aurangzeb* under the title *Aurangzeb*. *Address*: "Raghuvir Niwas", Sitamau (Malwa).

RAGHURAMIAH, Kotha, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Minister for Defence, Govt. of India, since May 1957, b. Aug. 8, 1912, s. of Jagannadham; m. Smt. Lakshmi Narayanasamma; one d.; *Educ.*: Andhra Christian Coll., Guntur; Lucknow Univ.; Middle Temple, London. Practised in Madras High Court, 1937-41; joined Provincial Judicial Service, 1941; held various posts in the Madras Govt. and Govt. of India; resigned from Govt. service, 1951; enrolled as Advocate, Supreme Court, member: Estimates Cttee., Lok Sabha, 1954; Ex-Cttee., Congress Party in Parliament, 1954; Ex. Cttee., Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1954; Railway Corruption Enquiry Cttee., 1954; Indian Central Tobacco Cttee., since 1953; General Purposes Cttee. of Lok Sabha, since 1955; Rules Cttee. of the Lok Sabha, since 1955; Legal Advisory Cttee., A.I.C.C., since 1956; Secy., Congress Party in Parliament, 1955; Vice-Pres., Indian Central Tobacco Cttee., 1955-56; Alternate delegate to the Trusteeship Cttee. of the U.N., 1956; Alternate delegate to the General Assembly of the U.N., 1956; Delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Meeting at Nice (France), 1957; Chairman, Petitions Cttee. of the Lok Sabha, since 1955. *Address*: 13, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

RAHIM A. Topiwala, Abdul, Business man. b. 1920, s. of late A. Abdul Subhansahib, business man of Madras State; m. Miss Aysha Begum; two s. and four d.; *Educ.* in Madras. Pioneer, Founder and Managing Partner, The Popular Sola Hat Works, Bombay, a leading Hat and Cap manufacturing, exporting and importing firm in India; takes keen interest in import, export and manufacture and allied industrial projects; patronises small scale industries; participates in all kinds of social work; Pres., The Bombay Hat Manufacturers' and Traders' Assoc.; member: Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; is a prominent Military, Naval, Govt. and Railway contractor; is interested in hunting; has influential contacts in all walks of life. *Address*: The Popular Sola Hat Works, Baria Building, Carnac Road, Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.



RAI, Atab, Barrister-at-Law, Hony. Adviser (Industries), Ministry of Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, b. Oct. 24, 1893, s. of late Rai Khush-wakt Rai, S.C.S. U.P.; m. Krishna; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Benares, Glasgow and Dublin. Served 1st World War with Indian Volunteers Ambulance Corps founded by Mahatma Gandhi, 1914-16; after return from U.K. in 1919, Private Secy. to late Sir Ganga Ram of

Lahore; later in business in Lahore; in 1943 appointed as Deputy Director-General (Supplies), Ministry of Industries and Supplies; Materials Economy Officer, 1944-45; Director-General of Disposals, 1947; Chairman, Rehabilitation and Development Board and Ex-officio Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, 1948; Consul-General for India in Buenos Aires (Argentina), 1949; Charge d'Affaires and Minister, Brasil, 1949-50; Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, 1952-55. Clubs: Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gymkhana Club; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Bangalore Club; Bangalore. *Address*: 6, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

RAJA, Dr. Kishakke Covilagam Katty Ettan, L.M. & S. (Madras), L.E.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Cambridge), D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge), Padma Bhushan (Jan. 20, 1957), Co-ordinating Officer, Demographic Teaching & Research Centre, Bombay, since Sept. 1956, b. Aug. 10, 1893; m. Shrim. Parappil Madhavi Amma (deceased); two s.; *Educ.*: Madras Medical Coll.; Edinburgh; Cambridge & London at the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Medical Officer of Health, Madras Public Health Service for 11 years; Asst. Professor and Professor of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, 34 years; Medical Statistician, Central Health Dept., 14 years; Asst. Public Health Commissioner, over 2 years; Dy. Public Health Commissioner, 24 years; Secy., Health Survey and Development Cttee. (Bhore Cttee.), 2 years; Officer, Health Planning & Development, Central Health Dept., 14 years; Dy. Director-General of Health Services, Govt. of India, about 9 months; Director-General, 1948-52; Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Health, Govt. of India, for the development of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, 1952-56. *Publications*: *A life table for London*; *The Use of Bacteriophage against Cholera in North Arcot District, Madras Presidency in 1933*; *Probable Trend of Population Growth in India*; *A plea for a Forward Public Health Policy in India*; *Health Problems of India*, a number of papers on population problems and on medical education in India, etc. *Address*: Chembur, Bombay 38.

RAJA, Tribhovandas Jagjivandas, M.A., LL.B., J.P., retired Dewan of former Kutch State, b. Nov. 6, 1893; m. Miss Taralaxmi K. Khandedia; *Educ.*: Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh; Bahadurkhanji Coll., Junagadh; Wilson Coll., Bombay & Govt. Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History, Wilson Coll., 1914-16; Naib Dewan and Sarnayadhlsh, Wankaner State, 1917-20; Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagadh State, 1920-21; Huzur Personal Asst. and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-30; appointed Dewan, Lunawada State, 1930; Foreign, Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, Jan. 1933; reverted to Lunawada, July 1933; appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, 1934; created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowd) of the Porbandar State, July 1936; retired with grant of a special Varsahasana (annuity for life), Nov. 1938; appointed Dewan, Parbagarh State, Nov. 1939; appointed Chief Minister, Ratlam, Nov. 1942; received the decoration of Dohri (double) Tazim and Gold from His Highness of Ratlam, Jan. 1944; was granted a Varsahasana of Rs. 1,501-0-0 for life by H. H. of Lunawada, June 1945; appointed Dewan, Kutch State, Jan. 1947; was granted by the Ruler of Ratlam, an annuity of Rs. 3,000 for life on his leaving Ratlam service and a moiety thereof to his heirs and successors from generation to generation in lieu of Jagir; worked hard for the participation of Kutch State in the work of



the Constituent Assembly in drafting the Constitution of India, resulting in the accession of Kutch State to India, 1947; also actively worked under the personal guidance of Gandhiji for the re-settlement of displaced Hindus from Sind near the Port of Kandla by building a new town to be called Gandhidham, obtaining a grant of 15,000 acres of land near Kandla Port free of all costs from His Highness the Maharao of Kutch, together with many other valuable concessions; retired from Kutch service, March 1948, on the demise of the late Ruler. Jt Promoter, Bharat Salt & Chemical Industries, Ltd., Mundra, Kutch. Address: 'Dev-kunj', 81, Shivaji Park, Cadell Road, Bombay 28.

RAJABHOJ, Pandurang Nathuji, M.P., Journalist and Agriculturist. b. March 15, 1905, s. of N. D. Rajabhoj at Nadi; m. Smt. Rukminibai, 1919; two s. and two d.; Educ.: Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and Maharashtra Education Society's High School, Poona. Left Govt. service to work for the amelioration of the backward classes, 1925; Editor, *Dahit Bandhu*, since 1928; edited *Indian States* for two years; ex-member, I.N. Congress; Secy., All-India Depressed Classes League, 1935-37; represented the depressed classes on the Franchise Cttee. of the Simon Commission; imprisoned several times in connection with satyagraha movement of Scheduled Castes; one of the signatories to the Poona Pact; was General Secy., A.I.S.C.F. since its inception in 1924 to 1955; attended the 2nd World Buddhist Conference at Tokyo, 1952; Vice-Pres., Depressed Class Mission Society of India; Gen Secy., Bharatiya Bouddh Jana Sangh; has now resigned from the A.I.S.C.F., and rejoined the Congress. Hobby: Reading. Publications: *Lashkari Peshwa* (Marathi); pamphlets in Marathi on Buddhism; translation of Dr. Ambedkar's books. Address: 207, Ghorpade Peth, Poona 2.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, C., B.A., B.L., Bharat Ratna (1954), Ex-Governor-General of India. b. 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem Dist.; Educ.: Central Coll., Bangalore; Presidency Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Joined Bar in 1900; joined Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation Movement in 1920; edited Mahatma Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment; General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921-22; member, working Committee of Congress, 1922-42 and again 1946-47; served sentences of imprisonment on five occasions in Congress campaigns. Member of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India, 1930; Vice-Pres., Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Prime Minister, Government of Madras in charge of Home and Finance Portfolio, July 1937-39; resigned Prime Ministership of Madras, October 1939 with other Congress Ministers; resigned in April 1942, from Congress on account of difference of opinion; assisted Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Sept. 1944; member of Governor-General's Council, September 1946-August 15, 1947, holding the Portfolios of Industries and Supplies, of Education and of Finance for different periods; Governor of West Bengal, Aug. 1947; acted as Governor-General of India, Nov. 1947; Governor-General of India, June 1948-Jan. 26, 1950; Minister, Govt. of India, without portfolio, May-Dec. 1950 and Home Affairs, Jan.-Nov., 1951; Chief Minister, Madras, 1952-54; among first recipients of Indian decoration Bharat Ratna, 1955. Publications: Tamil books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita, Mahabharata, Ramayana and Upanishads; *Fatal cart & other Stories*; (in English) Mahabharata, Ramayana, Bhagavad-Gita, Upanishads and Hinduism, Doctrine and Way of Life. Address: Bazulullah Road, Thyagarajanagar, Madras 17.

RAJAMANNAR, Chief Justice Dr. P. V., B.A., B.L., D.Litt., Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, from 18th January 1946.

b. May 10, 1901; Educ.: Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Apprenticed and later served as junior under his father, Dewan Bahadur P. Venkataramana Rao; Advocate-General, Madras, 1944-45; Putne Judge, July 26, 1945; conferred the Hon. Degree of Doctor of Letters by the Andhra Univ., Jan. 1953; Chairman, National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama. Publications: Sometime edited a Telugu Journal of Art and Letters called *Kala*; author of many plays in Telugu. Address: 9, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

RAJAN, Viswanatha Nats, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), I.C.S., Director General, Supplies & Disposals, Govt. of India, since 1954. b. Oct. 22, 1907, s. of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. V. Iyer; m. Smt. Jaya (nee Vishwanatha Iyer); two d.; Educ.: Presidency Coll., Madras; passed B.A. (Hons.), 1928; London School of Economics; London School of Oriental Studies; passed I.C.S., 1930. Served as Asstt. Collector, Joint Magistrate and Dist Magistrate in various districts in Bengal, 1931-43; Deputy and later Director of Civil Supplies, 1943-46; Secy. Education Deptt., 1947; Collector and Deputy Commissioner, Civil Supplies, Madras, 1947-52; Chief Secy. Travancore-Cochin Govt., 1952-54. Clubs: Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gynkhana Club, New Delhi. Address: Director-General, Supplies & Disposals, New Delhi.

RAJENDRASINGHI, General, Maharaj, D.S.O. (1941), American Legion of Merit, Degree of an Officer (1946), mentioned in dispatches, 1941, Ex-Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Army Staff, Indian Army. b. June 15, 1899, s. of Maharaj Devisinhji and Bashri Nathiba Saheb of Jamnagar; m. Bashri Mayakunwar Sabalsinhji; one s., Rajkumar Sukhdevsinhji, and two d., Rajkumari Chandrakunwar and Rajkumari Dhira Kunwar; Educ.: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College, U.K.; Royal Mil. College, Sandhurst. Joined 60th Rifles in 1921 and 2nd Royal Lancers; Gardner's Horse in 1922; saw service in Egypt and Western desert, 1941, being awarded the D.S.O., and mentioned in despatches in the same year; on special deputation to U.S.A., 1942-43 and as Military Attache, U.S.A., 1945-46; promoted Brig., 1946; Maj.-Gen., 1947 and Lt.-Gen., Jan. 1948 and posted as G.O.C.-in-C., East Comd., G.O.C.-in-C., South. Comd., May 1948-Jan. 1953; promoted General, 1953; C.-in-C. and Chief of Army Staff, Indian Army, Jan. 15, 1953-May 1, 1955; C.O.A.S., May 1-May 14, 1955; retired from active list, May 15, 1955. Recreations: Rackets, Cricket, Polo, Golf and Shooting. Address: Sukh Niwas, Jamnagar.

RAJKUMAR, Dr. Nagoji Vasudev, B.A. (Hons.) (Eng. Litt.), M.A. (Pol. Sc.), LL.B., Dr. Phil., F.R.H.Econ.S. (Lond.), Commissioner for India in British West Indies and British Guiana and Consul-General, Surinam. b. 1915; m. Smt. Krishna Bai Kanat; one s., Arvind and one d., Nilima; Educ.: Madras, Santi-niketan, Benares, Lucknow, etc. Secy., Foreign Relations Dept., A.I.C.C. (1946-53); Adviser, Indian delegation to the U.N. (1952-53); Commissioner for India in Fiji (1953-54); Dy. Secy.-General, International Supervisory Commission in Viet Nam (1954-55); Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Legation of India in Laos (1955-57); Editor, *Indian Affairs*. Publications: *Indian Political Parties* (1948); *One Year of Freedom Constitution* (1949); *Development of the Congress Constitution* (1950); *The Problem of French India* (1951); *Indians Outside India* (1951); *Pilgrimages and After* (1952); *Background of India's Foreign Policy* (1952). Recreations: Reading, Photography. Address: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

RAJU, Dr. P. T., B.A. (Allahabad), M.A. (Calcutta), Ph.D. (Calcutta), Sastri (Govt. Sanskrit Coll., Benares), Univ. Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, Univ. of Rajputana, Jaipur. b. Aug. 17, 1903. Some time Reader in Philosophy, Andhra Univ., Waltair; some time Secy., Indian Philosophical Congress; Sectional Pres., Indian Philosophical Congress, 1938; All-India Oriental Conference, 1947; Tata Visiting Prof. of Philosophy, The Asia Institute, New York, 1949; Delegate, East-West Philosophers' Conference, Hawaii, 1949; Woodward Lecturer, Yale Univ., 1950; Visiting Prof. of Philosophy, Univ. of California, 1950; Visiting Prof. for Comparative Philosophy, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, 1952-53; Sir Hari Singh Gaur Foundation Lecturer, Saugar Univ., 1955; Visiting Professor for Comparative Philosophy, M.S. Univ., Baroda, 1956; some time joint-editor, *The Philosophical Quarterly*, Amalner; Member, Editorial Board, *Philosophy—East and West*, Univ. of Hawaii; Philosophical views: Vedanta and Critical Humanism; authority on Comparative Philosophy. Publications: A number of articles in British, Indian and American philosophical journals; *Thought and Reality* (Allen and Unwin Ltd., London); *Comparative Studies in Philosophy* (Allen and Unwin Ltd., London); *Telugu Literature* (International Book House, Bombay); *India's Culture and Her Problems* (Univ. of Rajputana, Jaipur); *Idealistic Thought of India* (Allen and Unwin and Harvard Univ. Press), and chapters in *Essays in East-West Philosophy* (Univ. of Hawaii Press); *Cultural Heritage of India* (The Ramakrishna Mission); *Philosophy: Eastern and Western* (Govt. of India) and *Radhakrishnan* (Library of Living Philosophers). Recreations: Light reading and walking. Address: Jaswant College, Jodhpur.



RAKSHIT, Hrishikesh, D.Sc., F. Inst. P. (1937), F.N.I. (1943), Head of the Deptt. of Electronics & Electrical Communication Engg., Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, since Oct. 1955. b. Feb. 8, 1900, s. of Surendranath Rakshit; m. Smt. Abhabati Rakshit (formerly De); one s. and one d.; Educ.: Duplex Coll., Chanderanagore; Hooghly Coll., Chinsurah (upto B.Sc.); Univ. Coll. of Science and Technology, Calcutta (M.Sc. & D.Sc.). Sound Engineer for producing Talking Films (July 1933-June 1935); Asstt. Lecturer in Physics, Calcutta Univ. (July 1935-June 1944); visited England (Nov. 1938-Dec. 1939) for advanced technical studies in Radio and allied subjects; Lecturer in Applied Physics, Calcutta Univ. (July 1944-Nov. 1948); Asstt. Director, National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, in charge of Electronics Division (Dec. 1948-Oct. 1949); Head of Deptt. of Physics and Electrical Communication, Bengal Engg. Coll., Howrah. Publications: Author of a large number of original papers in noted scientific journals. Recreations: Literature, Music, Gardening. Address: Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

RAM, Jagjivan, B.Sc., Railways Minister, Govt. of India, since April 1957. b. April 1908 at Arrah in Bihar, s. of Sobhi Ram; m. Smt. Indrani Devi; Educ.: Benares Hindu Univ.; Calcutta Univ.; B.Sc., 1930. Took active interest in the uplift of Depressed Classes early in life; Pres., All India Depressed Classes League, 1936-46; was associated with Hindustan Scout Assoc.; was Provincial Dy. Commissioner, Bihar Branch 1939-46; nominated M.L.C., Bihar, 1936; elected M.L.A., Bihar, 1937; Parliamentary Secy., Bihar, 1937-39; Secy., Bihar P.C.C.O.,



1940-46; jailed, 1940; released Oct. 1943 on medical grounds; appeared before the Cabinet Mission as the accredited leader of the Scheduled Castes; leader of Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, June 1947; elected Chairman, Preparatory Asia Regional Conference of the I.L.O. held in New Delhi, Oct.-Nov. 1947; member, Working Ctee., A.I.C.C., since 1948; Leader, Indian Delegation to 33rd Session of I.L.O. Conference, June 1950 and unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference; member: Central Parliamentary Board, A.I.C.C., since 1950; Central Election Ctee., 1951; Congress Economic Planning Ctee., since 1950; Gandhi National Memorial Trust and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Trust; sponsored many bills to better the condition of industrial workers; ordered an inquiry into condition of Agricultural Labour to consider what protective and ameliorative measures should be undertaken to improve their condition; was Pres. of several trade unions; started agricultural labour movement in Bihar; Labour Minister, Govt. of India, Sept. 1946-May 1952, Communications Minister, Govt. of India, May 1952-Dec 1956 Minister for Transport and Railways 1956-57, was responsible for the nationalisation of air transport in India Address: 3, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi

RAM, Lala Bharat, Managing Director, Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., since April 1951. b. Oct. 15, 1915, s. of Sir Shri Ram; m. Smt. Sheila Bharat Ram; three s.; Educ.: Modern High School, Delhi;



graduated with Honours from the St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi, represented the Coll. in Cricket, Tennis and Hockey; Captain, Coll. Cricket XI, 1934-35. Joined the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. as an apprentice to his father, July 1935; Asst. Managing Dir., 1944-48, Joint Managing Dir., 1948-51; Indian Delegate with the Anglo-American Mission to study the Textile Industry of Post-war Japan, 1946-48; member: Working Party set up by the Govt. of India to improvise ways and means to improve the Textile Industry in India; Indian Central Cotton Ctee.; Cotton Textiles Fund Ctee.; Delhi State Labour Advisory Board, Research Advisory Ctee., A.T.I.R.A., Ahmedabad, Scientific Advisory Ctee., National Physical Laboratory; National Savings Advisory Ctee.; Govt. Purchase Advisory Council, and Delhi State Taxation Advisory Ctee. Special interests: Indoor and outdoor games, music and painting Clubs - Delhi Golf Club, New Delhi (one of the founders), Delhi Gymkhana Club. Address: 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi

RAM, Sir Shri, Managing Agent and Chairman: Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Bengal Potteries Ltd. b. 1884. Chairman: Rehabilitation Housing Corp.; Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.; Regional Ctee. for northern India of the All-India Council for Technical Education, Lady Shri Ram Coll. for Women; Sir Shri Ram Inst. of Industrial Research, Director, Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi; Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.; past President and member, Executive Ctee. of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and All-India Federation of Industrial Employers; Director, National Research Development Corp. of India; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and Chairman of its Ctee. Chairman Governing Bodies and Trusts of the Indraprastha, Ramjas and Hindu Colleges, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Polytechnic; member: Synthetic Petrol Ctee.; Central Advisory Council for Industries. Address: 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

RAMAMURTI, P. B.Sc., Secretary, Communist Party, Tamilnad Ctee.; member, Politbureau, C.P.I. b. Sept. 20, 1909, s. of Panthapakesa Iyer, Vepathur (Tanjore Dt.); Educ.:

Banaras Univ. and Presidency Coll., Madras. Courted Jail in 1930-32 Congress Movement; political worker, ever since; was in the executive of the Tamilnad Congress Socialist Party, 1935-39; member, A.I.C.C. for about 4 years; Working Ctee. member, A.I.T.U.C.; a top ranking Trade Union leader in Madras State; is an orator; went to I.L.O. Conference on behalf of A.I.T.U.C., 1946. Publications: *Kandal Deepavali* (on cloth famine, in Tamilnad); *Open Letter to Kumaramani Raja*. Address: 3, Anthony Street, Royappetta, Madras.

RAMAN, Bangalore Venkata, Editor, *Raman Publications*, Bangalore b. August 8, 1912, Educ. Govt. Collegiate High School and Central Coll., Bangalore;

underwent training in Astronomy and Astrology under Prof. B. Suryanarain Rao Started *Raman Publications* for publishing books on Indian Culture and Astrology, 1936, restarted *The Astrological Magazine* 1936; was conferred dignity of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) by the Academic Centre 'Universite' Internationale, 1947. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, 1948, has toured widely all over India, has written a number of books in English on Astrology, Astronomy, etc., some of which have been translated into German and French, has made several successful predictions in the pages of *The Astrological Magazine* about national and international events, has been conducting research in astrology, especially in reference to weather and political forecasts; Pres. Jyotishya Sammelana of the Agamatiya Conference, Bangalore, 1950, First Andhra Astrological Conference, Nellore, 1955 Publications: Books in English on Astrology, Astronomy, etc., some of which have been translated into German and French *Recreations*. Lawn Tennis, Gardening Address: "Sri Rajeswari", 115/1, New Extension, Seshadripuram, Bangalore 3.



RAMAN, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, Kt., MA, Hon. Ph.D. (Freiburg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow), Hon. D.Sc. (Paris), and Bordeaux, F.R.S., Bharat Ratna (1954), Nobel Prize for Physics (1930), Franklin Medalist of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Corresponding member, Soviet Academy of Sciences (1947); Foreign Associate, Paris Academy of Sciences (1949); National Research Professor of Physics, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Govt. of India b. Nov. 7, 1888, m. Lokasundarammal; Educ.: A.V.N. College, Vishakapatnam and Presidency College, Madras, Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924, Matteucci Medalist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medalist of the Royal Society (1930); Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc., Royal Hungarian Acad., Royal Irish Acad., Chinese Phys. Soc., Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow, Optical Society of America, Franklin Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris), President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934, National Research Professor of Physics, 1949. Publications: *Molecular Diffraction of Light*; *Muscle Instruments*; and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. Address: C/o Raman Research Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore.

RAMASUBBAN, C., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), Member, Tariff Commission, Govt. of India, Bombay, since Feb. 1953. b. Aug. 27, 1900, s. of late O. Balakrishna Aiyar; m. Smt. Dharma, d. of late Rao Sahib H. V. Aiyar; two d.; Educ.: Madras Christian Coll. Joined former Imperial Bank of India as an Assistant, 1921; worked as Agent at several of its branches in Madras Circle; was Dy. Accountant and Supdt. of Securities and Advances at Madras Head office; retired as First Grade Officer, 1952; was Chairman,

Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras Branch, for two years; was a representative of the Govt. of India at the 10th session of the GATT Conference at Geneva, Oct. 1955. Publications: A large number of contributions to Tamil Journals and English periodicals on music, social customs, socio-economic problems and humour. Recreation: Tennis Club; Madras Cosmopolitan Club. Address: Second Floor, Eros Building, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

RAMESWAMI, Perier, E. V., has been Pres. Dravida-Kazhagam. b. 1878; m. Miss Kanthimathi Ammal alias Maniyamayar, Editor, 'Viduthalai,' July 9, 1949. Ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode; ex-President, Taluk Board, Erode; was President, Tamil Nad Congress Ctee.; successfully led Vaikam Satyagraha as a result of which untouchability and unapproachability came to be abolished in Travancore State; jailed about 13 times for political and social reasons; left the Congress, 1925; fights for eradication of all social evils in general through his Self-Respect Movement and his Tamil papers *Kudi Arasu* and *Viduthalai* and *Revolt* (English); toured Malaya in 1929; toured the Continent, England and Russia in 1931 particularly to study Communism; started Rational Books Publishing Co. and has published more than 100 books of criticism on God, Religion and Superstition including 10 volumes under the title 'Vulgaries in Ramayana'; founded Dravidian Federation and its ally Black Shirt Volunteer Corps. Address: Erode, Madras.

RAMASWAMI, Vangal Krishnamachari, B.A. (Oxon), Deputy Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, since 1955 b. Feb. 28, 1928, s. of V. T. Krishnamachari and Smt. Rangammal Krishnamachari, Educ.: Presidency Coll., Madras, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Research Officer, Reserve Bank of India, 1951-53; Under Secy., Taxation Inquiry Commission, 1953-55. Recreations: Tennis, Squash Clubs: Willington (Bombay); PDG Club (New Delhi). Address: 5, Jampath, New Delhi

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, Dr. Sir C. P., K.C.S.I. (1941), K.C.I.E. (1925), C.I.E. (1923), ex-Dewan of Travancore, Fellow of Madras University. b. Nov. 12, 1879, only s. of late C. K. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakili, High Court and afterwards Judge, Madras City Court; m. Sitammal, g. d. of C. V. R. Sastril, the first Indian Judge in Madras, three s.; Educ.: Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; member, Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee, Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meaton Committee on Finance, also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919; member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at



Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochín before the Butler Inquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C., 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; member, Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; member, Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; member, Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935; Dewan of Travancore, 1936-47; conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937; was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939; delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942; appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council, Aug. 3, 1942, resigned on Aug. 20, 1942; re-appointed as Dewan of Travancore, Aug. 28, 1942; Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov. 1942; Chairman, Travancore Steam Navigation Co., 1944; Member of the Govt. of India Post-war Reconstruction Cttee. and of the Central Board of Education, 1944; President, 1st South India Brahmana Conference, 1946; represented the Indian States before the British Parliamentary Delegation and the Cabinet Mission, 1946; member, Negotiating Committee on behalf of the States under the Cabinet Scheme; was invested with the rank and title of Lieutenant-General of the Travancore State Forces by His Highness; relinquished Dewanship of Travancore, August 1947; visited the U.S.A. on a lecturing tour and later travelled in South America, Australia and New Zealand in 1948. Delegate, East & West Philosophy Conference, Honolulu, 1949 (May & June); India America Conference, Delhi, 1949; Pres. Nilgiri Rotary Club, 1948; President, Nilgiri Rotary Club, 1949; delegate to the International P.E.N. Congress at Edinburgh, 1950; visited Industrial and Univ. Centres in Great Britain under the auspices of the British Council, Aug.-Oct. 1950 and thereafter toured Europe; Indian delegate to the P. E. N. Congress at Lausanne, June 1951; Professor, American Academy of Asian Studies in California; lectured in Yale, Stanford and other Universities in U.S.A.; elected Rotary Governor, 1952; member, Press Commission, 1952; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., 1953; attended the Commonwealth Universities Conference at Durham and Cambridge; delivered Convocation Addresses of the universities of Poona, Annamalai and Agra; Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu Univ., 1954-56; delivered the Convocation Address of the Gujarat Univ. and the Women's Univ., Bombay, 1954; member, Press Commission, 1953-54; was conferred Hon. Degree of D.Litt. by Annamalai Univ., 1955; Leader of the Indian Universities Delegation to China, 1955; member, Public Services Recruitment Cttee., 1955; member, Univ. Grants Commission, 1955; delivered Convocation Address Lucknow Univ., 1956; Maharaja Sayajirao Lecturer, Baroda Univ., 1956. Resigned Vice-Chancellorship of Banaras Hindu Univ., 1956; Delegate to the British Commonwealth Univ. Conference and to the P.E.N. International Conference, 1956; delivered Convocation Address of B.H.U. and was

conferred the Hon. Degree of LL.D., of that Univ., 1956; conferred the Hon. Degree of D.Litt. by the Madras Univ. at the special convocation in connection with its Centenary celebrations, 1957. *Publications*: Articles to various periodicals on political, philosophical, financial and literary topics; a selection of his speeches and writings in two volumes, a volume of essays, broadcasts and other addresses entitled *Pen-Portraits* published in 1948. A second volume of essays on Religious & Cultural topics published in 1949; third volume under the title "Mysticism" and other essays published in 1950; published *Cultural Freedom and other Essays*, 1950. *Recreations*: Lawn tennis, riding and walking. *Clubs*: National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan, Ootacamund Club. *Address*: The Grove, Teynampet, Madras; 18, Delisle, Ootacamund.

RAMPURIA, Ratanlal, Landlord. b. June 20, 1926, s. of late Seth Sobhrajmulji Rampuria. Is a partner of Messrs. Hazarimul Heeralal, Calcutta, managing agents of the Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd.; Director of many industrial concerns; Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, The Bank of Bikaner Ltd.; Director Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd.; Shugell Tea Co., Ltd.; Scott & Pickett Private Ltd., The Great India Trading Co. (Private) Ltd., Rampuria Bros. (Private) Ltd., Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd.; Pradip Industries (Private) Ltd.; Richardson & Crutts Ltd., National Insurance Co., Ltd., East Coast Export-Import Ltd.; Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd.; member, Managing Cttee., Bengal Textile Institute; takes keen interest in socio-economic and educational affairs, founded the "Vidya Niketan" and the "Vocational and Educational Guidance Bureau" in Bikaner, Rajasthan; started Rampuria Publications with a view to encouraging and promoting the field of literary advancement; created charity trust and appointed trustees of various charity trusts; Chairman, Refugee Relief Cttee., Bikaner, 1949; patron, life member and member of various industrial, commercial and educational associations, chambers and societies of India. *Hobbies*: Literary debates, coin collection and Photography. *Address*: Rampuria Mansions, Bikaner



RAMSEY, Henry Colwell, B.A. (Stanford), LL.B. (California), American Consul General, Madras. b. Feb. 26, 1910, s. of Harry Benjamin and Velma Colwell; m. Mary Sandlands Mace; one step-son, Michael and one d., Susan; Educ.: Stanford Univ. and Univ. of California; School of Jurisprudence; graduate of The National War Coll. (Washington, D.C.). Asst. Tax Counsel, State of California, 1937-40; Deputy City Attorney in charge of Tax Dept., City of Los Angeles, 1940-42; Board of Economic Warfare and Dept. of State, 1942-44; appointed Foreign Service Auxiliary Officer, 1944; Diplomatic Secy. and Consul of Career, 1947; served in La Paz, 1944, Madrid, 1945, Warsaw, 1947, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1950, Bonn, 1951, The National War Coll., 1952 (Washington). *Address*: Office: American Consulate General, 150, Mount Road, Madras; Home: Care of Department of State, Washington, D.C.

RANAWAT, Mr. Justice Jawah Singh, M.A. (Economics), LL.B. (Allahabad Univ.), Judge, Rajasthan High Court, since 1949. b. Dec. 4, 1902, s. of Kunwar Randheer Singh; m. Smt. Chagan Kumari; four s. and three d.; Educ.: Univ. of Allahabad. City Magistrate, Udaipur State, 1926-27; City Munsif, 1927; District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur and Bhilwara upto 1932; Judge, Mahad Raj Sabha, Udaipur, 1936-38; Punes Judge, Chief Court, Udaipur, 1938-40; Punes Judge, High Court, Udaipur, 1940-47; Chief Justice, Udaipur High Court, 1947-48; Punes Judge, High Court, United

State of Rajasthan, 1948. *Address*: Judge, Rajasthan High Court Bench, Jaipur.

RANGA, Prof. N. G., M.P., Principal, Indian Peasants Institute, Nidubrolu, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1933. b. Nov. 7, 1900; Educ.: Oxford. Chief Professor of Economics and Political Science, Pachayappa's College, Madras, 1927-30; Member, Congress Working Cttee., 1947-51; Pres., All India Kisan Sammelan, Rural People's Federation; Ex-Pres., Andhra Provincial Congress Cttee.; one of the founders of International Federation of Agricultural Producers and member of its Executive (H.Q., Washington) and Paris, and Colonial People's Freedom Front (H.Q., London) and African, Asiatic and European People's Congress (Paris); Founder, Indian Peasant Movement; member, Congress Economic Policy Cttee., Agrarian Reforms Cttee., National Labour Cttee. and Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; led the Indian Delegations to the London (1946), the Hague (1947), and Guelph (Canada, 1949) Conferences of International Federation of Agricultural Producers; participated in I.L.O. Conferences (San Francisco), Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (Ottawa), F.A.O. Conference (Copenhagen), etc.; toured extensively in Europe and America spreading Gandhian philosophy and ideals; specially invited to address the Fourth Congress of International Peasant Union, New York, 1954; World Govt. Conference, Tokyo, 1954 and Paris, 1956; resigned from Congress, April 1951; formed new Party, the Bharat Krishikar Lok Party 1951; rejoined Congress, 1955; member, National Executive, BSS; Vice-Pres., A.I. Co-op. Union; member, Indian Parliamentary Delegation to U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, 1955; visited U.K., France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, etc., 1955. *Publications*: 15 books including *Economic Organisation of Indian Villages*, *Colonial and Coloured Peoples*, *World Role of National Revolution*, *Outline of National Revolution, Peasants and Communists*, *Revolutionary Peasant and Towards World Peace*, *Credo of World Peasantry*. *Address*: Nidubrolu (Post).

RANGANATHAN, Saurirajan, M.A. (Madras), I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry, Govt. of India. b. Nov. 12, 1908, s. of R. Saurirajan; m. Smt. Padma, d. of T. M. Rangachari of Madras; two d.; Educ.: P. S. High School, Madras; and Presidency Coll., Madras; passed M.A. 1929, Indian Civil Service: U.P. Cadre; has now been permanently deputed to the Govt. of India. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*: 7, Duplex Road, New Delhi.

RANGANATHAN, Padma Sri Shivali Ramakrishna, M.A., D.Litt., L.T., F.L.A., ex-Professor of Library Science, Delhi University (1947-1955) b. July 9, 1892; m. Sarada; Pres., Indian Library Assoc.; Secy., Madras Library Assoc.; Member, International Library Cttee., United Nations Publications; *Five Lamps of Library Science*, 1931; *Theory of Library Catalogue*, 1938; *Reference Service and Bibliography*, 1940; *Bibliographies of Reference Books and Bibliographies*, 1941; *School and College Library*, 1943; *Library Classification: Fundamentals and Procedure*, 1944; *Dictionary Catalogue Code*, 1952; *Classified Catalogue Code*, 1952; *Elements of Library Classification*, 1946; *Organisation of Libraries*, 1946; *Preface to Library Science*, 1948; *Education for Librarians*, 1948; *Rural Adult Education*, 1949; *Library Development Plan for India*, 1950; *Library Catalogue Fundamentals*, 1950; *Library Tour, Europe and America*, 1950; *Colon Classification*, 1950; *Classification and Communication*, 1951; *Library Book Section*, 1952. Made an endowment of one lakh of Rupees for the Sarada Ranganath Chair in Library Science at the University of Madras. *Address*: 15, Sami Pillai Street, Madras 5.

RANGASWAMI, Prof. Dr. S., M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Andhra), Dr. Phil. (Basle), F.R.I.C., University Professor and Head of the Dept. of

Pharmacy, Andhra Varsity. *b.* June 15, 1912; *educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras; Andhra Univ., Waltair; Basle Univ. (Switzerland). Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences; member, Academic Council and Senate and Chairman, Board of Studies in Pharmacy of the Andhra Univ. Member: Pharmacy Council of India; Indian Pharmacopoeia Cttee.; Pharmaceutical Chemistry Sub-Cttee. of the All-India Council of Technical Education; Chairman, Pharmaceutical Chemistry Sub-Cttee. of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Cttee. *Publications*: Author of *Chemistry of Vitamins & Hormones* and about 100 scientific papers in Indian and foreign journals. *Address*: Professor, Andhra University, Waltair.

RAO, B. Ramakrishna, B.A., LL.B., Governor, Kerala State, since Nov. 22, 1956 *b.* April 13, 1899, at Palakal village, Mahabubnagar Dist. *Educ.*: Graduated from Ferguson Coll., Poona, 1921, took his LL.B., 1921 Set up practice at the Hyderabad Bar, 1924 was one of the Secretaries of the Hyderabad Social Conference; prepared a scheme for the expansion of the State Legislative Council as member, Hyderabad Reforms Assoc.; one of the founder members, Andhra Central Cttee., Hyderabad Political



Conference, Akola; also Executive member, State Congress, 1938, Secy. People's Convention, 1937, Hyderabad Subjects League; was Pres., Andhra Congress for 3 years, imprisoned in connection with the 'Quit India' movement; member, Working Cttee., State Congress; Minister for Revenue and Education, Hyderabad, June 1950-March 1952; elected to the State Assembly from Shadnagar Constituency during the general elections; Chief Minister, Hyderabad State, March 1952-Oct 1956. *Address*: Raj Bhavan, Trivandrum.

RAO, B. Shiva, M.A. (Allahabad) in English Literature, M.P. from Mysore *b.* Feb. 26, 1891, *s.* of Dr. B. Raghavendra Rao; *m.* Kitty Versteendig; *Educ.*: Madras and Allahabad. Was on the Indian Workers' delegation, I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1929-30; a delegate to the Round Table Conference in London, 1930-31; A member of the Indian delegation to the U. N. General Assembly in 1947, '48, '49, '50, '52 *Publications*: 'The Industrial Worker in India' (Allen & Unwin, London, 1939). *Recreation*: Tennis. *Club*: Constitution Club, New Delhi. *Address*: 10, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

RAO, Chandra Rajeswar, Public Worker; member, Politbureau, C.P.I. *b.* June 6, 1914 at Mangalapuram, Kistna Dt., Andhra Pradesh; *m.* Smt. Chandra Savitri Devi, one *s.*, *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Masulipatam; Banaras Hindu Univ.; passed I.Sc. and studied up to B.Sc.; joined Virajapatnam Medical Coll. 1936; discontinued, 1937. Joined the Communist Party, 1931 at Banaras, worked in Andhra in youth and peasant movements from 1936; member of Central Cttee., C.P.I., since 1948; General Secy., C.P. of India, 1950-51. *Address*: Andhra Pradesh Committee, Communist Party of India, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad.

RAO, Devalapalli Ramanuja, B.A., LL.B., Journalist. *b.* Aug. 24, 1917, *s.* of D. Venkata Chalapati Rao and Smt. Lakshminarasamma; has one *s.* and two *d.*, *Educ.*: B.A. from Nizam Coll., Madras Univ., 1939; LL.B. from Law Coll., Nagpur Univ., 1944. Literature, Education, Journalism and Politics; Pres., Andhra Saraswatha Parishath, Hyderabad (1952-53); member, Osmania Univ. Senate (1954-56); Central Advisory Board for Education, Hyderabad Govt. (1952-55); Central Text Book Cttee. (1952-56); Selection Cttee. for Teachers of Hyderabad Govt. (1952-56); one of the Judges for the short-story competitions conducted by A.I.R.,

Hyderabad, 1956. *Publications*: Literary criticisms: *Nayya Kavitha Neerajanamu* (1946); *Saraswatha Navaneethamu* (1955); *Vyasa Manjusha* (1956), Children's Literature: *Mana Desamu* (1954); *Adima Nisanulu* (1956); contemporary politics: *Visalandhra Vachindi* (1958); Literary Essays: *Navaneethamu* (1951); Poetry: *Pacha Thoranam* (1951), etc. *Recreations*: Bridge-playing; Gardening. *Address*: Andhra Saraswatha Parishath, Tilak Road, Hyderabad 1.

RAO, Gurty Venkat, M.A., LL.B., Retired Professor of History and Head of the Dept. of History and Politics, Andhra University. *b.* Jan. 1896, *s.* of Gurty Subba Rao and Srim. Sitamma; *m.* Srim. Subba Lakshmi; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad (U.P.); Allahabad Univ. Research Scholar and Lecturer, Allahabad Univ., 1919-25, 1929-31; Lecturer, Reader and then Professor, Andhra Univ., 1931-56; practised at the Bar, Allahabad Dist. Court, 1925-29; member, Research and Publication Cttee., Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications*: Articles on Historical Topics in History Journals and Proceedings of the Indian History Congress. *Address*: C/o Official Colony, Maharajpet P.O., Vishakapatnam.

RAO, J. V. Narasing, M.A. (Political Science), LL.B., Minister for Irrigation & Power, Andhra Pradesh *b.* Oct. 1914, *s.* of Joginapalli Gopala Rao, Vatarand & Agriculturist of Dwaraka village and Smt. Lokammagaru; *m.* Smt. J. Radha Bai, *d.* of Jagannatharao; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: High School, Karimnagar, Osmania Univ., Aligarh Univ. & Benares Univ. started career as an Advocate, Hyderabad High Court; became one of the leading lawyers, got enrolled in Supreme Court; connected with political organisations for twenty years in different capacities since Andhra Mahasabha days; member: A.I.C.C.; Executive of the Pradesh Congress Cttee. for several years; for two years Pres., Pradesh Congress Cttee.; Secy., Andhra Vidyalaya High School for 12 years; member: Governing Body of New Science Coll. and Badruka Coll., Hyderabad; Osmania Univ. Senate and also of the Council for three years; Subject Cttees. of the Osmania Univ. Council Pres., Gagan Mahal Co-operative Assoc. *Address*: Begumpet, Hyderabad.

RAO, Kotamraju Rama, B.A. (Madras), Adviser, Five-Year Plan Publicity, Govt. of India, since Sept. 1955. *b.* Nov. 9, 1896, *s.* of Narayana Rao Kotamraju and Smt. Venkayamma Kotamraju; *m.* Smt. Saraswathi; four *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: B. H. School, Bapatla; P. L. Coll., Kakinda and Pachlapa's Coll., Madras; graduated, 1918. Journalist, since 1919; edited a number of English daily newspapers, some of them being *P. P. Journal*, Bombay, 1932-33, *Swarajya*, 1934, *Dawn*, Bombay, 1937, *National Herald*, Lucknow, 1938-46, *Searchlight*, Patna, 1950, *Indian News Chronicle*, Delhi, 1951; *Congress Sandesh* (official organ of the A.I.O.C.), 1952-53; member, Rajya Sabha, 1952-54; Vice-Pres., Indian Federation of Working Journalists, 1950-55; Special Correspondent with the Prime Minister on latter's tour of the United States, 1949; represented the Indian Federation of Working Journalists at the World Press Congress at Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1954. *Publications*: Special articles in newspapers. *Recreations*: Reciting Telugu poems. *Address*: Dixit Building, Nazar Bagh, Lucknow; 53, South Avenue, New Delhi.

RAO, Dr. Manjeshwar Sadashiva, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D., Dy. Director, Research Institute Cttee., All India Khadi and Village Industries Board (Govt. of India). *b.* Jan. 30, 1907, *s.* of M. Sanjiva Rao; *m.* Smt. Saguna Kodange; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras; Banaras Hindu Univ.; Research Worker, Haffkine Institute, Bombay; Lady Tata Memorial Scholar, 1937-40; several responsible technical posts in pharmaceutical industry; Industrial Consultant; Hon. Lecturer on Industrial

Microbiology, Bombay Univ. *Publications*: Research publications in bacteriological chemistry, biochemistry and on physiology. *Recreations*: Photography, Music. *Address*: Wardha; 12, Uma Sadan, Vincent Road, Bombay 10.

RAO, Pandurangi Kodanda, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras), Member, Servants of India Society. *b.* Dec. 25, 1889; *m.* Miss Mary Louise Campbell, Poland, Ohio, U.S.A.; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras, Lecturer in Botany, Central Coll., Bangalore, 1915-21; Private Sec. to Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in India, England and South Africa, 1922-32; Editor, *Servant of India*, Poona, 1930-33; Carnegie Scholar, Yale Univ., U.S., 1934-35; World Study Tour, 1934-37; Seminar, Conference on Education in the Pacific, Honolulu, 1936; Senate, Academic Council and Executive Council, Nagpur Univ., 1939-42 and 1948, Govt. of India Deputation to Malaya, 1946; Adviser to India's Delegate to the Permanent Migration Cttee. of the I.L.O., Montreal, Canada, 1946; Secy.: Society for the Elimination of Beggary, Nagpur, M.P., 1940-48; Vice-President, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi; Indian Conference of Social Work, Bangalore; member, Govt. of India's Deck Passenger Cttee., 1950; member, Prohibition Enquiry Cttee., Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, 1951; Member, Mysore Educational Reforms Cttee., 1952-53; Member, Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective, Honolulu, 1954; member, Prohibition Enquiry Cttee., Govt. of India, 1955. *Publications*: *Malabar Tenancy Problem*; *East Versus West*; *Demol of Contrast*; *Culture Conflicts*; *Cause and Cure*; *Technical Education and Industrial Development in America*. Some Aspects. *Address*: Servants of India Society, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.

RAO, Raja, Writer. *b.* Nov. 21, 1909, *s.* of Professor H. V. Krishnaswamy, Hyderabad, Deccan; *m.* Madame Camille Mouly, Professor of French, Gliris Coll., Menton, France; *Educ.*: Madras-sai-Allya, Hyderabad (Dn.); Nizam Coll., Hyderabad (Dn.); Univ. of Montpellier, and the Sorbonne, Paris. *Publications*: *Kanthapura*; *One of the Barricades* (Oxford Univ. Press). *Address*: C/o Oxford University Press, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

RAO, Vijayendra Kasturi Ranga Varadaraja, M.A. (Bombay), B.A., Ph.D. (Cambridge), Univ. Professor and Director, Delhi School of Economics, Univ. of Delhi since 1942. *b.* July 7, 1908, *s.* of K. Kasturiranga-chari; *m.* Pramila, *d.* of D. R. Balaji Row; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Bombay; Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge. Principal and Professor of Economics, L. D. Arts Coll., Ahmedabad (1937-42); Director of Statistics and subsequently Planning Adviser, Food Dept., Govt. of India (1944-46); Food Adviser to Indian Embassy, Washington (1946-47); Chairman, United Nations Sub-Commission on Economic Development (1947, 1948, 1949, 1950); Corresponding Member, Institut de Science Economique Appliquee, Paris, since 1948; member, Governing Council, International Assoc. for Research in Income and Wealth (1947-51); Correspondent, Royal Economic Society in India (1950-55); Pres., Indian Economic Association (1949); member, Taxation Enquiry Commission, 1953-55. *Publications*: *Taxation of Income in India*; *An Essay on India's National Income, 1925-29*; *The National Income of British India, 1931-32*; *War and Indian Economy*; *Post-war Rupee*. *Recreation*: Walking. *Club*: University Club, Delhi. *Address*: 10, Cavalry Lines, Delhi 8.

REREWALE, Sardar Gyan Singh, Minister for Irrigation and Electricity, Govt. of Punjab since Apr. 1957. *b.* Dec. 1901; *Educ.*: Mahendra College, Patiala. Started his career as a First Class Magistrate in Jaitla, 1928; was attached to the Foreign Office, worked with Mr. K. M. Panikkar; had secretarial training; appointed Excise Commissioner; became Sessions Judge and then District Magistrate; has been associated with a

* As we go to press we learn that Mr. Rao has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

number of social and educational activities in Patiala and Punjab; was Pres., Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Patiala for nine years; founder, Rotary Club, Patiala; acted on a number of Committees appointed from time to time by the State administration; was promoted as Revenue Commissioner, 1942; later appointed as Judge, High Court of Judicature, Patiala; Revenue Minister, 1947; nominated by His Highness as member of the Constituent Assembly; Premier, PEPSU, 1949-52; elected member, PEPSU Legislative Assembly and Leader of National Front; Chief Minister, PEPSU, April 1952-March 1953; Leader of the Opposition, 1954-56. *Address*: Chandigarh.

RATE, Radhanath, Minister for Development, Orissa; b. 1897; m. Smt. Sabitri Rath; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Cuttack. Entered Journalism, 1918; member: A.I.N.E.C.; Servants of the People Society; was a detainee in the 1942 movement; took active part in the Indian States People's Movement; Convenor, Provincial Press Advisory Board; has been Editor, *Samaj*, Orissa nationalist daily; was Minister for Finance and Education, Orissa. *Publications*: Book on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and other important personages. *Recreation*: Study. *Address*: Minister for Development Department, Nijmehauri, Cuttack 2.

RAU, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt. (1939), C.I.E. (1939), M.A. (Cantab.), Ex-Governor, Reserve Bank of India, b. Jan. 10, 1889; m. Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras, and King's Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., Nov. 1913; Under-Secy and Dy. Secy, Govt. of Madras, 1910-24; Secy., Indian Taxation Cttee., 1925-26; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1926-28; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-30; Jt. Secy., Industries Dept., Govt. of India, 1930-31; Secy., Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill, 1931-34; Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-38; Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1941-46; Indian Ambassador in Tokyo, 1947-48; Leader of Indian Delegation Commonwealth Conference at Canberra, 1947; Indian Ambassador in United States, 1948-49; Governor, Reserve Bank, 1949-57. *Address*: 5, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

RAU, Pandya Satiyanarayana, B.A. (Mad.), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation, since Dec. 1956; b. July 31, 1895; m. the late Rajeshwari Rau; three d., Mrs. Tara Venkateswari, Mrs. Leila Vidyasagar and Mrs. Vinla Nairaja Rao; *Educ.*: Madras Univ. and New Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1918 and served as Asst. Commr., Madhya Pradesh and became successively Dy. Commr., Settlement Officer, Settlement Commr., Commr. of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, Financial Secy.; Director-General of Food, Govt. of India; Commissioner, Nagpur Division, 1943-45; Chairman, Provincial Industries Cttee., 1945-46; Financial Commr., 1946; Chief Secy. and Adviser to H.E. the Governor of M.P., 1946-48; Regional Commr. and Adviser to the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan and Dewan of Jodhpur, 1948-49; Regional Commissioner and Adviser to the Rajpramukh and to the Government of Madhya Bharat, 1949-52; Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation Enquiry Cttee., 1952-53; Adviser to the Planning Commission on Programme Administration; Adviser, PEPSU, 1953-54; Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation, April 1954-March 1956; Adviser, T.C. State, March to Dec. 1956; awarded 'Padma Bhushan', April 1956. *Clubs*: Gondwana Club, Nagpur;

Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; Yeshwant Club, Indore; United Service Club, Calcutta. *Address*: 'Anderson House', Alipore, Calcutta 27.

RAUF, His Excellency Mohamed Abdal, B.A. (Hons. in Jurisprudence), 1924, B.C.L. (Oxon.), 1925, called to the Bar, Middle Temple, Jan. 1924, LL.D. (Dublin), High Commissioner in Canada, b. 15th November, 1901; m. Maksood Jahan Begum, d. of Syed Mohamed Mir of Delhi & Meerut; *Educ.*: St. Paul's High School, Rangoon, and Worcester College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar in the Rangoon High Court until end of 1941; practised at the Bar at Allahabad High Court, 1942 to 1945; appointed Judicial member of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal; Representative of the Govt. of India in Burma, Nov. 1946-Aug. 15, 1947; Indian High Commissioner in Burma, Aug. 1947-Jan. 1948; Ambassador in Burma, 1948-52; Ambassador in Japan, 1952-54. *Address*: 200, McLaren Street, Ottawa.

RAY, Dr. Anath Bandhu, M.B., F.S.M.F. (West Bengal), (1947), Minister of State in Charge, Deptt. of Health, Govt. of West Bengal, since April 26, 1957; b. Nov. 30, 1897, s. of late Jogesh Chandra Ray of Kanchrapara, m. Smt. Annapurna Ray, d. of late Jutindra Nath Mullick of Burdwan; three s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Cuttack Mission School, Orissa; Hooghly Govt. Coll., Bengal; M.B. from Carmichael Medical Coll., Calcutta, 1923. Post graduate training in England and Scotland; Gold medalist in Surgery; Senior House Surgeon, Carmichael Medical Coll. Hospitals, Calcutta; Teacher of Anatomy & Surgery, Bankura Sammilani Medical School and Hospital; Surgeon there since 1924, Supdt., Bankura Sammilani Medical School & Hospital 1943-48. Life Member, Red Cross Society; Member, Assoc. of Surgeons of India; Fellow of the State Medical Faculty (West Bengal), since 1947; member, I.M.A.; Chairman, Dist. Resistance Group, Bankura; Commandant, Special Constabulary, Bankura; member, West Bengal P.C.C. Board of Governors, Christian Coll., Bankura. *Clubs*: Calcutta Medical Club; Bankura Medical Club. *Address*: 67-A, Gray Street, Calcutta; Feeder Road, Bankura.

RAY, Nihar-Ranjan, M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt. & Phil (Leiden), F.L.A. (Great Britain), F.R.S.A., F.R.A.S., etc. Baglari Professor of Indian Art and Culture, Calcutta University, b. Jan. 14, 1904; *Educ.*: A. M. College, Mymensingh; M. C. College, Sylhet; University College, Calcutta; University College, London; Leiden University. Calcutta University prizeman and gold medalist; Mrinalini Research Gold Medalist; Premchand Roychand Scholar; Griffith Priksman; Mouat Gold Medalist; Sarojini Basu Medalist, Calcutta University. Government of Bengal Research Fellow in Indian Art and Archaeology, 1927-30; University Post-Graduate Lecturer in Indian History, Art and Archaeology, 1931-44; Ghosh Travelling Fellow, Calcutta University, 1935-36; represented Calcutta University at the XIX International Congress of Orientalists, Rome, 1935, the Anglo-American Historical Conference, London, 1936 and the International Numismatists Congress, London, 1936; President, Federation of the Indian Students' Abroad, Prague Session, 1936; Member, Indian National Delegation, Pacific Relations Conference, 1951; Chief Librarian, Calcutta University, 1937-44; Pres., Bengal Library Association, 1939-43; General Secretary, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1949-52; Vice-Pres., Indian Society



of Oriental Art, Calcutta; Visiting Prof., Washington Univ., and Guest Lecturer at U.S. Univs., 1952-56; Tagore National Prize-man, 1950; Cultural Advisor to Govt. of Burma, 1954-56; Pres., All-India Bengali Literary Conference, 1954; Sectional Pres., Indian History Congress, 1954. *Publications*: *Brahmanical Gods in Burma*, *Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma*, *Theravada Buddhism in Burma*, *Indo-Burmese Art*, *Maurya and Sunga Art*, *Dutch Activities in the East*, *Rabindra-Sahityer Bhumi* in 2 volumes (in Bengali), *A People's History of Bengal* (in Bengali), etc., etc. *Address*: The University, Calcutta.

RAY, Priyada Ranjan, M.A., F.N.I. (1935), Hon. Professor, Indian Assoc. for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, b. January 16, 1888; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta (1913-18); Assistant Path Professor and Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta Univ. (1919-37); Khaira Professor of Chemistry (1937-45); Path Professor of Chemistry (1946-52); President, Indian Chemical Society (1947-48); President, Indian Science Congress, Chemistry Section, 1932; Co-operating Editor, *Chemische Analyse*, Leipzig, and of *Macrochimica Acta*, Vienna (now defunct); member, Cttee. of New Reactions of the International Union of Chemistry; Editor, Science and Culture. *Publications*: Articles in Indian, German and English Journals on problems of Inorganic, Analytical and Magneto-Chemistry; *The Theory of Valency and the Structure of Chemical Compounds*; *Outlines of Inorganic Chemistry*; Translation of Rieckfeld's 'Anorganische Chemisches Praktikum'. *Address*: 501, Hindustan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

REDDI, Dinnapati Sadasiva, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras), M.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), Diploma in Anthropology (Oxon.), Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupati, b. April 28, 1897, s. of D. P. Basu Reddi, m. Smt. C. Venkata Lakshmi, one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll., Madras; M.A. (Hons.), 1918; St. John's Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Hons.), 1921, Diploma in Anthropology, 1922. Joined the education service of Madras State, 1923; served in various capacities in the teaching and administrative branches; Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 1948-52, in Liberia as Head of the UNESCO Technical Assistance Mission, June 1952-May 1954; again Director of Public Instruction, Andhra, 1954-57. *Clubs*: Madras Presidency Golf Club; Bangalore and Secunderabad Clubs. *Address*: Tirupati.

REDDY, Dr. B. Gopala, Minister for Finance and Commercial Taxes, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh since Apr. 1957; b. August 5, 1907; *Educ.*: Graduated from Visva Bharathi, Santiniketan, 1927. Actively connected with Congress, since 1931. Imprisoned several times; member of the first Congress Ministry, 1937-39 in charge of Local Administration; was the youngest member of the Rajaji Cabinet; re-elected to the Madras Assembly, 1948; Finance Minister and Leader of the House, 1947-52; Pres., A.P.C.C., Dec. 1953-June 1955; re-elected from two constituencies in the General Elections to the Andhra Assembly; elected Leader, United Congress Legislature Party, March 20, 1955; holds the portfolios of Home, Services, Finance, Education, etc.; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Univs.; Pres., Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sangh, Andhra Branch; at Santiniketan took keen interest in the study of Indian languages; Pres., Telugu Bhasha Samithi, since 1947; was Pres., South Indian Assoc. of Painters, Madras, for three years; takes keen interest in the development of fine arts; is fond of music and dancing; awarded the Hon. degree of Doctor of Letters by the Andhra Univ., Dec. 3, 1955; has translated some books of Rabindranath

Tagore into Telugu from original Bengali. Chief Minister, former Andhra, March 1956 to Oct. 1959, Minister, Andhra Pradesh, Nov. 30 to March 1957. *Address:* Buchireddi Rajam, Nellore District, Hyderabad.

REDDY, Konda Venkat Ranga, Minister for Home (Police, Prohibition), Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, since Apr. 1957; Advocate. *b.* Dec. 10, 1891, *s.* of Channa Reddy; *m.* Smt. Tungabhadramma; seven *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Private Schools; Normal School, Hyderabad; passed the Law Exam, conducted by the High Court, Practised law, 1909-46; one of the founders of Andhra Movement started in the State, 1923; Pres. Andhra Mahasabha, 1937-42; was on the Working Ctee., Andhra Mahasabha as Treasurer, Member, etc.; has taken active interest in the organisation and management of libraries, hostels, educational and cultural institutions; M.L.C., Hyderabad, 1937-39; initiated a number of important measures including the abolition of Jagirs, legalisation of inter-caste marriages among Hindus and the right of the children to inheritance, removal of untouchability, Hindu women's rights to property, etc.; joined freedom movement as a whole-time worker, 1946; was associated with the Andhra Mahasabha till its merger with the Hyderabad State Congress; courted jail in connection with the freedom struggle launched by the Hyderabad State Congress, 1948; Pres., Telangana P.C.C., 1950-52; member, A.I.C.C.; is on the Executive Ctee. of the Pradesh Congress; M.P., Aug. 1950-Feb. 1952; elected M.L.A., Hyderabad from the Shahabad Constituency; was on the Managing Ctee., Andhra Vidyalaya, Andhra Girls' High School, Reddy Hostel, Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam; is associated with a number of other Andhra institutions; was Founder, Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam; was its Pres. for a number of years; was Pres., Hyderabad State Rikaya-e-Jagir Assoc.; Pres., Hyderabad P.C.C., Jan.-June 1954; Minister for Revenue, Excise and Forests, Hyderabad, March 1952-Oct. 1956; Minister for Revenue, Andhra Pradesh, Nov. 1956—March 1957. *Publications:* *Principles of Jurisprudence and Criminal Digest of Hyderabad. Recreation.* (Gardening. *Address:* Begumpet, Hyderabad. *Permanent Address:* "Sree Sadan", Fookhanna, Hyderabad.

REDDY, Kysambally Chengalaraya, B.A., B.L., Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Govt. of India since Apr. 1957. *b.* May 4, 1902, *s.* of B. Venkata Reddy; *m.* Sreemathi Sarojamma; five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Pachayappa's Coll. and Law College, Madras. Pres., Mysore Peoples' Federation, 1935-37; Pres., Kolar Dist. Board, 1933-37; was for some time Editor of *Janasani*; effected a coalition of the Peoples' Federation with Mysore Congress, Oct. 1937; Pres., Mysore Congress, 1937-38; and 1946-47; was incarcerated four times; went to England and the Continent as representative of the All-India States Peoples' Conference and Miners' Conference to attend the International Miners' Conference, 1946; elected Pres., Mysore Congress and successfully launched Satyagraha for the establishment of Responsible Govt. in Mysore; elected Leader of the Assembly thrice since 1947 and was Chief Minister, 1947-52; was member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947-50; elected again to the State Legislative Assembly in 1952; member: Rajya Sabha; Ex.-Ctee., All-India States People's Conference, 1944-45; Working Ctee., Mysore Congress, since 1937; Pres., Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti of Wardha, Delhi Centre, since 1952; Founder Member, Delhi School of Economics; Minister for Production, Govt. of India till Apr. 1957. *Address:* Kysambally Village, P.O., Via K.G.F., Mysore State, S. India; 9, Queensway, New Delhi.



REDDY, Neelam Sanjiva, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956. *b.* May 19, 1913; *m.* Smt. Nagarathamma, 1935; one *s.*, Sudhir Chinnappa Reddy and three *d.*, Nirmala, Neerada and Amaravathi; *Educ.*: Adyar; Arts Coll. Anantapur, Secretary, Andhra P.C.C., 1936-46; courted jail several times for participation in Satyagraha movement; elected M.L.A., Madras, on Congress ticket from Anantapur General Constituency, 1946; was Secy., Madras Congress Legislature; member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947; Minister for Prohibition, Housing and Forests, Madras, April 1949-April 1951; resigned and elected Pres., Andhra P.C.C.; was Ex. Ctee. member and Parliamentary Board member of A.I.C.C. till the Avadi Congress Session; elected member, Rajya Sabha in bye-election, 1952-53; elected member, Leg. Assembly from Kalamathi Constituency, 1953; unanimously elected Leader, Andhra Congress Legislature Party; became the first Dy. Chief Minister of Andhra State, Oct. 1, 1953; again elected member, Andhra Leg. Assembly from Kalamathi, Feb. 1955; Dy. Chief Minister, Andhra, March 28, 1955-Oct. 31, 1956; elected Leader of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Legislature Party, Oct. 21, 1956. *Address:* Hyderabad.



REDDY, N. Satyanarayana, Political and Trade Union worker. *b.* March 5, 1928; has one son. *Educ.*: Hyderabad and Aligarh. Joined Congress, 1942; became one of its prominent leaders; left Congress, supported the Telangana struggle led by the Communist Party and became Founder-Gen. Secy., Democratic People's Party, 1950; subsequently the founder Secy., Peoples' Democratic Front Central Council and Central Secretariat; General Secy., All-India Cement Workers' Federation; Secy., Andhra-Pradesh Trade Union Congress (State Ctee., A.I.T.U.O.); Pres.: Shahabad Cement Factory Workers' Union; All-Hyderabad P.W.D. Road Workers' Union; Hyderabad Municipal Employees' Union; Drainage Employees' Union; Aryan Industries Workers' Union; All-India Postal Employees' Union—Postmen and Class IV, Hyderabad State; All-India Railway Mail Service Employees' Union, Hyderabad State; Mancharal Cement Workers' Union; member, A.I.T.U.C. Central Council; National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees' Federal Council; Advisory Ctee. member, Regional Resettlement and Employment Exchange; Labour Advisory Ctee.; resigned from the Democratic People's Party, 1955 and joined the Communist Party of India; became Secretariat-member, Hyderabad Communist Ctee. of the C.P.I. *Address:* Secretary, P.D.F. Central Council, 101, Chikkedpally, Hyderabad Dn.

REDDY, Mr. Justice P. Chandra, B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Andhra-Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956. *b.* July 1, 1904, *s.* of Malla Reddy and Smt. Subbamma; *m.* Smt. Venkataramanamma, *d.* of late Dewan Bahadur C. Veeraswamy Reddy, District & Sessions Judge, Madras, one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: V. R. High School, Nellore; Pachayappa's Coll., Madras; Law Coll., Madras; took law degree, 1927. Enrolled as an Advocate, Madras High Court, Aug. 1928 acted as Crown Prosecutor, 1946. President of the Republican Art Theatres till 1954; Judge, High Court, Madras, 1949-54; Judge, Andhra High Court, July 1954-Oct. 31, 1956. *Publications:* Commentary on the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act and the Madras Estates Land Act in the early years of the professional career. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Clubs:* Madras Cosmopolitan Club, Gandhinagar Club. *Address:* Judge, Andhra Pradesh High Court, Hyderabad.

REU, Bisheshwar Nath, Sahityacharya (1909), Mahamahopadhyaya (1942), Sanskrit Writer. *b.* July 2, 1890, *s.* of Pt. Mukund Murari Reu; *m.* Smt. Bishan Kanti Reu; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Jodhpur & Jalpur. Professor of Sanskrit, Jawant Coll., Jodhpur; Supdt., Archaeological Deptt. & Sumner Public Library, Jodhpur. *Publications:* *Bharat-ke-Prachin Rajvansh* (Three vols.); *Raja Bhoj*; *Marwar-ka-Itihas* (Two vols.) *Rashtrakuton-ka-Itihas: History of Rashtrakutas*; *Glories of Marwar and Glorious Rathors*; *Coins of Marwar*; *Rathod-Durgadas*; *Aryavidhanam* (Hindu Law); *Yashveshwar Smriti*. *Address:* Chandpol, Jodhpur.

REUBEN, David Ezra, B.A. (Rom.), B.A. (Cantab.), has been Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal at Bombay. *b.* Sept. 8, 1893; *m.* Miss Sophie Israel; three *d.*; *Educ.*: Bishop's High School, Poona; St. Joseph's Coll., Bangalore; B.A. from Deccan Coll., Poona, 1913; B.A. from St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1917. Indian Civil Service, Executive Branch, 1918-20; Judicial Branch, 1929-43; Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, 1943-52. Chief Justice, Patna High Court, 1952-53. *Address:* 49, Pali Hill, Bombay 20.

REZZONICO, His Excellency Dr. Clemente A., Doctor in political science and constitutional law, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation to India, Ceylon and Nepal. *b.* April 21, 1897; *Educ.*: St. Imier, Basle, Berne. Attaché, 2nd Secy. and First Secy. of Legation in London, Rome; First Secy. and Counsellor in London; Head of the Press Service of the Swiss Foreign Office in Berne; First Counsellor of Legation in Paris; Chargé d'Affaires in Pakistan; Minister in Peking. *Address:* 7, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi.

ROW, Kavi Sadashiv Jagannivas, *b.* at Mangalore in a family of poets; *Educ.*: Completed school education at the early age of 15, had special interest in his pet subjects science, mathematics and electricity. Started career as a stenographer; came to Bombay and took up a job with a film distribution organisation, 1940; opened his own distribution concern in partnership with Mr. Homi Wadia, June 1946; has been on the Executive Ctee. of the Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Assoc. for the past several years; takes keen interest in the activities of the Assoc.; is a man of multiple activities and works during his spare time for social and welfare organizations; is on the Managing Ctee. of a number of such institutions; studies mechanics, science, photography and electronics during leisure; has built up a small library of books on these subjects; is an amateur cine and still photographer; has a large collection of films and photographs both colour and black and white, with a wide range from a flying bird to a steady rook; has been experimenting on 16 mm. colour with a view to enlarging its scope in the country; ambition is to write and produce pictures which would put Indian films on world market; entered the production field, March 1953; completed his maiden venture in a month's time, his second production "Shevgyachya Shenga" completed in record time of 29 days, was selected for the 9th International Film Festival held at Cannes; attended the festival and toured Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland; always takes pains to carry out his plans according to schedule; has earned a name for himself as a front-rank producer; joined AVM in Aug. 1956



and produced a Hindi picture 'HUM PAN-CHHI EK DAL KE' under its banner. *Address:* Amol House, 8, Keluskar Road North, Bombay 28.

ROWJEE, Mahomedbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, B.A., M.Sc., C.E. (U.S.A.). b. Sept. 28, 1900. *Divan to His Late Highness the Aga Khan; President, H.H.*



Council for India; Bombay Municipal Corporation 1932 to 1948; worked on the Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation for 11 years and also served in various special Committees of the Corporation; at 21, began serving His Late Highness the Aga Khan and the Ismaili Khoja Community in various capacities; Vice-President, Shia Khoja Bombay Council; President, H.H. the Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay State, and for India; built a Sanatorium and Prayer Hall at Matheran for the use of the Shia Ismaili followers of H.H. the Aga Khan; Sheriff of Bombay, 1937-38; Mayor of Bombay, 1946-47. *Address:* Moobarak Manzil, 50-52, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ROY, Dr. Bidhan Chandra, M.D. (Cal.), M.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Cal. & Allahabad). Chief Minister, West Bengal, since Jan. 23, 1948.

b. July 1, 1882, s. of late Babu Prokash Chandra Roy; *Educ.:* Patna, Calcutta, England, Calcutta Medical Coll., Calcutta, and St. Barts Hospital, London; Pres. R. G. Kar Medical Coll. Belgachia; Professor of Medicine, R. G. Kar Coll.; Founder of medical and educational institutions; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ., 1942-44; Pres., All-India Medical Council, 1939-45; Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta, 1931-33, member, Congress Working Ctee.; Pres.; National Council of Education and Jadavpur Technical Coll.; Calcutta Medical Club and also Indian Medical Assoc.; Chairman, Higher Institute of Technology, Govt. of India; member: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; National Development Council, India; Chairman, All-India Board of Biophysics; Pres., Jadavpur Univ., Calcutta. *Address:* 36, Wellington Street, Calcutta.



ROY, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, Kt. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1943), M.A., B.L., Ex-President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Govt., and Revenue Department, Bengal, 1930-41; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1952. b. 12th January 1894; m. Billwabashini Debi; *Educ.:* Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; Presy. Coll., Calcutta, Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta; member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon. 2nd Lieut., 1918; member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-36 and 1940; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1936-40; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942; Chairman, Board of Directors, Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd.; National Insulated Cable Co. Ltd.; Bengal Provincial Ry. Co.; Director: Belvedere Jute Mills Co. Ltd.; former Imperial Bank of India; India Steamship Co. Ltd.; Birkmyre Bros. Ltd.; Managing Director, Lionel Edwards Ltd. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club. *Address:* Chakdighi, Dist. Burdwan, W Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta 20; "Manjures", Darjeeling.

ROY, Bimal, Director and Producer of films. b. July 12, 1909, in Dacca, East Bengal; m. Smt. Manobina Roy; three d.; *Educ.:* Dacca Univ. Joined New Theatres Ltd., Calcutta in the Camera Dept.; became the Cameraman in a few years' time; his first independent work was the well known picture, 'Devdas', acted by Saigal and Jamuna, and directed by P. C. Barua; established as a leading Cameraman; became a Director, 1943; directed the Classic, 'Udayar Patho' acclaimed as one of the best ever made; re-made it in Hindi under the title 'Hamrahi'; his most successful pictures are 'Anjanagarh', 'Pahela Admi', 'Maas', 'Parineeta', the epic tale of India's long-suffering peasantry, 'Do Bigha Zamin', 'Braj Bahur', another classic by Sarat Chandra, and 'Naukri', the tale of India's unemployed millions, his latest, now released, is 'Devdas', the immortal classic of Sarat Chatterjee, has also made an 8000-feet documentary film on the Buddha for the Govt. of India, is now busy making 'Madhumati', a tender love story from Assam hills. *Address:* 5, Godhulla Bungalow, Mount Mary's Road, Bandra, Bombay 20.



ROY, Chittaranjan, M.Sc., LL.B., M.L.C., Dy. Minister for Co-operation, Govt. of West Bengal, b. May 1896, s. of Uday Narain Roy and late Smt. Shayamasundari Devi; m. Smt. Saroja Roy; four s. and one d.; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ.; Hon. Director: Free Land Talks Ltd., Kharagpur, W. Bengal; Jhargram Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Jhargram, West Bengal; Chairman, Howrah Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta; member, Executive Ctee., Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta; Secy., Vidyasagar Memorial Ctee. *Publications:* Bengali book *Monna Fana*, an adaptation from Maeterlinck's *Monna Vanna*; articles on Ethnological character of Midnapur District. *Address:* P-8, Bellaghata Main Road, Calcutta 10.

ROY, Satchidananda Raut, Poet and Writer b. 1915, in Orissa. First to introduce prose-verse in Oriya literature and ushered in a new era in the literature of Orissa, specialist in Industrial Relations; attended Social Services Seminars held in Australia and New Zealand as a nominee of the Govt. of India, 1952; has written many treatises on subjects of Industrial Relations, Social Welfare and Labour legislation in India; participated in the Harvard Univ. International Seminar of Arts and Science at the invitation of Harvard Univ., 1955; visited on study and lecture tour the South-East Asian Countries, 1952, and Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, 1955; appointed a Regional Adviser in Calcutta to the Central Board of Film Censors, 1956. *Publications:* English: *The Boatman Boy* and *Forty Poems*; Poems and books on Industrial relations, etc.; Reference: *Sochi Raut Roy—A Poet of the People* written by 22 eminent persons of India; other works: *Bayi Raut*; *Aranyan*; *Aryan*; *Bhanumatir Desi*; *Palkuri*; *Pandulipi*; short stories, novels, etc. *Address:* Executive Officer, Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., 42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta 24.

RUJA, Madanmohan Ramnarain, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. b. Aug. 24, 1914, second s. of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandral of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; m.; one s. and two d.; *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd.,



United Agencies Ltd., United Sales Ltd., Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Chopla Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Ramnarain Sons (Pakistan) Ltd., The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Precision Engineering Works Ltd., Jagat Trading Co., Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., The Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd.; President, East India Cotton Assoc. Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Indian Central Cotton Ctee., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Pres., Cotton Buyers' Assoc. Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; member, Cotton Imports Advisory Ctee., Bombay Customs Advisory Ctee., Cotton Advisory Board, Ctee., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Export Advisory Council, *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon Sports Club; Orient, National Sports Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; R.W.I.T.C. Ltd., Poona Club. *Address:* State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUJA, Radhakrishna Ramnarain, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. b. Sanvat 1973, third s. of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandral of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; m. Smt. Rajkumari, daughter of Sahu Ramnarain, Rais and Zemindar of Bareilly; four d. and two s.; *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director: Ramnarain Sons Private Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Private Ltd., Nilambur Mines Ltd., United Agencies Private Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Kolhapur), Ramnarain Sons (Pakistan) Ltd., Karachi, Noble Steel Products Private Ltd., Member, Millowners' Association Ctee. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; Willingdon; Orient. *Address:* State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUJA, Ramnivas Ramnarain, Merchant, Banker and Millowner; Senior Partner, Ramnarain Sons Private Ltd., Bombay. Is the s. of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandral of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and of Bombay; m. Smt. Kamlabai, g. d. of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Harihar Goenka of Calcutta; one s. and one d.; *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay and privately. Entered business at an early age; Director: Ramnarain Sons Private Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Finlay Mills Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd.,



Bank of India Ltd., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., United Power Co. Private Ltd., Bachhraj & Co. Private Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Private Ltd., Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd., New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., Mining Management Syndicate Private Ltd., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., United Agencies Private Ltd. (Kolhapur), Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Kolhapur), The Machinery Paints & Chemicals (India) Ltd., Indokem Private Ltd., New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd., J. K. Chemicals Ltd., Polychem Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Hollerith (India) Private Ltd., Carona Sahu Co. Private Ltd., Carona Shoe Co. Private Ltd., Chemicolour Private Ltd.; East India Hotels Ltd., Colour-Chem Ltd.; Ruia Industries Private Ltd.; Committee Member of Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. and Assoc. of Indian Trade and Industry. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; Willingdon; Orient; Hindu Gymkhana. *Address:* State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUKMINI Devi, Padma Bhushan, 1950. President, Kalakshetra International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras. b. 1904, Madras, d. of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri; m. 1920, late Dr. G. S. Arundale, Pres., Theosophical Secty., 1934-45. Started dancing under the personal guidance of Anna Pavlova; travel and research in dance, music, drama in many countries, extensive tours in N. and S. India with dance recitals and lectures; works through Art and Education for India's cultural renaissance specialising in Bharata Natya, music, drama, painting and crafts. Dramatic productions include *The Light of Asia*; *Incidents from the Life of Bhishma*; *Karaka Ammayar* (Tamil); *Rukmini Swayamvaram* (Kathakali); *Kudrala Kuravanji* (Temple drama); *Kumara Sambhasam*; *Ramayana* (Dance drama); Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education, etc.; Pres., World Federation, Young Theosophists; Director: *The Besant Theosophical School*, Adyar; the Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library, Pres., The Bharata Samaj, Pres., Theosophical Educational Trust, Head of the International Theosophical Centre, Netherlands; Dir., The Arundale Training Centre for Teachers, Adyar, Member, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O., Pres., Theatre Centre, Madras. Chairman, Malras State Sangeet Natak Akademi, Vice-Pres., World Vegetarian Society, nominated member, Rajya Sabha, representing Art. Address: Adyar, Madras 10.

SACHAR, Bhim Sen, B.A., LL.B., Governor of Andhra Pradesh, since 31st July, 1957. b. 1st Dec. 1893; m. Shrim Lalita Devi, d. of Rai Bahadur Mukund Lal Puri, Educ.: Punjab University. Joined the Bar in 1918, joined Non-Co-operation Movement, 1921; Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921, Registrar, National University, Lahore, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1922-24, Municipal Commissioner, Gujranwala, 1924-33, founded the Sunlight of India Insurance Co. Ltd. in 1932, Director, Gujranwala Electric Supply Co. Ltd. and Local Director, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., elected member, Punjab Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket, 1936-45, elected leader, Congress Party, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1940 re-elected member, Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1945; elected member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from West Punjab in 1947 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; Finance Minister, Punjab Government, 11th March 1948 to 3rd March 1947; elected leader, Congress Legislature Party, Punjab, India, April 1949; Chief Minister, Punjab, India, 1949 and 1952-56 (Governor of Orissa, Sept. 1956 July 1957. Address: Raj Bhavan, Hyderabad.



SACHDEV, Mulk Raj, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Secy., Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Govt. of India, since April 1954. b. Oct. 12, 1903, s. of late R. B. Ladharam Sachdev of Quetta; m. Savitri, d. of late R. B. Arjundas Vasudev; one s., Nareesh; Educ.: Quetta, Lahore and Cambridge. Asstt. Commissioner, D. C., Controller of Supplies, Bombay; Deputy Director-General, Supply Deptt.; Director-General, Civil Supplies, Punjab; Excise and Taxation Commissioner; Secy. to Govt., Punjab; Chief Secretary, Govt. of East Punjab upto June 1953; Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, June 1953-April 1954; Partition Commissioner. Clubs: Willington Club, Bombay; East Punjab Club, Simla. Address: Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi.

SAGGI, Dr. Parshotam Das, Author and Journalist; Editor, *The Indian Outlook*, Bombay; Pres., Indians Overseas Cultural Congress, Bombay; Chairman: World Convention on Race Relations; Middle Classes Socio-Economic Convention b. 1913, in Bajwara; Educ.: Graduated with Honours from Forman Christian Coll., Lahore; Ph.D., Delhi. Travelled widely to study and acquaint himself with the people of India, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and Malaya; edited the *Literary Star* and the *Punjab Times*; was responsible for formally establishing the Indian Nationals Overseas Congress, a movement which had the support of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru; as Pres., Indian Nationals Overseas Congress, London, attended the United Nations Peace Conference of 1946 in Paris, launched and edited the *Indian Outlook*, a monthly journal from London, 1947, since then, travelled extensively in Europe, United States, and the Caribbean area, acted as an observer at the United Nations at Lake Success, 1950, after his return to India, started *Indian Outlook* in Bombay; Convener and General Secy.: All India Convention on Race Relations, Bombay, Oct. 1952; Northern-India Convention on Race Relations, Feb. 1953; General Secy., World Convention on Race Relations, London; Editor-in-Chief, *Free Year Plan—A Critical Survey, Indians Overseas Year Book and Who's Who, Struggle for Human Rights, Life and Work of Sardar Patel, and Life and Work of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose* Address: Navsari Building, 240, Dadabhai Nauroji Road, Bombay 1.



SAGI, Mr. Justice Srinarain, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court of Allahabad, since Nov. 11, 1954. b. Jan. 13, 1901, s. of M. Anant Prasad; m. Smt. Amravati Sahai; three s., Gopi Krishna Sahai, Yogeshwar Sahai and Vishnu Sahai and one d., Sushila Sahai. Educ.: K. P. School, Mult Central Coll. and Law Coll., Allahabad Univ. Joined Legal profession, June 1925; practised as Advocate, High Court, Allahabad till raised to the Bench, Allahabad High Court, 1954. Recreations: Golf, Tennis. Clubs: Golf Club, Allahabad; Nainital Boat Club, Nainital. Address: 4, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.

SAGI, H. E. Anand Mohan, Indian Ambassador to Thailand, since Sept. 1956 b. 1898, at Bhagalpur (Bihar), s. of Lal Mohan Sahay; m. Smt. Sati Sen, 1927; gave up study of medicine and joined Independence movement started by Gandhiji, 1920; Private Secy. to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 1921-23; was Professor in Y.M.C.A. Foreign Language Coll. in Japan for 16 years; organised Japan Branch of the Indian National Congress, 1928 and Indian Assoc. of China in Shanghai, 1938; organised and edited a monthly journal "Voice of India" in English and Japanese, 1930; started "India Lodge," a home for Indian students in Kobe, 1931; wrote number of books on Indian Freedom Movement in Japanese and English; one of the Chief Organisers of the Indian Independence Movement in the Far East during World War II; was Minister and Secretary-General in Subhas Chandra Bose Govt.; Pres., East Indian Railway Employees' Assoc., 1947; nominated member, Central Advisory Council of the Govt. of India on labour, 1948; organised a degree college for women in Bhagalpur, 1949; Commr. for India in the British West Indies, 1950-53; Mauritius, 1953-54; Consul-General in Hanai, 1955-56. Address: Bangkok.

SAGI, H. E. Bhagwan, B.Sc. (Allahabad), I.C.S., Indian Ambassador to Nepal since Dec. 1954. b. Feb. 15, 1905; m. Smt. Dayawati;

one s. and one d.; Educ.: Univ. of Allahabad; School of Oriental Studies, London. Jt. Magistrate, U.P., 1929; Dy. Secy. to Govt., U.P., 1930-39; Supdt., Census operations, 1939-41; Secy., Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1941-43; Joint Secy., Govt. of India, 1944-45; Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies, 1946-49; Chief Secy., U.P. Govt., 1949-51; Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, 1951-52; Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, 1952-54. Address: Kathmandu.

SAGI, Krishna Ballhabh, Ex-Minister for Revenue, Excise, Govt. of Bihar. b. Dec. 31, 1898; m. Srimati Kailashpati Debi; Educ.: St. Columbus Coll., Hazaribagh; passed B.A. with Honours in English, coming 1st in the Univ. and obtaining Galt Gold Medal. Prof. of English in Bihar Vidyapith, 1921-23; Member, Bihar Leg. Council, 1924-29; jailed four times between 1930 and 1934 in connection with Congress C. D. Movement; Secy., Bihar Earthquake Relief, 1935-36; elected M.L.A., Bihar, in Jan. 1937 and was appointed Parliamentary Secy. to Minister in-Charge of Political Appointment, Land Revenue and Forest; courted imprisonment, 1940-41 and 1942-44 in connection with individual Civil Disobedience Movement and 1942 movement; elected uncontested to Bihar Leg. Assembly from Hazaribagh Central Constituency in 1946. Editor: *Motherland*, 1921-22; Hindi Weekly named *Chota Nagpur Darpan*, 1940-42. Address: C/o The Secretariat, Patna.

SAGI, Vishnu, B.Sc. (Allahabad), I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Secretary for Kashmir Affairs, Government of India, since 1953. b. November 22, 1901, s. of Banko Bihari of Amroha, District Moradabad; m. Radha Rani; one s. and two d.; Educ.: Allahabad and Oxford. Deputy Commr.; Registrar, Co-operative Societies; Director of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh; Director-General, Food; Secy., Ministry of Food, 1947-49; Secy. for Kashmir Affairs; Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1951-53. Recreation: Golf. Address: Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SAGI, Krishna Kumar, B.Sc. (Delhi), B.A. (Cantab.), Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Govt. of India. b. March 23, 1916, s. of late Daya Ram Sahni, C.I.E., Director-General of Archaeology, India and Smt. Gurni Devi Sahni; m. Smt. Treety, d. of D. R. Satarnwala, May 26, 1951; Educ.: St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi; passed B.Sc., 1935, Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; took B.A. degree, 1938. Joined Burnham-Shell Company, 1939, served in Branch and General Manager's Office, resigned to join the Govt. of India, May 1956, Advisor on Oil Affairs, Planning Commission, Govt. of India 1956-57. Recreations: Riding, Tennis, Squash Racquets and Reading Clubs. Overseas Club, London; Willington Sports Club, Bombay; Royal Western India Turf, Bombay; Bombay Gymkhana; Delhi Gymkhana and Delhi Golf Club. Address: Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, New Delhi.

SAGI, Nariman Dinsha, B.A., Manager, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd. b. Feb. 2, 1902, s. of Dinsha Dossabhai and Motilal Dinsha; m. Mani N. Chubb, B.A.; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. President, Engineering Association of India, Bombay Br., 1947; President, Assoc. of Indian Industries, 1948; Vice-President, All-India Manufacturers' Organization, 1949. Club: W.I.A.A. Club House Ltd. Address: 89-F Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay.



SAIYEDNA, Dr. Taher Saifuddin Saheb, His Holiness (Mulla) Saheb), Head of Dawood Bohra Shia Muslim Community, a business community having interests and connections practically all over the world; till the inauguration of the Indian Republic on 26th Jan. 1950, was a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and enjoyed all the privileges of that status.



b. Aug. 5, 1885, at Surat; succeeded to his office, 1915; m.; is the 51st incumbent of the office of Dail-Mutlaq; derives his succession from Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) through his descendants the Fatemid Caliphs of Egypt; is an eminent Arabic Scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature; his annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects published during the month of Ramzan, are acknowledged as masterpieces of Arabic literature; received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Theology from the Muslim Univ. of Aligarh at a special convocation in 1946, widely travelled in India and the Middle Eastern countries; keenly interested in Indian and world problems; a liberal patron of education, arts and industries; has made suitable arrangements to conduct about 350 Madrasas or schools including High Schools with attached hostels; maintains at Surat an Arabic College the El-Jamea-tus-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are given free education and are also provided with free boarding and lodging; instances of his munificence are, preparation of Kiswaat, i.e. an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba at Mecca, the presentation of gold and silver Zarih to the Mausoleas (sepulchres) of the saints of Najaf and Kerbala in Iraq and the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Maulana Hussain, the Martyr of Islam, and substantial donations to several institutions in India including Aligarh Muslim Univ. and the Shia Technological Institute at Lucknow; is a patron of the Assoc. of Muslim Education, Bombay (Kenya); was unanimously elected Chancellor of the Muslim Univ., Aligarh, by the Univ. Court, April 1953; unanimously re-elected Chancellor, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, by the Court, April 1956; received the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Karachi Univ., 1955; received the Freedom of the City of Karachi, 1955; Heir-apparent: Abul Qaoud Johar Mohammed Buzluaddin Saheb, appointed to succeed as 52nd Dail-Mutlaq in the line. Address: Saifi Mahal, Pawal Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

SAIYIDAIN, Khwaja Ghulam, B.A., M.Ed., Secretary and Education Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education, since March 1956. b. Feb. 14, 1904, s. of Khwaja Ghulam Saqlain; m. Aziz Jahan Begum; four d.; Educ.: Univ. of Aligarh and Leeds (England). Professor of Education, Aligarh Muslim Univ., 1926-39; Director of Education, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1939-46; Educational Adviser to Rampur Govt., 1946-47; Educational Adviser to Bombay Govt., 1947-50; Joint Educational Adviser to Govt. of India, 1951-54. Addl. Secy., Ministry of Education, 1954-55. Publications: *The School of the Future*; *Principles of Education*; *Iqbal's Educational Philosophy*; *Problems of Educational Reconstruction*; *Education for International Understanding*; *Education, Culture and the Social Order*; *Aligarh Movement in Education*; *The Education of the National Character*; *Activity School*; *The Spirit of Culture*. Recreations: Reading, Writing. Address: 40, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

SAKSENA, Mohanlal, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Ex-Minister, Govt. of India. b. Oct. 26, 1896,

Educ.: Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Lecturer, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, 1919-20; joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25; member, U.P. Leg. Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-45; re-elected unopposed, Nov. 1945; President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39; Managing Director, the National Herald, 1939-40; Chairman, 1950-52; Member, All-India Congress Committee; Secy.-Congress Party, Central Leg. Assembly and Parliament, 1946-49; Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, July 1946; Chairman, Railway Grainshops Enquiry Cttee., Minister for Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, 1948-50; Elected to the Lok Sabha from Lucknow-Barabanki Constituency; interested in village industries; Pres., All-India Housing Assoc., 1952-55. Publications: *Second Five Year Plan—Some Suggestions*. Address: Chaulakhi, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow.

SAKSENA, Ramji Ram, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., Managing Director, Factor Shipping Corporation. b. June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P.; Educ.: Allahabad Univ. Professor of Economics, Allahabad Univ., 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922; Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India," Third Edition, 1936; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan, April 1937 to September 1940; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand, February 1941-47; Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, July 1947 to April 1948; Indian Consul-General in New York, May 1948-May 1951; was High Commissioner in Canada, 1951-55; Ambassador in Burma 1955-56. Recreations: Tennis, Bridge. Address: Bombay.

SAMPURNANAND, Dr., B.Sc. (Alld.), L.T. (Alld.), Chief Minister, U.P., since Jan. 1955. b. Jan. 1, 1891; m. Savitri Devi (deceased); Educ.: Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating, worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares; worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) Coll., Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Durgam College, Bikaner, 1918-21; was Editor, *Today* (Eng. Daily now defunct) and *Maryada* (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapeeth, 1922; Member, A.I.C.C., since 1922; Hon. Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay; President, 20th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Poona Session, 1940; Minister of Education, U.P. Govt., 1938-39; Minister for Education, Finance and Labour, U.P., 1946-51; Home and Labour Minister, U.P., 1951-54. Publications: Seventeen books in Hindi and Sanskrit on political, historical and philosophical subjects, and in English on Politics and Philosophy; received Mangal Prasad prize of Rs. 1,200 for his book 'Samajvada' (Socialism). Hobby: Gardening and Astronomy. Address: Jallia Devi, Benares; Sachivalaya, Lucknow.



SANGHI, Seth Motilal Ghanshyamdass, Chairman, Western Indian States Motors (Private) Ltd., Jodhpur. Sanghi Bros. (Indore) (Private) Ltd., Indore, India Motors (Private) Ltd., Ajmer, Supreme Motors (Private) Ltd., New Delhi. Sanghi Motors (Bombay) (Private) Ltd., Bombay. b. Dec. 7, 1899 of the Sanghi family of Jodhpur, Founder of Firm Sanghi Brothers in Jodhpur with offices and cinemas in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh; toured extensively round the world. Address: Jodhpur.



SANJIVAYYA, D., B.A., B.L., Minister for Social Welfare and Labour, Govt. of Andhra. b. Feb. 14, 1921; Educ.: B.A. from Govt. Arts Coll., Anantapur; B.L. from Madras Law Coll. Enrolled as an Advocate, 1950; joined the Congress and was elected to Parliament from the Madras Legislature as a Congress nominee; elected M.L.A. (Madras) from Kurnool Reserved Constituency as a Congress candidate in the general elections, 1952; Minister for Co-operation and Housing, Govt. of Madras, 1952-54. Address: Secretariat, Hyderabad.

SANKALIA, Dr. Hasmukh Dhirajlal, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (London), Professor and Head of the Dept. of History and Director, Deccan Coll. Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona. b. Dec. 11, 1908, s. of Dhirajlal V. Sankalia, Advocate, Bombay and Mrs. Motigauri Dhirajlal Sankalia; m. Sarla Chhaganlal Marfatia, Bombay; Educ.: Elphinstone High School; St. Xavier's Coll. and Law Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London; Bhagwanlal Indralal Prizeman (1933), Silver Jubilee Medal, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society (1944) Some time Hon. Lecturer, St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; conducted excavations and explorations in prehistory and early history relating to Gujarat, 1941-42, 1941, 1945, 1947-49, Mahanvitra, 1945-46, 1950-51, 1953-54, 1954-56, Karnataka, 1949, 1956 and Mathura Bharat, 1952-53. Publications: *The University of Nalanda: Archaeology of Gujarat*; *Excavations into the Pre-historic Archaeology of Gujarat*; *Historical Geography & Cultural Ethnography of Gujarat*; *The Godavari Palaeolithic Industry*; *Excavations and Brahmapuri (Kolhapur)*; *Excavations at Nasik and Jorwee* and over 100 papers on Indian History, Epigraphy, Iconography and Pre-history. Recreations: Hiking, Tennis, Bowling, Cricket. Address: Deccan College Post Graduate & Research Institute, Poona 6.

SANTHANAM, K., Chairman, Finance Commission, Govt. of India, since June, 1956. b. 1895; s. of Kasturiranga Isengar; m. Sourdhammal; four s. and one d.; Educ.: Graduated with Honours in Mathematics in 1917. Enrolled in High Court, Madras, 1920; non-co-operated in the same year and gave up practice; did Khadi work, 1920-30; was in jail in the non-co-operation campaigns of 1921-1922, 1930-1932 and 1941; was Editor, *Indian Express*, 1933-40; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937-42; Joint Editor, *Hindustan Times*, 1943-48; Member, Constituent Assembly from 1946; Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Govt. of India, Oct. 1948-Feb. 1952; Lieut. Governor, Vindhya Pradesh, March 1952-Jan. 1956. Publications: Eng.: *Cry of Distress, Ambedkar's Attack, The Constitution of India, and Problems before the Indian Republic*; Tamil: *Poyyumu, Meyyumu, Podunala Samudayam Rajiyam and Kanniyin Kanavu*. Address: New Delhi.

SARABHAI, Vikram Anbalal, M.A., Ph.D. (Cambr.), Physicist; Professor of Cosmic Ray Physics, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. b. Aug. 12, 1919, s. of Anbalal Sarabhai and Smt. Saraladevi Sarabhai; m. Smt. Mrinalini Swaminadhan; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad;

St. John's Coll., Cambridge; took Ph D (Cantab.), 1948. Did research for five years on cosmic radiation under Sir C V Raman, N. L., at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subsequently did research on nuclear physics at the Cavendish Laboratory (1946), ever since his return to India after taking his doctorate from Cambridge, is engaged in further research on cosmic radiation at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, member, Scientists' Panel of the Planning Commission, Ex Ctee for the National Physical Laboratory, Cosmic Ray Research Ctee of the Atomic Energy Commission, (Central Advisory Council of Industries, Cotton Textile Fund Ctee, Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Development Council for Pharmaceuticals & Drugs & Co., Chairman Swastik Oil Mills Ltd, Bombay, Industrial Corporation Ltd., Suhlrd Geigy Private Ltd., has been actively connected with the management of Sarabhai Chemicals, Baroda, Director of the National Research Development Corporation of India. Publications: Several Publications in Physical Review, Nature, Physical Society of London, and Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences. Clubs: Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. Address: "Chidambaram", Ahmedabad 13.

SARAF, Govind Vithal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Shahapur, Belgium Chairman, Belgium Bank Ltd., Belgium, b. 1909, m. Miss Indirabai Divekar, d. of Dr. L. B. Divekar of Hubli; 2 s. and 2 d.; *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona; graduated in 1931, Director, Belgium Bank Ltd. since 1940; *Vice-Pres.*, Belgium District Primary Education Scty., running 135 voluntary schools in villages and a Marathi Training Coll. at Belgium; ex-Member, Shahapur Taluka Local Board; Proprietor, New Hindustan Metal Works, Shahapur; Pres., Shahapur Municipality, 1943-46, active social worker, takes keen interest in public affairs; office-bearer of various public institutions; Division Commander, Home Guards, Shahapur; fond of literary pursuits and physical culture; has contributed generously to various public institutions. Address: "Lata Kunj", 145, Thalakhadi, Belgium (Southern Rly.).



SARAF, P. Shamal,† Minister for Development, Jammu and Kashmir State b. July 4, 1904, s. of P. Samars Chand Saraf; m. d. of P. Ramchand Budki of Srinagar, Kashmir; one d.; *Educ.*: Sri Pratap College, Srinagar. Joined business after studies; organised many concerns; was Hon. Secy., Chamber of Commerce for several years; took active part in Kashmir's political activities; joined National Conference and courted arrest many times. Clubs: Amar Singh Club, Srinagar. Address: Rainawari, Srinagar.

SARAIYA, Jayant Varjivandas, B.A. (Hons.), Cotton Merchant, b. November 15, 1915, 2nd s. of Seth Varjivandas Motilal, Cotton Merchant and ex-Partner of Narandas Rajaram & Co., Bombay, m. Manorama V Shah, niece of Seth Sakerial Balabhai, Mill-owner, Ahmedabad; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. After graduation joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., 1938, travelled in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ceylon and extensively in India on business, started his own firm of India Cotton Supplies Ltd in partnership with Messrs. Beharilal Ramcharan, Millowners & Bankers of Kanpur; became its Managing Director; visited Egypt and Europe for pushing the firm's business in cotton. Recreations: Sports and Motoring. Clubs: C.C.I. Ltd.; W.I.F.A. Ltd.; Orient Club. Address: Swastik Court, 132, Queen's Road, Bandstand, Bombay 1.

SARAIYA, Ramasial Gokaldas, B.A., B.Sc., O.B.E., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Cotton Merchant and Vice-Chairman, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Bombay. b. Jan 16, 1898; m. Padmavati, daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., of Bombay, 1920, 3 s.; *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; Matric (1914), B.A. (Hons.), 1919; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20; B.Sc. (1920); took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering in England and diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing, elected Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. After return to India joined Narandas Rajaram & Co. in 1922; became its partner in 1926 and Vice-Chairman since its conversion into a limited company in 1944; Chairman of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, 1944-45, member, Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Govt of India, and Co-operative Training Committee appointed by the Govt. of Bombay; member, Export Ctee. on Futures Markets (Regulation) Bill, 1950; *Vice-Pres.*, Indian Central Cotton Ctee., 1947-52. Pres. All India Co-operative Union, 1952-55; Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1950, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1953-54; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Cotton Advisory Ctee., 1948, 1949 and 1950, at Cairo, Brussels and Washington, respectively; Chairman, Bombay, State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay, Co-operative Banks' Association, Cotton Textile Fund Ctee; *Vice-Chairman*, Cotton Advisory Board; Director, State Bank of India, Hind Cycles Ltd., The United Salt Works and Industries Ltd. Shivratri Syndicate Ltd., Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., Bagalkot Cement Co. Ltd., Adoni Spg and Wvg Co., Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa) Ltd. member Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers, Ctee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Ctee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Indian Central Cotton Ctee., Central Ctee for Co-operative Training, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, and Bombay Univ Senate. Clubs: Orient, Willingdon, Cricket Club, Radcliffe Club and Rotary Club, Bombay. Address: Vasant Vilhar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.



SARAN, Sankar, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Custodian General, Evacuee Property, India, since 1953 and Chairman, Railway Tribunal. b. March 31, 1893, s. of Munshi Iswar Saran and Shrimati Shivarani Devi; m. Shrimati Shilavati Devi; two s., Chandra Bhushan and Shashi Bhushan, and one d., Vijay Lakshmi; *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Banaras, 1904-18; Univ. of Oxford, 1914-19; called to the Bar by the Hon'ble Society of Inner Temple, 1918. Govt. Pleader, High Court, Allahabad, 1921; Dy. Govt. Advocate, 1937, Govt. Advocate, 1944, Judge, Allahabad High Court, 1946-53, Acting Chief Justice twice, 1952, Chief Warden, A R P, during World War II, ex-Pres. Annie Besant School, Allahabad, Madan Mohan Malaviya Coll., Allahabad, Pres. Iswar Saran (formerly Harijan Ashram), Allahabad; Ex-Chief Commr. of Bharat Scouts and Guides, ex-member, Allahabad and Banaras Univ Courts, Chairman, Court of Enquiry for investigation of Air India's Dakota crash, 1953, Adviser, Works Camp, Bharat Sevak Samaj, member, Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare Publications. Contributes to the press on current problems. Recreations: Scouting; Education; Social Service. Club: Flying Club. Address: New Delhi.

SARAWOI, Dharam Chand, Proprietor, Jokhiram Balnath; Director, Steel Syndicate Ltd. and Hindusthan Lace Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. b. in 1905 at Ranchi in a philanthropic Jain family; s. of Balnath Sarawoi; m. (1st), Gliniya Debi, d. of Bastiram Bontholla; (2nd), Moti Debi, d. of Parash Das Jain of Arrah; two s., Nirmal Kumar & Chandra Kumar and two d., Shanti Devi and Lachmi Deby; *Educ.*: privately by guardian tutors; efficiency in English, Hindi & Bengali, besides working knowledge of Mahajani, Gujarati and Rajasthani. Made an extensive tour of Europe including Russia, 1929, First Indian Passenger to come from London to Karachi by Air, had an air-trip round-the-world with his wife, in 1947; again went to the Sanitary Health Congress, Hastings (U.K.) as delegate of Calcutta Corporation and also visited several Nature Cure Centres in the Continent, 1953; got 'A' Class Pilot Licence, 1930; 2nd Marwari to get Pilot Licence; Secy., Marwari Relief Society (1936 & 1937—Rasayan Sala); again elected as Gen. Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1945 to 1947). Secy., Marwari Traders' Association (1938); *Vice-Pres.*: Marwari Relief Society, 1947-50; Merchants' Ctee., 1949-50, Jain Sabha and Burra-bazar Yubak Sabha, Pres. Digambar Jain Navajuvak Samiti and Mahabir Pustakalaya, 1931-44; Calcutta Marwari Saminolan and Jugantar Club, 1949-50; Kumar Sabha Pustakalaya (1949-51) and Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, (Councillor, Calcutta Corp. (uncontested) (1952-7). Publications: Seven months in Europe (L'Europe Men Sat May), Gharhi Pratikrit Chikitsa Nirog Rahas Ke Pratikrit 1 pay, besides numerous articles of literary value on varied and interesting subjects contributed to and published in Hindi periodicals of repute. Recreations: Motoring, Travelling, Flying, swimming, Photography, Naturopathy, Club: Bengal Living Club, College Square, Swimming Club. Address: Jokhiram Balnath, 8/1, Laplanade East, Calcutta. Residence: Jain House, 81, Espina nade East, Calcutta.



SARKAR, Mr. Justice Amal Kumar, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Supreme Court of India, since 4th March 1957 b. June 20, 1901, s. of Kall Kumar Sarkar and Basanta Kumari, Fdu Scottish churches and Bangabadi Colleges, Univ. Law College. Practised as an advocate in the High Court at Calcutta Club (Calcutta Club Address 55, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta 3, New Delhi).

SARKAR, Sir Jadunath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar, D. Litt., Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. Life mem., American Hist. Assoc., Hon. F.R.A.S.B. Member of Indian Hist. Records Comm. (1919-41), Corr. Member, R. Hist. S. (London), Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. R. B. A. S.), b. Dec. 10, 1870; m. Kadamblini Chaudhuri; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (retd); Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu Univ. of Benares (1917-19), Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras Univ. (1928), Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). Publications: India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography, and Roads; History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols.; Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire, 4 Vols.; House of Shivaji! Edited Irvine's Later Mughals and Poona Residency Records. Address: 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta 29.

* Is no longer Chairman, State Transport

† The Kashmir Ministry had not been formed after the elections, when this book went to press.

SASTRI, Ballapinnai Nanjunda, M.Sc., A.B.I.O., A.I.L.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., Chief Editor, "Wealth of India"; "Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research"; "Research and Industry"; "CSIR News"; "Vignana Pragathi" and other publications of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, India. b. Dec. 5, 1905, of a Brahmin family of Sanskrit scholars and poets; m. Bhagratnamma; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore; B.Sc. (Mysore Univ.). Merit Scholar (Chemistry); Post-graduate research in Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. M.Sc. (Bombay Univ.); Research Biochemist, Tea Research Institute, Ceylon (1930-32); Lecturer in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1932-42); Lecturer, History of Science & Scientific Method, Delhi Univ. (1946-49); Member, Documentation Cttee., I.S.I., since 1948; Publisher, Current Science (1932-42). *Publications*: Over 40 research papers in enzyme chemistry, Plant Physiology and Plant Products. *Recreation*: Study of Sanskrit classics. *Address*: Publications Division, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Old Mill Road, New Delhi 2.

SASTRI, K. A. Nilakanta, M.A. (Madras), Padma Bhushan (1957). Ex-Professor of Indology, Mysore University. b. Aug. 12, 1892; has one s., *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll., Madras Univ. History Lecturer, Hindu Coll., Tinnevely, 1913-18; Prof. of History, Benares Hindu Univ., Benares, 1918-20, Principal and Prof. of History and Economics, Sri Minakshi Coll., Chidambaram, 1920-28, Prof. of Indian History and Archaeology, Univ. of Madras, 1929-47; Pres.: Indian History Congress, Patna, 1946; All India Oriental Conference, Lucknow, 1951; Professor of Indology, Mysore Univ., 1952-56, member Indian Historical Records Commission; Editorial Board, History of Freedom Movement in India. *Publications*: *The Pandyan Kingdom*; *Studies in Chola History and Admin.*; *The Cholas* (Vol. 1, 1935, Vol. II, 1937); *History of Sri Vijaya*; *Historical Method in Relation to Problems of South Indian History*; *The Tamil Kingdoms of South India*; *Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*; *Foreign Notices of South India*; *South Indian Influences in the Far East*; *Concept of a Secular State*; *History of India*; *Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*, etc.; *History of South India*; also contributed about 150 articles to various learned periodicals. *Address*: "Nilasar", Edward Elliot's Road, Mysore, Madras 4.

SASTRI, M. Patanjali, B.A., B.L. (Madras Univ.), Ex-Chief Justice of India; member, Board of Directors, P. T. I. b. Jan. 4, 1889, s. of Pandit Krishna Sastri, formerly Senior Sanskrit Pandit, Pachaiyappa's Coll., Madras; m. Srinathi M. Kamakshi Ammal; three s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras; practised as Advocate in the High Court at Madras; elevated to the Bench, 15th March 1939; Judge, Federal Court, Dec. 6, 1947; Judge, Supreme Court, Jan. 28, 1950-51; Chief Justice of India, 1951-53. *Address*: "Krishna Vihar," Luz, Madras 4.

SASTRI, Swami Siva Sankara, Tallavajjala Mahopadhyaya (Aug. 17, 1950), Telugu Writer. b. Sept. 12, 1892, s. of Sri Krishna Sastri and Smt. Lakshmi Devi; m. Smt. Vardhani Devi (deceased); one s., T. K. Tiruthulu, M.A.; *Educ.*: A. C. Coll., Guntur (Andhra). Teacher, social worker, political worker, orator, author, editor, anthologist, linguist and philosopher. *Publications*: Three Vols. of Original Poetry in Telugu; Translation of Katha-sarik Sagara (6 Vols.); *Jataka Tales from Pali* (in 6 or 7 Vols.); *Recreations*: Gardening, Book-Binding. *Address*: Sahit Samiti, Tirutharanam, Ongole (Andhra Pradesh).

SASTRI, Yajnaswami Mahalinga, B.A. (History), M.A. (Sanskrit), B.L., Sanskrit Writer. b. July 31, 1897, 1st s. of Mahamahopadhyaya Sastri Ratnakara Yajnaswami Sastri, a descendant of Appayya Dikshita;

m. Smt. Kunjamal (deceased); three s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Findlay Coll., Mannargudi; Presidency Coll. and Law Coll., Madras; M.A. privately. Lawyer, 1920-34; College Lecturer in Sanskrit, Madura Coll. and Annamalai Univ., 1934-41; Principal, Oriental Coll., Dharmapuram, 1946-55; Pres., Anura Bharati Sabha (A local Sanskrit literary assoc.). *Publications*: Sanskrit (Prose, Poetry and Drama): *Bhasakatha Sara*; *Kinkini Mala*; *Kaundinya Prahasnam*; *Dravidarya Subhasitasaptati*; *Vyajokti Ratnavali* (with English translation); *Desikendra Stavanjali*; *Bhramara Sandesa*; *Vana Lata*; *Kali Pradurbhava Nataka*; *Srngara Naradiyam* (Prasthanam); a set of Sanskrit Readers, etc.; Tamil Novel: *Namon-rum Naikka*; *Mappilai Thozhan Recreations*: Literary pursuits; Music; Astrology. *Address*: 161-E, Pattanamgala Street, Mayuram; Sahitya Chandra Sala, Tiruvallangadu, Vile Narasingampet, Tanjore Dist., Madras State.

SATHE Vinayak Krishna, B.A., Vangmaya Visarad (Tilak), Ex-Minister for Civil Supplies, Industries and Printing Press, Bombay State. b. Sept. 13, 1902. m. Smt. S. Kamalabai Sathe; one s. Vasant V. Sathe. B.E., *Educ.*: Tilak Vidyapith, Poona. Was Iron and Hardware Merchant and Building Contractor; has been a Congress worker. Deputy Minister for Community Development Projects and Prohibition till Oct. 31, 1956. *Address*: 817, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

SATHIANATHAER, R., M.A., L.T. has been Professor of History and Politics, Annamalai University. b. Feb. 9, 1890, s. of P. V. Rasmal; m. V. S. Lakshmi Ammal (died. 1932); s. Ponnammal; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly; Teachers' Coll., Saldapet, Madras. Member: Indian Historical Records Comm. and Regional Records Survey Cttee., Madras State; Faculty, Senate and Academic Council, Annamalai Univ.; Chairman, Board of Studies in History and Politics, Annamalai Univ.; Member, Board of Studies, Mysore Univ.; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Annamalai Univ., 1947-53; Sir William Meyer Lecturer, Univ. of Madras, 1954-55. *Publications*: *History of the Nayaks of Madura*; *Studies in the Ancient History of Tondamandalam*; *A Political and Cultural History of India*, 3 Vols.; *South Indian History, A.D. 300-1300* (contributed to Vols. III, IV and V of B.V.B.s History and Culture of the Indian People); *Tamilaham in the 17th Century* (Meyer Lectures). *Address*: C/o Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar P.O. (S. Arcot Dist., Madras State).

SATWALEKAR, Madhav, G.D. Arts, Artist. b. Aug. 13, 1916, s. of Pandit S. D. Satwalekar, Sanskrit Scholar; m. Smt. Kusum Nakhare, from Hyderabad; two s.; *Educ.*: Completed Painting course in Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay; took G.D. Arts, 1935; later studied in Italy at Florence and at the Slade School, London. Since his return to India has had several exhibitions in Bombay and Delhi, spent a year in East Africa painting that country, 1949; has painted portraits of the Pres. and vice-Pres. of India and others. *Recreations*: Music, Books. *Address*: "Haxman", 79, Warden Road, Bombay 20.

SAWANTWADI: Lt. Col. His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the Raja of. b. Aug. 13, 1927; m. Princess Sarala Raje, 3rd d. of H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pratapsingh Galkwad of Baroda, Dec. 8, 1951; one d., b. Oct. 17, 1952; *Educ.*: Doon School, Dehra dun; N. Wadia College, Poona. Succeeded to the gadi, July 4, 1937; was invested with full ruling powers, May 12, 1947; successfully held responsible posts in the Army; has also acquired sufficient knowledge of administrative

matters by undergoing training with the Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay; fell in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his State, with an area of 930 sq. miles, a population of 252,170 and a revenue of Rs. 12,00,000, merged into the Union of India; is a keen sportsman, an excellent musician, an artist, a soldier and an administrator; Pres.: All-India Maratha Educational Conference, 1951; Maharashtra Table Tennis Assoc., 1955, 1956; Vice-Pres.: Maharashtra Cricket Assoc., 1955; Table Tennis Federation of India, 1956. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports, Bombay; Cricket Club of India; N.S.C.I., Belgaum Club, Poona Club. *Address*: Sawantwadi.

SAXENA, Prem Narayan, B.Sc. (Allahabad), C.E. (Hons.) (Roorkes), Administrative Officer, Visakhapatnam Port. b. Jan. 29, 1901; m. Smt. Bushla Devi; two s. and five d.; *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. and Thomason Coll. of Engineering, Roorkes. Appointed to the Indian Railway Service on East Indian Rly., Oct. 1925; worked for a few years on projects and construction works; stood first in the Dehra Dun Staff Coll. Refresher Course, 1931; Supdt., Way and Works, 1938-41; Divisional Personnel Officer, Oct. 1941-April 1945; promoted as Dy. Chief Engineer, Nov. 1945; later Dy. General Manager (Grainshops); Dy. General Manager (Personnel), March 1947-Jan. 1948; Divisional Supdt., Howrah and Moradabad, Jan. 1948-July 1949; appointed Director, Establishment, Railway Board, 1949-54; was member, Joint Advisory Cttee. for two years and on the Gadgil Cttee. for dearness allowance merger, 1952; General Manager, Western Rly., Oct. 6, 1954-Sept. 1955; Development Commissioner, Kandla Port, 1955-57. *Address*: Visakhapatnam.

SAYED, Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed, M.A., B.L., Punes Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since July 1949. b. Feb. 20, 1900 at Madras; m. Fathima Akhtar, B.A., 1941; four s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll. and the Madras Law Coll. A practising lawyer from 1925; Publicist from 1921; was Secy., Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Cttee. and the Madras Dist. Congress Cttee.; member, Madras Legislature, 1926-46; Madras Corporation for 5 terms, representing the National Congress Party; member: Madras Law Coll. Council since 1939; Syndicate and other authorities of the Madras Univ., 1933-62; also of Annamalai Univ. for over 20 years; was member, Madras Bar Council for 2 terms; was on the Court of the Aligarh Univ. for 2 terms; Chairman, Southern India Education Trust, Madras; founded the New College for Boys, 1951 and the S.I.E.T. Women's College, 1955, forceful speaker and debater in English, Tamil and Urdu. *Address*: "Sadhi Gardens", Alwarpet, Madras 18.

SCHLINGO, His Excellency Adolfo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to India. b. June 20, 1899; m. Sheila Patricia Brannigan; one d.; *Educ.*: National Univ. of Buenos Aires. Held diplomatic posts in South Africa, China, Uruguay, Great Britain; was subsequently Argentine Charge d'affaires in Denmark, Colombia and Counsellor of Embassy at Washington; Minister Charge d'affaires in Paris; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland; Argentine Delegate to the 1st Assembly of the United Nations; Pres., Argentine Delegation to the Preparatory Commission of U.N.; Pres., Argentine Delegation of Immigration in Europe. *Address*: Claridge's Hotel, New Delhi; Buenos Aires, Argentina.

SELWYN, Joseph Francis, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Industrialist, Central Government and Railway Contractor; Proprietor, Great Western Engineering Works, and Managing Director, Electro Engineering Co. (Private) Ltd., Bombay; Tourist European Industrial centres, 1953; personally manages large and well equipped workshops; specialises in welded and riveted fabrication of structures, pressure vessels, tanks, trailers, tank wagons, railway signalling and rolling stock equipment. *Recreations*: Driving, Tooting, Swimming, Fencing. *Clubs*: R.W.I.T.C. (Catholic Gymkhana), W.I.A.A. Club, A.A. (England). *Address*: "Francis", Dufash Estate Road, Colaba Bombay 5.



SEN, Asoke Kumar, Minister for Law, Government of India, since April 1957; b. Oct. 10, 1913; his brother Mr Sukumar Sen is the Chief Election Commissioner, India. Joined the revolutionary movement in Bengal at the early age of fourteen; is an active member even now of Satyagraha Sangha; was under police surveillance, 1931-35; passed M.A. with 1st class in Economics, 1935; passed M.Sc. in Economics from London School of Economics, 1939; was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn, 1941; while in England, joined the India League; participated in the campaign for Indian Independence. Enrolled as Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1941; in nine years, became one of the leaders of the bar, simultaneously in commercial, constitutional and criminal matters and tax cases; appointed Junior Standing Counsel to the Govt. of West Bengal, 1950; resigned, 1956; one of India's delegates to the 10th Assembly of the U.N., 1955, has been Editor, *Calcutta Law Journal*; elected M.P. from the Calcutta North West Constituency, March 1956; again elected M.P. from the same constituency as a Congress candidate, 1957; is the only Congress M.P. from Calcutta, has started Samaj Seva Samitis all over Calcutta and West Bengal; is keenly interested in helping the solution of the unemployment problem and refugee problem of West Bengal. *Address*: New Delhi.

SEN, Binay Ranjan, Director-General, F.A.O. of U.N. b. Jan. 1, 1898, s. of Dr. K. M. Sen; m. Chiroprova Chatterjee (1931), three d., *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford Univs. Dist. Magistrate, Midnapore, 1937-40; Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, 1940-43; Director of Civil Evacuation, Bengal, 1942-43; Relief Commr., 1942-43; Director-General, Food, Govt. of India, 1943-46; Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, 1946; Minister to the Embassy of India in the U.S.A., 1947-50; Indian Ambassador to Italy and Yugoslavia, 1950-51 and 1953-54; Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A., 1951-52; Member, Indian Delegation to the General Assembly of U.N., 1947; Agriculture Secy. to the Govt. of India, 1948; Head of Jt. Mission of F.A.O. and E.C.A.F.E. in the Far East to study agricultural development plans; Head of the Indian Delegation to: E.C.O.S.O.C. (Economic and Social Council of the U.N.), 1949 and 1953; Annual Conference of the F.A.O., 1949 and F.A.O. Council, 1950, '51, '53, Indian Ambassador to Japan 1955-56. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; Calcutta. *Address*: Rome.

SEN, Kshitish Chandra, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B.A. (Cambridge), 1912. President, Bombay Sales-Tax Tribunal, since 1953 and Bombay Revenue Tribunal, since 1955. b. 1888; m. Lila Das Gupta; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-20; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Solapur, Khandesh and

Thana districts, 1920-23; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1923 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-31; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay, March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge; retired from High Court, October 1948; Pres., Industrial Court, Bombay, 1948-53; Bombay Co-operative Tribunal, 1953-54; Bombay Sales-Tax Tribunal, since 1953 and Bombay Revenue Tribunal, since 1955. *Address*: Malatal Park, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.

SEN, Dr. Kshitish Chandra, D.Sc., Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India, President, Indian Dairy Science Association, Ex-Director of Dairy Research, Govt. of India. b. January 31, 1899; *Educ.*: Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge; Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen. Demonstrator, Chemistry Department, Allahabad Univ., 1924-29; Biochemist, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaon, 1929-30; Officer-in-charge, Animal Nutrition Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, 1936-44; Director, Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore since 1944. *Publications*: Over 100 original papers in colloid chemistry, general biochemistry, animal nutrition and dairy science; Author of a monograph on *Animal Nutrition Research in India*; Chief Editor, Indian Journal of Dairy Science. *Club*: Bangalore Club. *Address*: C/o National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Punjab.

SEN, Dr. Sachin, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Editor, *The Indian Nation* (daily), Patna and President, All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, 1956. b. Nov. 1902, s. of late Mohan Chandra Sen; m. Smt. Smriti Sen, M.A.; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Dacca and Calcutta. Sometime Asst. Secy., British Indian Assoc., Calcutta, and Lecturer, Vidyasagar Coll. Commerce Dept., acted as Secy. to Sir P. C. Mitter during the 26th Round Table Conference in London, 1931. *Publications*: *The Political Thought of Tagore*; *An Introduction to Science of Economics*; *Studies in the Land Economics of Bengal*; *The Birth of Pakistan*, etc. *Address*: The Indian Nation Office, Patna.

SEN, Sali Chandra, B.Sc. (Engg.) (Hons.) (Glasgow), Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, since 1949. b. April 12, 1909, s. of Suresh Chandra Sen, Retd. Dist. Judge; m. Smt. Chitra (nee Chatterji); *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta; B.Sc. (Engg.) (Hons.) from Glasgow Univ., 1932; Asst. Engr., Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, 1935-39; Chief Engineer, Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Narayanganj, Dist. Dacca, 1939-41; Vice-Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi, 1939-49. *Address*: Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

SEN, Dr. Samar Ranjan, M.A. (1st Class 1st) (Dacca), Ph.D. (Dacca), Ph.D. (London), Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi. b. July 2, 1916, s. of late Satya Ranjan Sen and Asha Lata Sen; m. Smt. Anita Sen; two s.; *Educ.*: Calcutta Univ., 1935-37; Dacca Univ., 1937-39; London Univ., 1945-47. Took part in C. D. Movement, 1932 & 1942; won 1st prize for Asia in World Essay Competition, 1937; Lecturer, Dacca Univ., Dacca, 1940-45; Dir., Indo-Euro Asia Trading Co. Ltd., London, 1946-48; Secy., Indian Delegation to International Rice Commission, Bangkok, March 1949; Adviser, Indian Delegation to Indo-Pakistan Trade Negotiations (Karachi), June 1949; member: Research Programme

(Ctee., Planning Commission; Standing Advisory Ctee. of the Reserve Bank of India on Agricultural Credit; Agricultural Prices Enquiry Ctee., 1954; Dy. Chairman, Minimum Wages Advisory Board, Ministry of Labour; Indian Delegate to the International Conference on Agriculture and Co-operative Credit held at Berkeley, U.S.A., Aug.-Sept. 1952; attended the World Population Conference in Rome, Sept. 1954, as a special invitee of the U.N.O.; Leader, Indian Agricultural Delegation to the U.S.S.R. and Poland, Sept.-Oct. 1954, member-secy., Indian Delegation to China on Agricultural Planning, 1956; Chairman, Ctee. on Commodity Problems and Technical Ctee. on Economics, F.A.O., 1956. *Publications*: *Economics of Restrictionism*; *Sir James Stewart's General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*; *Employment and Money*; *International Commodity Agreements*; *The Problem of Population and Agricultural Productivity in India*, etc. *Club*: National Sports Club of India, New Delhi. *Address*: 20, Lodi Road, New Delhi 3.

SEN, Sukumar, B.A. (Calcutta), "Padma Bhushan" (1954), Chief Election Commissioner, Govt. of India, since March 1950. b. Jan. 2, 1898, s. of late Akshay Kumar Sen, Retired Bengal Civil Service; m. Gouri Sen, d. of late Jagadish Chandra Sen, Retired District Judge, Bengal; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta and Univ. College, London. Passed I.C.S., 1921; joined Service, 1922; S. D. O., Chuadanga (Nadia) and Serajgunj (Pabna), 1924-27; District & Sessions Judge, 1928-47; (Chief Secy., West Bengal, Aug. 1947-March 1955); organised and conducted the first general elections in India on universal adult suffrage in 1951-52; Chairman of the International Electoral Commission for the Sudan, March-December, 1953. Rejoined as Chief Election Commissioner of India, Dec. 1953. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, and Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: 6, York Place, New Delhi.

SEN, Sir Usha Nath, Kt. (1944), C.B.E. (1931); Adviser, Press Trust of India, New Delhi. b. 8th October, 1880; *Educ.*: Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address*: The Western Court, New Delhi.

SENGUPTA, Monoranjan, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Hons.) Glas., C.P.E. (Glas.), M.I.E.E. (Lond.), M.I. Mech. E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.), F.I.P.S. (Ind.), M. Brit. I.T.E. (Lond.), F.R.S.A. (Lond.), F.N.I. (Ind.), Professor and Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering and Principal of the Engineering College and Provost, Benares Hindu Univ. b. June 28, 1903, at Rangpur, Bengal; *Educ.*: Rangpur Zilla School, Bengal; Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh; Rajshahi College, Bengal; Glasgow University. Prof. & Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, for over ten years; Principal, Industrial Training Centre, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, since September 1944; Member, Development Board, Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, Govt. of Bihar; Development Board, Roorkee Univ.; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Standards Institution; member of various bodies in different Indian Univs., member, Education Panel of the Planning Commission, New Delhi. *Publications*: Several scientific papers read and published; *Statistics for Engineering Production in India*, indicating uses of raw materials available in the country; *Utilization of Photo Electric Tubes in Industry*; *Modern Traction System*; *Trains of Post-graduate Engineers*; *Design and Performance of High-power Amplifier*; *Comparison of British Grid System with other existing Transmission Systems in the World*; Presidential Address delivered at the Annual Conference of the Indian Science Congress at Allahabad as Pres. of its Engineering and Metallurgy Section, 1949. *Address*: Banaras.

SEN GUPTA, Dr. Sudhir Ranjan, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.E. (Ind.), Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal. *b.* Feb. 27, 1907, *s.* of late S. K. Sen Gupta and Smt. Sukhada Sen Gupta; *Educ.*: India and England. Lecturer and later Professor, Bengal Engineering Coll., Howrah; Dy. Educational Adviser (Technical) to Govt. of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi; Principal, Bengal Engineering Coll., Howrah. *Publications*: Research papers in Aerodynamics & Applied Elasticity in Reports and Memoirs of Aeronautical Research Council, in Journals of learned and professional Societies. Report on the Research & Development of Gas Turbine (B.E. College Tech. Bull. No. 9, W.B. Govt. Press). *Recreations*: Reading, tennis, photography. *Clubs*: Railway Officers' Club, Kharagpur; Technology Club, Kharagpur. *Address*: Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal.

SETHI, H. K. L., B.A. (Hons.), C.E., M.I.E.E., I.R.S.E., General Manager and Chief Engineer, Ganga Bridge Project, Indian Railways, since Oct. 1954. *b.* Oct. 21, 1900, *s.* of S. R. Sethi; *m.* Smt. Satya; five *s.*; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; Thomason Coll. of Civil Engineering, Roorkee. Asst. Executive Engineer, N.W. Ry., 1925-30; Executive Engineer, 1939-46; Dy. Chief Engineer, 1946-48; Divisional Supdt., 1948-50; Director, Civil Engineering, Railway Board, Aug. 1950—Oct. 1954. *Address*: General Manager, Ganga Bridge Project, P.O. Hathidah (Bihar).

SETHI, Seth Lalchand Balchand, Rai Bahadur, Vaniji Bhushan, Jain Ratna, Tajir-ul-Mulk, Banker and Millowner. *b.* 1893, *s.* of Seth Balchandji; *m.* Ratnaprabha, *d.* of Sir Hukumchand, Kt., Indore, 1910; one *s.* Lt. Bhupendra Kumar, B.A. Head of the firm of Seth Binodram Balchand, Bankers, Director-in-charge and President, Board of Directors, the Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain (including Deepchand Mills, Binod Silk and Art Silk Mills); Narendra Chemical Works; Bhupendra Iron and Metal Works & other concerns;

President, Managing Board, Model High School, Ujjain; Chairman, The Municipal Board, Ujjain, 1935-1947; Vikram Education Public Trust; Yuvraj General Library; Vice-President, The Hindi Literary Society of Central India, Indore; The Digamber Jain Sabha, Malwa; General Secretary, The Rajputana Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Jhalrapatan City; Director: The Hukumchand Mills Ltd.; The Central India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore; The Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay; New Manekchowk Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad; The Madhya Pradesh Financial Corp.; Honey, Treasurer, Vikram Univ., Ujjain; is a regular contributor to charitable institutions. *Recreation*: Reading. *Clubs*: The Cricket Club of India, The Willingdon Sports Club, The Radio Club, Bombay; Jiwalji Club, Gwalior; Shri Yeshwant Club, Indore; Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain. *Address*: Binod Bhawan, Ujjain (M.P.). Telegraphic Address: *Sethi*.

SETHI, Ram Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc., Agriculture (Edin.), 1921, I.A.S., Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, since Jan. 1953. *b.* April 20, 1894; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore and Univ. of Edinburgh. Economic Botanist to Govt., U.P., 1922-36; Secy. Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1937-40; Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Govt. Agricultural College, Kanpur, 1941; Cane Commissioner to Govt., U.P., 1941-45; Director of Agriculture, Sind, 1945-47; awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937; Agricultural Commr. to the Govt. of India, 1947-52. *Publications*: About twenty-four scientific papers on different subjects. *Address*: Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

SETHNA, Kekoo Dhanjiboy, B.A. (Philosophy Honours), English Poet and Critic; Editor, Mother India, Monthly Review of Culture. *b.* Nov 25, 1904, *s.* of Dr D. P. Sethna, M.D., and Bhikhaiji F. Chhoy; *m.* Sehra Rustomji Nazir; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and Coll., Bombay; passed B.A. (Philosophy Hons.), 1926 Free-Lance Journalist; Author; member, Sri Aurobindo Ashram (Pondicherry); Lecturer in English Poetry, Sri Aurobindo International Univ. Centre (Pondicherry). *Publications*, *The Secret Splendour* (Poems); *The Poetic Genius of Sri Aurobindo*; *Ecology India*; *The Adventure of the Apocalypse* (Poems); *The Indian Spirit and the World's Future*. *Recreations*: Reading; Cycling. *Address*: 13, Rue Ananda Rangapouille, Pondicherry.

SETHNA, Dr. Minoocher Jehangirji, Ph.D. (Bom.), Philosopher, Jurist, Writer, Professor and Counsel; Founder and Pres., Indian School of Synthetic Jurisprudence. *b.* Nov. 1, 1911, *s.* of late Dr. Jehangirji Munchooji SETHNA, D.V.S., G.B.V.C., Professor of Biology; *Educ.*: Master's Tutorial High School, Wilson Coll., The Bombay Univ. and at Middle Temple, London. Is a Professor at Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, a keen writer and a scholar who has dedicated his life to writing and to philosophical and legal research; founded the Indian School of Synthetic Jurisprudence, the first of its kind in India, July 21, 1955. *Publications*: *Society and the Criminal*; *A Standard Text Book on Jurisprudence*; *A Standard Text Book on Indian Company Law*; *A Standard Text Book on Indian Mercantile Law*; *Civil Wrongs and Their Legal Remedies*; and some philosophical writings. *Address*: Sethna House, 251, Tardeo Road, Bombay.

SETT, Adi K., Life Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Member of the Royal Society of Literature, Poet and short story writer. *b.* Oct. 4, 1904, *s.* of late Kavayji Jalbhoy Sett; *Educ.*: Cathedral High School and the Imperial High School, Bombay; was later with Mr. G. H. Gladstone in London. Began writing at the age of sixteen. *Publications*: *A Trip to Ootacamund, Chameleons, Short Stories; Shah Jahan. A Monograph. The Light Above the Clouds* (Poems). *Rain in my Heart* (Poems). *Clubs*: The All India P.E.N. Centre; The Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society; The Bombay Art Society; The English Association (U.P. Branch); The Cricket Club of India; The Amateur Cine Society; The Bombay Presidency Kennel Club; The Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address*: 16, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

SHAH, Arnbhai Narottamdas, R.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Administrative Officer, New India Assurance Co. Ltd., since Jan. 2, 1957. *b.* September 29, 1890, *s.* of N. K. Shah, retired Suba, Baroda District and Mrs. N. K. Shah; *m.* Kamla Banker; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Baroda College; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Queen's College, Cambridge; passed I.C.S. Examination in 1920 and returned to India in 1921. Assistant Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh; Under-Secy. to Govt., Madhya Pradesh; Deputy Commissioner; Town Settlement Officer; Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries; District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur; Legal Remembrancer and Secy. to Govt., Madhya Pradesh; Legal Adviser to the Military Governor, Hyderabad (Deccan); Pres., Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay. *Recreations*: Club games. *Clubs*: Gondwana

Club, Nagpur; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address*: H-9, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 20.

SHAH, Amritlal Popatlal, B.A. (Hons.), Dewan, former Lunawada State (Gujarat). *b.* June 11, 1906; *m.* Miss Shantadevi, *d.* of Lallubhai N. Shah; *Educ.*: Dhandhuka High School, Dhandhuka; Bahadur College, Junagadh. Brilliant career both at the High School and College. A good speaker and debater. Won several elocution prizes at the College. Advocate, High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Joined Lunawada State Service in 1929 under British Administration. Worked as Revenue Officer, Customs Officer, Deputy Secretary, Special First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhisht, and member of the Executive Council. His services were taken on loan by the Balasnor State in 1933 as Office Superintendent; won the love and esteem of people there and reverted to Lunawada State service again; satisfied all concerned including the Ruler and the ruled and appointed Dewan on March 18, 1944; conducted the administration efficiently during the Ruler's absence on the Italian Front; retired on the dissolution of the Executive Council by the Lunawada Govt. on the eve of constitutional and political changes; awarded the grant of "Double Tazim" in recognition of his long service to the Ruler and subjects of Lunawada; had studied and expanded the industries in the State; is working as the Secretary, Saurashtra Millowners' Association; has been reorganising the office on modern lines and his work has been greatly appreciated by the Millowners. *Address*: Shiv Kunj, behind Jani Building, Jorawarnagar, Bombay State.



SHAH, Mr. Justice Jayantilal Chhotatal, LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* Jan. 22, 1906, *s.* of Chhotatal A. Shah and Itimadji C. Shah; *m.* Mrs. Madhuben J. Shah; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: R. C. High School, Ahmedabad; Gujarat Coll., and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Practised at Ahmedabad District Court and at Bombay High Court. Advocate (O.B.). *Clubs*: Orient Club; W. I. A. A. Club. *Address*: Flat No. 2, Shangri-La, Carmichael Road, Bombay No. 26.

SHAH, Kantilal P., M.I.A. a leading business man and a social and educational worker in India. *b.* 1907. *Educ.*: Bhavnagar upto Inter Arts. Began business career at Bombay as Shipping Agent, 1927; expanded shipping activities at Jamnagar since 1938; Pres., Jamnagar Borough Municipality for the last two years; Chamber of Commerce, Jamnagar; member, Central Export Advisory Council, New Delhi; Bombay Regional P. & T. Advisory Ctee., Halar Dist. Education Board; was for some time Director, Board



of the State Bank of Saurashtra and Saurashtra Small Scale Industries Co-operative Bank Ltd.; was member, Saurashtra Govt. Central Stores Purchases Organization; Chairman, Alhabada Vidya Mandal, which runs Arts colleges and four other educational institutions, Secy., Jamnagar Vidyaotek Mandal running the D.C.C. Multi-purpose High School and Bal Mandir; Trust Board of Women's Rescue Home; Pres., Jamnagar P. & T. Workers' Union, Balkanjil-Bari and Dayaram Public Library, Jamnagar; elected M.I.A., Bombay from the Jodhya-Dhol Constituency in the General Elections, 1957. *Address*: P.O. Box No. 99, Jamnagar.

SHAH, Kastoor Mal, Business Magnate, Jaipur. Vice-President, Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jaipur, Director Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Private Ltd, Jaipur, Udalpur Mineral Development Syndicate Private Ltd, Jaipur, The Associated Soapstone Distributing Co. Private Ltd., Jaipur, Partner, Shah & Co., Jaipur; is an active sportsman and a good speaker; extensively travelled in Europe and East Asia. Address: Shah Building, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur, Rajasthan.



SHAH, Madhavi Lal Hiralal, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Engg Dept., Voltas Limited, Bombay b June, 16, 1889, m. Smt. Prabhavati, 1921, one s, Educ

Babu P. P. Jain High School, Bombay Engaged in Engineering trade since 1914, Social worker, Trustee, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, member, Mg Cttee, Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, member, Indian Merchants' Chamber & various other social & educational institutions Clubs Cricket Club of India Ltd, Matunga Gujarati Club, etc Address: "JAYANT", 67, Sion West, Bombay-22.



SHAH, Manubhai Mansukhlal, B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Tech), Minister for Industry, Government of India, since May, 1957 b. Nov. 1, 1915; m. Shrim. Vidyaben Mehta, B.A., three s and one d, Educ b Baroda Coll, Baroda; Institute of Science, Bombay. Served in high technical and administrative posts in the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. for over 12 years. Minister for Finance, Govt of Saurashtra; Minister for Industrial Development, Govt. of India, 30th April 1956-14th June 1956, Minister for Heavy Industries, June 1956-May 1957. Address: 12, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

SHAH, Mr. Justice Mohanlal Chunilal, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court of Bombay, since Nov. 1, 1956 b Dec 30, 1898, has one s, Madhusudan M. Shah, Educ Wilson Coll., Bombay Taken up in Bombay Judicial Service, July 1925, appointed Asstt Judge & Additional Sessions Judge, April 1939, District and Sessions Judge till Oct 1947, was member of the Industrial Court, Bombay, Oct. 1947 to end of Dec 1950, Chief Justice, Saurashtra High Court, 1951-Oct 31, 1956. Address: Rajkot.

SHAH, Mohanlal L., Prominent business man and industrialist of Calcutta. b. August 1894. Partner in the firm of Managing Agents, for The Mohini Mills, Ltd Nos 1 and 2 and Chimanlal Vadilal & Co.; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Mill-owners' Assn., Calcutta; Director of several banking, jute, tea and insurance institutions in Calcutta; Ex-Pres., All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Member: Cttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Indian Companies Law Amendment Cttee.; Cotton Advisory Board; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta; Member: West Bengal Textile Advisory Board; West Bengal Provincial Civil Supplies Advisory Board; Member, Consultative Cttee. of Calcutta Electric Supply Corp. Ltd.; Assessor to the Industry and Trade Panels of the Railway Rates Tribunal, etc.; Pres., All India Textile Assoc. (Calcutta Branch); Committee Member: Indian Chamber of Commerce, Indian National



Cttee, International Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi, Regional Cttee, West Bengal (Employees' Provident Fund), Calcutta; member, Cotton Textile Loan Advisory Cttee of the N. I. D. C Private Ltd., Bombay; member, Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay; represented the Employers as a Delegate to the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva, 1948; takes great interest in social and cultural activities. Clubs: Rotary Club of Calcutta; Calcutta Club, Calcutta. Address: 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.

SHAH, Shantilal Harijivan, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Labour and Law, Govt of Bombay, since April 1957, Solicitor b July 30, 1898, m. Hiramlaxmi, one s and two d, Educ Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Congress worker in the Bombay Suburban District; was convicted and jailed for 18 months, 1932 and for 9 months, 1941; arrested and detained for 33 months, 1942; member, Bombay Legislative Assembly; Partner, Messrs. Bhalshanker Kanga and Giridharilal, Solicitors, Bombay; Managing Trustee, Saurashtra Trust, Minister for Labour and Public Health, Govt of Bombay, till Oct 31, 1956; Minister for Education and Law, Govt of Bombay, Nov. 1956-April 1957 Address Sachivalaya, Bombay

SHAH, Soomatchandra S., Managing Director, Kooverji Devshi & Co., Ltd. b. June 30, 1905, s. of Shivji Devshi Shah, Social Worker, Author and Theologian; m. Smt. Sarala, Gujarati Novelist, Bombay; three s and one d. After completing his education, joined his father's business and developed it to its present position; has travelled widely in India; member: Assoc. of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery; Indian Standards Institution; All-India Manufacturers' Assoc. Clubs: Hindu Gymkhana; W.I.A.A. Club House Ltd. Address: 164, Lohar Street, Bombay 2.



SHANKAR, Vidya, M.A., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary, Bombay Govt, since Jan. 1955. b. November 10, 1909 at Partabgarh (Oudh), s. of Rai Bahadur Avadh Behari Lal and Kaushalya. Educ.: Govt. High School, Partabgarh (Oudh); D.A.V. College, Kanpur; Univ. School of Arts, Allahabad and St. John's College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S. (1933); Asstt. Collector, Dharwar (1933-37); West Khandesh (1937-38); Poona (1938-39); Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Rev. Dept. (1939-40); Dy. Secy., Finance Dept. (1940-41); Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (1941-43); Deputy Secy. (1943-46); Private Secy. to the Home Member (1946-47); Private Secy. to Hon. the Dy. Prime Minister, Aug. 1947-50; Jt. Secy., Ministry of States, March 1948-Aug. 1952; Jt. Secy., Ministry of Defence, Aug. 1952-Jan. 1954; Collector of Banaskantha, Jan. 1954-Jan. 1955. Recreations: Tennis, Books, Badminton, and other games. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, R.W.I.T.C., National Sports Club of India. Address: Sachivalaya, Bombay.

SHANTILAL, Mangaldas, B.A. (Bom.), Managing Director, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. b. 1901. Managing Director, New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar, Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol (N.G.); Director of several other concerns; Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, 1955-56; Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc for 1946; Member, Senate of the Univ. of Bombay, 1928-48; attended the Textile Cttee. meetings of the International Labour Organisation at Brussels, 1946 and at Geneva, 1948 as Employers' delegate; takes interest in social work and education. Address: Near Police Lines, Shah-I-bag, Ahmedabad.

SHARMA, Pandit Balkrishna, M.P., Journalist. b. Dec. 8, 1897, s. of Pt. Jamnadas and Shrim. Radha Devi Sharma; m. Shrim. Sarala Thakurdas, July 1949; Educ.: Madhava Coll., Ujjain (C.I.); Christ Church Coll., Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh). Has been taking prominent part in political activities; writes poems in Hindi, also short stories and articles on topical subjects. Has courted jail some six times and has spent over nine years in prison. Publications: Five Anthologies of Poems named Kum Kum, Rashmi Rekha, Apalah, Vinoda Stavan and Quasi; others are under preparation. Address: The Pratap Office, Kanpur; 5, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

SHARMA, Brij Lal, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, now Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of External Affairs b April 6, 1906, Educ. Graduated with Honours from P. C. Coll., Lahore, 1927. Was in England including a few years spent in Fleet Street, 1927-33, on the staff of *Hindustan Times* and correspondent of various newspapers in India, 1934-38, joined Press Information Bureau as Asstt Information Officer, Sept. 1938, Publicity Co-ordination Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1948, member, Indian Delegation to the Security Council on the Kashmir Issue, 1948, appointed Deputy Secretary, Information and Broadcasting Ministry, October 1948, Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, 1950, Adviser to the Indian Delegation on Kashmir to Geneva, 1952, Colombo Plan Information Officer, Colombo, 1954-56; delegate or observer to Colombo Plan Consultative Cttee. meetings, New Delhi 1953, Ottawa 1954, Singapore 1955. Address: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

SHARMA, Dr. Shanker Dayal, M.A., LL.M., Bar-at-Law, D.P.A. (Lond.), F.R.A.S. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Allahabad), Minister for Education and Law, Madhya Pradesh b Aug 1918, s. of Khushhal, m. Smt Vimla, M.A.; one s; Educ Allahabad, Lucknow and Cambridge Univs, Bantock Fellow of Harvard Law School, USA; Fellow of the Academy of International Law at Hague, Holland, Lecturer, Law Faculty, Cambridge Univ.; Lecturer and Reader in Law, Lucknow Univ.; Editor-in-Chief, Lucknow Univ. Union Journal; Editor, Lucknow Law Journal; Chief Minister, Bhopal Publications: Published literary and legal articles in Indian and foreign periodicals Recreation. Swimming. Clubs: Cambridge Univ Majlis, Lucknow Univ. Union. Address Bhopal.

SHARMA, Shri Ram, Public Worker. b. Oct. 1, 1899, s. of Pt. Bishamber Dayal Sharma, Journalist. Has one s and four d. Educ.: Hindu Coll., Delhi. Joined Congress movement, 1921, after non-co-operating from 4th year class; imprisoned in all Congress satyagrahas; started the nationalist weekly *Haryana Triak*, 1923; elected to Punjab Assembly, 1937, 1946 and 1952; elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1946; established the Haryana Desh Sewa Ashram on the lines of the Servants of India Society, 1949; Minister, Punjab, April 1952 to July 1953; after disassociating from the Congress formed the Gandhi Janta Congress Party; became its Secy.-General and then Gen. Convener, the Punjab United Front of all Opposition Parties; formed the Haryana United Front, started the movement for demanding the carving out of a new State around Delhi of the Hindi-speaking population of the Punjab, PEPSU, Western U.P. and adjoining parts of Rajputana; started movement for the formation of a separate Haryana State and then rejoined the Congress on the acceptance of the Punjab Regional Formula, Sept. 1956. Recreation: Gardening. Address: Haryana Desha Sewa Ashram, Rohtak.

SHARMA, Sri Ram, M.A. (Delhi), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, London; Principal, D. A. V. College, Sholapur; Dir., Institute of Public Administration, Sholapur; Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. b. June 1, 1900, s. of Pandit Jalram Das; m. Prakasvatil; three d. and three s.; *Educ.*: D. A. V. College, Lahore and St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Life Member, D. A. V. College Society, 1923-55; Professor of History and Politics, D. A. V. College, Sholapur (1923-43); Principal, D. A. V. College, Srinagar (1943-46); Pres.: Mughal Section of the Indian History Congress, 1943; Indian Political Science Assoc., 1950. *Publications*: *Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors*; *Maharana Pratap*; *Bibliography of Mughal History*; *How India is Governed*; *Judicial Review and the Supreme Court in India*; *Independent Governmental Agencies*; *A Maker of Modern Punjab*; *Constitutional History of India*; *Mughal Government and Administration*; *Medieval Indian History*; *Indian Administrative System*; *The Supreme Court in the Indian Constitution*; published his first book when fourteen. *Address*: College House, Sholapur.

SHARMA, Pandit Vichitra Narain, Minister for Local Self-Govt., U.P., since April 1957, Minister for Transport, U.P., May 1952-Dec 1954. b. May 10, 1898, s. of Pandit Har Narain Sharma and Smt. Ganga Devi; m. Maltrai Devi; five children; *Educ.*: D. A. V. High School, Dehra Dun; Banaras Hindu Univ., Banaras. Participated in non-co-operation movement, 1920; founded with Acharya Kripalani, Gandhi Ashram, 1920; jailed several times in the freedom movement, 1921, 1932 and 1942; General Secy., Gandhi Ashram, since its foundation; Secy., Kashmir Charkha Sangh, 1938-43; nominated member, old Leg. Council, 1947; elected M.L.A., U.P. at the first general elections, 1952, Minister for Public Works, U.P., Dec 1954-March 1957. *Recreation*: Horticulture, Agriculture. *Address*: 8, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

SHASTRI, Pandit Hiralal, Sahitya Shastri, B.A., Founder Pres., Navjivan Kutir. b. Nov. 24, 1890, s. of Shrinanarain Joshi of Jobner (Jaipur); m. Shrim. Ratan Shastri, d. of Raghunath Vyas of Ratlam; two s., Sudhakar Shastri, M.A., B.L., and Jiwakar Shastri, M.A., *Educ.*: Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur; Secy., Foreign and Home Dept., Council of State, Jaipur; founded "Jiwankutir", Banasthali Jaipur, for village uplift work; following the sudden death of his only daughter, Shantabai, founded Banasthali Vidyapeeth, national institution for girls' education; General Secy. and Pres., Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal; General Secy., Rajputana Regional Council of All-India States People's Conference; General Secy., All-India States People's Conference; member, Constituent Assembly of India, Chief Minister, Jaipur State; Chief Minister, Rajasthan; Editor, "Jiwan Sandesh", Hindi Weekly. *Publications*: *Jiwankutir-Ke-Geet* in 12 booklets; *Geet-pachchisi*, *Narjivan Karyakram*. *Address*: Navjivan Kutir, Bani Park, Jaipur.

SHASTRI, Lal Bahadur, Minister for Transport and Communications, Govt. of India, since April 1957. b. 1901, in a village in Banaras Dist. (U.P.); *Educ.*: Kashi Vidyapeeth. Participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement and courted jail, 1921; Life-Member, Servants of the People Society, since 1926; imprisoned for two and a half years during Salt Satyagraha movement, 1930; General Secy., U.P. C.C., 1935-38; returned to the U.P. Leg. Assembly, 1937; re-elected and appointed Parliamentary Secy. to the Chief Minister, U.P., 1946; elected Secy., U.P. Congress Parliamentary Board, 1945; appointed Minister for Police and Transport, U.P., 1947; resigned and became



1937; re-elected and appointed Parliamentary Secy. to the Chief Minister, U.P., 1946; elected Secy., U.P. Congress Parliamentary Board, 1945; appointed Minister for Police and Transport, U.P., 1947; resigned and became

Gen. Secy., Indian National Congress, 1951; elected member, Rajya Sabha from U.P. Minister for Railways and Transport, Govt. of India till Nov. 1959. Member, Lok Sabha, 1957 elections. *Address*: New Delhi

SHIRKE, Shridharrao Shankarrao, B.A., B.Sc., Private Secretary to H. H. Maharani Chinnabaisheb Gawkar of Batoda, since 1950. b. May 21, 1894, s. of Shankarrao Shirke of Belgaum, m. Indrabai, d. of Prof. Kadam; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges, Bombay. Agricultural Adviser to the Raja of Sawantwadi, 1925-27; Professor, Rajaram Coll. and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kolhapur, 1928-32; Prime Minister, Kolhapur, 1936-42, Commissioner and Chief Excise Officer, Kolhapur, 1942-49; nominated M. L. A. Kolhapur; took keen interest in agricultural and rural development in the State, was Pres., Farmers' Fair and Cattle Show held at Kolhapur in 1939 when Viceroy Linlithgow visited Kolhapur; was awarded Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal for public services, in fostering the Co-operative Movement in Kolhapur State, 1939. *Address*: Gopal Bhuvan, Pedder Road, Bombay 26.



SHIVDASANI, Parsram Rupchand, A.C.G.I., B.Sc. (Engg.) (London), M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.). Deputy General Manager, Bombay Municipality B.E.S.T. Undertaking, since Oct. 1947. b. February 12, 1906, s. of late Rupchand Bilaram, Retired Judicial Commissioner, Sind; m. Saraswati Shivdasani; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: St. Patrick's High School and D. J. Sind College, Karachi; City & Guilds Institute, London. In service of the Karachi Port Trust, 1929-47; sent to England for special training in Harbour Engineering, 1930-32; resigned service as Deputy Chief Engineer in Nov. 1947 due to partition of the country; acted as General Manager, B.E.S.T. Undertaking, on several occasions. *Clubs*: Western India Turf Club, Bombay; C.C.I. and the Willemund Sports Club, Bombay. *Address*: Office B.E.S.T. House, Fort, Bombay. *Residence*: B-1, Mafatal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

SHERIMALLI, Dr. Kalu Lal, M.A. (Philosophy and Psychology), Ph.D., Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, since April 1957. b. Dec 30, 1909, s. of Ratan Lal Shrinall, m. Smt. Ganga Bai Shrinall, two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Banaras Hindu Univ.; Calcutta Univ.; Columbia Univ., New York. Headmaster, Vidya Bhawan, 1931-42; Principal, Vidya Bhawan Teachers' Coll., from 1942; member, Secondary Education Commission, Govt. of India, 1953; Convener, Rural Higher Education (Ttee), 1954; Parliamentary Secy. to the Minister for Education, Govt. of India, Deputy Minister for Education, Govt. of India, May 1955-April 1957. *Publications*: *The Wardha Scheme*; *Adventures in Education*; *Buchon Ki Kuch Samasyayen* (Hindi); *Shiksha Aur Bharatya Loktantra* (Hindi). *Address*: 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi

SHERINAGESH, Jayavant Mallannah, C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Managing Director, Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., Bangalore b. 1905, *Educ.*: W. Buckland School, Devon. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1928; Jt. Secy., Ministry of Industry and Supply, Govt. of India, 1945; Commissioner of Jullundur, 1947; Adviser to Nepal Govt., 1950; Fellow, Institute of General Managers, London; Pres., Institute of Management, Bangalore. *Address*: C/o Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., Hindustan Aircraft P.O., Bangalore District; *Residence*: 6, Edward Road, Civil Area, Bangalore.

SERINAGESH, General Satyavant Mallannah, Principal, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad; was Chief of the Army Staff, Indian Army, b. May 11, 1903, s. of Dr. Shrinagesh Mallannah, m. Rajkumari Kochhar, three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Public School in England; Cambridge Univ. and Sandhurst. Was commissioned in 1923; commanded the 6th Kumaon Regt. and fought in Waziristan, Assam and Burma with the Lushai Brigade, Dec. 1942; officiated as Brigade Commander, 64 Indian Infantry Brigade of the 19th Indian (Dagger) Division in Burma, Aug. 1945, elected to go to Germany as Dy. Chief of the Indian Military Mission, Nov. 1945, worked as Economic Adviser and Counsel, Commandant, Kumaon Regimental Centre, 1946; commanded 268 Indian Infantry Brigade, Japan, Jan. 1947; was promoted Major-General and appointed G.O.C., Madras Area, Sept. 1947; became Adjutant-General, A.H.Q., India, 1948; took over the over-all command of Indian Forces in Jammu and Kashmir, Sept. 1948; G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, 1949-53, G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, 1953-55, awarded the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) at Washington, Sept. 2, 1955, Chief of the Army Staff, Indian Army, 1955-57. *Address*: Hyderabad.

SHEROFF, Ardesheer Darabshaw, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.), London, Director, Tata Sons Ltd. b. June 4, 1899; m. Jeral Panday, two s. Prof. of Advance Banking at Sydenham Coll., Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Shareholders' Assoc., 1936-37; Member, (Ttee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930-36; Vice Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Trustee of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37; Chairman, Tata Textile Group and New India Assurance Company; member, Profit Sharing (Ttee), an expert witness before the Select (Ttee of Central Legislative Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill, 1934; Director-in-Charge, Investment Corporation of India Ltd.; The National Ekro Radio & Engineering Co., Ltd.; Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., 1944; Chairman, Railway Stores Enquiry (Ttee. (1950-51); Expert (Ttee on Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1950. *Publication*: One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan. *Address*: "Eddie House", Pedder Road, Bombay.

SHEROFF, Kalkushru Ruttonji P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate and J.P.; President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies. b. July 27, 1878; m. Almal, d. of Rustomji Panday; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce. Has written book on Mathematics; recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications*: *Elementary Arithmetic and Algebra for P. E. Students*. *Address*: Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHUKLA, Shambhunath, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Forests and Natural Resources, Madhya Pradesh, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. 1903, *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. Entered politics during the Dandi March, 1932, was detained at Madhgarh Fort for two years; imprisoned for participating in the "Quit India" movement; released, 1941, Food and Civil Supplies Minister and later Finance Minister, Rewa State, 1947, nominated as a member of Parliament by the Governor-General, 1949; elected M.L.A., Vindhya Pradesh, 1952, Founder Editor, *Bhaskar*, Hindi Weekly of Rewa, 1945; was Gen. Secy., V.P.C.C.; its Pres.; organised and managed khadi work; opened a Khadi Bhandar at Rewa; elected to the State Assembly in the general elections; unanimously elected leader of the Congress Party in the State Assembly and became Chief Minister, continued as Chief Minister till Oct. 31, 1956; elected to the Legislative Assembly, Madhya Pradesh, 1957. *Address*: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

• According to present arrangement the College is due to start in November 1957.

SIDDIQI, Muhammad Zubayr, H.A. (Punjab), M.A., B.L. (Patna), Ph.D. (Cambridge), Sir Anantosh Professor of Islamic Culture, Calcutta University, since 1929. b. 1896, s. of Hadiz Hakim M. Ishaq; m. Amina Khatun Begam; three s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Madrasa Aliya of Rampur State (U.P.); Oriental Coll., Lahore; Bihar National Coll., Patna, worked under Prof. E. G. Brown. Head of the Dept. of Arabic, Lucknow Univ. (1926-28), Member, Senate and Syndicate, Calcutta Univ. for more than 15 years; elected Vice-Pres., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for more than six years; Hon. member, Islamic Research Society of Bombay and Fellow of Asiatic Society of Bengal; Member, A.C. Council Viava Bharati, Santiniketan. *Publications*: Edited the *Firdausul-Hikmat*, the oldest Arabic Medical Compendium (Published from Berlin in 1928), *The Tarikhi-Narat of Saifi* (Imperial Library of Calcutta, 1941) and *Al-Sayrut-Ithath fi Tadwinil-Hadith* (Published from Hyderabad-Deccan); several papers published in various journals. *Address*: P. 6, Suhrawardy Avenue, Circus P. O., Calcutta 17.

SIDHANTA, Nirmal Kumar, M.A. (Cantab.), Double First Class, English Tripos, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, since Aug. 1955. Was Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University and Member-Secretary, Universities Commission. b. Oct. 31, 1894, s. of late Nilkanta Sidhanta; m. Chitralekha Banerjee; two d. and one s.; *Educ.*: Calcutta and Cambridge Universities; Griffith Prizeman, Calcutta University. Lecturer, School of Oriental Studies, London Univ. 1922-23; Reader in English, Lucknow Univ. 1923-26; Professor of English, Lucknow Univ., 1926-51; Dean, 1933-51; Wilson Philological Lecturer, Bombay University, 1928; Secy., Inter-Univ. Board, India, 1937-42; Chairman, 1946-48; member Central Advisory Board of Education, since 1946; member & Secy., Indian Universities Commission, 1948-49; Member, Union Public Service Commission, 1951-55; member, Univ. Grants Commission. *Publications*: *The Heroic Age of India: A Comparative Study*; numerous articles on literature, art and education. *Recreations*: Tennis and Bridge. *Address*: Calcutta.

SIDEWA, R. K., Ex-Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India; member, A.I.C.C.; Pres., G Ward Dist. Congress Ctee., Dadar, Bombay; Pres., Karachi District Congress Ctee.; Municipal Councillor, Karachi; member, Central Advisory Council of Rlys. for 22 years; ex-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust for four years; ex-Pres., Sind & Baluchistan Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union for 12 years; Federation of Telegraph Men of India and Burma; Currency Association and Municipal Sub-Inspectors' and Lower Grade Staff Union; Sind P.C.C.; ex-Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association; Chairman, Railway Roads Committee; ex-President, Clearing Agents' & Mucadamas' Association; member, Pres., All-India Cantonment Assoc.; ex-Leader and Secy. of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly for six years; Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association for seven years; Pres.: Federation of All-India Passengers' Association; Federation of All-India Local Authorities; Chairman, Salt Advisory Ctee.; member, Central Rly Advisory Ctee. for eight years; was member, Indian Constituent Assembly and Parliament; was Mayor of Karachi for five years; ex-Gen. Secy., Congress Parliamentary Party, New Delhi; member, Advisory Board, Ministry of Rehabilitation, New Delhi. *Address*: "My Nest," World Sea Face, Bombay 18.

SINGH, Sardar Baldev, member, Lok Sabha; Ex-Minister for Defence, Govt of India; Member for Defence Interim Government, September 2, 1946; Minister for Development, Government of Punjab, June 1942-Sept., 1946; Defence Minister, 1947-52. *Address*: New Delhi.

SINGH, Chandreswar Prasad Narain, M.A., Governor of Punjab (India) b. April 18, 1901, s. of Krishna Kishore N. Singh and Smt. Gena Kaur; m. Smt. Savitri Devi; three s. and four d.; *Educ.*: G.B.R. Coll., Muzaffarpur; Calcutta Univ. Member, Provincial Simon Ctee., 1928; Hon. Secy., Tirhoot Cane Marketing Board, 1934; member, B. and O. Leg. Council until 1936; returned to Provincial Legislature as the representative of the landholders, 1937; Chairman, Muzaffarpur Dist. Board for 12 years; Pres., Provincial Franchise Ctee., 1930; Leader, National War Front, Bihar, 1942; Pres., Bihar Flying Club, 1947; Leader of the Opposition, Bihar Leg. Assembly; Fellow, Patna Univ., 1930; Vice-Chancellor, Patna Univ.; Indian Ambassador in Nepal till Oct. 1952. *Recreations*: Tennis, Shooting, Painting, Riding. *Address*: Raj Bhawan, Chandigarh, Muzaffarpur; Patna.



SINGH, Charan, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Minister for Revenue, Uttar Pradesh b. December 23, 1902, s. of Ch. Meer Singh; m. Shm. Gayatri Devi; one s. and five d. *Educ.*: Meerut and Agra. Started legal practice in Ghazabad (Distt. Meerut) in 1928; began taking active interest in political and other public activities in 1929; imprisoned in 1930 for six months, in 1940 for one year and in 1942 for fifteen months; elected M.L.A. (U.P.) in 1937, 1946 and again in 1952; Parliamentary Secy. to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, U.P. till June 1951; appointed Minister from 4th June 1951; originator of the Bhumidhari Scheme; Chairman, the Zamindari Abolition Publicity Board, Revenue Courts Reorganisation Ctee. (1916), Tenancy Act Amending Ctee. (1940), Dudhi Enquiry Ctee. (1947), Ayurvedic and Unani Systems Reorganisation Ctee. and Local Bodies Pay Ctee. *Publications*: *Abolition of Zamindari*, 1947 and *Shustachar*, 1955. *Address*: Secretariat, Lucknow.

SINGH, Major-General Daulet, Quarter-Master General, Indian Army, since Feb. 1957. b. Jan. 4, 1911, s. of Col. Dinanath, late Prime Minister, Indore, m. Raj Kumari Uma Devi of Kapurthala; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst. Commissioned into the Indian Army, Jan. 29, 1931; joined the III Cavalry; was a Regimental Officer up to 1942; selected for the Staff Coll., 1942; has held important Staff and Command appointments; attended a course at the Imperial Defence Coll., U.K., 1953; Dir. of Military Operations, Army Hq. India, April 1952-Nov. 1952; G.O.C., Bombay Area, Aug. 1954-Dec. 1955, G.O.C., Armoured Division, Dec. 1955-Feb. 1957. *Recreations*: Polo, Hockey, Tennis and Squash. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

SINGH, Gurmukh Nihal, M.Sc. (Econ) (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Governor of Rajasthan, since Nov. 1, 1956, b. March 14, 1895; *Educ.*: Rawalpindi and London. Graduated from the Univ. of London with honours in Public Administration, B.Sc. (Economics) (Hons.) (London), 1917; took M.Sc. (Economics) (London) by research, Dec. 1918; called to the bar, June 1919. Appointed Prof. of Economics and Political Science, Banaras Hindu Univ.; later became the Rama Varma Prof. of Political Science; was Dean, Faculty of Arts for some years; Principal, H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, 1939-43; Principal, Ramjas Coll., Delhi,



1943-50; was with the S.R. Coll. of Commerce, Delhi, 1950-May 7, 1952; elected Speaker, Delhi State Leg. Assembly, May 1952; unanimously elected Leader, Congress Vidhan Sabha Party, Delhi State, Feb. 1955; Chief Minister, Delhi State, Feb. 13, 1955-Oct. 31, 1956; was member, almost all Univ. Bodies at the B.H.U. and also of some of the Univ. Bodies at Allahabad, Lucknow and Bombay; has been very intimately associated with the Univ. of Delhi since Oct. 1943; Member, Univ. Court, Ex. Council, Academic Council, Finance Ctees. and several Boards of Studies of the Univ. of Delhi; Chairman, Managing Ctee. of the Nirmala Coll., a constituent college of the Univ.; organised the First Indian Political Science Conference at Banaras, 1938; was the first Secy. and Treasurer of the Assoc. (1930-42); its Pres., 1942; *Publications*: *Indian States and British India: Their Future Relations*, 1938; *Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development*; has written other books, pamphlets and numerous articles in journals and newspapers. *Address*: Raj Bhavan, Jaipur.

SINGH, Sardar Hakam, J.L.B., Dy. Speaker, Lok Sabha since 23rd March, 1956. b. Aug. 30, 1895, at Montgomery, s. of Sham Singh; m. Smt. Tripathi Kaur; one d.; *Educ.*: Khalsa Coll. Amritsar; Law Coll., Lahore; was a prominent member of the Shiromani Akali Dal; entered politics and actively participated in the Gurudwara Prabandhak Reform movement; arrested and imprisoned, 1924-26; worked for the prosperity of the Panthic organisation as member of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Ctee., 1926-41; Pres., Dist. Bar Assoc., 1943 and 1944; President, Shiromani Akali Dal, 1950; Judge, Kapurthala High Court, 1947; takes keen interest in work in Parliament, made valuable contribution on various subjects; Ex-member: Estimates Ctee. of the Parliament; Rehabilitation Advisory Ctee.; was elected to the Indian Constituent Assembly, 1948; made the best use of this opportunity in the cause of his community, a member of the Congress; Founder, *Spokesman*, an English Weekly. *Publications*: *Sikh Case*; *The Problem of the Sikhs*. *Recreation*: Walking. *Address*: Kapurthala, Punjab; 9, Asoka Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Lieut.-General Kalwant, I.A., G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, since May 1955. b. April 23, 1905, s. of the late Sardar Bahadur Sardar Singh, P.C.S., President, Council of Regency, Kalas State and hereditary Provincial Darbari, Sialkot Dist.; m. Tejkaure, d. of Sardar Bahadur S. S. Giani, I.S.R., one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Forman Christian Coll., Lahore and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, Commissioned, Jan. 29, 1925, attached 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders, posted 2nd Bn., 1st Punjab Regt.; passed into the Staff Coll., 1935 (First Indian to pass by competition), Bde. Maj., Thal Brig., 1940-41; Instructor, Staff Coll., Quetta, 1941-43 (First Indian Instructor); Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Operations), North-Western Army, Rawalpindi, 1943; Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Plans), Indian Expeditionary Force, 1943; Comdt., 7th Bn., 1st Punjab Regt., Nov. 1943-45; Second-in-Command (Colonel) 114 and 89 Infantry Brigades, Burma and Siam, July-Oct. 1945; Cmr., 20 and 114 Infantry Bdes., Feb. 1946-May 1947; Cmr. of Troops against Black Mountain tribes, N.W.F.P., Jan. 1947; Brig.-General, Staff, Northern Command, Rawalpindi, May 1947-15 Aug. 1947 (First Indian BGB); Dir. of Military Training, Army Hq., August 1947-Nov. 1947; Cmr. JAK Division and JAK Force, 5 Nov. 1947-1 May 1948; Chief of the General Staff, May 1948-April 1950; Commander of a Corps, April 1950-May 1955. On Special Duty with the Ministry of Defence, 1950-51 and again 1952; Col., the Dogra Regt., 31 Oct. 1949; Col. Commandant, The Ordnance Corps, 18 July 1949; member, Himalayan Club. *Address*: Command House, Simla.

SINGH, Jaipal, M.P. & Pres., All-India Adibasi Mahasabha. b. Jan. 8, 1903, s. of late Amru Pahan; m. Tara Majundar, g. d. of late W. O. Bonnerjee, first Pres. of the Indian National Congress; *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Ranchi; Grammar School, Darlington, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and St. John's College, Oxford. Full Blue at Oxford for Hockey; captained the Indian Olympic Team at the Olympiad in 1928; first Covenanted Indian Mercantile Assistant in the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, 1928-32; Commercial Master, Achimota College, Gold Coast, 1933-36; Headmaster and Officiating Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, 1936-37; Colonisation Minister and Revenue Commissioner, Bikaner State, 1937-39; Civilian Adviser, Services Selection Board, 1943-46; Pres., Delhi Flying Club, and Delhi Fishing Club; Editor, *Adibasi Sakam*, 1941-42; President, Jharkhand Party; member, Press Commission, 1952-53; Vice-Pres., Delhi and Dist. Cricket Assoc., 1953; member, Estimates Cttee. of Parliament, 1952-54. *Publications*: Articles on Games and Social Anthropology. *Address*: Ranchi, Chhota Nagpur.

SINGH, Sardar Kapoor, B.A., I.L.B., Chairman, Punjab (I) Legislative Council, since April 30, 1952. b. 1898; *Educ.*: Khalsa College, Amritsar, Practised Law, 1923-34 and 1938-40; suspended practice on account of disciplinary action by High Court for conviction during C. D. Movement; Sessions Judge, Chief Revenue Secretary and Dewan, Ajal Garh State, 1935-37; deputed by the State to the Princes & Prime Ministers' Conference in Bombay, Shamsi and Nowgong, to consider the Federal Part of the Govt. of India Act of 1935; resigned State service as he joined the Congress party in the Punjab Assembly; member, Dist. Board, Ludhiana, 1925-40; Vice-Pres. of the Board for 5 years; member, Municipal Cttee., Ludhiana, 1927-37 and Vice-Pres. for a term; M.L.A., Punjab, 1937-52; Secy., Congress Assembly Party, 1942-45; Chief Whip, Congress Assembly Party, 1946-47; Dy. Speaker, Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1946-47; Speaker, Punjab (I) Leg. Assembly, 1947-51. *Address*: Chandigarh Capital.

SINGH, Karnail, M.T.K. (India), M. Am. S.C.E., Member, Engineering, Railway Board, since Jan. 1957. b. July 25, 1904, s. of Sardar Natha Singh of Village (Chhajalwadi, District Amritsar; m. Smt. Prakash Kaur, d. of Sardar Sahib Sher Singh; three s., Anoop, Inder and Amar Singh; *Educ.*: Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; Thomason Coll. of Civil Engineering, Roorkee. Entered Indian Railways Service of Engineers on the old North Western Railway, 1927 and was mainly employed on railway constructions, surveys, special works for water supply, earthquake re-construction, projects and designs; Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, 1947; Deputy General Manager on post-war re-construction, after partition; Engineer-in-Chief on Assam Rail Link Project; General Manager, Northern Railway, 1952; General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, 1954-Jan. 1957. *Publications*: 'A Complete Story of Assam Rail Link Project'; *Waterways for Bridges, etc. Recreations*: Golf low handicap; Hockey. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana, Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Golf Club, etc. etc. *Address*: Railway Board, New Delhi.

SINGH, Kewal, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., I.C.S., Padma Shri (1955), Indian Ambassador to Cambodia, since March 1957. b. June 1, 1915, s. of late S. Mihaan Singh, Dist. Lyaipur, Punjab; m. Smt. Shamie Grewal; one s. Kamal Bir Singh and one d. Aruna Singh; *Educ.*: Forman Christian Coll., Lahore; Law Coll., Lahore; joined I.C.S., 1938; Balliol Coll., Oxford, 1938-39. Asstt. Commissioner, Ferozepore (1940); S.D.O., Dalhousie (1940-42); Colonisation Officer, Nili

Bar (1945-46); Dy. Commissioner, Shahpur (1946-47); Simla (1947-48); First Secy.: Indian Embassy, Turkey (1948-49); Indian Military Mission, Berlin (1949-51); Charge d'Affaires, Legation of India, Lisbon (1951-53); Consul-General of India, Pondicherry 1953-54; Chief Commissioner, the State of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, 1954-57. *Recreations*: Tennis, Riding *Address*: Embassy of India, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; C/o External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

SINGH, Malsam Amubi, President's Academy Award for Manipuri Dance (April 11, 1956), a leading Manipuri dancer; Guru, Manipuri Dance Coll., Imphal. b. Dec. 1881, s. of late Major Shamu Singh (younger brother of Maharani Kumudini) and late Dhakendran Devi; m. Smt. Shyam Membi Devi; one s., Upendra Singh; *Educ.*: Under leading gurus of Manipuri dance in Manipur. Participated in palace dances of Manipur from his seventh year; taught Srimati Huetsching (afterwards Tagore) at Ahmedabad for seven months; went on an all-India tour with impresario Harek Ghosh; was teacher of Uday Shankar and stayed with him at Almora for teaching Manipuri Dance for about six years; All-India tour with Uday Shankar's Troupe just before World War II. *Publications*: *Medei Jagoi (Chali)*, in Manipuri. *Address*: Uripok, Shiam Leikai, Imphal, Manipur.

SINGH, Sardar Nawab, B.A., I.C.S., Adviser, Programme Adm., Planning Commission. b. April 7, 1907, s. of Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, I.P. (Retd.); m.; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Morris Coll., Nagpur; graduated, 1927; passed I.C.S., at London, 1928. Posted to the Punjab in 1929, where he served as Asstt. Commissioner, Dy. Commissioner, Dist. & Sessions Judge (Delhi, 1939-43) and Legal Remembrancer & Legislative Secy.; Home Secy., East Punjab, Aug. 1947 to July 1948; Commissioner, Amritsar Division, Punjab, July 1948-May 1951; Addl. Chief Secy., Punjab, 1951-52; Chief Secretary, Punjab, 1952-56. *Recreations*: Tennis, Bridge and Literature *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*: New Delhi.

SINGH, St. Nihal, Author, Journalist, photographer and broadcaster. b. June 2, 1884; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ.; m. Cathleyn Kinsey Brook, 1907; First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898; since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weeklies & daily newspapers all over the world; has thrice girdled the globe and while living in four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through numerous enormous editions; writes in several languages; among best-known works are: *India's Fighters*; *India's Fighting Troops*; *The King's Indian Allies*; *The Rajas and Their India*; *Progressive British India*; *Japan's Modernization*; *The Nizam and the British Empire*; *Bhagrat Singh, The Maker of Modern Gondal*; *Messages of Uplift for India*; *Urges Divine*; *Making Mad Children Good*; *Dry America*; *Hyderabad Today*, etc. *Address*: "Suryasthanam," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGH, Raja Maharaj, M.A. (Oxon.), Hon. LL.D. (Allahabad), Bar-at-Law, Ex-Governor of Bombay. b. May 17, 1878, s. of Raja Sir Harnam Singh; m. Gunwati Maya Das, d. of Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab); 2 s., 1 d.; *Educ.*: Harrow and Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, 1902. Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Hardol, 1918; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-23; Dy. Commissioner, Bahrachal, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 and 1929, Benares,

1928; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, U.P., 1935; Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937-45; Commander (Brother), St. John Ambulance Association; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ., 1941; Prime Minister, Kashmir, April-July, 1943; Pres., Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation, 1944; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1946-47; Delegate to Commonwealth Relations Conference, England, 1945; led delegation to East Africa, 1946; Delegate to the United Nations, New York in 1946 and 1947; Governor of Bombay, Jan. 6, 1948-May 30, 1952. *Publications*: Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa; Speeches as Governor of Bombay, 1948-52 and various contributions to the Press. *Address*: Lucknow.

SINGH, Colonel Raja Surendra, Development Minister, former P.E.P.S.U. and the Ruler of former Nalagarh State, P.E.P.S.U.'s oldest Covenanted State. b. 1920; *Educ.*: Antichison Coll., Lahore; had administrative training with the Punjab Government and held appointments in the Police, Revenue, Judicial, Public Health and Forest Depts. Joined the Indian Army and served with the Dogra Regt.; appointed his father's Dewan, 1946; succeeded to the *Gaddi* on his father's death, 1946; completely overhauled the administrative set-up; voluntarily abolished his Ala-Malik rights and half a dozen age old taxes; also rejected all proposals for incurring the usual heavy expenditure in connection with his accession to the *Gaddi*; entered into a joint administrative pact with the neighbouring Patiala State with a view to developing his State; retired from public life on the formation of P.E.P.S.U.; took up a Govt. forest and converted it into a most up-to-date mechanised farm; was elected in a by-election to the P.E.P.S.U. Legislature, which was subsequently dissolved; again elected M.L.A. in the General Elections on Congress ticket with an overwhelming majority; is the first Prince in India to be appointed as a popular Minister; has contributed his entire salary for the betterment of his Constituency; has been mainly responsible for bringing P.E.P.S.U.'s Five-Year Plan up-to-date in line with the progress of the other States; represented India in the Eighth Conference of the F.A.O. of the United Nations in Rome, 1955; elected on Congress ticket in the second General Elections from Patiala Constituency with overwhelming majority. *Address*: 1A, Race Course Road, Patiala.



SINGH, Ram Subhag, Shastri (Banaras), M.A. (Missouri), Ph.D. in Journalism (Missouri), M.P., Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Party. b. July 7, 1917, s. of Ram Lal Singh of Khajuria (Bihar); m. Shrimati Dhanawati Singh; four s.; *Educ.*: Dhamar Board Upper Primary School; Bhuvaneshwar Middle English School, Arrah; Arrah Town High English School; Sri Kashi Vidyalaya, Banaras; Missouri Univ., Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A. Joined the Indian National Congress, 1935 and since then a Congress worker; arrested and imprisoned for 6 months for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement, 1941; again sentenced to three years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 500 in Aug. 1942 movement; elected Member of Parliament after returning from U.S.A. in Jan. 1950; elected to the Lok Sabha from Shahabad South Constituency, Bihar in the general elections, 1952. *Publications*: Articles in some American and Indian papers. *Recreations*: Gardening, Horse-riding. *Address*: Khajuria, P.O. Dhamar, Dist. Arrah (Bihar); Parliament House, New Delhi.

SINGH, Mr. Justice Randhir, B.Sc., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Allahabad (Lucknow Bench). *b.* July 18, 1898, *s.* of Dr. Bharat Singh; *m.* Smt. B. Devi; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Has been in the U.P. (Judicial) Civil Service; Chairman, M. K. Girls' Coll. Enquiry Cttee., Dehra Dun, 1945; Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1950-52; Chairman, Allahabad Univ. Enquiry Cttee., 1955. *Address*: 3, Butler Road, Lucknow.

SINGH, Rao Birendar, B.A. (Delhi), Public Works Minister, Punjab, since April 9, 1957. *b.* Jan 11, 1921, *s.* of late Rao Balbir Singh, O.B.E., M.L.A.; *m.* Smt. Chandra Prabha, three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: at home and then in St. Stephen's Cambridge Mission Coll., Delhi; passed B.A., 1942. Joined the Indian Army as a Commissioned Officer, 1942; served in Arakan and Burma in Japanese Campaign during the 1939-45 War; released from Army to look after the family estate, 1947, took to farming and politics; elected to Punjab Leg., 1954, appointed Deputy Minister, 1955, travelled widely in U.K., France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, etc. *Recreations*: Shooting, riding, travelling. *Address*: Secretariat, Chandigarh; Rampura, Rewari, Dt. Gurgaon.

SINGH, Lt.-General Sant, Ex-G.O.C.-in-C, Eastern Command, *b.* Nov. 28, 1903, *s.* of Sardar Sewa Singh; *m.* Smt. Dharan Kaur; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Arya High School, Ludhiana, Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, England. Commissioned as 2/Lt. in the Indian Land Army, Jan. 1925; carried out one year's attachment with the 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal Regt. before joining the Indian Army Bn. 1/14 Punjab Regt.; took part in various NWF Operations; commanded 2nd Bihar Regt.; served overseas in Iran, Iraq and Malaya and mentioned in Despatches for distinguished services during the 2nd World War; promoted Col., Jan. '47, Brig., in Sept. '47 and Maj.-General, Dec. '47; commanded the famous 4th Indian Infantry Division before being appointed Master-General of Ordnance at Army HQ G.O.C.-in-C, Eastern Command, 1953-57; appointed Hon. A.D.C. to the President of India, led Special Army Delegation to present General's Sword to H.M. the King of Nepal, officiated as Chief of the Army Staff twice, 1955 and 1956. *Recreations*: Hockey, Athletics and Shooting. *Address*: Dakha, Ludhiana, Punjab.

SINGH, Sher, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.T., Ex-Irrigation and Power Minister, Punjab. *b.* Sept. 18, 1917 (Janna Ashlumi 179 Samvat), *s.* of Ch. Sis Ram; *m.* Smt. Prabhat Shobha, *d.* of Pt. Budh Dev Vidyalandkar, a prominent Vedic Research Scholar and Arya Samaj leader; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Delhi Univ., Headmaster, K. M. Arya High School, Hyderabad (Dn), 1940; Lecturer, M.S.J. Coll., Bharatpur, 1941-44; Lecturer, Jat Coll., Rohtak, 1944-45; elected to Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1946; Parliamentary Secretary in Bhargava Cabinet and Sachar Cabinet, 1948-51; re-elected, 1952; General Secy., Congress Leg. Party for 3 years; Pres.: Gurukul Jhaljar for 8 years, Gandhi Study Circle, Rohtak. *Address*: V. Baghpur, P.O. Beri Teh-Jhaljar, Dist. Rohtak.

SINGH, Shiva Prasad, B.A. (Hons.), B.L., Ex-Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner and Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner, Govt. of India, at present Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar, since Nov. 1, 1956. *b.* March 2, 1904, *s.* of late Kamdhari Singh, *m.* Smt. Radhika Devi; seven *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta; Patna Coll.; Patna Law Coll. Deputy Collector, Deputy Magistrate, 1929-41; Sub-divisional Magistrate, 1942-45; Addl. Dist. Magistrate, 1946-Aug. 1947; Dist. Magistrate, Sept. 1947-1950;

Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, 1951-52; Settlement Officer, 1953; Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner and Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1954-56. *Recreations*: Football, Tennis, Badminton, etc. *Address*: Inspector-General of Prisons, Patna, Bihar.

SINGH, Sardar Swaran, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Physics) (Lahore), LL.B., Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Govt. of India, since April 1957. *b.* Aug. 19, 1907, *s.* of Sardar Partap Singh; *m.* Sardarni Charanjit Kaur; four *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore. Returned to the Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1946; elected Secy., Panthic Party; Parliamentary Secy. (Home) for about six months in the Coalition Cabinet of Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana; became leader, Panthic Party; Minister for Development and Civil Supplies, Punjab; appointed a member, Security Council set up by the then Governor of the Punjab (Mr. Jenkins) to advise Govt. on the day-to-day problems relating to law and order, March 1947; was member, Partition Cttee. to divide the assets of the Punjab; Home Minister, Punjab, 1947-49; Minister of Capital Project and Electricity, Punjab, April-May, 1952, resigned Ministership in the Punjab; Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Govt. of India, May 1952-March 1957; led the Indian delegation to the sessions of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N., at Geneva, 1954 and 1955; visited the U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Japan, 1954, and Germany, Syria and Lebanon, 1955. *Recreation*: Long Walks. *Club*: Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address*: 7, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Master Tara, Akali Sikh Leader. *b.* June 24, 1885, at Harial, Rawalpindi Dist.; *s.* of Lala Gopi Chand, Village Accountant, *Educ.*: Rawalpindi; graduated from Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1907. Embraced Sikhism at the age of 17; founded a Sikh School at Lyallpur and became its Headmaster, 1908; fought in the Gurdwara Reform Movement for freeing the Sikh holy places from the control of the traditional priesthood; became Secy., Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Cttee.; jailed thrice as a result of clash with the authorities; opposed the Nehru Report of 1928 on Indian reforms, because it did not concede 30 per cent representation for Sikhs in the Punjab Legislature; went into voluntary retirement at the foot of the Himalayas for some time; returned to politics; became Pres., Akali Dal and Gurdwara Cttee.; took active part in the C. D. Movement, 1930; arrested at Lahore while leading a jatha of 100 Sikhs to the Frontier during the Civil Disobedience campaigns of 1930 onwards; elected for the first time Pres., Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Cttee. while in jail; rejected Cripps proposals on the ground that they provided a loop-hole for the partition of India; encouraged the Sikhs to join the British army during World War II to prevent Muslims gaining monopoly in the army; resigned from various positions in the Congress; organised the Panthic Akali Party in the elections to the provincial legislatures; re-elected Pres., Akali Dal, July 27, 1954; again elected Pres., Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Feb. 7, 1955; arrested on the 1st day of the Akali Dal's agitation against the ban on shouting slogans in support of a Punjabi-speaking State; his aim is the re-adjustment of boundaries of the Punjab with the idea of creating a Punjabi-speaking State within the Indian Republic. *Address*: c/o Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar.

SINGHAL, Rajya Priya, Pramod Prakash, M.Sc., Business man; Managing Agents, Mewar Oil & General Mills Ltd., Udaipur; Proprietor, Singhal Motors, Udaipur. *b.* Feb. 13, 1920, in U.P., *s.* of late



Raj Bahadur M. S. Singhal, ex-Member, Board of Revenue, U.P. and Rajasthan; *Educ.*: Had a brilliant academic career, having topped in M.Sc., Allahabad Univ. Univ. Aquatics Captain, 1939-42; was conferred title of Rajya Priya by Udaipur Darbar, 1948; a prominent business man of Rajasthan; widely travelled; owns large agricultural farms and mines; besides owning a manufacturing concern, is a Manufacturers' Representative and owns large transport business; Vice-Pres.: Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce, Jaipur; Udaipur Chamber of Commerce, Udaipur; Hon. Secy., Field Club, since October 1950; Hon. Secy., Rajasthan Oil Mills Assoc.; member, Rajasthan Industrial Advisory Council, Jaipur; Executive, Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur; Founder Member: Rajasthan Photographic Society, Jaipur; Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal; Rajasthan Badminton Assoc., Jaipur; State Tourist Advisory Cttee., Rajasthan. *Club*: National Sports Club of India. *Address*: Lake House, Udaipur (Rajasthan).

SINGHANIA, Kallashpat, Banker and Mill-owner. *b.* 1908, *s.* of late Kamalpat Singhania and Smt. Ram Piyari Devi; *m.* Smt. Vimla Mittal; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: P. P. N. High School, Kanpur; Apprentice, J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.; rounded off training by travel abroad in Europe and America, 1938-39; again visited Europe and the U.K., 1947. Resident Director, J. K. Organisation, Western India Zone, Bombay 1; joined J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. as Director; became later its Director-in-Charge; Director: J. K. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Private Ltd., Kanpur; J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur; J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Kanpur; Chairman, The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay; J. K. Chemicals Ltd., Bombay; J. K. Investors (Bombay) Private Ltd., Bombay; Director-in-Charge and Chairman, The New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay. Director: J. K. Properties Ltd., Calcutta; J. K. Private Ltd., Calcutta; J. K. Industries Private Ltd., Calcutta; J. K. (Agents) Private Ltd., Bhopal; Member: St. John Ambulance Corps, Ganga Nath Jha Research Institute, Indian Council of World Affairs, Bhatkhande School of Indian Music, Photographic Society of India, Indian Overseas Central Assoc., All-India Federation of Educational Assoc., Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow Univ., Millowners' Assoc., Bombay, Employers' Assoc. of Northern India, Kanpur, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Merchants' Chamber, U.P., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Jaipur Chamber of Commerce, All-India Marwari Sammelan and member of more than 10 Masonic Lodges both S.C. & E.C. *Publications*: Writes occasionally on economic and industrial topics. *Hobbies*: Gardening and collection of rare art-treasures, books and curios. *Recreations*: Tennis, Swimming and Bridge. *Clubs*: Kanpur Rotary Club (Founder Pres.); Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay; 8-30 Club, Bombay; Ganges Club Ltd., Kanpur; Kanpur Club, Kanpur; Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; U.P. Flying Club, Kanpur; Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; Royal Turf Club, Calcutta; National Sports Club of India. *Address*: Residence: J. K. House, 59, Warden Road, Bombay.

SINGHANIA, Lakshmpat, Industrialist and Business man; ex-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Pres., the Indian National Cttee. of the In-

ternational Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President of the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers. *b.* 1909, *s.* of late Lala Kamalpat Singhania, Founder, J. K. Industries, and the youngest brother of Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt., a senior Director of J. K. Industries. Embarked on business career at the early age of 20 and took over the administration of a group of industrial and financial undertakings of standing and repute; assumed responsibility as the Director-in-charge of the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.; past Pres., Merchants' Chamber of U.P., Kanpur, 1946 and 1947 and the Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1948-49; member: Coal Control Board; Bharat Chamber of Commerce; Indian Central Jute Ctee.; Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour; All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management; All India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce and Business Administration and several others; also one of the few Indian under writing members of the Lloyd's Society of London; travelled extensively round the world, 1939, 1940, 1952, 1954 and 1955; takes an active interest in public affairs, social welfare, and charitable institutions. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta South Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Bengal Bowling Club, Rajasthan Club, etc. *Address*: Office: 7, Council House Street, Calcutta; *Residence*: J. K. House, 12, Alipore Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, Anugrah Narayan,* M.A., B.L., D.L., Minister for Finance, Labour and Agriculture, Bihar Government, since April 1946. *b.* June 1889; *Educ.*: Patna Coll. and Univ. Law Coll. (Calcutta). Prof. of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); practised in Patna High Court till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mahatma Gandhi in his famous Champaran Agrarian Enquiry in 1917; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924; and Chairman, District Board, Gaya, Pres., Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; Working General Secy., Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar Earthquake), 1934; elected member, Council of State (1926-29); M.L.A. (Central) (1935-37); M.L.A. (Bihar), 1937; General Secy., Bihar P.C.C., 1934-36; Finance Minister, Bihar Govt., 1937-39; General Secy., Reception Ctee., 53rd Session, Indian National Congress; jailed for 15 months, 1933-34; took part in Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in 1940-41 and the 1942 movement and was detained for 9 and 22 months respectively; worked as General Secy., North Bihar Co-ordinating Relief Ctee. during epidemics in 1944-45; elected to Provincial Assembly, 1946; selected Leader, Indian Delegation to International Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference held in Geneva in August-September 1947; elected Pres., Provincial Ctee. of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, 1948. Leader, Indian Food Delegation to Nepal, 1948; Member, Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1950; re-elected to the State Assembly, 1952; Leader, Indian Delegation to the 7th International Social Conference held at Toronto (Canada) in June-July, 1954. *Publication*: *My Reminiscence* (in Hindi). *Address*: Secretariat, Patna.

SINHA, Mr. Justice Bhuvaneshwar Prasad, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., B.L., Judge, Supreme Court, since Dec. 1954. *b.* February 1, 1899, *s.* of Kashi Nath Sinha and Shrimati Shella Devi; *m.* Shrimati Phulkesar Devi; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Arrah Zila School, Patna College and Patna Law College; topped the list of successful candidates at the B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. Exam. of the Patna Univ. in 1919 and 1921 respectively. Vakil, Patna High Court, 1922-27; Advocate, 1927-35; Lecturer, Govt. Law Coll., Patna, 1926-35; was member, Senate of the Faculty of Law and of the Board of Examiners in Law, Patna Univ.; member, Court of the Benares Hindu Univ.; Govt. Pleader, 1935-39; Assistant Govt.

Advocate, 1940-42; Judge, Patna High Court, 1943-51; Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court, 1951-54. *Recreation*: Hiking. *Address*: Supreme Court, Delhi.

SINHA, Bimal Chandra, B.A. (Hons.) (Cal Univ.), M.A. (Econ.) (Cal. Univ.). Minister, Revenue, West Bengal, since April 26, 1957. *b.* Dec. 1, 1917, *s.* of Manindra Chandra Sinha and Smt. Amiyabala Devi; *m.* Smt. Pratima Sinha (nee Bakshi); one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Calcutta, had a brilliant academic career (1st in Hons., 1st in M.A.), University Gold Medalist, Cobden Medalist, etc. After finishing his studies joined Congress movement; has written extensively about economic problems, education reform, art, literature. *Publications*: (In Bengali) *Problems of Education, Society and Literature; Trends of World History and India, Society and Civilisation, etc. Recreations*. Photography. *Address*: 227/2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 20.

SINHA, Mr. Justice Chandreshwar Prasad, B.A. Hons. (Eng.), M.A. (Eng.), B.L., Judge, Patna High Court, since June 1950. *b.* Feb. 1, 1901, *s.* of late Rai Sahib Anandi Prasad Sinha, a prominent lawyer of Bihar-sharif; *m.* Smt. Kamala Devi; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Bihar H.E. School, Bihar-sharif; Patna Coll. and Law Coll., Patna. Enrolled, Patna High Court Bar, 1925; officiated as Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1930-40, member, Faculty of Law, Patna Univ.; Secy.-General, Patna High Court Advocates' Assoc., 1947-50; member, Governing Body of several Educational Institutions. *Address*: Kadam Kuan, Patna 3.

SINHA, Mr. Justice Deep Narayan, B.A., Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* Jan. 14, 1908, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, a prominent lawyer of Bihar; *m.* Smt. Montaha Sinha, two *s.*, Rajnarayan and Tejnarayan; *Educ.*: Hastings House; Santiniketan; Presidency Coll.; T. N. J. Coll., Bhagalpur; Lincoln's Inn, London. Practised as Barrister on the Original Side, Calcutta High Court, Pres. and patron of several Gymnastic Clubs and Health Associations of the City and Suburbs. *Recreations*: Painting, Photography, Shooting. *Club*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address*: 6, Queen's Park, Ballygunj, Calcutta and High Court, Calcutta.

SINHA, Ganga Sharan, M.P., Chairman, Praja Socialist Party. *b.* 1905, *s.* of Ram Prasad Sinha; *m.* Smt. Chandra Mani Devi, one *d.* Joined non-co-operation movement, 1921; since then has been working in political field, was in the Indian National Congress till the beginning of 1948; left Congress, 1948; member, Bihar Socialist Party, Congress Socialist Party, Socialist Party and Praja Socialist Party; Chairman, Central Parliamentary Board of Praja Socialist Party, Leader, Praja Socialist Party in Rajya Sabha. *Address*: 18, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

SINHA, Rajkumar Raghunath, of Sitamau, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.F.S., Consul General of India for the western States of the United States, San Francisco. *b.* Dec. 6, 1912, *vr. s.* of His Highness Sir Ramsingh, K.C.I.E., of Sitamau; *m.* Smt. Indumati; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. John's Coll., Agra; Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; Lincoln's Inn, London. Research Scholar, Cambridge Univ.; Dewan and Pres., Council of Administration, Sitamau State; Minister, Alwar State; joined the Indian Foreign Service, 1948; was posted as First Secy., Indian High Commission, London and then in the Indian Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Indian Govt. Trade Commissioner in Karachi, 1952; Consul-General of India in Egypt. *Recreations*: Tennis and Big Game shooting. *Clubs*: Delhi Gynkhana, Delhi; Commonwealth Club; *Address*: Consulate General of India, 417, Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California; Saras Niwas, Sitamau (Madhya Bharat).

SINHA, Dr. Rameswar Prasad, Assoc. H.C.C. (Min. Eng. with distinction), B.Sc. (Min. & Metal) (Edin.) with distinction, Ph.D. (Edin.), Vans Dunlop Research Scholar (1934), Fellow of Heriot-Watt College (1953), Principal, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, Dean, Faculty of Mining and Applied Geology (Bihar Univ.). *b.* March 12, 1904, *s.* of late Nemdhari Sinha; has two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Edinburgh, Scotland. Was Inspector of Mines and Mining Engineer, Bengal Coal Co.; was Manager of Mines, Bengal Coal Co.; Professor of Mining and Mining Machinery, Indian School of Mines & Applied Geology, Dhanbad; Mining Adviser to the Govt. of C.P. & Berar (Madhya Pradesh). *Publications*: *Transactions of the Institute of Mining Engineers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Evolution of Mine Gas from the Coal Seams, etc. Recreations*. Football, Tennis, Badminton. *Address*: Principal, Indian School of Mines & Applied Geology, P.O. Dhanbad, Bihar, India.

SINHA, Satya Narain, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Govt. of India, since May 13, 1952. *b.* 1900, at Darbhanga (Bihar); *Educ.*: Patna. Participated in the Non-Co-operation movement and was imprisoned, 1920; member: Bihar Legislature, 1926-30; Indian Constituent Assembly; was Chief Whip, Congress Party in the Central Assembly and Constituent Assembly; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Govt. of India, 1949-52; returned to the Lok Sabha from Samastipur East Constituency, Bihar in the general elections. *Address*: Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SINHA, Shyama Prasad, B.A., Chairman, Bihar Legislative Council. *b.* April 1895, *s.* of Chhatradhari Singh, Zamindar, Mallepur; *m.* Srimati Lalita Sinha; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur; St. Paul C. M. S. College, Calcutta; Univ. Law College, Calcutta. Joined Non-co-operation Movement, Sept. 1920; has taken politics as career; courted imprisonment several times, 1921, 1932, 1940 and 1942, etc.; was member and also executive head, Dist. Board and Local Boards; Asstt. G.O.C., Gaya Congress, 1922; G.O.C., Ramgarh Congress, 1940; In-charge of the Volunteer Organisation of the Province till election as Dy. Pres., Bihar Legislative Council; elected member, Bihar Leg. Council, April 1940 and Dy. Pres., June 1940; Director, *Aarashakti* from 1935; Chairman, Board of Directors, Navashakti Publishing Company from 1946; Editor, *The Calcutta Samachar*, 1910-20. *Recreations*: Sports, riding and hunting. *Address*: Patna.

SINHA, Sri Krishna, M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), Chief Minister, Bihar, since 1946. *b.* Oct. 21, 1887, in an ancient Zamindar family of Bihar; *m.* two *s.*, Shivashankar Sinha and Bandhu Shankar Sinha; *Educ.*: Monghyr Zila School, Patna Coll., Patna, Calcutta Univ. Joined the Bar, 1916; gave up practice in response to Gandhiji's call, 1920; since then a leading member and an active worker of the Indian National Congress; served jail sentence of over eight years in all as a result of his political activities; Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bihar Legislative Council, 1927; Chairman, Monghyr District Board, 1930; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1935; M.L.A., Centre, 1935-36; first Prime Minister of Bihar, 1937-39; was a member of M.L.A. in 1946 and 1951 from the South Sagar General Rural and Bharragpur Constituencies respectively of the Bihar Legislative Assembly; re-elected Leader, Congress Party in both the terms; again elected to the Bihar Assembly 1957; leader of the Congress Party. *Recreation*: Books. *Address*: Patna, Bihar.



* Death is reported as we go to press.

SIPAHIMALANI, Kumari Jothi, T., M.L.C., J.P., Deputy Chairman, Bombay Legislative Council b. Feb. 10, 1906, at Hyderabad. Sind, d. of Dewan Tulasdas Issardas, Lieut.



In Indian Army; *Educ.* D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; studied upto B.A., when she had to leave studies for participating in Non-co-operation movement. Started active social and political life at the early age of 20; has been actively associated with Congress for over 30 years; took active part in Khatli movement even during school and college days; courted imprisonment thrice and remained in jail for over 3 years; the first Sindh lady to be elected to the Karachi Municipal School Board, 1930; member, Karachi Municipal Corporation upto 1935; returned uncontested to the Sind Leg. Assembly, and was M.L.A., 1937-48; was Deputy Speaker of Sind Leg. Assembly all these years, was returned uncontested every time; migrated to India on account of partition, 1948; was Pres. Sind Health Visitors, Midwives and Nurses Council, Vice-Pres.: Sind College Board; Harijan Sewak Sangh (Sind Branch); Chairman, Kasturba Memorial Fund (Sind Branch); member, National Planning Cttee. (Women's Role in Reconstruction Section); was Pres., All India Women's Conference (Sind), was member, Text Books Cttee. of Govt. of Sind; Managing Board of Civil Hospital, Karachi; was connected with various social and charitable institutions in Karachi; was elected unanimously as Deputy Chairman, Bombay Leg. Council, 1955; J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Govt. of Bombay's Representative on Central Advisory Board to the Ministry of Rehabilitation; member: Executive Cttee. for the welfare of Displaced Women; Women's Rehabilitation Depot; Pres. Navjivan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd.; member: A.I.C.C., Advisory Cttee. of Women's Section A.I.C.C.; Vice-Pres.: Congress Mahila Samiti, Bombay. Cosmic Education Society; Khudabai II Amil Panchayat; is connected with various other social and educational institutions. *Address:* 1th floor, Alahad, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

SIROHI, His Highness, Maharajahdhira] Maharao Shri Abhaisinghi Sahib Bahadur, Ruler of the former State of. Head of the Deora clan of Chouhan Rajputs. b. Sept. 27, 1915. Succeeded His Highness Maharajahdhira] Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.B., K.C.S.I. Recognised by the President of the Republic of India on the 7th October 1950. m. In succession d. of Rathor Thakur of Pawa, d. of Maharaj Budhasinghi of Jorawarpura - Kishengari and cousin of Lt. General H.H. Maharajah Shri Sir Digvijaysinghi Sahib Bahadur, Jamsahib of Nawanganar; two s.; Heir Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shri Haghubir-singhi Sahib Bahadur, b. Jan. 27, 1943 and Chhotu Maharaj Kumar Shri Dalvat Singhji Sahib Bahadur, b. Jan. 29, 1955 and one Princess. Entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns; Patron, Sarup Club, Sirohi; Pres., Rajputana Club, Abu. *Address:* The Palace, Sirohi.



SITARAM, Sir, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931). b. Jan. 12, 1885; m. Srimati Basudev. Member, Mun. Board, Meerut (1910-20); Chairman, Education Cttee.: Hon. Secy., Meerut Coll. for 16 years and its Vice President since 1954; Hon. Secy., Devanagri High School (1913-37); Hon. Secy., Lyall Library, Meerut (1911-48);

elected member, U.P. Legislative Council (1921-37); Pres., U.P. Legislative Council (1925-37); member, Executive Council, Allahabad Univ. and Hindu Univ. for several years; founder of Depressed Class Schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; Member, Indian National Congress (1905-19); ex-Pres., Sri Badrinath Temple Cttee.; Pres., Raghunath Girls' Coll., Meerut; President-Patron of the U.P. Sports Control Board, Lucknow; Pres., Upper House, U.P. Legislature, 1937-49; High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, March 1949-Nov. 1950; Chairman, Universities' Grants Cttee., U.P.; Pres., U.P. Ethnographic Society. *Address:* Champa, Meerut.

SITARAMAYYA, Dr. B. Pattabhi, B.A., M.B.C.M., Ex-Governor of Madhya Pradesh b. November 24, 1880. Started medical practice at Masulipatnam, 1906; gave it up, 1916; was a member of the A.I.C.C., 1916-1952; started the *Janmabhumi*, an English Weekly, 1919; jailed several times in connection with Congress movement; member, Working Cttee. of the A.I.C.C., 1929-1930, 1931 and again between 1934 and 1936, 1938 and 1939 and 1940-40 and in 1948; takes an interest in the Co-operative Movement; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946; Pres., All-India States Peoples' Conference in 1936 at Karachi-Navasari Convention, 1938-39; working Pres., A.I.S.P.C. in 1946-47-48; elected Pres., Indian National Congress, Jaipur Session, 1948-50; Governor of Madhya Pradesh, July 1952-June 1957. *Publications:* *National Education*, 1912; *Indian Nationalism*, 1918; *Redistribution of Indian Provinces on a Language Basis*, 1916; *The Indian National Congress* (Jubilee Commemoration Volume, 1935); *Economic Conquest of India*; *Constitutions of the World*; *Gandhi and Gandhism* Vols. I and II; *Gandhism and Socialism*; *Hindu Home Re-discovered* in 1936-37; *Why Vote Congress*; *Sixty Years of Congress*; *Fundamentals of India's Political Problems*; *Feathers and Stones*; *History of Congress*, Vol. II; *Current History in Question and Answer*. *Address:* 24, Gandhinagar, Madras 20; Hyderabad.

SIVARAM, Madhavan, Director of News Services, All India Radio. b. Nov. 14, 1907 s. of late Ananthakrishna Iyer and Kalyani Amma (Travancore); m. Smt. Janamma; two s. and one d.; *Educ.* H. H. the Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum. Took up journalism at the age of twenty; worked in a number of newspapers - In India, Malaya and Far Eastern countries; Editor, *Bangkok Chronicle*, 1936-42; associated with I.N.A. movement during war-time; served in Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Tokyo and other centres; joined Reuters after the war; served as Manager and Chief Correspondent in Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, etc.; joined P.T.I. as Foreign Editor, 1949; posted as Special Correspondent in Korea, Japan, Egypt and the Middle Eastern countries; Editor, *Free Press Journal*, Bombay, 1953-55. *Publications:* *The New Siam in the Making* and other books on Far Eastern countries. *Recreations:* Reading, Study of languages. *Address:* No. 15, Shan Nagar, New Delhi.

SIVASUBRAMANIAN, L. R., M.L. (Madras), Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, since July 1947, & July 31, 1899. s. of L. P. Ramachandra Iyer; m. Srimati Rajammal of Tanjore; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras; L.C. Miller Gold Medalist. Practised till 1927; Reader in Law, 1927-38; Dean, Faculty of Law, Panara Hindu Univ., 1939-47; member, U.P. and Rajasthan Unis. Legal Education Cttees.; Sectional Pres., All-India Law Conference, Hyderabad; member of Court, Council, Senate and Syndicate Banaras Univ. for several years; member, Law Faculties of Allahabad, Banaras and

other Univs.; Advocate, Supreme Court; travelled extensively in U.S.A., visiting and lecturing at several leading Law Schools and studying organization of legal education, research and the judiciary; travelled widely in England and Europe visiting several Univs. *Publications:* Several articles—e.g. *Theories of Punishments*, *Reorganization of Legal Education*, *Hindu Law Reform*, etc., etc. *Address:* 8, Cavalry Lines, Delhi-8.

SOHAN LAL, Lala, b. Sept. 15, 1907, s. of late Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal. Chairman: Eastern Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay; New Indian Industries Ltd., Bombay; Sri Krishna Trading Corporation Ltd., Bombay; Sialkot Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Delhi; member, Legislative Assembly (Punjab), 1939-40; member, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1933-37. Chairman, Indian Bureau of Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi. *Address:* 16, Golf Link Road, New Delhi 3.



SOKHEY, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh, Kt. (1946), I.M.S., M.A., B.Sc., M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India. b. Dec. 15, 1887; m. late Menaka—celebrated Indian danseuse; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore, Edinburgh Univ., London Hospital Medical College, Trinity College, Cambridge, Johns Hopkins Univ., Harvard Univ. and Toronto Univ. Joined I.M.S., 1913; served in World War I, 1915-21; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, 1923-25; joined Haffkine Institute, 1925 as Asstt. Director; Director, 1932-49; Director (Production), Haffkine Institute, Dec. 1949—March 1950; Asstt. Director-General, World Health Organisation, 1950-52; President, Assoc. of Scientific Workers of India, 1952; nominated member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), 1952-56; Won Stalin Peace Prize, 1953. *Publications:* Scientific papers in various science journals. *Address:* C/o Haffkine Institute, Bombay 12.

SOMAN, Dattatray Waman, M.D. (Bom.), D.P.H. (R.C.P.S.), D.T.M. H. (Lond.), Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay. b. Feb. 13, 1902; m. Dr. Sulochana V. Shrikhande, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.B. (Manchester), D.T.M.H. (Lond.), two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Poona; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay. Assistant Director, Haffkine Institute, 1910; Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in U.S.A., Canada and England, 1950; Member and Fellow of many international scientific and medical societies; specialised in virus diseases and viruses. *Publications:* Number of research publications on subjects such as cholera, typhoid, small-pox, influenza, diphtheria and others. *Address:* Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay 12.

SOMANI, Gajadhar, M.P., Industrialist and Millowner, b. April 1908, s. of Seth Hazarimal Somani; m. Smt. Bhagwati Devi; four s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Shree Vishudhanand Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Elected Member of Parliament as a Congress candidate in the General Elections, 1957; Ex-Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Assoc.; Pres., all-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, New Delhi; ex-Pres., Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Jaipur; is on the Executive Cttee., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi; Director on the Board of various companies; is connected with several religious, social and educational institutions. *Address:* Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.



SORCAR, Pratul Chandra, Magician. b. Feb. 23, 1913, at Tangail, Eastern Pakistan, *es. of* Bhagwanchandra Sarkar; *m.* Smt. Basanty, *d. of* Dr. P. N. Mazumder, M.B., B.S., 1937; three s. and two d.;



Educ.: Calcutta Univ. upto B.A. with Maths. (Hons.). Represents in his person the seventh generation of a family of magicians; took to magic before he was conscious of it; celebrated his Silver Jubilee as exponent of natural magic and prestidigitation, 1951; has by his stage performances and writings brought to the public the cultural and

international appeal of the art of Indian magic; holder of the "Sphinx" Gold Award (the "Nobel Prize" of Magic) from New York for the world's best stage magic and is the only magician in the world today to have received this coveted award twice; hailed as "World's Greatest Magician" in Germany and awarded Royal Medallion and the Golden Laurel; Hon. Member of the very exclusive Magicians' Club, Tokyo (Japan), being the first non-Japanese, Asian or European, to receive this honour; Leicester Magic Circle (England); Cercle de Prestidigitation (Belgium); *Magischer Zirkel von Deutschland* (Germany); Hon. Member of degree 'Maître Magicien', in AFAP (Association Française des Artistes de Prestidigitation, Paris); Pres., All-India Magicians' Club, Calcutta; the Calcutta Branch of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, U.S.A. the "P.C. Sorcar Ring" is named after him; cycled on Place de l'Opera, Paris, blindfolded and hooded, 1950 and in Calcutta, 1930; his demonstration of such powers televised by London B.B.C., New York N.B.C. and Chicago W.G.N., 1950; performed at World Magic Convention (Chicago), May 1950; has had long shows in Paris, 1955 and in London, 1956; some of his shows in London - at theatre and on TV - were so realistic that they are said to have created much panic among the viewers; his performances in England have always had a good press. *Publications*: 16 works on magic and allied subjects in English, Hindi and Bengali; regular contributor to French, German, Dutch, Belgian, Spanish, English and American magic journals; only magician in India to be invited regularly during the past 17 years to speak on magic over A.I.R. Radio Network and Radio Pakistan. *Recreation*: Magic. *Address*: "Indrajal," 12-3A, Jamir Lane, Ballygunj, Calcutta 19, West Bengal.

SREENIVASAN, M. A., Retired Prime Minister, Gwalior State, and Retired



Minister, Mysore State. b. Sept. 20, 1897; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Madras and Central Coll., Bangalore. Entered the Mysore Civil Service, 1917. Served in practically all departments of Government including Revenue, Judicial, Finance and Audit, Army, Industries, Local Administration and the Secretariat; Financial Adviser, Hydro-Electricity Department, 1925-28; deputed to Europe and America in connection with the Mysore State business in London and New York, 1928-30; was later deputed to report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar Gold Fields, 1931; special duties in the Industries Dept. to rehabilitate and manage the Sri Krishnarajendra (Textile) Mills, Mysore, 1931-34; Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council, and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, 1935-39; Govt. Director, Industrial Concerns 1939-40; served lent to the Govt. of India during the war as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940; Minister for Food, Industries, Civil Supplies, Forests, and

Mining, Mysore, 1943-45; Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Board of Industrial Research, 1945-46; Minister for Agriculture, Local Self-Government, Army, etc., 1947-48; Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior State and Member, Constituent Assembly, Council of Ministers, States Negotiating Committee, Union Constitution Committee; Director, Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Consolidated Coffee Estates (1943) Ltd., Coffee Lands & Industries (Mysore) Ltd., The Indian Cable Co., Ltd., The Indian Oxygen Acetylene Co., Ltd. etc. *Address*: High Ground, Bangalore.

SREENIVASULU, K., Diploma in Fine Arts (First Class), Painter; Director of Arts, Besant Theosophical School, Adyar, Madras. b. Jan. 6, 1923, s. of Koka Krishnaswamy; *m.* Smt. Nagarathnam; two s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Graduated from School of Arts, Madras, 1943. Artist; nominated representative of Madras State on the General Council of Lalit Kala Akademi, 1956-57. *Recreations*: Games and Sports. *Clubs*: All India Arts and Crafts Society. *Address*: B.T.S., Adyar, Madras 20.

SRI KRISHNA, Dr., C.I.E. (1942), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I., has been Scientific Adviser and Scientific Liaison Officer to the Indian High Commission, London. b. July 1896 at Lahore, s. of late M. Mohan; *m.* Usha Khanna (died 1928); *Educ.*: Punjab Univ.; D.S.I.R. (England); Research Scholar, 1919-21; Queen's College, London; King's College, London. Elected Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, 1923; Research Assistant, Chemistry Dept., King's College, London, 1924; appointed Reader in Organic Chemistry, Punjab Univ., 1925; appointed Biochemist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 1928; elected Foundation Member of the National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937; elected Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1940; appointed Vice-President, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun, 1947; represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1947; Leader of the Scientific Delegation to Australia, 1948; Dir. of Forest Research, Forest Research Institute & College, Dehra Dun, 1948-50. *Publications*: Over a hundred publications, mainly on plant products. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Club*: Dun Club. *Address*: C/o The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2; 88, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SRI KUMARASWAMI, J. Head of Nava Kalyanam, Dharwar, Preacher of Universal Religion, Philosopher, Mystic, Yogi, Literature, Orator and Author. b. Aug. 2, 1909; *Educ.*: Graduated from Bombay, 1932. Ordained, 1933, exponent of spiritual life especially through an exposition of Siva Yoga and promoter of spiritual well-being; twice invited by the All India Philosophical Congress to speak at Madras and Aligarh, has addressed meetings at Bangalore, Poona, Bombay, Benaras, Delhi, Agra, etc.; presided over the International Parliament of Religions at Rishikesh, 1953; is an ascetic of clear vision and idealism. *Publications*: Author of *Virasava Weltanschauung*; *Virasava Philosophy and Mysticism*; *Religion of Humanity*; *A World Expectant*; *Anatomy of Man and God*; *Education and Socialism*; *Buddha and Basava* (in English); *Virasava Darshan*; *Kala-Pravaha*; *Meena-Kan*; *Anveshane*; *Sandeshagala* (in Kannada); his books foreworded and appreciated by Eastern and Western Savants, namely, Dr. Paul Brunton, Revd. Dr. J. H. Holmes, Phillip Webb, M.A., F.O. Schrader, Jacques Havel (UNESCO), Tan-Yun-Shun, Swami Sivanandaji, etc.; also contributed articles on 'Virasavism' to Tamil Encyclopaedia, Madras, Cultural



Heritage of India, Calcutta, History of Philosophy, Eastern and Western, sponsored by the Govt. of India. *Address*: Navakalyanam, Dharwar (Mysore State).

SRI RAM, Nilakanta, B.A. (Madras), President, Theosophical Society. b. Dec. 15, 1889; *m.* Smt. Bhagirathi Ammal; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Madras. Worked with Dr. Annie Besant on her newspaper, *New India*; 1919-20 and 1923-32; was on the *Leader* staff for a short time, 1922-23; has been Secy., Treasurer and Vice-Pres., Theosophical Society; elected International Pres., Feb. 1953; has been travelling abroad, lecturing and writing. *Publications*: *An Approach to Reality*, *A Theosophist Looks at the World*, *The Human Interest*, etc. *Address*: Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras 20.

SREENIVASAN, C. R., Managing Editor, *Swadesamitran*, Madras. b. Nov. 28, 1889; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras; travelled widely in India for business contacts, 1910-15; Manager and Assistant Editor, *Swadesamitran*, 1915-28; Editor, from 1928; also Managing Dir. from 1934; devoted special attention to the study of problems relating to Banking, Industry and Commerce and presided over several conferences on these subjects in Madras State; Pres., Local Board, Reserve Bank of India from its inception; Dir., Central Board, from 1937; Pres. of the Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society for the year 1953-54, Chairman of the A.B.C. for 1957; Chairman of the Bharat Lane Ltd., Bombay, East India Distilleries Ltd., Kulkoskar Electric Co., Ltd., Parry's Confectionery Ltd.; General Papers Ltd.; Cauvery Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.; Tirupati Cotton Mills Ltd.; Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd.; Vasant Soap Works Ltd.; Dir. of the Board of Deccan Sugars Ltd.; Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.; Negapatnam Electric Supply Co., Ltd., etc.; Pres. of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference for the years 1949-50 and 1951-52; presided over several journalistic conferences; member, Executive Cttee., I.E.N.S.; visited Burma, Ceylon and Malaya for cultural contacts, Europe, 1948 and 1949; visited U.K., 1956, Canada and U.S.A., 1950. *Publications*: *Standards and Values*, *A.B.C. Talks*, in English and *The Balance* in Tamil. *Address*: "Swadesamitran," Madras.

SREENIVASAN, Kasturi, B.A., Padma Bhushan, 1950, Managing Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras. b. Aug. 1887, eldest son of the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Prop. and Editor of *The Hindu*; *Educ.*: Graduated from the Madras Presidency Coll. Joined *The Hindu* as Manager and assumed Editorship in February 1934; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1940-44). Chairman, Indian Section of the Empire Press Union, 1943-45; President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, 1947; Chairman, Press Trust of India Ltd., 1947-52. *Address*: Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, Madras 18.

SRIVASTAVA, J. K., B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.C.T., A.T.I. Chief Business Executive, Sir J. P. Srivastava Group of Mills, comprising New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur, Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur, U.P., New Bhopal Textiles Ltd., Bhopal, Shree Sadul Textiles Ltd., Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan), Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd., Dabra and Cawnpore Dyeing and Cloth Printing Co. Ltd., Kanpur. b. Nov. 13, 1913, s. of late Dr. Sir J. P. Srivastava, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., M.C., and Lady Kallash Srivastava; *m.* Mrs. Raj Mohini Srivastava, *d. of* L. Karamchand Thapar of Calcutta; one s.; *Educ.*: Phillander Smith College, Naini Tal;



Grimes Tutorial School, Manchester; College of Technology, Univ. of Manchester. Training in Mills and Works in Europe; worked at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. Returned to India to join business; President: E.A.N.I., Kanpur; U.P. Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur, 1945-56; Pres. (First Indian), U.C.C., 1957; member: State Planning Board, State Fact Finding Ctee., Indian Central Cotton Ctee., representing the U.P. Mills; M.L.A. representing the U.I. Chamber of Commerce, 1945-April 1952; All India Council for Technical Education, Govt. of India, All India Board of Technical Studies in Management and Northern Regional Ctee.; Central Employment Advisory Ctee., Govt. of India; All India Ctee. for Higher Technical Education Abroad; Zonal Rly. Users' Consultative Ctee., Northern India, New Delhi; State Advisory Ctee. for Promotion of Organised Industries, State Advisory Ctee. for the Territorial Army & Lok Sahayak Sena; State Labour Welfare Advisory Ctee.; States Savings Advisory Ctee., Board of Industries, U.P.; Chairman, Local Advisory Board of the Central Bank of India; member: Posts & Telegraphs Advisory Ctee., Lucknow; Executive Ctee. of the Post-War Reconstruction Ctee., U.P.; Finance Ctee. and Syndicate Ctee., Univ. of Roorkee; Ad Hoc Ctee. on the Manufacture of Textile Machinery, Govt. of India, Bombay; Hony. Member of the Board of Control of the Management Executive, Bombay; Non-Official Advisory Panel attached to the U.P. Transport Board; Member: Advisory Ctee., Delhi School of Economics; The Advisory Ctee., Hewett Engineering Coll., Lucknow; was Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Organisation for Standardisation in 1952; attended the International Chambers of Commerce meeting held in U.S.A. in 1950 as a delegate from India; holds Patent Right under Patent No. 30386, registered and accepted on 6th Jan. 1945, for work done in connection with the invention of a process for the production of book binding cloth called the improved process and apparatus for applying a coating or sizing material to a fabric or cloth. Director: Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur; New Bhopal Textiles Ltd., Bhopal; Jagajit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., Phagwara; Concord of India Ins. Co. Ltd., Calcutta; The Pioneer Ltd., Lucknow; Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd., Dabra; Gwalior Agriculture Co. Ltd., Dabra; Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Rampur) Private Ltd., Rampur; Jharia & Ramganj Collieries Ltd., Calcutta; Orient Engineering & Commercial Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Pioneer Consolidated Co. (London) Ltd., J.P.S. & Sons (Bobbil) Agency Private Ltd., J.P.S. & Sons (Turbentine & Rosin Agency) Private Ltd., Managing Director, The New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur; Shree Sadul Textiles Ltd., Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan); Rampur Finance Corporation Ltd., Rampur; J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Bikaner) Private Ltd.; Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Bhopal) Private Ltd.; Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Madhya Bharat) Private Ltd.; Intradin (India) Ltd., New Delhi. *Recreations*: Tennis, Riding, Shooting, Yachting, Rowing, Swimming. *Clubs*: Boat House Club Ltd., Naini Tal; Yacht Club, Naini Tal; Cawnpore Club Ltd., Kanpur; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Managing Director, New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., Gwalior, Kanpur; Kailash, Nawahganj, Kanpur.

STANES, Eric Henry, Managing Director, T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore, since 1939. b. April 4, 1897, at Connor, S. India, s. of Herbert Stanes, great nephew of the late Sir Robert Stanes—the Founder in 1800 of the business subsequently developed as T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., in Coimbatore; m. Florence Evelyn, d. of the late Col. A. G. Frere, I.A., Jan. 3, 1927; two d., Elizabeth and Daphne, *Educ.*: Moulton Combe School, England, Served as 2nd Lieut. in the 1914/18 War, in the Manchester Regiment, R.F.C. and R.A.F.; awarded Military Cross, 1918; after one year

in Mining Lane, joined T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., 1920; member, Indian Coffee Board, since 1941; Pres. United Planters Assoc. of Southern India 1951-52, Chairman, Associated Companies which now include: The United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co. Ltd., Stanes Annamattam Estates Ltd.; The United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd.; Stanes Motors (South India) Ltd., The Indian Cashewnuts & Plantations Ltd. *Clubs*: Coimbatore, Ootacamund, Bangalore and East India and Sports Club. *Address*: P.O. Box 12, Coimbatore.

SUBBARAO, Mr. Justice K., B.A., B.L., Chief Justice, High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, since Nov. 1, 1956. b. July 15, 1902, s. of K. Subrahmanyeswara Rao, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Rajahmundry, m. K. Parithatham, d. of Rajahmundry. P. Venkataramana Rao, Retired Chief Justice, Mysore High Court, one s. and one d., *Educ.*: Govt. Arts Coll., Rajahmundry, Law Coll. Madras Practised in Madras High Court from 1926, Judge, Madras High Court, March 1948-July 1954; Chief Justice, Andhra High Court, Guntur, July 5, 1954-Oct. 31, 1956, Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara Univ., 1951-55. *Club*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*: Chief Justice's Bungalow, Hyderabad.

SUBBARAO, Rayaprolu, Sahitya Sthapaka (1947), Telugu Poet; Head of Telugu Dept., Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. b. March 1890, of a family of Pandits; m. Smt. Varalakshmi, four s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad; Shanti Niketan. Joined Osmania Univ. as Head of the Telugu Dept., 1920; Principal, Univ. Coll., Warangal, 1947-50; presided over the All Andhra Poets and Pandits Conference, Rajahmundry, 1940; Jt. Pres. Navya Sahitya Parishad; Founder Pres., Hyderabad Telugu Academy, 1950. *Publications*: *Lalita*, Poetic work (1909). *Thirukankon*, pure lyric (1913); *Kashitakani*; *Suguna Kumar*; *Telugu Tota*; *Jada Kachulu*; *Andhra Vani*; *Vanamala*; *Ramya Lokam*; *Madhuri* and *Kanne Padulu* (verses and songs); *Roopa Naranidam*, drama (1953). *Recreations*: Morning Walks, Reading and Writing. *Address*: Lalita Kutir, 44, Nehru Nagar, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

SUBBARAO, Sivaraju Venkata, alias Butchi Babu, M.A., Telugu Writer; Programme Assistant, All India Radio. b. June 14, 1916, m. Smt. S. V. Subbalakshmi; *Educ.*: A.C. Coll., Guntur, Presidency Coll., Madras; M.A. from Nagpur Univ., 1942. Worked in the Dept. of English in Govt. Ceded Districts Coll., Anantapur, 1942-44 and Mrs. A. V. N. Coll., Vijayapattanam, 1944-45. *Publications*: Stories: *Butchibabu Kathalu*; *Adavakachina*; *Venulu*; *Medanettu*; *Nirantara Trayam*; Plays: *Athuvanechana*, adjudged the best play of the year 1950 by the Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad (Kakinada); *Darini Poyye Danayya*; *Uttama Illalu*; *Adyanatalu—Madhya Radha*; Novel: *Chiraviki Migledi*. *Recreations*: Painting; Theatricals; Chess. *Address*: Programme Assistant, All India Radio, Hyderabad (Dn.).

SUBBARAYAN, Dr. Paramasiva, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), M.P., Zamindar of Kumararamangalam, ex-Chief Minister, Madras b. 11th Sept. 1889; m. Radhabai Kudmal, d. of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920; Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30; elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural; member, A.I.C.C., 1920 and 1937-40; Minister for Law, Madras, 1937-38, and 1947-48; Indian Ambassador in Indonesia 1949-51; member, Rajya Sabha, 1954-57; member Lok Sabha. *Address*: Tiruchengodu, Salem District.

SUBRAMANIAM, C., B.A., B.L. (Madras), Minister for Finance, Education and Law, Madras State. b. Jan. 30, 1910, at Pollachi, Coimbatore Dist.; m. Smt. Sakuntala; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Coimbatore and Madras; took B.A. in 1930 and B.L. in 1932. Joined the Satyagraha Movement and was imprisoned for one year; started practice in Coimbatore, 1936; participated in the Individual Satyagraha and was convicted for six months, 1941; detained in the 1942 Movement; has been mainly associated with the Coimbatore Textile Labour Movement and also with Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya in Coimbatore Dist.; was Pres., Coimbatore Dist. Congress Ctee.; member: P.C.C., A.I.C.C.; Working Ctee., Tamil Nad Congress; took a keen interest in students' organisations and youth movements; elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1946-52; elected M.L.A., Madras, from the Coimbatore City constituency, Jan. 1952, again elected to the Madras Assembly, 1957. *Address*: Minister for Finance and Education, Govt. of Madras, Fort St. George, Madras 9.

SUBRAMANYAM, Palghat Ramakrishna, M.A., Stock, Share and Finance Broker. b. 5th June 1909 in Palghat; m. Smt. Ambujam Harihar Iyer in 1930; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: In Mysore; obtained first rank in B.A. Degree Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects, in 1929; was the recipient of four gold medals; was a merit scholarship holder in the B.A. as well as M.A. classes; passed M.A. Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects. Joined Messrs. Battilala and Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933; after serving them for a period of eight years and three months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock, Share and Finance Broker on November 28, 1941; as an Underwriter, has been responsible for placing several issues on the market (Total Issued Capital of about Rs. 5 crores); Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address*: 70-A, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



SUKHADIA, Mohanlal, L.E.E. (Bombay), Chief Minister, Rajasthan, since Nov. 13, 1954; became Chief Minister of Greater Rajasthan from Nov. 1, 1956 after the integration of the former State of Ajmer and certain other areas into Rajasthan b. July 31, 1916, s. of Purshottam Das and Smt. Gulab Devi; m. Smt. Indulata Sukhadia; two s. and five d.; *Educ.*: Nathdwara (Udaipur) and Bombay. Actively associated with the activities of the Praja Mandal of the former Mewar State, from 1939; interned during 'Quit India Movement'; Minister for Civil Supplies, P.W.D., Relief & Rehabilitation, Mewar State; became Development Minister when the State of Rajasthan was first formed; elected to the Leg. Assembly from Udaipur City constituency; Minister for Civil Supplies and Agriculture including Irrigation, Vyas Cabinet, Rajasthan, April 26, 1951-March 3, 1952; Minister for Agriculture, Revenue (except Forests and Co-operation), and Famine Relief, Paliwal Cabinet, March 4, 1952-Oct. 31, 1952



and in Vyas Cabinet, Nov. 1, 1952-Nov. 12, 1954. *Publications*: Articles on political, economic and social subjects. *Recreations*: Indoor games and social studies. *Club*: Jaipur Club. *Address*: 8, Civil Lines, Jaipur.

SUKHATME, Pandurang Vasudeo, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), D.Sc. (London), F.N.I., Chief of the Statistics Branch, Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, since Aug. 1951. *b.* July 27, 1911; *m.* Indumati Deval; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Poona; University College, London; Galton Laboratory, London. Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station, Harpenden, Statistician to Economic Adviser to Govt. of India, 1938; Asst. Professor of Vital Statistics, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, 1939-40; Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1940-51; elected Fellow of the American Statistical Assoc., 1951; member International Statistical Institute. *Publications*: Co-author with Dr. V. G. Panse of the book on "Statistical Methods for Agricultural Workers" published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1955; Author of the book on *Sampling Theory of Surveys*, published in English by Iowa State College Press, 1953 and in Spanish by Fondo de Cultura Economica Mexico, Buenos Aires, 1956; also author of several original research memoirs, e.g., *Bipartitional Functions* published by Royal Society, London. *Address*: Rome, Italy.

SUKTHANKAR, Yeshwant Narayan, C.I.E. (June 1941), B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, (Lincoln's Inn), I.C.S., Governor of Orissa, since July 1957. *b.* Aug. 21, 1897, *s.* of late Narayan Vishnu Sukthakar, Civil Engineer and Architect; *Educ.*: Bombay and Cambridge Universities. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 30th October, 1922, served in Madhya Pradesh as Asst. Commissioner, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, April 1927; Under Secy to Govt., Madhya Pradesh, Oct. 1932, Offg. Revenue Secy to Govt., Madhya Pradesh, June 1933, Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner July 1934, acting Indian Trade Commissioner, Oct. 1934, and again, Sept. 1935, Deputy Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, July 1937; Deputy Commissioner (continued), August 1937, Tea Controller for India, Oct. 1939; Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, Aug. 1946-Aug. 1947; Secy., Ministry of Transport, Aug. 1947-Dec. 1951, Secy., Commerce and Industry Ministry, Dec. 1951-Dec. 1952; Special Secy., Cabinet and Secy., Planning Commission, Dec. 1952-May 1953; Cabinet Secretary and Secy., Planning Commission, Govt. of India, 1953-57. *Recreations*: Long walks, Reading. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*: Governor's Camp, Orissa.



SUNDARAM, Kuthur Vaidyanath Kalyan, B.A. (Hons) (Madras Univ.), I.C.S., Secy., Govt. of India, Ministry of Law, since April 1948. *b.* Jan. 1, 1904, *s.* of the late K. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, M.A., LL.B., Madras Educational Service. *m.* Indira, *d.* of late Sardar Umrao Singh Shergill of Majitha, *Educ.*: Colaba College, Presidency College, Madras and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to the I.C.S., October 1927; served in Madhya Pradesh as Assistant Commissioner, District Judge and later as Registrar of the Nagpur High Court, 1927-36; Reforms Officer of the Govt. of India, 1936-38; Legislative Department of the Govt. of India, 1938-48; acted as Chief Election Commissioner, 1953. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*: 5, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

SUNDARAM, Tribhuvandas Purushottamdas *Lahar*, "Bhasha Visharad" (1929), Gujarati Poet, Short Story Writer and Critic. *b.* March 22, 1908, *s.* of

Purushottamdas Keshavlal; *m.* Smt. Mangala Gauri; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Gujarat Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad. Teacher and Political Worker. *Publications*: "Poetry" *Kadri Vani*; *Kanya Mangala*; *Rang Rang Vaddan*; *Vasudha*; *Yatra*, Short Stories, *Hirakani* & Other Stories, *Pigani*; *Unnayan*; *Travel*; *Dakshinyan*; *Criticism*; *Araachun Kavda*; *Biography*, *Maha Yogi Sri Arvind*; *Translations* *Mitchchakatik*. *Address*: Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry.

SUNDARA Raj, Dewan Bahadur Dr. B., F.A.Z., F.A.Sc., F.N.I. b. 1888, m. Phyllis Seymour Darling, M.R.S.T., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., 1930, Educ.: M.A. (Madras) and Ph.D. (Liverpool), Dir. of Fisheries, Madras, 1923-40, Pres. Ind. Soc. Con. (Zoology), 1928; member, Fish Committee, I.C.A.R., for several years; conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries, 1920-28; inaugurated Fish Refrigration Pearl Farming and Medicinal Fish Liver Oil Industry in India; Fishery Development Officer, U.P., 1944-50; on contract with Ceylon Govt. Fisheries, 1951-54. *Publications*: Author of many fisheries publications, notably the *Malabar Fisheries Bull.*, 1923-41, including 1st Fish Statistics and reports on trawling in Madras; *Dams & Fisheries*, *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc.*, Vol. XIV, papers on Fauna of Krishnadul Island, Madras Govt. Mus. Bull., 1927, several accounts of Fish including a new genus of Schizothoracine and new carps, *Ind. Mus. Rec.*, Vols. XII A-XLIII. Discontinuous Distribution of "Bombay Duck", *Ind. Acad. Sc.*, 1954. *Address*: "Park View," Miller Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

SUNDARAM, Dr. Lanka, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Lond), Scholar, Hague Academy of International Law (1931), Editor, *Commerce and Industry*, New Delhi; Ex-M.P. has been Pres., A. I. Linguistic States Conference, *b.* Nov. 26, 1901, *s.* of late Lanka Sithajamayya Garu and late Smt. Ramayamma Garu of Masulpatnam, *m.* Smt. Kamala Devi, *Educ.*: Noble Coll., Masulpatnam, London Univ.; Collaborator of the League of Nations (1931); member, Indian Delegation to the General Assembly of the U.N. (1946) and the Human Rights Commission (1947); of the Dept. of Politics and Economics, Andhra Univ.; investigated the conditions of life and work of Indian resident communities in Ceylon, Malaya, Siam, Indo-China and Burma, Pres., All-India Linguistic States Conference, 1952-53 and 1953-54; member, Lok Sabha from the Visakhapatnam constituency (Independent); Estimates Cttee. and Business Advisory Cttee., Lok Sabha, Foreign Affairs Group of the Prime Minister (1952, 1953, two terms). *Publications*: *India in World Politics* (1944); *India's Armies and Their Costs* (1940); *Nationalism and Self-Sufficiency* (1944); *A Secular State for India* (1914); *Indians Overseas* (1933); *Mughal Land Revenue System* (1930); *Con. Protection in India* (1927), etc., etc. *Recreation*: Chess. *Address*: Pavani Kutir, Maharajpet P.O., Visakhapatnam.

SWAMI Ranganathananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, New Delhi, since Oct. 1949. b. Dec. 15, 1908, A Sanyasin of the Ramakrishna Order of Monks; joined the Ramakrishna Mission, Mysore in 1928; took orders in 1933; served as Secy. & Librarian of the Ramakrishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangpoor, July 1939 to Feb. 1942. President, Ramakrishna Math and Mission Branch at Karachi, Aug. 1942 to Aug. 1948. Address: New Delhi 1.

SWAMI Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay, since 1938. b. 1891; Monk of the Order of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission; Educ.: Calcutta. Member: Board of Trustees, Belurmath, Calcutta; Governing Body, Ramakrishna Mission, Belurmath, Calcutta, since 1947; Sheriffs Ramdas Relief Fund and Ex. Com., Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (Western India Society for the Protection of Children) Institute for

the Orphans; Pres., Ramakrishna Vivekananda Centre, Dadar, Bombay. *Publications*: *Vedic Prayers*; *The Message of the Himalayas*; *Nachiketa*; *Vedanta through Stories*; *Kurukshetra*; *Bhagavadgita*; *Haimavati-Uma*. *Address*: Khar, Bombay 21.

SWAMINATHAN, G., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, since Sept. 1955. b. December 25, 1907; Educ.: Presidency College, Madras, Indian Audit Dept. (1930); joined the Finance and Commerce Cadre as Under-Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Dept. (1940); Deputy Secretary, Commerce Dept. (1945); Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept. (1946); Secretary, Central Board of Revenue (1947-48); Secretary, Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee (1948-49); Joint Financial Adviser, Food (1949). Officer on Special Duty and ex-Officio Joint Secretary to Government, Ministry of States (1950), Jt. Secy., Ministry of States, 1951-54, Jt. Secy., Ministry of Home Affairs, 1954-55. Address: 1, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SWARUP, Virendra, B.A., LL.B., Journalist and Advocate. b. July 25, 1921, s. of Dr. Bijendra Swarup, B.A., LL.D., M.L.C., Advocate and Mrs. Hansmukhi Devi, m. Dhara Rani, d. of the late Lal Bahadur Dr. Ram Kishore, Advocate and Vice Chancellor, Delhi Univ., June 30, 1948 at Delhi; Educ.: D.A. V. College, Kanpur; awarded the Rameshwar Prasad Bagla Gold Medal for being first in order of merit at the LL.B. (Final) Examination, Agra Univ., 1947, also awarded the Nitish-shree Mohra-Durrant-Haythorathwaite Silver Medal for proficiency in Criminal Law. Special Representative at Kanpur of the *Pioneer*, a leading English Daily of U.P. July 1946-Oct. 1954, joined the bar 1949, Correspondent of the *Statesman*, since Nov. 1949, elected member, Kanpur Municipal Board (now superseded) to represent Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 1951, elected Chairman, Finance Buildings and Compulsory Education Cttees of the Board several times, Secy., D.A.V. Coll. Trust and Management Society, U.P., Kanpur; member, Agra Univ. 1955; member, Commerce and Curriculum Cttees of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., since 1952 and elected to the Board from Agra Univ., Dec. 1956; elected Pres., Kanpur Cricket Assoc., May 1951, Indian Academy of World Culture, July 1951, elected Senior Vice-Pres. of the Kanpur District Sports Assoc., Dec. 1954; elected a member of the U.P. Legislative Council, May 1956 from Graduates Constituency. *Recreations*: Poetry, Cards, Tennis. *Address*: Civil Lines, Kanpur.



TAGORE, Rathindranath, B.Sc. (Illinois), Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati. b. Nov. 29, 1888, s. of late Rabindranath Tagore; m. Smt. Pratima Devi; Educ.: Santiniketan and Univ. of Illinois. General Secretary, Visva Bharati Society; retired as Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati Univ. 1953. *Publications*: *Pran-tava* (A book on biology in Bengali); *Avinayak-bad* (A book on the Theory of Evolution in Bengali). *Recreations*: Artistic Leatherwork, Artistic Woodcraft and Painting. *Address*: "Uttarayana," P.O. Santiniketan, Dist. Birbhum (West Bengal).

TANDON, Purushottamdas, M.P., Ex-President, Indian National Congress. Practising Lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when he gave up practice to take part in Non-Co-operation Movement; President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1923; was jailed for one year and a half; worked for some time

as Secretary and General Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore; joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1929 as President; Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years; took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, and was jailed several times; organised no-rent campaign in U.P., 1932; took active part in Bowlett agitation and Satyagraha, 1919; elected speaker, U.P. Leg. Assembly, 1937; kept in detention for over 8 months in 1941 and again for over two years, 9th Aug. 1942 to 22nd Aug. 1944; takes active interest in Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; Speaker, Legislative Assembly, U.P., 1946-50; resigned Congress Presidentship, September 1951; was member, Congress Working Committee; Member Rajya Sabha. Address: Servants of the People Society, 1-A, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

TANDON, Raj Krishna, B.A., LL.B. (Punjab), B.A. (Hons.) (Allahabad), Barrister-at-Law. Ex-Commissioner for the Govt. of India in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya b. Feb. 10, 1910; Educ.: Forman Christian College and Law College, Lahore, Emmanuel College, Cambridge and Middle Temple, London. Joined Punjab Civil Service; posted at Amritsar, Ambala and Delhi; in 1942 appointed Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary in Information & Broadcasting Department, Government of India; appointed Officer on Special Duty, Commerce Department, Government of India, Feb. 1946; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, May 1946 to July 1948. Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay, July 1948-Jan. 1950; Dy. Secy. and Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, Jan.-May 1950. Consul-General of India in the French Establishment in India, Pondicherry, 1950-51; Acting Commissioner in British East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Acting Consul General in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, 1954. Publications: Articles in various papers. Address: C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

TAPASE, Ganpatrao Devaji, B.A., LL.B. (1938); Ex-Minister for Local Self-Govt. and Fisheries, Govt. of Bombay b. 1910; m. Miss Rukhmanubai; Educ. Fergusson College, and Law College, Poona. Was elected on Congress ticket to Satara City Municipality, 1938; was Chairman of Standing Committee and School Board, Satara Municipality; elected President, Satara City Congress Committee, 1938-40; member, Executive Committee, M.P.C.C.; elected Secretary of Satara District Congress Committee, 1939-46; was Secretary of Akhil Maharashtra Sarwanjanik Shikshan Parishad; participated in individual civil disobedience movement in 1940 and was detained for a year; was arrested in 1942 and was released at the end of 1943; is a good orator and experienced organiser; in 1946, was elected on Congress ticket to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Satara District; again elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1952; Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and Housing, Govt. of Bombay till Oct. 31, 1953; was the first and youngest Harijan Minister of Bombay State. Address: "Chait" Pawal Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TARAPOREVALI, Jehangir Ardeshir, B.Sc. (Bom. & Edin.), M.I.C.E. (London), M.I. Struct. E., M.I.E. (India), Chief Scientific Officer (Civil Engineering), Dept. of Atomic Energy, in-charge of the Atomic Reactor in Bombay, since May 1956 b. March 23, 1903, s. of Ardeshir; m. Shireen; three d.; Educ. Bombay, Edinburgh, London, Manchester. Reinforced Concrete Specialist; Structural Engineer; Prof. of Applied Mechanics, 1931-48; Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, 1945-48; Director, Technical Education, Bombay, 1949-1956. Publications: A number of technical papers. Address: 8, Rocky Hill Flats, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TARAPORVALI, Khan Bahadur Govardji B., Financial Adviser to H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, since 1949. b. September 3, 1906; m. Homa, d. of the late Jamshedji D. Panday of Bombay; 2 s. and 2 d.; s. s. is a Staff Officer in Macneill & Barry Ltd., Calcutta; Educ. St. Xavier's College, Bombay; B.A. (Hons.), 1917; B.Sc. (Distinction), 1918; Dakshina Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1918; Sir James Fergusson Scholar, 1919-20; Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, 1923. Lecturer, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1919-20. Joined Imperial Bank, 1921; worked as agent at Sandhurst Road, Byculla, Yeotmal, Godhra and Ujjain branches of the Bank; joined H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Service as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, 1930; Govt. Auditor, Nizam's State Railway, 1938; Deputy Financial Secretary, 1940; Additional Financial Secy., 1945; Financial Secretary, 1946. Dy. Managing Director, Hyderabad State Bank, 1947. Address: Meher Manzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.



TATA, Jehangir R. D., Chairman, Tata Sons Private Ltd. and Tata Industries Private Ltd. b. 1904. Joined Tata Sons, Ltd. 1922, as an assistant and appointed Director, 1926; started The Tata Sons Aviation Department, 1932; first Pilot to qualify in India, holding a flying licence since 1929; inaugurated as pilot the Karachi-Bombay Air Mail Service in 1932 and the Bombay-Delhi service in 1937; Chairman and/or Director of all Tata and Associated Companies; also Chairman, Air India International Corporation; Director of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Reserve Bank of India; member, Indian Delegation to the Third Session of the United Nations General Assembly at Paris, Sept. 1948; Awards: Hon. Group Capt. in the I.A.F., 1948; Padma Vibhushan, 1955; Legion of Honour, 1954; International Management Citation, National Assoc. of Foremen (U.S.A.), 1953. Address: Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEERTH, Swami Ramanand (formerly Vyankatesh Bhagwant Khedgikar), M.P. b. 1903, nephew of Shri Khedgikar, labour leader; Educ. M.A. of the Tilak Mahavidyalapeeth Organised Labour at Sholapur, 1926-27; vow of Sanyasin in June 1931 at the hands of Narayan Swami, the first disciple of world-renowned Swami Rama Teerth; works for the cause of United Maharashtra; founded Yogeshwari High School, Mominabad; founded the People's Coll. of Arts, Science & Commerce at Nanded; founded Yogeshwari Coll. of Science, Mominabad, 1956; founder, promoter and ex-Pres. of the Hyderabad State Congress; in jail on several occasions; elected to the Lok Sabha, 1952; and again in 1957. Address: C/o Yogeshwari Nutan Vidyalaya, Mominabad, Bombay State.

TENDOLKAR, Mr. Justice Shamrao Raghunath, B.A. (Hon.) (Bom.), LL.B. (Hon.) (Belfast) of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Trinity, 1923), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since July 2, 1946. b. Oct. 21, 1899; Educ. Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London; Queen's Univ., Belfast. Advocate (O.S.) High Court, Bombay; Part-time Professor, Govt. Law Coll., 1938-41; Member, Bar Council, 1944-46; Pres., Bombay Cricket Assoc., since 1949; Steward, R.W.I.T. Club, Bombay, 1947-54. Publications: *The Bombay Rent Act*. Address: West Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

THACKER, Prof. Maneklal Sankalchand, Padma Bhushan (1955), Degree of Doctor of Science (honoris causa) in recognition of his work, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Scientific Research and Technical Education, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research; Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, since May 1957. Is the son of Sankalchand Dahyabhai; m. Smt. Allan Khambatta; Educ. early education in Ahmedabad; graduated in Engineering from the Univ. of Bristol; worked with Dr. D. Robertson in the Deptt. of Electrical Technology of the same Univ.; training and employment with the Bristol Corporation Electricity Deptt., Bristol, England; is the only Indian Fellow of the Institute of Electricals, America. With the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, 1932-47; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, as Prof. of Electrical Technology and Power Engineering, May 1947 to Aug. 1949; Director, Indian Institute of Science, Sept. 1949-July 1955; Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, and ex-officio Addl. Secy. to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Govt. of India, Aug. 1955-April 1957; responsible for new developments—Instrumentation; Fellow and Member of several learned and professional societies both in India and abroad; corresponding Member to International Commissions; Chairman, National Cttees. in respect of various international organisations; has toured extensively in Europe, in the United States, Canada, South America, Australia and other countries; has been invited by several countries for visits and discussions in his capacity as Scientist and Engineer; Member and/or Chairman, several Commissions, Boards and Cttees, relating to scientific and technical education, scientific and industrial research, industrial concerns, and problems of production and management. Publications: Author of numerous scientific and other papers and memoirs in the field of electrical technology, high voltage and power engineering, and the field of energy development. Clubs: Calcutta Club; Lake Club, Calcutta; South Club, Calcutta; Bangalore Club and Century Club, Bangalore. Address: 4, Kushak Road, New Delhi.

THAKURDAS, Sir Purshotamdas, K.B.E. (June 1944), Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919) M.B.E., Cotton Merchant. b. 30th May 1879; Educ. Elph. Coll., Bombay. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926); delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33); ex-President, East India Cotton Association; Director, Reserve Bank of India, since inception; Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd. Address: "Suneeta," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THAPAR, Lieut.-General Pran Nath, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, since Jan. 21, 1957. b. May 8, 1906; s. of Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, O.I.E., C.I.E.; m. Smt. Binla Bashiram; one s. and three d.; Educ. Govt. Coll., Lahore. Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1926; spent nearly ten years with the 1st Punjab Regt.; attended Staff Courses at Quetta and Minley-Manor, England; saw service in Burma, 1941; was in the Middle East and Italy, 1943; was Asstt. Military Secy., G.H.Q. India; was selected to serve on the Army Reorganisation Cttee.; was for some time a first grade staff officer with the British Hqrs. at Aden; commanded the 1st Bn., 1st Punjab Regt. in Indonesia, 1946; later commanded 161 Indian Infantry Brigade in East Bengal; Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, A.H.Q., India, Aug.-Dec. 1947; officiated as Chief of General Staff for a few months; Military Secy., Feb. 1948-Aug. 1949; Master General of Ordnance, Aug. 1949-Apr. 1950; G.O.C. of a Division, May 1950; Commander of a Corps, Oct. 1953-Dec. 1955; attended Imperial Defence Coll. Course, London, Jan. to Dec. 1956. Recreations: Tennis, Golf. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana. Address: 'Command House', Poona 1.

THAPAR, Prem Nath, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, since Oct. 1956. *b.* April 13, 1903, *s.* of Diwan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, C.I.E., C.B.E.; *m.* Smt. Leela; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; New Coll., Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1926; worked as Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer and Colonization Officer till 1941; Joint Secy., Govt. of India Information and Broadcasting Deptt., 1941-46; Secy., Food and Civil Supplies Deptt., Punjab, 1946-47; Commissioner, Lahore and Jullundur Division, 1947-48. Financial Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Chief Administrator, Chandigarh Capital, Punjab, 1948-53; Advisor, National Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1953-54; Secy., Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1954-56. *Address*: 7, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

THIAGARAJAN, Karamuttu, a leading Textile Industrialist of South India; started The Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., 1921; has under his management several textile mills with nearly 4,00,000 spindles and 1,300 looms. *b.* 1893; *Educ.*: St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. Joined the "Morning Leader" as an apprentice; reported on labour conditions in the plantations in Ceylon; founded a Labour Union; was its Secy. for seven years; was responsible for improving the terms and conditions of employment of estate labour; joined the Congress, 1914; became



Secy., Provincial Congress, 1916; was member, A.I.C.C., 1917; led the agitation against the introduction of Hindi in Tamil Nad, 1937; Founder: Madura Insurance Co., Ltd., Bank of Madura Ltd., Thiagarajar Trust for the amelioration of the poor and needy in Tamil Nad; Visalakshi Kalasalai (High School) in Athikadu Thekkur; Thiagarajar College, a first grade college at Madurai; Thiagarajar College of Preceptors, Madurai. *Publication*: *Tamil Nadu*, a leading Tamil Daily in Madurai. *Address*: 'Meenakshi Nilayam', Thiruparan-kundram Road, Madurai.

THIMAYYA, General Kodendera Subayya, Distinguished Service Order (1944). Mentioned in Despatches (1944), and Mentioned in Despatches, Kashmir, 1948, Padma Bhushan (1954). Chief of the Army Staff, Indian Army, since May 15, 1957. *b.* March 31, 1906; *m.* Miss Nina Crisp; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bangalore; Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Milly. Coll., Dehra Dun; Royal Milly. College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned into Indian Army, 1926; posted permanently to the 4/19 Hyderabad Regt. with which he served in Iraq, Allahabad, Fort Sandeman, Quetta, 1936-39; Adjutant, 5th Bn. (Madras) U.T.C., 1939-41; served with 4/19 Hyderabad Regt. in Malaya, 1942-43; proceeded to Burma with 25 Indian Division; promoted Lt.-Col. and commanded 8/19 Hyderabad Regt. in operations, 1945; promoted Brigadier in command of a Brigade with 26 Div.; represented Indian Army in surrender ceremony at Singapore; commanded 268 Indian Infantry Brigade in Japan as part of occupation forces in Japan, 1946; member, Indian Armed Forces Nationalisation Ctee.; Military Adviser to Commander, Punjab Boundary Force; Commander, 4 Indian Division, 1947; Commander, East Punjab Area during boundary troubles; Commander, Indian troops in Kashmir, 1948-50; Commandant, National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun, 1950-51; appointed Military Adviser to U.N. Indian Delegation in Paris,



1951-52, in connection with Kashmir; Q.M.G., A.H.Q., 1951-53; was Chairman, N.N.R.C., Korea; was G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command; G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command and G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command; Officiated as Chief of the Army Staff, Indian Army, March 8, 1957-May 14, 1957. *Recreations*: Riding, Sailing, Golf, Shikar. *Club*: Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: "Sunnyside", Mercara, Coorg District, Mysore; Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

THIVY, John Aloisius, Indian diplomat. *b.* 1904; *Educ.*: Madras Univ. (B.A.); Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, London; *m.* B. La Porto; two *s.* and four *d.* Ambassador to Italy since 1955; also concurrently accredited as Minister to Albania and Ambassador to Greece; during War, Vice-Pres., Indian Independence League, S.E. Asia, and Minister in the Provisional Govt. of Free India, 1942-45; after the War inaugurated Malayan Indian Congress (and became first Pres.), 1946; organised delegation from Malaya to Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi, 1947, and elected member, Council, Asian Relations Organisation; Chairman, Unofficial Board of Enquiry on riots in Kedah State, 1947; associated with the framing of People's Constitutional Proposals for Malaya, 1947; and of Indo-Mauritian Assn. and Indo-Mauritian Catholic Assn. and Overseas Indians Conference, London, 1953; Representative of the Govt. of India in Malaya, 1947-50; Commissioner in Mauritius 1950-53; Consul General, Madagascar 1953; En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Syria, 1953-55. *Publications*: A Sketch on the Independence Movement in South East Asia (1945). *Address*: Embassy of India, Via Francesco Denza, 36, Rome.



THOMAS, A. M., B.A., B.L. Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, since May 1957. *b.* June 4, 1912, *s.* of Alungal Malhal, *m.* Smt. Thankom; three *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Thomas' Coll., Trichur; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; Law Coll., Trivandrum. Set up practice in Ernakulam, elected to the Cochin Council, 1948; member, Travancore Cochin Assembly, 1949-52; was Speaker, 1951, elected to Lok Sabha, 1952; again in 1957. *Address*: Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.

THOMAS, A. V., Business man. *b.* Aug. 8, 1891; has one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Tirumelveli Dist. & Tiruchirappalli. Managing Director, A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. and Allied Concerns: controls Planting (Tea, Coffee and Rubber), Engineering, and other companies with a total capital of about four crores; returned to Parliament in the General Elections, 1952; is a race horse owner. *Recreations*: Tennis, Riding, Hunting, etc. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan and Presidency, Madras, Gymkhana, Ooty; Royal Empire Society, London; Constitution Club, Roshanara Club and National Sports Club of India, Delhi; Race Club. *Address*: 2/21, First Line Beach, P. B. No. 1603, Madras.

THEORAT, Lt.-General Shankarrao Pandurangrao Patil, D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, since May 1957. *b.* Aug. 12, 1906, at Kolhapur, *s.* of Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, D.Sc., I. Ag., *m.* Dr. Smt. Leela Thorat, *d.* of late Bakshi Bhagat Ram, President, Amritsar Bar Assoc.; one *s.*, Yeshwant and two *d.*, Kusum and Kumud; *Educ.*: Had his early education at Kolhapur; was sent to England for military training; was commissioned from Sandhurst, 1928; after attachment for one year with 2nd Bn. the Middlesex Regt., was posted to 1st Bn. the 14 Punjab Regt. at Jhelum; became Quartermaster and then Adjutant in the same unit;

saw active service in the Mohmand Operations, 1935; took over the command of 2nd Bn. 2nd Punjab Regt. in Arakan, Jan. 1943; won the award of Distinguished Service Order in Arakan front, Jan. 1945; promoted full Col. and appointed Deputy Director of Personnel Services in G.H.Q., April 1956; became Secy., National War Academy with the rank of Brigadier; Director, Staff Duties and Weapons and Equipment, Sept., 1947; promoted Maj. Gen. and appointed G.O.C., Delhi Area, 1948; played a great part in protecting and looking after millions of refugees after the partition; posted to East Punjab as its G.O.C., 1948; appointed Chief of the General Staff, A.H.Q., April 1950; served in Korea with the Custodian Force, India, 1953; awarded Ashok Chakra Class II for gallantry and Padma Shree for meritorious national service abroad; promoted Lt. Gen. to command a Corps, June 1955; is Col. of the Mahar Machine Gun Regt. and Col. Commandant of the Border Scouts; recipient of the title Zu Nazar Rao from H.H. the Chattrajati Maharaja of Kolhapur. *Recreations*: Classical music; Shikar. *Address*: Eastern Command, Ranchi.

TILAK, Dr. Smt. Shalini Bai Vishnu, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Consulting Surgeon, Hon. Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Sassoon Hospitals, Cantonment General Hospital and Professor, B. J. Medical Coll., Poona. *b.* at Sholapur; *m.* Vishnu Trimbal; Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Hon. Asst. to the Dist. Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Poona, July 1, 1938; four *d.*; *Educ.*: New English School and Ferguson Coll., Poona; Seth G. S. Medical Coll., Bombay; Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; took F.R.C.S., 1938. Practised at Matunga, Bombay, 1938-41; was Hon. Obstetrician and gynaecologist, Wadia Maternity Hospital; Reader and Professor, Medical Coll., Agra, 1941-45. *Address*: Tilak Surgical and Nursing Home, 701, Sadashiv Peth, Near Vishrambaug-Wada, Poona 2.



TIRPUDE, Nashikrao Khantadu, B.A. (Nag U.), LL.B. (Nag U.), Minister for Social Welfare, (including Rehabilitation), Bombay, since April 1957. *b.* Jan. 1, 1919, at Bhandara (Bombay State), *m.* Ku. Kala Chaudhan of Nagpur, one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Manro High School, Bhandara, 1931-38; Morris Coll., Nagpur 1938-42; passed B.A., 1942; Univ. Coll. of Law, Nagpur, 1942-44; passed LL.B., 1944. Sub-Editor, *Rashtra Doot*, Daily, 1942; Editor, *Arun*, Weekly, 1943; started practice as lawyer at Bhandara, 1945, imprisoned for six months in labour movement, 1949; elected Pres., Independent Labour Party, 1952; founded and organized over 30 institutions, e.g. Girni Kamgar Sangh, Bidi Labourers Union, Oil Mills Labourers Union, etc.; Pres., Dalit Education Society which manages 16 educational institutions, since 1952; member, Ex. Ctee. Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh. Dy. Minister for Finance, Separate Revenue, Scheduled Castes and Refugees, M.P., 1954-56. *Recreation*: Literary activities. *Address*: Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TRIVEDI, Devashaya, M.A. (Nagpur), Ph.D. (Patna), Lecturer in History for five years at Bhagalpur, Arrah, S. D. Coll., Lahore & Simla; Educ. Officer, Jubbal State; Desk Editor, Hindustan Times, Delhi and Searchlight; Asst. Public Relations/employment Officer, Ministry of Labour. *b.* Nov. 30, 1911, in Shahabad Dist., Bihar; *m.* Vidya Devi, a poet of Bihar; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Queen's Coll., Banaras; Allahabad Univ.; Sanskrit Coll., Banaras; Patna Coll.; Dr. Rajendralal Mitra Gold Medalist; first doctor of Patna Univ. in a non-Oriental subject;

founder of a new school of History. *Publications: Pre-Mauryan History of Bihar; Bhagavadadharma; Sher Shah and His Successors; Bharatiya Shram Vaidhan; History of Monoghy; Indian Chronology; Home of Aryans & Vedas; Sheet Anchor of History; Dates of Bharata Battle; Lord Buddha; Kaniska; Asoka's Eternal Religion; Vir Vairagi Laskari*, etc., and many other papers in Indological and historical journals. *Address: Ramnagar Road, Pananua-5.*

TRIVEDI, Adisukhashankar Kamalashankar, M.A. (Philosophy) Class II, LL.B., Principal, S. B. Garda College, Navsari, since 1945. *b.* April 15, 1885, *s.* of



Kamalashankar P. Trivedi, Principal, P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad; *m.* Shrimati Nannugauri Dave, three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Poona, Nadlad, Branch, Ahmedabad Govt. High Schools; Guj. College, Ahmedabad; Elph. Coll., Bombay. Professor of Philosophy, Baroda College for 30 years; Fellow, Syndic, A. C. member; P. G. Board member; member, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Philosophy Boards for years, Bombay University, now of Gujarat University, Chairman, Sanskrit and Philosophy Boards for some time, Bombay University, now of Phil. Board, Guj. Univ.; was Fellow, Sayajirao Univ.; Fellow and Syndic, Gujarat Univ.; Swagatadhaksha, Navsari Guj. Parishad Sammelan, 1952. *Publications:* In English:—*A Manual of Ethics; Psychology* (In Eng. and Guj.); *Studies in Deductive Logic; Studies in Inductive Logic*, both in Gujarati too; *Logic in an Easy Chair*; edited the Baroda Coll. Golden Jubilee Commemorative Volume. In Gujarati: *Nirviti Vinoda; Manogyan; Atma Vinoda; Madhya Vyakarna; Pathya-Bhadr-Vyakarana* Joint Author of the Trivedi Reading Series (Gujarati). *Recreation:* Travel. *Address:* Havadla Chakla, Surat.

TRIVEDI, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I. (1945), Kt. Bach. (1945), C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1935), O.B.E. (1931), LL.D. (Honoris Causa, Punjab Univ.), Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa), Andhra Univ., Padma Vibhushan, 1956; Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India*; Ex-Chancellor, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Univs. *b.* July 2, 1893, *m.* Kusum Trivedi (Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal, 1906); *Educ.*: B.A. from Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1913; St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917; Under-Secy. to C.P. & Berar Govts.; Dy. Secy and Offg. Jt. Secy. to Govt. of India Home Deptt., Commissioner in various divisions in C.P. & Berar; Chief Secy. to Govt. C.P. and Berar; Addl Secy., Deptt. of Communications, Govt. of India, March-June 1912, Secy., War Dept., Govt. of India, New Delhi until 1946; Governor of Orissa, May 1916 to August 1947; Governor of Punjab, Aug. 15, 1947-March 1953; Governor, Andhra State, Oct. 1, 1953-Oct. 31, 1956; Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Nov. 1, 1956-July 1957. *Address:* New Delhi.

TRIVEDI, Kashinath, B.A., Editor, *Hindi Shikshan Patrika*, a monthly journal dedicated to child education on Montessori lines since 1934. *b.* Feb. 16, 1906; *m.* Shrimati Kalavati Trivedi, *d.* of Pt. Anand Rao Vyas; seven *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Indore Christian College, Indore. Assistant Editor, *Tyagbhoomi*, Ajmer; *Hindi Navajeevan*, Mahatma Gandhi's Hindi Weekly, also *Harjan Sevak*; Principal & Sanchalak Mahila Ashram, 1939-40; detained as security prisoner in Nagpur Central Jail, Dec. 1942-Jan. 1945; Secy., Kasturba N. M. Trust, C.I., 1946-46; Pres., Barwani Rajya Lok Parishad, 1947-48; Education Minister, Madhya Bharat Govt., 1948-49; visited Italy and Switzerland as Delegate, 13th International Montessori Conference, San Remo, Italy, 1949; Pres., Madhya Bharat P.C.C., 1949-50; Acharya,

Gram Sovak Vidyalaya, Agar, 1952; Sanchalak, M. B. Gandhi-Smarak-Nidhi, 1954; Sanchalak, Gram-Bharati Ashram, Talai, Dist. Dhar, 1955. *Publications: Mera Ghar* (Original); *Translations-Gandhiji ki Sankshipta Atmakatha; Halpothi; Hamari Ba; Gandhiji; Sayani Kanyase; Ishu Khrist; Bargad; Marukunj; Prempath; Seeta; Hindu Dharma ki Akhyayee* I, II; *Nirbhayata, Shiksha Men Ahimsa Kranti; Diwasvapna, Sundarpurki Pathashala Ka Pahila Ghanat*, 1955, etc. *Address:* Gram Bharati Ashram, Tavalai, P.O. Tavalai, Via Dharampuri, Dist. Dhar, M.P.

TRIVEDI, Vishnuprasad Ranchhodlal, M.A. (Bombay), Gujarati Critic; Professor of Gujarati, M.T.B. College, Surat. *b.* July 4, 1899, at Umreth, Dist. Kalra, *s.* of Ranchhodlal Trivedi, Clerk in the Revenue Department and Smt. Jethibai; *m.* Smt. Shantagauri, one *d.*; *Educ.*: Thana, Nadlad and Ahmedabad Professor and Life Member, Sarvajanic Education Society, Surat, since 1923; twice sectional Chairman, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad; Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lecturer of Bombay Univ.; Fellow and member of the Academic Council, Gujarat Univ. *Publications: Panchana, Parishad, Arvachin Chintanamatmak Gadya*. *Address:* M. T.B. College, Surat.

TURNER, William T., B.Sc., Consul General for the U.S.A., Bombay. *b.* 1900; *m.* Florence B. Turner, one *s.*, Daniel and one *d.*, Alice; *Educ.*: Emory Univ., Georgia, U.S.A. Thirty years in the U.S. Foreign Service; assigned to posts in Japan, China, Thailand and Canada. *Address:* American Consulate General, Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TYABJEE, Camar Shuffi, O.R.E., Business man *b.* March 28, 1902, in the ancient Tyabjee family, *s.* of late Shuffi Tyabjee and *y.* *s.* of late Camruddin Tyabjee, J.P., first Indian Solicitor to have passed out from London; *m.* In 1926, Smt. Najam, *gt. d.* of late Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Pres., H.K.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. Became sole proprietor of the family concern, Tyabjee and Co., after the death of his father, 1923, appointed Director, representing H.E.H. the Nizam, of various Mill Companies, 1932; appointed Chairman, Advisory Board of Osmanshahi Mills Ltd. and Azam Jahl Mills Ltd., 1936; Managing Agent to the Industrial Trust Fund, Govt. of Hyderabad for the management of Osmanshahi Mills Ltd. and Azam Jahl Mills Ltd., since 1938, Director: Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Azam Jahl Mills Ltd. (Ex-Officio), Sirsik Ltd., Hyderabad Laminated Products Ltd., all in Hyderabad Dn.; Anglo-French Textile Ltd., Pondicherry; National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Bombay; member. Import and Export Advisory Council, Hyderabad State Planning Board, Labour Advisory Cttee., Hyderabad Dn.; Chairman, Hyderabad Millowners' Assoc., Hyderabad; Patron, Hyderabad Cyclists Assoc. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding, Shooting, Golf, Agriculture, Gardening. *Address:* 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad Dn.

TYABJI, H. E. Badruddin Fais Hasan Badruddin, B.A. (Honours), Indian Ambassador in Iraq, since Nov. 1956. *b.* Nov. 12, 1907; *m.* Surayya Amir Ali, 1939; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay; Balliol College, Oxford. Passed the I.C.S. in London, 1931; served in the Punjab as Asstt. Commissioner, Under-Secy., Finance, Home & Political, 1932-38; Under-Secy., Govt. of India, Defence Department, 1938-39; Dy. Commissioner in the Punjab, 1940-42; Controller of Supplies, Govt. of India, Karachi and Bombay, 1942-44; Dy. Secy., Govt. of India, Planning and Development, 1944-46; Dy. Secy. and Joint Secy., Constituent Assembly, Secretariat and Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1946-48; Chargé d'Affaires, Indian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium, 1948-50; Jt. Secy., Ministry of

External Affairs, 1950-52; Commonwealth Secy., 1952-53; Ambassador in Indonesia, March 1954-July 1956. *Recreations:* Riding, Hunting, Fishing, Literature, Music and Arts. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

TYABJI, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi, J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate; ex-M.L.A., Bombay State. *b.* 1885; *m.*; has two children. An elected member of the Municipal Corporation and the first elected Muslim lady member of the Schools Committee; a member of the Schools Committee for several years, its Chairman, 1934; first Commissioner, Municipal Girl Guides; was State Commissioner (Guides), The Bharat Scouts and Guides; presided at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference, Poona, 1926; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the Bombay Constituent Conference of All-India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India; was Chairman, Local Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms; Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1923; Vice-President, Social Service League; Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal; was Chairman, now member, Port Haj Committee; founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world; appointed Associate Serving Sister, Overseas Brigade, St. John Ambulance, 1937; Chairman, Aibless and Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following institutions for many years—Govt. Urdu Text Book Committee; Infant Welfare Society; The Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society; Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; The National Baby Week; Executive Committee, Governors' Hospital Fund; Advisory Committee, J. J. and Allied Hospitals; Seva Sadan Council; Bombay Presidency Women's Council, as Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs. 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund; President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940; member, War Gifts Fund, Ladies' Committee; awarded Kaiser-I-Hind Silver Medal, 1935; Gold Medal, 1941; appointed member of Health Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov. 1943; now Pres., Seva Sadan Society. *Address:* Khataun Mansion, Omer Park, Warden Road, Bombay.



TYAGI, Mahavir, M.P., Ex-Minister for Defence Organisation, Govt. of India. *b.* 1900, Dhabarsi Village, Moradabad Dist. (U.P.); *m.* Smt. Sharmada Devi, 1925; *Educ.*: Privately Has been a staunch Congressman; courted jail eleven times for Congress activities; member: A.I.C.C.; Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-49; Provisional Parliament, 1950; ex-member, U.P. Leg. Assembly; organised Tyagi Police, U.P., Aug. 1947; returned to the Lok Sabha from Dehra Dun District-cum-Bijnor Dist. (North-West)-cum-Saharanpur Dist. (West) Constituency, U.P. in the general elections. Minister of Revenue and Expenditure, Govt. of India, 1951-53. *Address:* C/o Secretary, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.

UKIL, Kanada, Lecturer in Painting, Women's College, Banaras Hindu Univ. and Director, Ukil's School of Art, Varanasi. *b.* Sept. 5, 1900, *s.* of late A. C. Ukil; *m.* Smt. Regula Ukil, *d.* of late K. K. Mukherjee, Professor of English, Patiala Coll., Patiala; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Govt. Coll. of Fine Art at Calcutta and Royal College of Art, London; was Govt. of India scholar; was commissioned twice to do the Mural Painting in India House, London. *Address:* Ukil School of Art, Bhelupura, Varanasi.

* Appointment reported.

UPADHYAY, Pt. Deen Dayal, B.A., L.T., General Secretary, All-India Bharatiya Jana Sangh, since 1953. *b.* Oct. 10, 1917, at Farah village, Dist. Mathura, U.P., *s.* of late Bhagwati Prasad Upadhyay; *Educ.* Matriculated from Sikar, Jaipur State; Intermediate (Arts) from Birla Coll., Pilani; graduated from S. D. Coll., Kanpur, 1939; L. T. from Govt. Training Coll., Allahabad, 1942. Joined the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh; became R.S.S. Organiser, 1942; Managing Director, Rashtra Dharma Prakashan Ltd., Lucknow, 1947-52; Joint Provincial Organiser, R.S.S. in U.P., 1945-51; General Secy., Bharatiya Jana Sangh, U.P., 1951-53. *Publications* in Hindi: *Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Chandragupta Maurya Recreations*: Reading, Writing Address: Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi 6.

UPPAL, Dr. Badri Nath, Ph.D. (Iowa). Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences, Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, M.B.E. (1945), Agricultural Commr., Govt. of India, since Aug. 1952. *b.* August 6, 1899, *m.* and one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ.; Iowa State Coll. of Agriculture (U.S.A.); Rothamsted Experimental Station (England); Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research (Princeton), Wisconsin Univ. Research Fellow, Iowa Agric. Exp. Station; Plant Pathologist to Govt., Bombay State. Principal, Coll. of Agri., Poona; Director of Agriculture (Research and Education), Director of Agriculture, Bombay till Aug. 1952. *Publications*: Scientific papers in various science journals dealing with plant viruses, plant diseases and soil fertility problems. Address: Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

VAIDYA, Murarji Jadavji, B.Com., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), J.P., Industrialist, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1950. *b.* Oct. 2, 1908, *s.* of Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya and Gokabai, *m.* Smt. Bhanumati Kara; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Tutorial High School and Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay. Toured England and Continent to study the Silk Industry in those countries, 1931; established the Bombay Silk Mills 1932; one of the promoters of the Kutch Spg & Wvg Mills Co. Ltd.; promoted National Electrical Industries Ltd.; is a Rotarian; Hon. Secy., Manufacturers' Delegation which visited Europe, 1940; Leader: Exploratory Mission sponsored by the Indian Council of Foreign Trade, to Egypt, Sept. 1953; Industrial Delegation to Japan and South-East Asian Countries, Oct. 1953; a delegate to the International Silk Congress, Milan, Oct. 1953; Chairman: All India Manufacturers' Organisation, 1953-56; Indian Council of Foreign Trade; Vice-Chairman Silk and Art Silk Mills Assoc. Ltd., 1941-55; Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Assoc., 1950-55; member: Central Advisory Council of Industries, 1950-56; Central Silk Board and its Standing Cttee.; Wage Board of the Silk Textile Industry, 1950-55; Trustee, Port of Bombay. *Publications*: Monographs: *High Rate of Exchange, Office Organisation in Bombay; Industrialism in India, etc.* Clubs: Willingdon, Cricket Club, W.I.A.A. Club. Address: Jadavji Mansions, 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

VAIDYA, Vijayarai Kalyanrai, B.A. (Eng. Hons.) (Bombay), Gujarati Critic, Retd. Prof.; Author & Literary Journalist. *b.* April 7, 1897; *m.* Smt. Vinumati; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Bombay; Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar; passed B.A. (Hons.), 1920 Bank Cashier, 1920-21; Editor: *Chetan*, 1920-23; *Kaumudi* (1924-35); *Manasi*, since 1935. *Publications*: *Gujarati Sahityani Ruprekha* and 17 other books *Recreations*: Reading English and Sri Aurobindo Literature. Address: 1582, Krishna Nagar, Bhavnagar.

VAJIFDAR, Mrs. Shera N., M. Com., Secretary, All India Animal Welfare Assoc., and Bombay Tenants' Assoc.; President, Progressive Group Bombay; Chairman, Commerce Graduates' Association. *b.* September 21, 1915 at Bhusawal, *d.* of Edulji Cooverji Marawala and Mrs. Shrinibai Marawala of Navsari; *m.* Noshirwan Adorji Vajifdar of Bank of India, Bombay, 1950; *Educ.*: Sydenham Coll.; wrote thesis on 'Industrial Labour in India' for M. Com. examination; first Parsee lady to receive M. Com. degree of Bombay Univ.; was appointed Research scholar by Bombay Univ. for studies in Ph.D. 1943-45. Took keen interest in Congress activities, Forward Bloc, Labour Movement and Welfare of the Blind; was General Secy., Lever Brothers Employees' Union; was Pres., Masina Hospital Workers' Union; Amrital Company Dye Workers' Union; J. J. Hospital Nurses' Union; was Secy., Commerce Graduates' Assoc., 1944-45 and 1950-52; member: Managing Cttee., Social Workers' Society; Budha Dutta Society; First Provincial Conference for the Blind; National Assoc. for the Blind. Address: Sheri House, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

VAKIL, Chandulal Nagindas, M.A. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Director, UNESCO Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialisation in Southern Asia, Calcutta. *b.* Aug. 22, 1895; *m.* Vidyagauri, *d.* of G. C. Sheth of Hanot (Dist. Broach); two *d.* and one *s.* *Educ.*: Bombay and London. On the staff of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, 1921-53; Director of the School, 1930-56; Pres., Indian Economic Conference, Patna, 1931; Economist to the Planning Dept., Govt. of India, 1945-46; Pres., Indian Agricultural Economic Conference, Trivandrum, 1952. Member, Experts Cttee., I.L.O., July 1950. *Publications*: *Financial Developments in Modern India, 1800-1924* (1925); *The Falling Rupee* (1943); *The Financial Burden of the War on India* (1943); *Economic Consequences of Divided India* (1950); *Planning for a Shortage Economy* (1952); *Economic Survey of Saurashtra* (1953); *Planning for an Expanding Economy* (1956) and several others. *Recreations*: Walking, Cinemas. Address: UNESCO Research Centre, P.O. Box 242, Calcutta.

VALA: Thakore Sahab Raul Shree Gambhirsinhji, Thakore Sahab of. *b.* April 25, 1889; *e.s.* of Thakore Sahab Raul Shree Vakhat-sinhji and Rance Sahab Shree Amjibai, *d.* of Thakore Shree Togaji of Kotda-Sangani, *m.* March 9, 1912, Rajkumari Shree Rajkumari, *y. d.* of Thakore Shree Verisallji of Roha, Kutch; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Harrow and Clare College, Cambridge; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Succeeded to the Gadi, June 5, 1943; acceded to the Union of India, Aug. 27, 1947; entered into the Covenant for the formation of the United States of Saurashtra, Jan. 22, 1948. *Heir s.* Yuvaraj Shree Pravinchandrasinhji, *b.* October 15, 1925. Address: Palace, Valabhipur, Bombay State.



Sewri Lands Ltd., Partner: Shoorji Vallabhdass

VALLABHDASS, Pratapsinh Shoorji, J.P. and Hon. Presy. Magistrate, Chairman, Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.; Director: New Dholera Steamships Ltd., National Steamship Co. Ltd., Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar Private Ltd., Shoorji Vallabhdass Private Ltd., Pratapsinh Private Ltd., Vikramsinh Private Ltd., Dilipsinh Private Ltd., Petlad Bula-khadas Mills Co. Ltd., Sewri Lands Ltd., Partner: Shoorji Vallabhdass

& Co.; Shoorji Vallabhdass Kariana Co. *b.* July 16, 1918, *s.* of Seth Shoorji Vallabhdass; *m.* Shreemati Manjula, *d.* of late Narasimaji of Golden Tobacco Co.; one *s.*, Aditya and two *d.*; Medha and Purna; *Educ.*: New Era School and Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay; Member: Indian National Steamships Owners' Association Cttee.; Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Governing Body of the Training Ship "Dufferin"; Indian Sailors' Home Society; Sick and Destitute Seamen's Amenities Fund; National Welfare Board for Seafarers; Shipping Advisory Board of the Govt. of India; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Dayanand Paropkarini Sabha, Ajmer; Managing Cttee. of Gurukul Chittoargarh; Pres., Swami Dayanand Saraswati Smarak Trust, Tankara, Bombay Pradesh Arya Samaj; Trustee, Kutch Lohana Education Dept.; Its Secy. for a long time, Organiser, Bombay Nagar Upnagar Arya Prachar Samiti Club; Willingdon Sports Club. Address: Cutch Castle, near Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 4.

VALLATHOL Narayana Menon

(See under MENON, Vallathol Narayana).

VARADACHARIAR, Sir Srinivasa, Kt., B.A., B.L., LL.D. (All.), D.C.L. (Delhi), has been Chairman, Income-Tax Investigation Commission. *b.* 20th June 1881; *m.* Rukmani Ammal (1898); *Educ.*: Pachalyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachalyappa's College; enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905), practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-39; Judge, Federal Court, Delhi, 27th Feb. 1939 to 19th June, 1946; acted as Chief Justice, April-June, 1943; elected an Hon. Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, Nov. 1944; for some years Editor of the *Madras Law Journal*. Chairman, Central Pay Commission. Address: 46, Calivaru Street, Madras 4.

VARADARAJAN, Dr. M., M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D. (1947), Tamil Essayist; Professor of Tamil, Pachalyappa's College, Madras 8. 1912, *s.* of S. Muniswami and Smt. Annamakannu Ammal; *m.* Smt. V. Radha, three *s.*; *Educ.*: Madras Univ. Member: Academic Council, Board of Studies and Senate, Univ. of Madras; Board of Studies in Tamil, Annamalai Univ.; Secretary, Academy of Tamil Culture, Madras 30. *Publications*: Author of 8 novels, 2 short-story collections, 3 biographies, 15 works of literary criticisms, etc. Address: Chellammal Street, Madras 30.

VARMA, Acharya Badri Nath, M.A. (Calcutta), Kavyatirtha, Ex-Minister for Education, Bihar. *b.* Nov. 10, 1889; *Educ.*: Ranchi Zila School; St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh; Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Prof. of English, B.N. Coll., Patna, 1914-20; organised Bihar Provincial Seva Samiti, 1918; participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1921; Chief Organiser, Bihar Vidyapitha (National Univ.), 1921; became its Registrar and Principal; took prominent part in reorganising the Congress in Bihar; was member, Working Cttee. and Treasurer, Bihar Prov. Congress Cttee., Editor, *Desh* (Hindi Weekly) and Joint Editor & leader writer, *Searchlight* (English) for several years, was member of various educational Cttees and Commissions appointed under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress and the Congress Govt.; suffered incarceration for about 2 years, in connection with Aug 1942 Revolution. Address: C/o The Secretariat, Patna.

VARMA, Dharendra, M.A. (Allahabad), D. Litt. (Paris), Univ. Prof., Hindi Dept., Univ. of Allahabad, U.P. *b.* May 17, 1897, *s.* of Khan Chand and Shrimati Kamla Devi; *m.* Shrimati Maya Devi, *d.* of Chaudhri Ram Bhare Lal, Lucknow; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Allahabad and Paris. On the teaching staff of the Allahabad Univ.

and Head of the Department of Hindi Studies since 1924; Dean, Faculty of Arts; Secy., Hindustani Academy, U.P. Publications: *History of Hindi Language* (1933)—Hindi; *La Langue Braj* (1935)—French; *Brajhasa Grammar* (1937)—Hindi; *Letters from Europe* (1940) Hindi; *Vichardhara—Collection of essays* (1944)—Hindi; *Braj Bhasa* (1954); *Sursagarar* (1954); *Madhyadesha* (1955). Address: "Shri Chandraloka," 1/c Bund Road, Allahabad.

VARMA, Paripurnanand, M.L.A. (U.P.), Vice-Pres., U.N.O.'s First World Congress on Crime Prevention, Geneva; member, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P.; President, All-India Crime Prevention Society, Lucknow, since 1949; Chairman, Technical and Recognition Cttee., U.P. Govt. b. Feb. 7, 1907; Educ.: Graduated from Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras, in History, Economics and Politics, Professor of English, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, 1927; Editor, *Prem*, Brindaban, 1927-28; Joint Editor, *Lokmat*, Jabalpur, 1930-31-32; Editor, *Prem*, 1932-33; Manager, Bharti Bima Ltd., Banaras, 1935-38; Zone Secretary, The Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Kanpur Circle, 1948-47; Pres.: U.P. Ministerial Education Assoc., Hq. Banaras; Anjuman-i-Taraqqi Urdu; Hindustani Biradari, Kanpur and Banaras; Hindi Bhawan Trust, Kalpi; Adarsha Vyamshala, Kanpur. Address: Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

VASAN, S. S., Managing Editor, *Ananda Vikatan*, a leading national weekly; Proprietor, Gemini Studios, Madras; Managing Dir., Gemini Pictures Circuit Ltd. b. 1903, at Tiruthurai, Tanjore Dist. Took to journalism at an early age and started a Tamil journal, *Ananda Vikatan*, 1928; pioneer in introducing the unique feature of caricatures in South India through this weekly; was once a keen punter; turned to film business, 1939; founded the Gemini Studios, 1941; as a producer, occupies a prominent position in the world of talkies; member, Indian and Eastern Newspaper House, is a shareholder of P.T.I. Address: 'Gemini House,' Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras 4.

VASAVADA, Shamprasad Rupshanker, M.A., President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, since 1954. b. Feb. 16, 1903, s. of Rupshanker Vasavada, of the Revenue Dept., former Junagadh State; m. Smt. Anusayaben, d. of Gulabhai of Jamnagar, 1927; Educ.: Primary and secondary education at Rajkot; graduated with Honours from Bahaduddin Coll., Junagadh, 1926; M.A. Degree with History and Economics, 1927. Joined the Textile Labour Assoc., Ahmedabad, April 1929; elected one of the Secys. of the Assoc., 1948; Municipal Councillor, Ahmedabad, 1936-50; served for several years as Chairman, Sanitary Cttee., Ahmedabad Municipality; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1950; again 1952; was Pres., Indian National Textile Workers' Federation for six years; is Pres., National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. Address: Gandhi Major Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

VASUDEVA CHARYA, Mysore, Sangita Shastri Ratna (1931) Sangita Shastri Visharada (1944) both by Mysore Palace, Sangita Kalanidhi (Madras Music Academy-1935), Musician. b. May 28, 1865, s. of Subramanyachar, Mysore Palace Vidwan; has one s.; Educ.: Training in Karnataka Music under Patnam Subramanya Iyer. Has been a leading musician for over 65 years now; is also a music composer; won President's Award for Karnataka Vocal music (1954-56). Publications: *Na Kanda Kalaridaru Kannada* (biographies of old masters (music) with whom the author had personal contact); *Vasudeva Keertana Manjari*, Part I and II in Telugu containing his compositions; *Navaratna Ragamalika*, Tamil, containing ragamalika composed by him; *Songs of Mysore Sadashru Rao*, Tamil, Edited by him. Recreations: Study of Sanskrit. Address: Kalkshetra, Adyar, Madras 20.

VAZIFDAR, Khan Bahadur Captain N. J., M.B.E., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., F.C.S. (Lond.), J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay; Hon. Secy., St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay State Centre, Bombay; Dist. Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade No. 3, Dist. Bombay; Hon. Secy., Hind Kuaht Nivaran Sangh (Indian Leprosy Assoc.); Retired Chemical Analyst to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay; Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society; Examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the Univ. of Bombay; Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay; Examiner in Biochemistry for the M.Sc. Examination of the Bombay Univ.; Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur; Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940 and 1953-54). Publications: *Physiology of the Central Nervous System and Special Senses* (9th edition) and *Synopsis of Physiology* (8th edition), etc. Address: Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.



VELLODI, M. K., B.A., I.C.S., Secretary, of the Cabinet, Govt. of India. b. Jan. 14, 1890, s. of Raja Manavedan Raja, Maharaja Zamorin of Kozhikode; m. T. M. Kunhikav Kovilamma; one d. and one s.; Educ.: Zamorin's Coll., Kozhikode; Presidency Coll., Madras; Oxford Univ. Joined I.C.S., Nov. 1921; Jt. Secy., Board of Revenue, Madras, 1933; Chief Secy., Govt. of Orissa, 1939; Textile Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1943; Dy. High Commissioner for India in U.K., 1945; Leader, Indian Delegation to Maritime Conference, Copenhagen, 1945; Seattle, 1946; attended General Assembly, U.N., 1947; represented India at the meeting of the Security Council in connection with Kashmir, Jan.-May 1948; Secy., Ministry of States, Govt. of India, Oct. 1948-Nov. 1949; Chief Minister, Hyderabad, 1949-52; State Counsellor, Hyderabad, 1952-53; Secy., Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1953; Secretary, Ministry of Defence 1953-57. Address: New Delhi.

VENKATACHAR, Cadambi Seshachar, B.A., I.C.S., C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary to President of India, since January 3, 1955. b. July 11, 1899, s. of C. Seshachar; m. Nirmalabai Talcherkar; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Presidency Coll., Madras; Univ. Coll., London; Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service by open competition in London and posted to U.P., 1923; served in Political Dept. of Govt. of India in various capacities at Rajkot, Baroda and Indore, 1927-33; Rural Development Commr., U.P., 1935-37; Agent to Govt. of India in Malaya, 1937-41; became Commr. of Allahabad Divn., 1943; Prime Minister Jodhpur, 1946-47 and Bikaner, 1948-49; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947-48; Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Jan. to April 1951; Secretary, States Ministry, 1951 to 1955. Recreations: Reading, Motoring and Travelling. Address: New Delhi.

VENKATARAMAIA, Mr. Justice Rudrapata, M.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore, since April 10, 1955; appointed Chief Justice, High Court for the new State of Mysore from Nov. 1, 1956. b. July 16, 1897, s. of R. Venkatasubbalah; m. Smt. B. V. Seethamma, d. of B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A.; one s. and three d.; Educ.: Mysore and Bombay. Enrolled as Advocate, 1921; appointed

District and Sessions Judge, 1944; Law Secy. and Legal Remembrancer to the Govt. of Mysore, 1945; Judge, High Court of Mysore, Feb. 1946-April 10, 1955. Recreations: Music, Religion and Philosophy. Address: 420, Middle School Road, Vivaswarapuram, Bangalore 4.

VENKATARAMAN, Dr. Krishnasami, M.A. (Madras), M.Sc. Tech., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Manch.), M.I.Chem.E., F.N.I., F.A.S.C., Director, Dept. of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, since 1938. b. June 7, 1901; m. Shakuntala Subramaniam; one d.; Educ.: Madras and Manchester. Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1945; member, Council and Executive Bureau of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, 1950-55; All-India Council of Technical Education; Chairman, Chemical Research Cttee. of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; member, Indian Central Jute Cttee.; Cotton Textile Fund Cttee., 1945-55; Bombay State Industrial Research Cttee. Publications: Numerous papers on chemistry and chemical technology; *The Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes*, Vols. I and II, Acad. Press, N.Y., 1952. Address: Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay 19.

VENKATARAMAN, R., M.A., B.L., Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras. b. Dec. 4, 1910; Educ.: passed B.A., Honours (Madras); Pres., Students Union and Chairman, Social Reform Club; won Inter-collegiate Oratorical Competition of South India. Joined the Bar, 1935; participated in the Quit India Movement and detained in Jail, 1942-44; Editor, *Labour Law Journal*; one of the panel of Indian Lawyers along with Sri K. Bashyam and the late K. F. Nariman, who defended Indian nationals arrested in connection with the I.N.A. Movement in Singapore and Malaya; Secy., Provincial Bar Federation; member: Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation to New Zealand, 1950; elected to Parliament, 1950; Delegate to the I.L.O. Cttee. on Metal Trades, Geneva, April 1952; elected to the Lok Sabha from Tanjore, 1952; again elected in 1957; Alternate Delegate of India to the U.N. Gen. Assembly, 1953 and 1955; Secy. Congress Party in Parliament, 1954-55; elected member, U.N. Administrative Tribunal for 1956-59. Address: Madras.

VENKATARAMAN, S. R., B.A., B.L., Member, Servants of India Society, connected with scouting, 1920-51; Medal of Merit, 1950; Flood, Cyclone and Famine relief work, Coimbatore, 1930, Shiyali, 1937, Andhra, 1945 and 1949 and Tanjore, Trichy, 1955; member, Central Ex. Cttee., Indian Conference of Social Work since 1949; Hon. Secy., the Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras Branch, since 1947; Pres.: Indian Conference of Social Work, Rajahmundry, 1948; ran Milk Centres for six months in the famine areas of Chingleput, Coimbatore and Rayalaseema for eight lakhs of children; member, Org. Cttee., VI International Conference of Social Work, Madras, 1952; member, Board of Management, Madras School of Social Work; Bala Vihar Delegate to Seminar on Castelism, Delhi, 1955; built five colonies for 58 families of ex-criminal tribes in Chingleput Dist. called Villis, at a cost of Rs. 11,000; attended as a delegate the U.N. Conference on the Non-Governmental Organizations, Colombo, 1956; Member, Senate, Annamalai Univ., 1956; Administrative Pres., World Brotherhood, Madras Chapter, 1957. Publications: (Tamil) *Nehru's letters to his daughter* (Tr.); *Lives of Ranade, Gandhiji, Annie Besant*; (English) *Temple Entry Legislation—a Review*; *Harjans through the Ages*; *The Pavement Dweller*; *Two South Indian Tribes*; *State Responsibility for Social Work*; Edited: Rt. Hon. Sastri's autobiographical sketches in Tamil; a Directory of Social Services, 1952; Sastri's lectures on the Rights and Status of Women in India, 1957. Address: Servants of India Society, Madras 14.

VENKATARAMAIA, Mamidipudi, M.A. (Madras), former Sir Pherozshah Mehta Prof. of Politics and Civics, Univ. of Bombay. *b.* Jan. 8, 1889; *Educ.*: Pachalyappa's College, Madras; secured a triple first in the degree examination, 1907. Professor successively in Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada, Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram; Dewan, Vizianagaram Estate; Principal, V. B. College, Nellore; Professor in Andhra Univ., 1931-44; Principal, Bhimavaram College, West Godavari; Pres., Indian Political Science Assoc., 1945; Prof., Bombay Univ., 1949-52; member, Planning Commission Research Programmes Cttee., since 1953. *Publications*: *Beginnings of Local Taxation*; *Federalism* (In Government); *Fundamental Rights*; *Constituent Assembly*; *Draft Constitution of India*; *Development of Local Boards*; *Fair and Free Elections*; *Elections and the Citizen Election Manifestos*; *Competitive and Co-operative Trends in Federalism*; *General Election in Bombay*; Translation of *Kautilya* into Telugu and other books. *Address*: 61, Third Main Road, Kasturbanagar, Madras 20.

VENKATESWARLU, Dr. K., M.Sc., D.Sc., F. Inst. P., Professor and Head of the Department of Physics, Annamalai University, since July 1955. *b.* June 3, 1916, at Nuzvid, Krishna Dist., Andhra, *s.* of K. Poorniah Sastry, Retd. Sanskrit Pandit, S.R.R. High School, Nuzvid and Smt. K. Annasuramamma; *m.* Smt. K. Lakshminarasamma; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: S.R.R. High School, Nuzvid; Andhra Christian Coll., Guntur; Andhra Univ. College, Waltair for B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc.; awarded Metcalf Gold Medal for submitting the best thesis for M.Sc. in Physics, 1939. Physics Demonstrator, Andhra Univ. Coll., 1939-41; Lecturer, 1941-49; Senior Lecturer, 1946; got his D.Sc. degree by submitting a thesis entitled "Intensity and related problems in Raman Effect," 1946; elected a fellow of the Institute of Physics, London, 1947; had overseas training in pure and applied geophysics at Cambridge Univ., U.S. Geological Survey and California Institute of Technology, U.S.A., 1948-50; Special Officer for Ground Water Resources, Madras State, 1951-53; Reader in Physics, Annamalai Univ., 1954-55; is guiding research in Raman Effect, Magnetism, X-rays and Geophysics in the Physics Dept., Annamalai Univ. *Publications*: Several research papers mostly on Raman Effect in leading scientific journals. *Address*: Professor and Head of the Department of Physics, Annamalai University, P.O. Annamalai Nagar, South India.

VENKATRAO, Kaja, Minister for Land Revenue, Land Reform and Excise, Andhra Pradesh, since April 1957. *b.* 1900; *Educ.*: Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagaram and Noble Coll., Masulipatam. Gave up studies in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 and joined the N.O. Movement; went to jail eight times including two detentions; elected member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937 and 1946; was General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for more than six years; member of the All-India Congress Committee for over twenty-six years; General Secretary, Indian National Congress; Member, Indian Constituent Assembly; was Minister for Land Revenue, Govt. of Madras; again Minister, Public Health, Govt. of Madras, Sept. 1951-Feb. 1952; Elected to Parliament, Sept. 1950; Minister for Planning and Industries, Andhra State, 1955-56. Minister for Finance, Andhra, Nov. 1956-March 1957. *Address*: Amalapuram, East Godavari; Hyderabad.

VERMA, Major-General Shiv Dev, F.Sc. (Punjab), Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army, since Feb. 1957. *b.* Sept. 27, 1908, *s.* of Ch. Sada Ram, Bar-at-Law; *m.*

Thelma Ila Roy; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore, Punjab. Commissioned from Sandhurst, Jan. 1929; served in 16 Light Cavalry all along; passed into Staff Coll., 1939; War Service in Iraq, Western Desert, Palestine, Syria, Persia, Burma, French Indo-China, 1941-46; G. I. Instructor, Staff Coll., Quetta, 1940; Asstt. Comdt., 1947; Comdt., Staff Coll., Wellington, 1948; Comd. 1 Armd. Bde., 1948-49; Comd. 1 Armd. Div., 1949; Imperial Defence Coll., London, 1950; Comd. 2 Armd. Bde., 1951; 20 Div., Nov. '51 to Feb. '52; Comd. 1 Armd. Div., Feb. '52 to Feb. '53. *Recreations*: Polo, Tennis, Squash, Golf, Swimming. *Club*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

VERMAN, Dr. Lal C., F.N.I., F. Inst. P., Ph.D., M.S., B.S. (Eng.), Director, Indian Standards Institution, since June 1947 and Hon. Adviser on Standardization, Govt. of India, since 1951. *b.* 1902 in Amritsar, *Educ.*: Punjab, California, Michigan and Cornell Univs., Teaching and Research in American Universities, 1925-31; Research Fellow, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1931-33; Research Physicist, London Shellac Research Bureau, 1933-36, his valuable research on the technology of lac led to wide industrial applications. Research Officer and Asstt. Dir., Industrial Research Bureau later amalgamated with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1936-44; Ag. Dir., Physical Laboratories, C.S.I.R., 1944-47; researches covering varied fields especially in industrial technology; Vice-President, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, 1949-55; Chairman, Plastics Research Cttee., C.S.I.R., since 1950; Advisory Board of Indian Lac Cess Cttee., since 1956; responsible for secretariats of several I.S.I. and I.S.O. Cttees. *Publications*: Over hundred papers in Indian, British and American scientific and technical periodicals; number of Indian, British and U.S.A. patents on variety of industrial processes. *Address*: Director, Indian Standards Institution, Delhi 8.

VIJAYVARGIYA, Gopi Krishna, M.P., Was Chief Minister, former Madhya Bharat *b.* 1904, at Guna, *s.* of Bal Mukund Vijayvargiya, Advocate and Social Worker. *Educ.*: Passed his High School Exam., 1920; joined Victoria Coll., Gwalior. Gave up his studies at the call of the nation and participated in the non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, 1921; organised the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha later named as Gwalior State Congress; was elected its first president at Bhilsa session and again in 1941 at Bhind session; held this office till 1944; elected to the Constituent Assembly from Gwalior, 1947; after the introduction of responsible Govt. in Gwalior, entered Gwalior Cabinet as Commerce Minister, Jan. 1948; was on the Working Cttee., All-India States People's Conference; was Pres., Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress Cttee. prior to his election as the leader of the Congress Party in the Leg. Assembly; elected member, Rajya Sabha, 1954; participated in the formation of new Madhya Pradesh. *Address*: Guna.

VIRA, Prof. Dr. Raghu, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Litt. et Phil. (Holland), M.P., Founder and Director, International Academy of Indian Culture. *b.* Dec. 31, 1902, *s.* of Munshi Ram; *m.* Smt. Lajjavati; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ., Lahore; Univ. of London; Royal Univ. of Utrecht, Holland. Member, Constituent Assembly of India; made researches in various spheres of ancient India and allied countries. *Publications*: Sets of English-Hindi Dictionaries of scientific and administrative terms totalling over two lakhs; edited the first complete set of scientific and mathematical text-books in Hindi and Marathi numbering about three dozens;

founded a comprehensive series of Indo-Asian literatures entitled Sata-Pitaka, including ancient literatures of Indonesia, China, Tibet, Mongolia and other countries. *Recreations*: Indian and foreign languages and literatures; Foreign relations and policies; Education and culture, Travel. *Address*: Old Assembly Rest House, Nagpur.

VISVESVARAYA, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Bharat Ratna (1955), late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* Sept. 15, 1861; *Educ.*: Central Coll., Bangalore and Coll. of Science, Poona; holds Honorary Degrees from six Universities (D.Sc., of Calcutta; I.L.D., of Bombay; D.Litt., of Benares; D.Sc., of Patna; D.Sc., of Allahabad; and LL.D., of Mysore). Asstt. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908; apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Rly. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-18; Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Chairman, Irrigation Inquiry Committee (appointed by Govt. of Bombay), 1938; President, the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, 1941. *Publications*: *Reconstructing India* (1920), *Planned Economy for India* (1934) and *Memoirs of My Working Life* (1951). *Address*: No. 5, Cubbon Road, Bangalore.

VISWANATH, Rao Bahadur Bhagavatula, C.I.E. (1943), D.Sc. (Hon.), F.R.I.C. (London), Rao Bahadur (1929), Director, Eastern Technical Laboratories. *b.* January 1, 1889; *m.* Srimati Venkata Lakshmi; *Educ.*: Vizianagaram. Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1935-44; Director of Agriculture, Madras, 1944-47; member: F.A.O. Rice Study Group, 1947; F.A.O./E.C.A.F.E. Study Group, 1948; University Professor, Banaras, 1948; Director of Agriculture and Food Commissioner, Rajasthan, 1949; Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi, 1950, 1951. President, Agricultural Sections, Indian Science Congress, 1937; President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1936-37; Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938; foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India; Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society; Adviser, Agricultural Programmes, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, 1952. *Publications*: Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of agricultural products and wastes. *Address*: Krishnanivas, 8 A/85-W.E. Area, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

VISWANATHAN, Venkata, I.C.S., Joint Secy., Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, since March 20, 1952. *b.* in Malabar, South India; *Educ.*: Pusa High School, Central Coll., Bangalore, University Coll., London, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. in 1931 in U.P. cadre, and was appointed Magistrate at Agra and Benares, 1931-36; Settlement Officer, 1936-40; Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary (1940-43) and Secretary to the Indian delegation to Burma (1941), Secretary to the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon (1943-44) and Secretary to India's Envoy to Burma (1944-45); chosen as Alternate Delegate to the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine, 1947; Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, 1947-48; Chief Secretary, Madhya Bharat Govt., 1948-49; its Adviser, July 1949-April 1950; Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, 1950-52. *Address*: Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

VIZIANAGRAM, Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya of, b. December 28, 1905; m. in 1923; three d. and two s.; Educ.: Princes' College, Ajmer, where he won his colours at tennis and cricket, and set up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Panch-ranga); Haileybury Public School, England. Is known in the field of sports by the name 'Vizzy'; Captained India in England, 1936; Patron of Indian Sport; big game shikari, passed the coveted figure of double century of tigers in April 1948 and completed his third century, 1950; was Minister for Justice, U.P. Govt.; President, Andhra and Kshatriya Mahasabhas; has travelled extensively in Europe and America; both his grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively; the hereditary distinction "Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" is the family title; was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from Uttar Pradesh in 1934 and also in 1945; elected by a large majority to the U.P. Provincial Assembly on the eve of the inauguration of the reforms; appointed Minister of Justice of the U.P. Government under the new Act, 2nd April, 1937; member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and of the Executive Council since 1940; awarded by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940; President of the Andhra Mahasabha from 1941 for three years successively; was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944; received Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Benares Hindu University, at its annual convocation in Nov. 1944; renounced his Knighthood on the 14th of July 1947, as he considered it was not in keeping with the ideals of Republican India; member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (Upper House), since 1952; was Vice-Pres., Board of Control for Cricket in India, for six years; was unanimously elected its Pres., Oct. 1954, at Bangalore; unanimously re-elected its Pres. for a second term, 1955-56; organised a tour of the New Zealand Cricket team in India during his first year's presidency; during the second term of office as Pres., succeeded in getting the Australian Cricket Board to agree to a tour by their cricket team in India for the first time, consisting of three test matches; has created a Benevolent Fund for cricketers in distress, has been Pres., U.P. Cricket Assoc. from 1946 and Andhra Cricket Assoc. from 1954; re-elected Pres. for a further term of three years by the U.P. Cricket Assoc. and the Andhra Pradesh Cricket Assoc., at their annual General Meetings, 1956, for the first time in the history of Indian cricket, nominated a successor to his office namely Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, at the close of his term as Pres. at the annual general meeting of the Cricket Board at Visakhapatnam, Dec. 2, 1956, with a view to eliminating unhealthy canvassing and vote-catching; has been member, "M.C.C." and Surrey County Cricket Clubs, England since 1936. Address: Vijayanagar Bhawan, Banaras.



1948 and completed his third century, 1950; was Minister for Justice, U.P. Govt.; President, Andhra and Kshatriya Mahasabhas; has travelled extensively in Europe and America; both his grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively; the hereditary distinction "Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" is the family title; was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from Uttar Pradesh in 1934 and also in 1945; elected by a large majority to the U.P. Provincial Assembly on the eve of the inauguration of the reforms; appointed Minister of Justice of the U.P. Government under the new Act, 2nd April, 1937; member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and of the Executive Council since 1940; awarded by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940; President of the Andhra Mahasabha from 1941 for three years successively; was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944; received Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Benares Hindu University, at its annual convocation in Nov. 1944; renounced his Knighthood on the 14th of July 1947, as he considered it was not in keeping with the ideals of Republican India; member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (Upper House), since 1952; was Vice-Pres., Board of Control for Cricket in India, for six years; was unanimously elected its Pres., Oct. 1954, at Bangalore; unanimously re-elected its Pres. for a second term, 1955-56; organised a tour of the New Zealand Cricket team in India during his first year's presidency; during the second term of office as Pres., succeeded in getting the Australian Cricket Board to agree to a tour by their cricket team in India for the first time, consisting of three test matches; has created a Benevolent Fund for cricketers in distress, has been Pres., U.P. Cricket Assoc. from 1946 and Andhra Cricket Assoc. from 1954; re-elected Pres. for a further term of three years by the U.P. Cricket Assoc. and the Andhra Pradesh Cricket Assoc., at their annual General Meetings, 1956, for the first time in the history of Indian cricket, nominated a successor to his office namely Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, at the close of his term as Pres. at the annual general meeting of the Cricket Board at Visakhapatnam, Dec. 2, 1956, with a view to eliminating unhealthy canvassing and vote-catching; has been member, "M.C.C." and Surrey County Cricket Clubs, England since 1936. Address: Vijayanagar Bhawan, Banaras.

VYAS, Mr. Justice Devshankar Vajeshankar, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Bombay, since March 6, 1950. b. Aug. 14, 1898, s. of Dr. Vajeshankar Liladhar Vyas; m. Mangala Gouri alias Manorama Gouri, d. of Raj Ratna Dr. Keshavlal Tribhuvandas Dave, L.M. & S., Retired Chief Medical Officer, Limbdi, Kutchrastra; three s.; Educ.: Porbander, Bombay and Cambridge; passed B.A. exam., Bombay Univ. with 1st Class Hons. in Sanskrit and was a Dakshina Fellow in Sanskrit at Wilson Coll., Bombay 1919-20.

Joined the Indian Civil Service, Nov. 1923 and worked as Asstt. Collector in Ahmedabad, Sind and various other places; was Collector of Hyderabad (Sind) for some time in 1927; District Judge at several places including Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Broach and Nadlad, from 1931; officiated as Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1945; Secy. to Govt., Legal Dept. and member, Industrial Court, was Commissioner, Southern Division, Sept. 1947-Sept. 1948; Commissioner, Central Division, Sept. 1948-March 1950. Address: Murray Field, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

VYAS, Jainarayan, M.P., ex-Chief Minister, Rajasthan (Nov. 1952-Nov. 1954). b. 1898 at Jodhpur; Educ.: Had his early education locally. Worked on the railways for some years; became a whole-time political worker and joined the Congress; organised the Marwar Peasant Movement; courted jail five times for political activities; externed from Jodhpur State for many years; settled in Bombay and turned to political journalism editing the *Akhand Bharat*; elected General Secy., All-India States People's Conference, 1930-40; Chief Minister, first popular ministry, Jodhpur, 1948; was Pres., Rajputana P.C.C.; was Minister, Rajasthan. Address: Jaipur (Rajasthan).

WADIA, Ardeshtir Ruttonji, Rajasevasakta, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. b. June 4, 1888; Educ.: St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; Middle Temple, London, for Bar; St. Catherine's, Oxford; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge. Prof. of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16; Professor of Philosophy, Mysore Univ., 1917-42; Secy., Inter-Univ. Board, 1932-37; D.P.L., Mysore (Retd.); Principal, Victoria Coll., Gwalior (1946-49); Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Maharaja Sayajirao Univ., Baroda, 1949-52; Governor of District No. 61, Rotary International, 1951-52; member, Indian Delegation to Unesco Conference, 1952 and 1954. Publications: *The Ethics of Feminism; Civilization as a Co-operative Adventure; Pragmatic Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy; Zoroaster, Religion as a Quest for Values; The Future of English in India*; Editorial Board, History of Philosophy: Eastern and Western. Address: Kalpana, 96, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay.

WADIA, Darashaw Noshervan, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.N.I., F.A.S., F.R.S., Geological Adviser, Govt. of India, b. 1883; m. Meher G. Medivala; Educ.: Baroda College, Bombay University. Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920; Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939; carried out the Geological Survey of N. W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties; Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938; President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942; President, National Institute of Science of India, 1945-46, "Bak Award." Royal Geographical Society, London, 1934; "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943. Publications: *Geology of India; Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas (1931); Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District (1932); Structure of the Himalayas (1938)*. Address: 10, King George Avenue, New Delhi.

WADIA, Neville Ness, Chairman, Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons (Private) Ltd. and Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd. b. Aug. 22, 1911, s. of Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E. & Lady Evelyn Wadia, m. Dina Mohamed Ali Jinnah, one s. and one d.; Educ.: Malvern & Trinity, Cambridge. Address: Bella Vista, Pedder Road, Bombay 26; Office: The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

WADIA, Pestonji Ardeshtir, M.A., has been Prof. of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay, b. 16th Dec. 1878; Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Publications: *The Philosophers and the French Revolution; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India; An Introduction to Ivanhoe; History of India; Mahatma Gandhi: A Dialogue in Interpretation; The Faith that Matters; Parsis: Ere the Clouds Thicken; Logic in two Volumes; Our Economic Problem*. Address: Thakur Nilas, 173, J. Tata Road, Bombay 1.

WADIA, Mrs. Sophia, Editor, The Aryan Path, organ of the Indian Institute of Culture, and The Indian P.E.N., Bombay. b. Sept. 13, 1901; m. B. P. Wadia, Bombay; Educ.: Lycée Mollere, Paris; Columbia Univ., New York; School of Oriental Studies, London. Associate of The United Lodge of Theosophists; Lecturer; Founder-Organiser of the P.E.N. All-India Centre; a Founder of the Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore; and worker in women's educational, social and cultural movements. Publications: *The Brotherhood of Religions; Preparation for Citizenship. Recreation: Reading Address: "Aryavangha," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.*

WALI-ULLAH, Mohamed, B.A., LL.B., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Ex-Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India b. Oct. 14, 1892; m. Begum Mumtaz Jehan; four s., Asaf, Arif, Arshad and Safdar and one d., Najma; Educ.: Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad B.A. (1911), LL.B. (1913); Univ. of Oxford, B.A. Hons. (1915), B.C.L. Hons. (1916); Trinity Coll., Dublin, LL.D. (1917); Gray's Inn, London; called to the Bar, Jan. 1917. Practised at the Bar, 1918-19; Prof. of Law, Univ. School of Law, Allahabad, 1919-23; joined the Allahabad High Court, 1923; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1925-37; Govt. Advocate, 1937-44; Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1944-52, acted as Chief Justice, Allahabad Court, in March and April 1949 and again in Oct. 1951; retired as Acting Chief Justice, Oct. 1952. Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, Dec. 1952-Sept. 1950. Address: 12, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U.P.).

WANCHOO, Chief Justice Kailas Nath, B.A. (Allahabad), I.C.S., Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court since Jan. 2, 1951. b. Feb. 25, 1903, s. of Pandit Pirthi Nath Wanchoo; m. Mohini Zutshi, d. of Dewan Bahadur B. N. Zutshi of Katlam; one s. and two d.; Educ.: Pandit Pirthi Nath High School, Kanpur; Muir Central College, Allahabad and Wadham College, Oxford. Passed into the Indian Civil Service, 1924; joined service, Dec. 1, 1926; served as Joint Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge in various Districts in Uttar Pradesh; Judge, Allahabad High Court, Feb. 1947-Jan. 1951; Chairman, U.P. Judicial Reforms Cttee., 1950-51; reported to the Govt. of India on the financial and other implications of the new State of Andhra, Feb. 1953; Sole Member, Indore Waring Enquiry Commn., 1954; Chairman, Dholpur Succession Case Commn., 1955; Member, Law Commn., India, 1955. Address: 2, P.W.D. Road, Jodhpur.

WANCHOO, Niranjan Nath, M.A. (Punjab), O.B.E. (1945), I.C.S., Joint Secy., Ministry of Defence and Controller General of Defence Production, Govt. of India, since 1948. b. May 1, 1910, s. of late P. N. Wanchoo; m. Miss Chandramohini Kak; two d.; Educ.: Government Coll., Lahore; King's Coll., Cambridge. Joined the I.C.S. in 1934; served in Bihar and Orissa; subsequently in the Commerce and Food Departments of the Govt. of India; Imperial Defence Coll., London, 1947; Director-General of Ordnance Factories, 1948. Recreations: Golf. Address: 4, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

WANGDI, Teasing, B.A., B.L., Dy. Minister, Tribal Welfare & Excise Deptt., West Bengal. b. March 21, 1907; m. Smt. Donga Lhamoo; six s. and two d.; *Educ.*: M.E. School, Ghum; Govt. H.E. School, Darjeeling; I.A. & B.A. from the Presidency Coll., Calcutta and B.L. from the Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Practised as a pleader at Darjeeling, 1934-38; represented the Tibetan officials and merchants at the Calcutta Customs, 1938-42; was attached to the Chinese Consulate, Calcutta for about two years; resumed practice at Darjeeling, 1942-52; pleader-prosecutor, 1948-49; elected M.L.A. on Congress ticket in the general elections; Pres., Bhutia Assoc., Darjeeling since 1949. *Recreations*: Reading, Walking. *Address*: Wangyal Building, Ghum, Darjeeling; Calcutta.

WANKHEDE, Sheshrao Krishnarao, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Minister for Planning, Development, Electricity & Industries, Bombay State, since April 1957. b. Sept. 24, 1914, of an agriculturist family; m. Smt. Kusum Pandit, d. of Barrister S. R. Pandit, Nagpur; two d.; *Educ.*: Graduated from Morris Coll., Nagpur, 1934; called to the Bar, 1937. A leading educationist, a keen sportsman and a progressive agriculturist; connected with 67 institutions either as an office-bearer or an ordinary member; unanimously elected Chairman, Nagpur District Council, 1938-48; jailed for individual Satyagraha, 1940; elected member, Nagpur Univ. Executive Council, 1947; was Treasurer, Nagpur Univ. for 9 years; was the first Mayor of Nagpur Corporation; was subsequently elected for two more years; represented India at the International Federation of Agricultural Producers' Conference in Paris, 1948, and later at Food & Agricultural Organisation Conference, 1953; a member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee. for the last 12 years; Ex-Vice-Chairman, M.P. Electricity Council; was elected Dy. Speaker, M.P. Leg. Assembly after the first General Elections; continued Dy. Speaker in enlarged Bombay State's first Assembly; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1957. *Address*: Sachivalaya, Bombay.

WASAN, Jaginder Nath, Bullion Merchant, associate business, Trade & Finance Service (India), Neela Films, and Neel Publications, etc. b. Jan. 12, 1928, s. of Seth Minanath Wasan, a business man of Peshawar, established in Delhi after partition. *Educ.*: Privately. Planning to produce a picture and to publish a literary Hindi monthly and a financial fortnightly to serve the business community, has world-wide business relations. *Publications*: Short stories and financial reviews in periodicals *Hobbies*. Literature and music. *Address*: 288, Dariba Kalan, Delhi 6.

WASHIKAR, Shivram Shripad, Marathi litterateur and screen-play writer. b. Oct. 1893 at Kolhapur; m. Smt. Shantabai Kulkarni, 1921; two s. is a novelist; was Manager, *Dnyan Prakash*, daily, Bombay Branch; was Head of Story Deptt., Prabhat Film Co. Ltd., Poona; Partner, Baahtra Vaibhaw Press, Bombay, 1939-54. *Publications*: Author of *Bhikarin*, *Visha-prayog*, *Kalacha Kai*, *Ladhai-poorvi*, etc., author and dialogue-writer of *Sant Tukaram*, *Dnyaneshwar*, *Ramdasastri* and other film-hits. *Address*: 1, Prabhat View, L. N. Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

WASIR, Mr. Justice Jamhi Nath, B.A. (Punjab), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Jammu and Kashmir State, since April 1948. b. Dec. 6, 1908, s. of Wasir Faras Ram; m. d. of late D. R. Sawhney, Chief Engineer, (Retd.), Sind; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Kashmir and London Univ. Was enrolled

as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court, 1931; Part-time Law Lecturer, Law Coll., Lahore, 1933-36; Judge, High Court of Judicature, Jammu and Kashmir State, Dec. 1936-April 1948; was Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Jammu and Kashmir, June 1950. *Address*: Chief Justice, Jammu and Kashmir State, Srinagar.

WENZEL, Andrew Donald, Managing Director, Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Private Ltd., Sewree, Bombay, since July 19, 1945. b. Feb. 19, 1905; m. Yvonne Patricia Wenzel nee Guevrek; two s., Michael Andrew and Richard Ian; *Educ.*: Graduated McKinlay High School, Marshfield, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Served the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Branch, for five years as Clerk, Service Representative and Salesman; Salesman, Truck Bus Tyre Sales Manager, Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Branch, five years; Asst. Branch Manager, Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store, Green Bay, Wisconsin; Sales Correspondent, Firestone International Company, 1938; Bombay District Manager, 1939; Asst. Sales Manager, Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd., 1940; Sales Director, 1942. *Recreations*: Golf, Shooting, Photography. *Clubs*: Bombay Presidency Golf Club; Willingdon Sports Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Rotary Club; Delhi Golf Club Ltd. *Address*: Terrace Flat, Kamani House, Pedder Road, Bombay 26.



WILLIAMS, Lieut-General Sir Harold, K.B.E. (1956), C.B. (1953), M.I.C.E., M.I.E., M.I.S. (Ind.), Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, since Oct. 15, 1955. b. June 1, 1897, e. s. of late Hillias Williams; *Educ.*: Mountjoy School, Dublin; R.M.A. Woolwich; Cambridge Univ.; 2nd Lieut., 1917; Adj., Bengal Sappers & Miners, 1929-33; Ind. Mil. Academy, 1933-36; Bt. Major, 1934; Prof., Civil Engineering, Roorkee Coll., 1936-38; C.B.E. 1st Arm'd. Div., 1940-41; Brig., Engr. Staff, 1942-48; C.E. IV Corps, 1943-44; Comd. S.M.E., 1945-47; C.E., Southern Command, 1947; Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, 1948-55; Pres.: Inst. Engineers, 1954; Inst. Surveyors (Ind.), 1954; Member, Council, Inst. C.E., 1951-54; Colonel-Comdt., Corps of Engineers, 1951. *Recreations*: Mountaineering, Ornithology. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; United Service, London; Alpine, Himalayan. *Address*: C.B.E.I., Roorkee, U.P.

WINCHESTER, Most Hon. the Marchioness of (the former Miss Bapay Pavry), M.A., Litterateur. d. of the Paris High Priest of Hombay; m. Most Hon. the Marquess of Winchester, the premier Marquess of the British Realm, July 2, 1952; received numerous messages of good wishes from world over, including those from Her Majesty Queen Mary and other members of British and European Royalty; accorded Civic Reception by Mayor of Bombay at Corporation Hall (March 1953), by Mayor of Winchester at historic Guildhall (July 1953) and by Mayor of Winchester (Virginia, America) at City Hall and presented with Key to the City, Feb. 1955; also by London County Council at County Hall (June 1953) and by City Corporation of New York at City Hall (Dec. 1954); conferred Order of Merit by the Shah of Iran (1955); Honorary Member of British-American Society; Member of Council



of World Alliance for International Friendship; *Educ.*: Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924; presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926) and President Lebrun (1938). Guest of the Shah of Iran and King of Afghanistan (1934), of King Abdullah of Jordan, King Gazi of Iraq, President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), of King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), also of Emperor Haile Selassie and Empress Menen in Ethiopia (1948); and of the Sultan of Morocco (1952); attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938); Member of Committee and Vice-Chairman of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-57 in the presence of members of the Royal Family; attended the historic Peace Conference in Paris (1948), Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi (1947), Parliamentary Conference on World Govt. (London, 1954), and represented Karnatak Univ. at Columbia Univ. Bicentennial Convocation (New York, 1954); awarded Bicentennial Medal. *Publications*: *Heroines of Ancient Iran* (Cambridge, 1930); limited deluxe edition of 250 numbered copies (Hutchinson, London, 1955). *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

YADAV, Amrit Lal, Sahitya Ratna (Politics), Ex-Minister for Refugees, Relief and Rehabilitation, including Evacuee Property, Co-operation, Excise and Taxation, Rajasthan Govt. b. Jan. 9, 1919; m. Smt. Narwada Devi; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Privately. Joined Mewar Praja Mandal, 1938; imprisoned in Satyagrah Movement of Mewar Praja Mandal; has been an active Congress worker; founded Rajasthan Dalit Varga Sangha, 1947; Pres., Caravan of India, Jaipur and U.N.O.'s branch, Jaipur; member: Working Cttee., All India Depressed Classes League; Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, Rajasthan; Working Cttee., Dist. Congress Cttee., Udaipur. *Publications*: Contributions to papers in the shape of short stories, one act plays and essays on social problems in Hindi. *Address*: 50, Civil Lines, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

YAZDANI, Ghulam, B.A. (Punjab), M.A. Calcutta, D.Litt. (Osmania), D.Litt. (Aligarh), O.B.E. (1935). Chairman, Editorial Board of the History of Decan, since 1948. b. March 20, 1885, s. of Ghulam Jilani, Diwan, Dujana State, Punjab; m. Badr Jahan Begum; two s. and five d.; *Educ.*: Punjab and Calcutta; Griffiths Prize in History of Calcutta Univ.; Govt. of India Research Scholar in Archaeology, 1905-07; gold medalist in Arabic and Oriental Classics with English, 1906. Prof. of Arabic and Persian, Govt. Coll., Rajshahi, 1908-13; Prof. of Arabic, Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1913-14; Dir. of Archaeology, Hyderabad State, 1914-43; Epigraphist to the Govt. of India for Moslem inscriptions, 1916-42; Gen. Pres., All-India Oriental Conference, 1941. Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute; Hon. Correspondent, Archaeology Deptt., Govt. of India; Pres., Anjuman Taraqqi-Urdu, Hyderabad, 1954. *Publications*: *Mausud, the City of Joy*; *Ajanta*, Parts I to IV; *Bidar: Its History and Monuments*; *Fine Arts of the Deccan*; *Shahjahan Nama*. Vols. I-III (Bibliotheca Indiana series). *Address*: Orange Grove, Kharatabad, Hyderabad, Dn.

YOSHIZAWA, His Excellency Seiji, M.A. (Economics) (Hogakushi), Japanese Ambassador in India since July 9, 1955. *b.* Feb. 6, 1898, *s.* of late Fusaajiro and late Shin Yoshizawa; *m.* Katsuko Muto, 1924; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Dept. of Economics, Tokyo Imperial Univ. Entered Diplomatic Service, 1917; served at Japanese Embassy, London (Attache, 3rd Secy.); Berlin (2nd Secy.); Rome (1st Secy.); Helsinki (1st Secy.); Washington (Counsellor); Consul at Tainanfu and Foochow in China; Minister to Canada; Director, Bureau of American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dy. Pres., Central Liaison Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; resigned from the Foreign Service, 1948; Director-General, Institute of World Economy, Tokyo. *Publications*: Articles in magazines and newspapers. *Recreations*: Golf. *Address*: Japanese Embassy, New Delhi; 15, Azabu Kogal-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

ZAHED, Syed Ali, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Minister for Justice, Food and Civil Supplies, Uttar Pradesh, since April 1957. *b.* March 21, 1896, *s.* of late Sir Syed Wasir Hasan, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh; *m.* Begum Aliya Khatoun; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Canning College, Lucknow; Law College, Allahabad; Oxford. Called to Bar, 1922; member, Lucknow Municipal Board, 1925-46; member, Legislative Council, 1930-37 and again from 1939 till supersession of legislature; left Muslim League, 1937; organised Shia community; elected Pres., All India Shia Political Conference, 1941; re-elected Pres., 1945; same year convened Shia All-Parties' Conference which agreed to dissociate itself from Muslim League policy; Member for Law and Communications, Nehru's first Interim Cabinet; resigned in October, 1946 when Muslim League joined Viceroy's Executive Council; Indian Ambassador in Iran, 1947-51; Minister in Iraq, concurrently, 1949-51; Designated Ambassador to Indonesia, June 1951; but before leaving to take up the post, became Minister of Justice in Uttar Pradesh Cabinet in Aug. 1951; also assigned portfolio of Labour in Oct. 1951; elected to Legislative Assembly, Jan. 1952; became Minister for

Justice and Excise in May 1952; Minister for Justice and L.S.G., 1955-57; member, A.I.C.C. since 1955. *Publications*: *The Dead Past*, Articles published in various newspapers and magazines. *Recreations*: Gardening, Writing articles for Press. *Address*: 23, Ashok Marg, Lucknow, U.P.

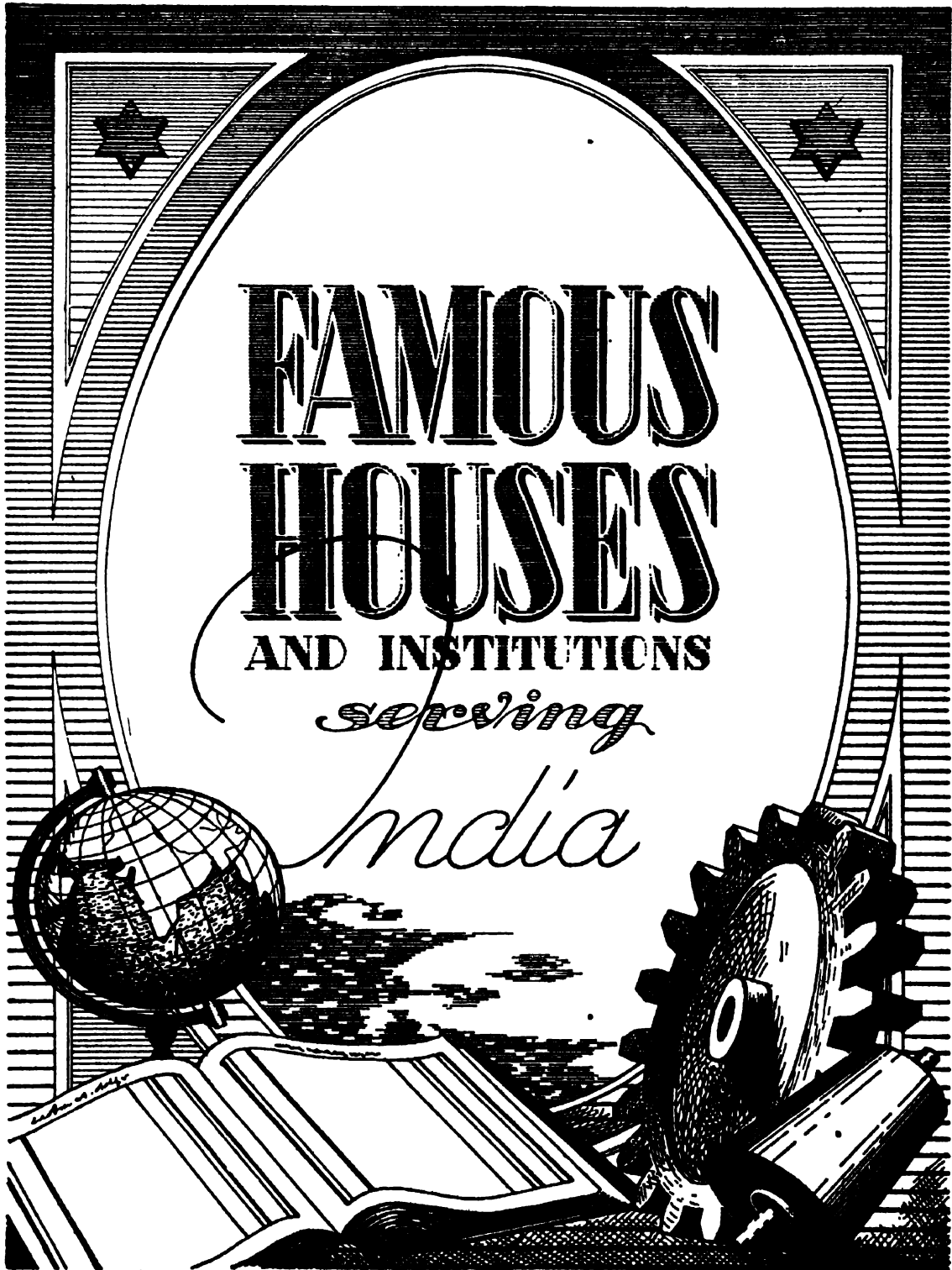
ZAKARIA, Dr. Rafiq, M.A. (1st class), Ph.D. (London), Bar-at-Law, Chancellor's Gold Medalist (Bombay Univ.), Advocate, Bombay High Court, Editor-in-Chief, *Indo-Arab World* *b.* April 5, 1920, *s.* of B. A. Zakaria, *m.* Shehnaz, *d.* of Col Iqbal Mohamed Khan and niece of H.H. The Nawab of Bhopal, *Educ.*: Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona; Ismail Yusuf Coll, Govt Law Coll, London Univ. and Lincoln's Inn Political correspondent on Indian affairs for the 'Observer' (London) (1947-48); Pres., London Majlis (1945-47); Chairman, Federation of Indian Students' Societies in British Isles and Europe (1947), Delegate to Inaugural Session of International Union of Students held at Prague (1946), General Secy., Bombay Youth Congress (1950-51); Hon General Secy., Indo-Arab Society, Chairman, S. S. Musafirkhana; Convenor-Secy., Id Celebration Cttee; member 'Citizens' Advisory Cttee, Govt of Bombay, Central Advisory Cttee, National Cadet Corps appointed by the Govt. of India; Programme Advisory Cttee, A.I.R., Bombay; Port Haj Cttee.; has travelled widely; writes to several Indian and foreign newspapers and broadcasts often. *Publications*: Thesis on *Muslims in Indian Politics, 1885 to 1906* (under print). *Recreations*: Reading, Writing. *Clubs*: Radio Club and W.I. Turf Club, Bombay. *Address*: 'Gupta Mahal', Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

ZIAUD Din, His Excellency Milan, Barrister-at-Law, The Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun first class (Japan) (1953); High Commissioner for Pakistan in India *b.* July 30, 1901, *s.* of late Khan Bahadur M. Wasiud Din; *m.* Shahzamani Begum; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Islamia Coll, Peshawar; The Middle Temple, London; London School of Economics. Started practice at Peshawar; became Pres., Peshawar Bar

Assoc.; appointed Public Prosecutor for the Division of Peshawar; again returned to private practice; elected to Provincial Legislature and became Hon General Secy., Muslim League Party of N.W.F.P., 1931; represented Pakistan in the Dominion Relations Conference held at Toronto, Canada, 1949; attended the 4th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, 1949; was Pakistan's Representative in the U.N. Commission for Eritrea; Pakistani member of the U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, 1948-51; was its Chairman for some time; attended the 6th session of U.N. Assembly in Paris; Pakistan's First Ambassador to Japan, 1952-July 1953; Chairman, Governor-General's Commission in Sudan, Feb. 1953-Jan 1956. *Recreations*: Reading, Golf. *Address*: Gul-E-Rana, 8-B, Harding Avenue, New Delhi.

ZILS, Paul, Managing Director, Art Films of Asia Ltd., Producer-Director of feature films, documentary film specialist of international reputation. *b.* and *Educ.*: in Germany. Took an active interest in film and dramatic art at an early age; was associated with the UFA Studios in Berlin for five years, travelled extensively throughout Africa, Asia and America, making documentaries as a free-lance; worked in Hollywood with Max Reinhardt and William Dieterle, in India since 1942, was in charge of the External Section of Govt's Information Films of India; Pres., Indian Documentary Producers' Assoc.; member, I.M.P.P.A., Life-Member, Children's Film Society; publisher of the quarterly, 'Indian Documentary', is known as a critical writer on films and social subjects; has made more than 100 documentaries, including three for the U.N.O., many of which have received international awards; his feature films are 'Our India' in English (released abroad as 'Dawn of India'), 'Hindustan Hamara' and 'Zalzala' in Hindustani; is now an Indian national. *Address*: 'Olympia', Dhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 20.





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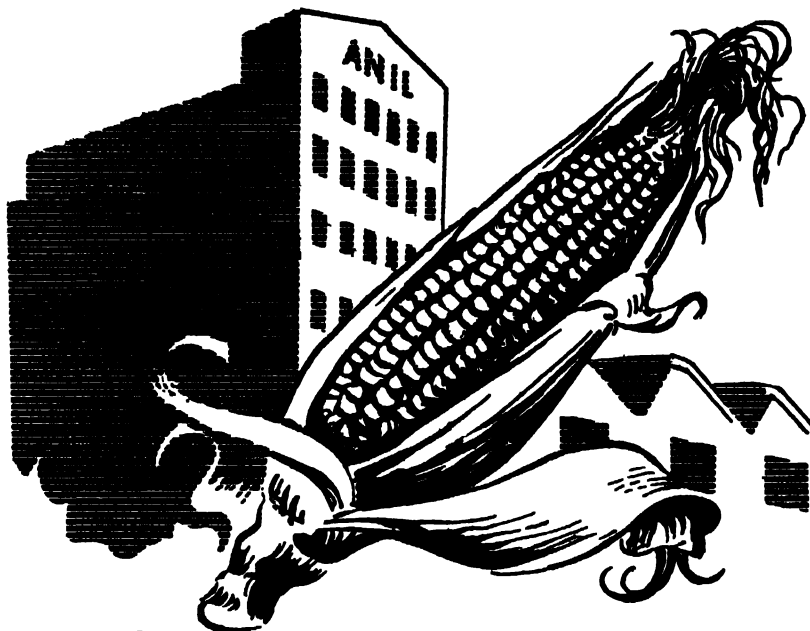
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The period was one in which Cotton Mills were on the increase and as Mr. Brady and Mr. Bradbury were two of the best known Mill Managers of the time, their practical experience and expert knowledge of mill management and machinery helped considerably towards the firm's progress.

Within a decade, Bradbury Brady & Co. (as the firm was then styled) had extended its activities far beyond its initial business of machinery importers, for in 1900 the Empire Dye Works was started and in 1901 it took up the agency of the Colaba Land & Mill Company. This was rapidly followed by the agencies of the New City of Bombay Mills, the New Great Eastern Mills, the Sun Mill (now Dhanraj Mills) and the Bradbury Mills.

In 1912 however, a change was made when Mr. Bradbury (in Partnership with Mr. Knowles) restricted his business to the agencies of these Mills under the style of Bradbury & Co., while Mr. Brady started an independent business as a Machinery Agent (with Mr. Kay, Mr. Lakin and Mr. Johnson as junior partners) under the style of W. H. Brady & Co.

In 1913, the latter firm was converted into a private limited liability company under the name and style of W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., with its Head Office in Bombay. Three years later, on the death of Mr. Bradbury, it took over the agencies of the Empire Dye Works, the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and the Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd.

On the retirement of Mr. Brady in 1922, Sir Joseph Kay became Managing Director of the firm and its progress under his management has been considerable. In 1928 the capital was increased and the Company commenced to operate on the joint stock principle without any restrictions on its shares. Today, the operations of the concern cover an extremely wide field, for in addition to its long established textile associations, it has extended its activities over other classes of industry such as Sugar, Engineering, Printing, Insurance, etc.

Associated with the Managing Director is a body of wholetime Technical Advisers, namely, Mr. J. Symon, Mr. F. Edwards, Mr. R. S. Smith and Mr. E. F. Morrey, while from time to time, branches have been established in other parts of India until the Company now has offices in Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, Delhi and Manchester (England).

TEXTILES.—The Company has a very large Textile Machinery Import Department which carries comprehensive stocks of the manufactures of a number of British and American firms. These firms are recognised everywhere as makers of the highest repute and amongst them may be mentioned—The British Northrop Loom Co., Ltd., Lang Bridge Ltd., Wm. Tatham Ltd. (who have a world-wide reputation for Carding and Spinning machinery for cotton waste and wool), Universal Winding Company (Patentees of the famous Leeson Winding Machines), H. Brinton Co., Hugh Kershaw & Sons Ltd., Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Cook & Co. (Manchester) Ltd., Samuel O'Neill & Sons Ltd., Small & Parkes Ltd., F. E. Rudman & Co., Ltd., Tragasol Products, Ltd., etc., etc.

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The Textile Department is also keenly alive to all changes which constantly take place in the manufacture of Cotton and Silk goods. It is always ready to advise on these changes, suggest up-to-date systems, and to supply machinery in conformity with them.

Being closely associated for more than fifty years with the Cotton Textile Trade in India, the Company has undertaken from time to time, many large contracts and in several cases has executed orders for complete Cotton and Woollen Mills to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers.

In addition to the vast textile machinery business the Company is also directly connected with the Textile Trade in its capacity of Managing Agents for the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., the Empire Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERING.—The Company has a very large general Engineering Department. It carries comprehensive stocks of the manufactures of a number of British Firms, amongst whom may be mentioned Herbert Morris Ltd., The Renold Chains Ltd., Hopkinsons Ltd., Geo. Kent Ltd., The Andrew Machine Construction Co., Ltd., G. & J. Weir Ltd., Davidson & Co., Ltd., Norris Henty & Gardners Ltd., Dicks Asbestos & Insulating Co., Ltd., Ashworth & Parker Ltd., Hick Harveaves & Co., Ltd., Thos. Broadbent & Sons Ltd., Hoffmann Sprinkler Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

In keeping with the development of the Engineering Industry in India, a company under the name of The Brady Engineering Co., Ltd., was formed in 1946 with the object of manufacturing wholly or partially, under licence from their various Principals, such goods as have been imported in the past but which could be readily manufactured in this country.

SUGAR.—In their General Department Messrs. W. H. Brady control the management of The Belapur Co., Ltd. This pioneer Company is not only one of the largest of its kind, but has recently erected a new factory which is the most up-to-date in India and is capable of crushing 1,000 tons of cane per day.

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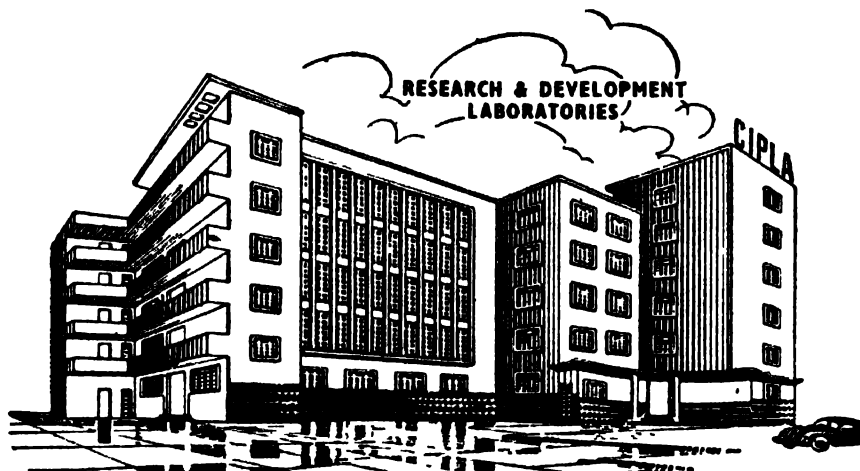
PRINTING.—Messrs. W. H. Brady control the well-known Caxton Press (G. Claridge & Co., Ltd.) which undertakes all kinds of Printing, Lithography, Die-Stamping, Bookbinding, etc.

INSURANCE.—Insurance is another important line of business with which the Company has been connected for a considerable number of years. The Company acts as Principal Agents of first class British and Indian Insurance Companies, and are always in a position to give advice on, and transact practically all classes of Insurance business with the sole exception of life.

OTHER INTERESTS.—The Company handles several important agencies for goods which are consumed on a very large scale in India, and has built up an extensive connection for its imports of such proprietary articles as Nicholson Files, Nettlefold Screws, Signode Steel Strapping, etc.

CONCLUSION.—In a brief resume of the Company's operations it is impossible to enumerate a complete list of firms for whom they act as representatives, but Messrs. W. H. Brady are well-known to be a live and progressive House, staffed with experts in each branch, and possessing close connections with the Textile Trade, Engineering, the Sugar Industry, Insurance, and manifold other interests.

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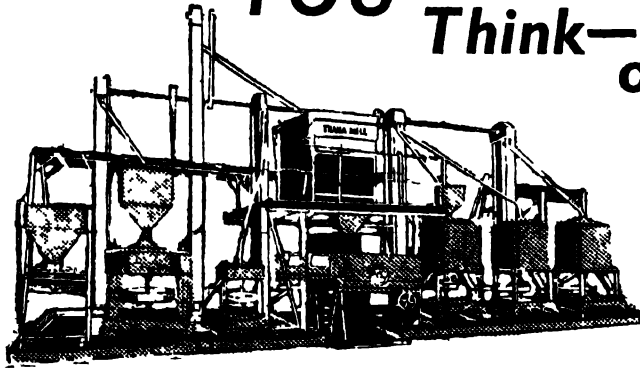
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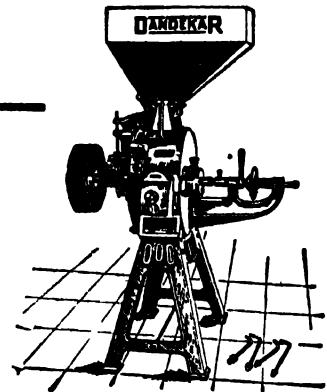
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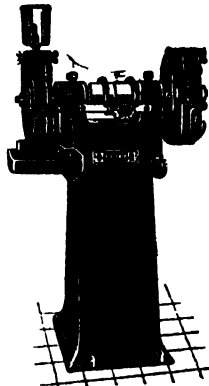
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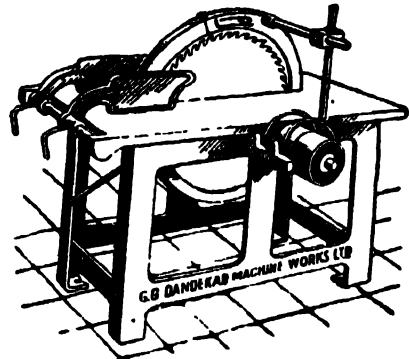
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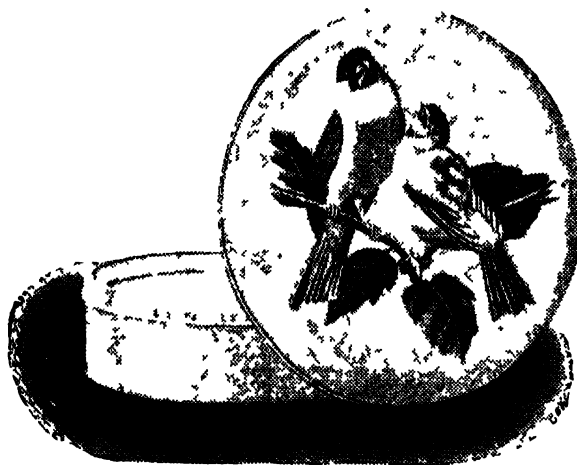
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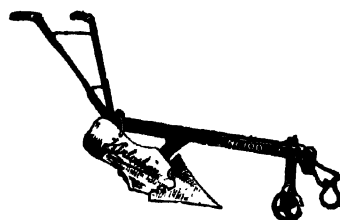
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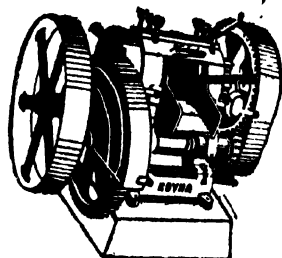
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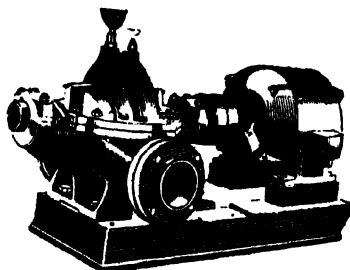
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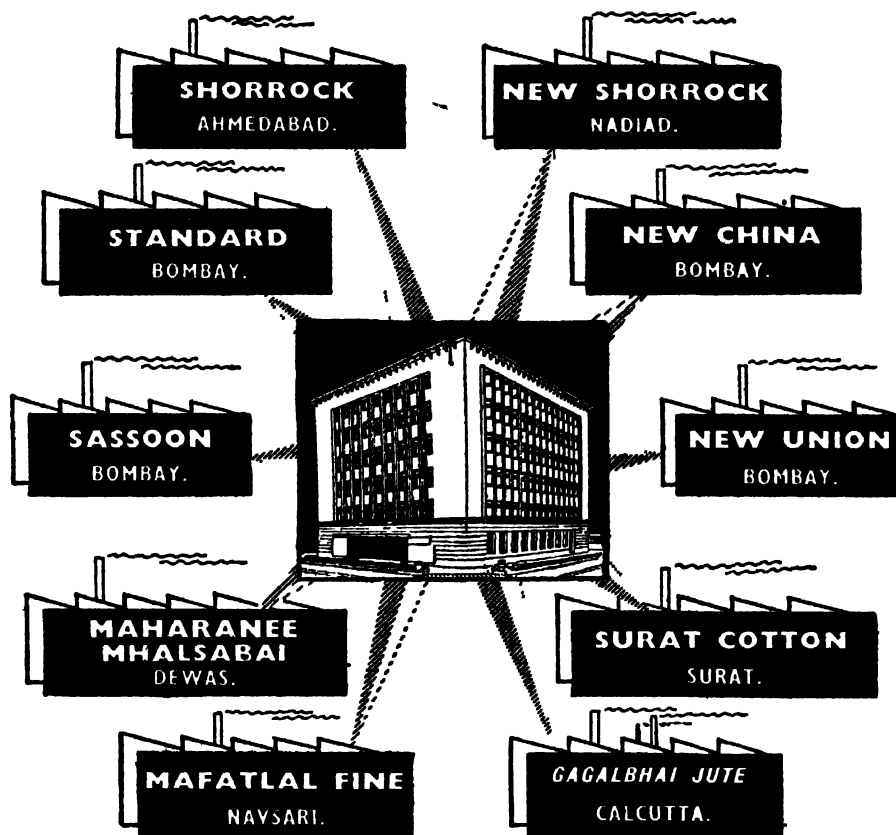


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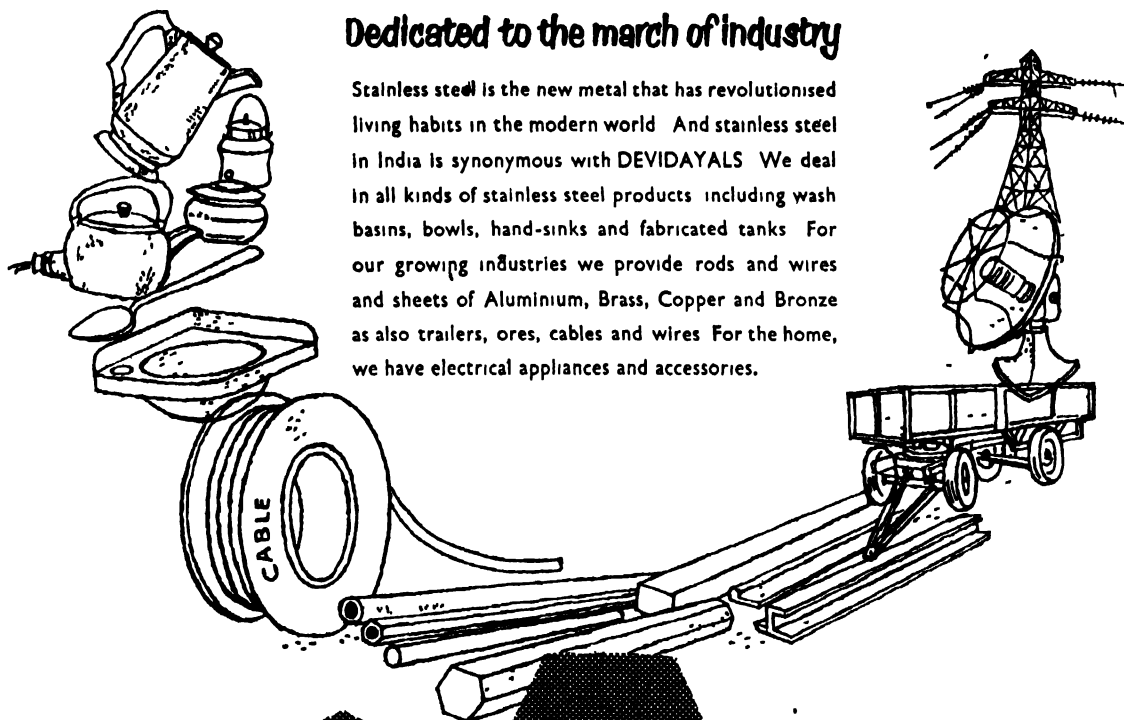
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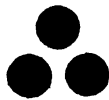
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Note.—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive index to the information given in the book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticism to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.

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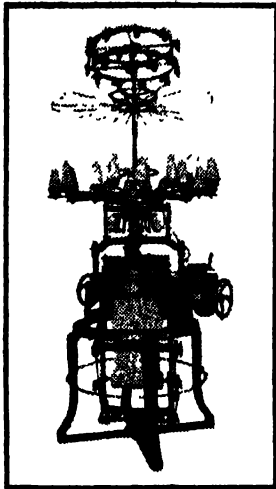


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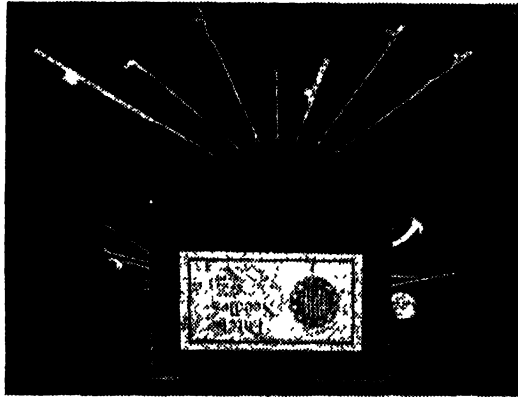
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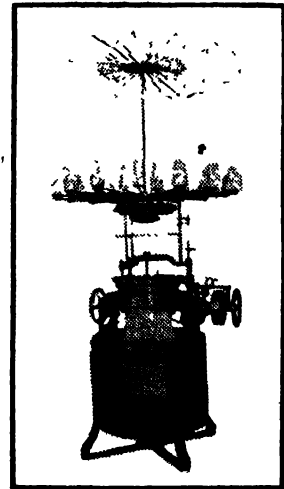
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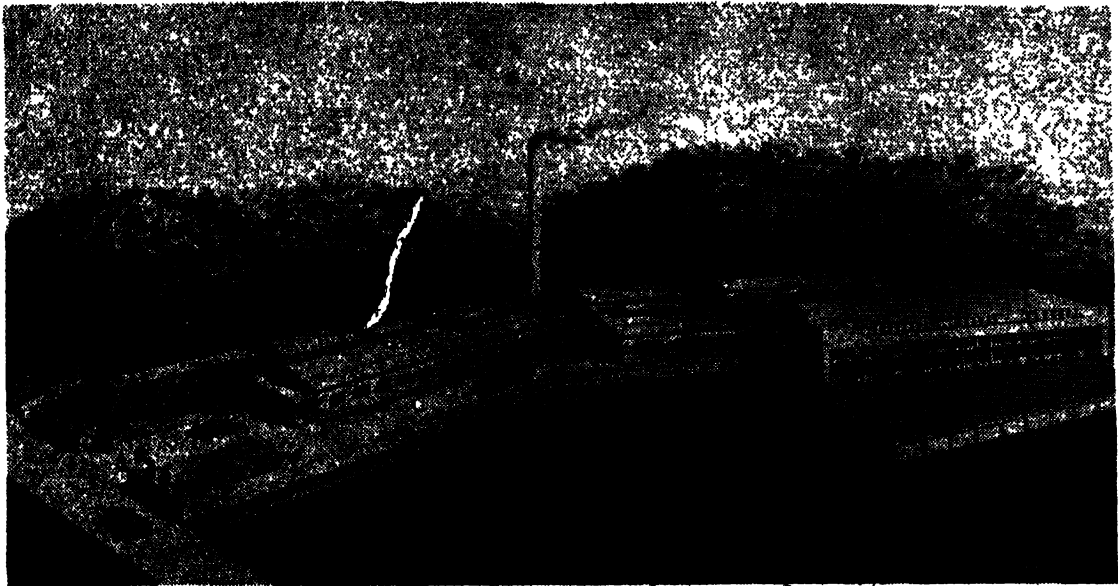
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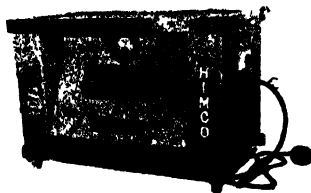
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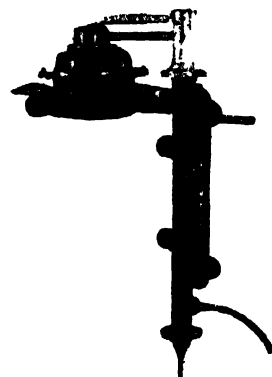
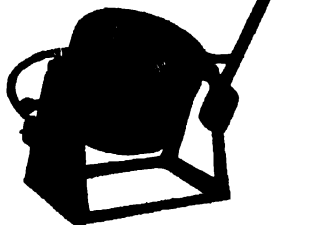


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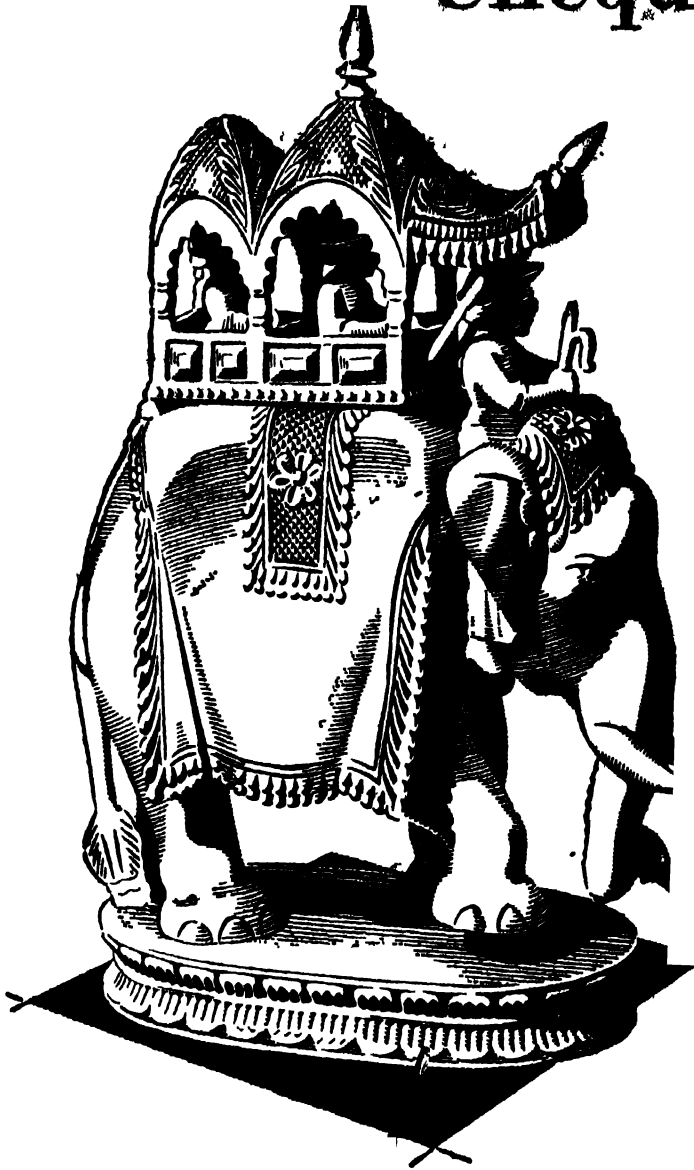


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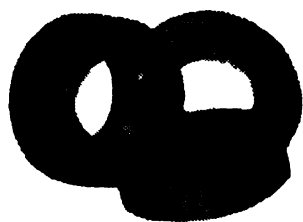
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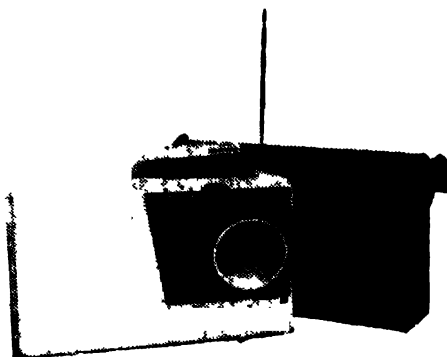
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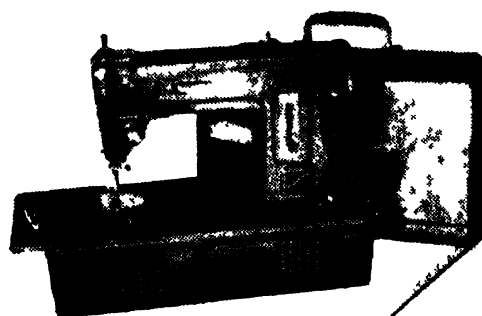
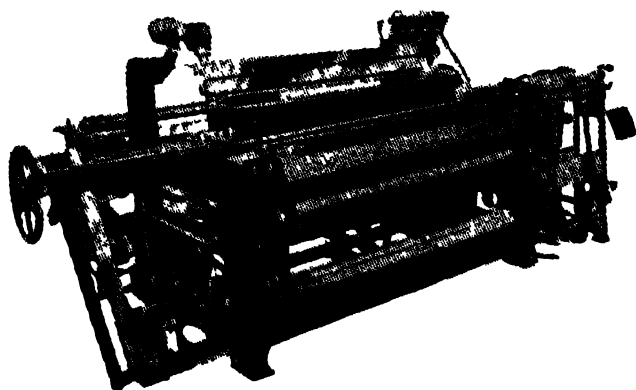
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